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- Актуальные вопросы политики и права;
- Современные науки и образование;
- Информационные и коммуникативные технологии.

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FUQAROLIK JAMIYATIDA TALABA-YOSHLAR FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISH

Anotatsiya. Ushbu maqola fuqarolik jamiyatida talaba-yoshlar faolligini oshirish strategiyasini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Tadqiqot avvalgi tadqiqotlar va maqolalarning adabiyotlarini ko'rib chiqish orqali o'tkazildi. Maqolada talaba-yoshlar faolligiga hissa qo'shadigan omillar, jumladan, ijtimoiy o'ziga xoslik, ijtimoiy normalar va qabul qilingan samaradorlik haqida umumiy ma'lumot berilgan. Natijalar yoshlarga faollik va ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar bilan shug'ullanish imkoniyatlarini yaratish, shuningdek, qo'llab-quvvatlovchi va inklyuziv muhitni yaratish muhimligini ta'kidlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: Talaba-yoshlar faolligi, fuqarolik jamiyati, ijtimoiy o'ziga xoslik, ijtimoiy normalar, idrok etilgan samaradorlik, imkoniyatlar, inklyuziv muhit.

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INCREASING STUDENT AND YOUTH ACTIVITY IN CIVIL SOCIETY

Anotation. This article focuses on exploring strategies to increase student-youth activism in civil society. The study was conducted by reviewing the literature of previous studies and articles. The article provides an overview of factors contributing to student-youth activism, including social identity, social norms, and perceived effectiveness. The results highlight the importance of creating opportunities for young people to engage in activism and social change, as well as creating a supportive and inclusive environment.

Keywords: student-youth activism, civil society, social identity, social norms, perceived efficiency, opportunities, inclusive environment.

Talaba-yoshlar faolligi fuqarolik jamiyatining hal qiluvchi jihati hisoblanadi, chunki yoshlar ijtimoiy va siyosiy o'zgarishlarni shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Biroq, yoshlar faolligining potentsial ta'siriga qaramay, ko'plab yoshlar ularning ishtirok etishidagi to'siqlarga duch kelmoqdalar, shu

jumladan imkoniyatlarning etishmasligi, ijtimoiy me'yorlar va qabul qilingan samaradorlik. Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi fuqarolik jamiyatida talaba-yoshlar faolligini oshirish strategiyasini o'rganishdir. Prezidentimiz tomonidan belgilab berilgan 2017-2021 yillar uchun mo'ljallangan harakatlar strategiyasida: inson huquqlarini ta'minlash, davlat organlarining hisobdorligi va ochiqligini kuchaytirish hamda fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari, ommaviy axborot vositalarining roli, aholi va jamiyat birlashmalarining siyosiy faolligini oshirish bo'yicha¹ tizimli ishlar amalga oshirildi.

Tadqiqot fuqarolik jamiyatidagi talaba-yoshlar faolliqi bilan bog'liq avvalgi tadqiqotlar va maqolalarni adabiyotlarni ko'rib chiqish orqali o'tkazildi. Qidiruv PubMed, PsycINFO va Google Scholar kabi turli ma'lumotlar bazalarida "talaba-yoshlar faolliqi", "fuqarolik jamiyati", "ijtimoiy o'ziga xoslik", "ijtimoiy normalar", "qabul qilingan samaradorlik", "imkoniyatlar" va "inklyuziv muhit" kalit so'zlaridan foydalangan holda o'tkazildi."

Natijalar:

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoevning BMT bosh Assambleyasi 2017 yil 19 sentyabrdagi 72-sessiyasida so'zlagan nutqida: "Bizning asosiy vazifamiz – yoshlarning o'z salohiyatini namoyon qilishi uchun zarur sharoitlar yaratish, zo'ravonlik g'oyasi "virusi" tarqalishining oldini olishdir. Buning uchun yosh avlodni ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash, uning huquq va manfaatlarini himoya qilish borasidagi ko'p tomonlama hamkorlikni rivojlantirish lozim, deb hisoblaymiz", – degan fikrlari talabalarning ijtimoiy faolligini qo'llab-quvvatlash yo'nalishida bir qator aniq vazifa va chora-tadbirlarni belgilashga asos bo'ladi. Bugungi kunda davlatimiz tomonidan yoshlarga ko'rsatilayotgan g'amxo'rlik, yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlar ularning o'z ustida ishlashi, tinmay izlanish olib borishi va yangiliklarni tez o'zlashtirishi hamda zamon talablari darajasida bilim olishlari uchun katta imkoniyatlar yaratib beradi. Ma'lumki, mamlakatimiz ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotining yangi bosqichida oddiydan-murakkabga, eskilikdan-yangilikka qarab harakat qiluvchi, yangicha fikrlaydigan, ijodiy tafakkur va qobiliyatga ega bo'lgan ijtimoiy faol yoshlarni, mutaxassislarni tarbiyalashga alohida yondashilmoqda. Bunday vazifalar o'z-o'zidan amalga oshmaydi, shu o'rinda bo'lg'usi o'qituvchilarning qiziqishlari, ehtiyojlari va imkoniyatlarini o'rganish, o'quv faoliyatini takomillashtirish va rivojlantirish orqali ularda ijtimoiy faollikni shakllantirish va rivojlantirish muhim sanalib, bunda motivlashtirish yoki motivatsiya o'ziga xos ahamiyat kasb etadi. Insonning qobiliyati bevosita motivlashgan mexanizmlar bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lib, ularning muhitini belgilaydi va dinamik ma'naviy ta'sir etish munosabatini o'zida aks ettiradi. Motiv bilan munosabatlari psixik faollikning bevosita bajarilishi negizi hisoblangan faoliyat orqali namoyon bo'ladi. Adabiyotlarda ijtimoiy faollik haqida keng ma'lumotlar berilgan. Demak, ijtimoiy faollik – faollikning yuksak shakli sifatida qaralgan.

¹ O'zbekiston respublikasi prezidenti, PF-4947-son. Toshkent sh., 2017-y. 7-fevral

“Ijtimoiy faollik atamasi ijtimoiy munosabatlarning muayyan tizimida insonlarning intensiv faoliyatini belgilash uchun qanday bo‘lsa, uni amalga oshirishga qobiliyatni belgilash uchun ham shunday ishlatiladi. Shunday qobiliyat bo‘la turib, ijtimoiy faollik murakkab, integral fazilat sifatida mavjud. U qandaydir alohida xususiyatni, balki hayotiy faoliyat xususiyatlarining butun majmuini ifodalaydi”. Talabalarning ijtimoiy faolligi ular o‘qiydigan, ishlaydigan, hayot tajribasini egallaydigan ta’lim jamoalarining ijtimoiy faolligi bilan bog‘liq.²

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ijtimoiy o‘ziga xoslik, ijtimoiy me‘yorlar va qabul qilingan samaradorlik talaba-yoshlar faolligiga hissa qo‘shadigan muhim omillardir. Guruhga a‘zolik va ma‘lum bir sabab bilan identifikatsiya qilish kabi ijtimoiy o‘ziga xoslik yosh odamning faollik bilan shug‘ullanishga tayyorligiga ta‘sir qilishi mumkin. Tengdoshlar va kattalar tomonidan qabul qilingan qo‘llab-quvvatlash kabi ijtimoiy me‘yorlar ham yoshlarning faollik bilan shug‘ullanishga tayyorligiga ta‘sir qilishi mumkin. Qabul qilingan samaradorlik yoki o‘z harakatlarining o‘zgarishi mumkinligiga ishonish yoshlarni faollikka undashning yana bir muhim omilidir. Yoshlarga faollik va ijtimoiy o‘zgarishlar bilan shug‘ullanish uchun imkoniyatlar yaratish, shuningdek, qo‘llab-quvvatlovchi va inklyuziv muhitni yaratish yoshlar faolligidagi to‘siqlarni engishga yordam beradi.

O‘zbekiston respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash tog‘risidagi³ qarorida ta’lim tizimini rivojlanishiga oid bir qancha rejalar ko‘rsatilgan bu qarorlarning hammasi yoshlarning bilim olishiga yetuk mutaxassis bo‘lishiga qaratilgan.

Talaba-yoshlar, fuqarolik jamiyatimizning kelajakdagi liderlari, ularning faolligini oshirish va ularning potentsialini olib chiqish uchun yuqori darajada muhimdir. Bu haqda quyidagi tavsiyalar berilishi mumkin:

1. Ta’lim tizimida imkoniyatlardan foydalaning: Talabalarga ta’lim jarayonida ko‘plab imkoniyatlar taqdim etiladi. Ular o‘qituvchilarga yordam beradilar, o‘ziga maqsadli dars jadvallari tuzishlari mumkin, talaba faoliyati to‘plamlariga qo‘shilishlari mumkin. Bularning barchasidan foydalaning.

2. Qo‘shma ijodiy faoliyatlar: Talabalarga yosh kreativlarni jalb qilish uchun barcha sharoitlar yaratilishi kerak. Mavzu yo‘naltirish uchun o‘quvchilar o‘zaro fikrlashish va kuchli ijodiy yondashuvlar yaratishlari ta’lim tizimida odatiy hal qilingan holda olib borilishi kerak.

3. Sotsial tarmoqqa qo‘shilish: Sotsial tarmoq qo‘shilish yosh talabalar uchun muhimdir. Bu ularning o‘zaro aloqalarini rivojlantirish, ijodiy fikrlashish va ma‘lumot almashishlariga imkon beradi.

²M.Q.Raxmanova. OLIY TA’LIM MUASSASASI TALABALARIDA IJTIMOY FAOLLIK KO’NIKMALARINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING MUHUM OMILLARI. "Science and Education" Scientific Journal December 2020 / Volume 1 Special Issue 4

³ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni, PF-5847-son 08.10.2019 yil

4. Talabalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash: Talabalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun o'qituvchilar, akademik xodimlar va boshqa talabalarning o'zaro hamkorligi kerak. Maslahatlar, yordam va ko'rsatmalar yordamida talabalarni yaxshi ko'rsatish uchun juda foydali bo'ladi.

5. O'quv yurti yoki klublariga qo'shilish: Talabalarning o'quv yurtlari va klublariga qo'shilishlari, ularning ijodiy faoliyatlariga va sportga qiziqishlariga yo'l ochishiga imkon beradi.

6. Tadbirlarga qatnashish: Tadbirlarga qatnashish yosh talabalarning o'zlarini ifodalash, qaror qabul qilish va qo'shimcha rivojlanishiga imkon beradi. Shundan tadbirlar, festival va hamjamiyatlik tadbirlarini kiritishlar mumkin.

Talabalarning faolligini oshirish uchun ko'p usullar mavjud. Ularni amalga oshirish va ularning potentsialini olib chiqish uchun, ularning maqsadlarini, talablarini va qiziqilarini tushunishga va ularni qo'llab-quvvatlashga intilishga qaratilgan dasturlar.

Talaba-yoshlar fuqarolik jamiyatimizning kuchli kelajagi. Ularga qarshi ko'rsatiladigan qiziqishlarni o'rganish, o'zlarining qobiliyatlarini va potentsialini o'rganish uchun o'qish va o'rganish bo'yicha yuqori imkoniyatlar taqdim etilgan. Bu jihatdan, Talaba-yoshlarni faolligini oshirish uchun quyidagi takliflar berilishi mumkin:

1. Ijodiy yondashuvlar yaratish: Talabalarga ijodiy yondashuvlar va bir-birlariga yondashuvlikni rag'batlantirish uchun ko'plab imkoniyatlar taqdim etish kerak. Bu imkoniyatlar, yaratuvchilik klublari, yaratuvchi guruhlar, maxsus sohalar va o'qituvchilar o'zaro fikrlashish uchun sharoitlar yaratishdan iborat bo'ladi.

2. Ilmiy tadqiqotlarga qatnashish: Talabalarga ilmiy tadqiqotlarga qatnashishga imkon berish kerak. Bu talabalar uchun maxsus maqolalar yoki ko'rsatmalar tayyorlash, ilmiy jurnallarda chiqish, o'qish yoki tadqiqot qilish uchun imkon berish mumkin.

3. Xalqaro almashishlarni rivojlantirish: Talabalarni xalqaro almashishlarga qo'shilish yoki xalqaro almashishlarni tashkil etish kerak. Bu, ularga qarshi ko'rsatiladigan ko'p mamlakatlardan kelgan talabalarga ko'rsatish, ularning turli sohalarda faoliyat yuritishlarini ko'rish, ularga yorituvchi bo'lish va ularga o'zaro aloqalar o'rnatishga imkon beradi.

4. Sotsial jihatdan qo'llab-quvvatlash: Talabalarni sotsial jihatdan qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun imkon berish kerak. Bu, ularga yaxshi salomatlik, tarbiya, siyosat, insoniyat, hamjamiyatlik ishtirok va boshqa muhim masalalar haqida ma'lumot berishga imkon beradi.

5. Tadbirlarga qatnashish: Talabalarni hamjamiyatlik tadbirlarga qatnashishga yondashish kerak. Bu tadbirlar, musiqiy festival, sport festival, ilmiy yig'ilishlar, olimpiyadalar, yarimchiliklar va boshqa yaratishlar bo'lishi mumkin.

Xulosa va takliflar:

Tadqiqot natijalari yoshlarning faollik va ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarga kirishishi uchun imkoniyatlar yaratish zarurligini ta'kidlaydi. Bunga turli tadbirlar, jumladan, yosh faollarni o'qitish va qo'llab-quvvatlash, yoshlar faolligini qo'llab-quvvatlovchi ijobiy ijtimoiy me'yorlarni targ'ib qilish va yoshlarga boshqa faollar va tashkilotlar bilan ishlash imkoniyatlarini yaratish orqali erishish mumkin. Qo'llab-quvvatlovchi va inklyuziv muhitni yaratish ham juda muhimdir, chunki bu kamsitish va resurslarning etishmasligi kabi yoshlar faolligidagi to'siqlarni engishga yordam beradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, fuqarolik jamiyatida talaba-yoshlar faolligini oshirish yoshlarga faollik va ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarga jalb qilish imkoniyatlarini yaratishni, shuningdek, qo'llab-quvvatlovchi va inklyuziv muhitni rivojlantirishni talab qiladi. Yoshlar faolligini oshirish strategiyalariga yosh faollarni tayyorlash va qo'llab-quvvatlash, ijobiy ijtimoiy me'yorlarni targ'ib qilish va yoshlarga boshqa faollar va tashkilotlar bilan ishlash imkoniyatlarini yaratish kiradi. Kelajakdagi tadqiqotlar uchun takliflar texnologiya va ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning yoshlar faolligiga ta'sirini, shuningdek, yoshlar faolligining ijtimoiy va siyosiy o'zgarishlarga uzoq muddatli ta'sirini o'rganishni o'z ichiga oladi.

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BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARGA TIL O'RGATISHDA MURABBIYNING O'RNI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu ilmiy maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarini chet tillarini o'rgatishda ularning qiziqishlari va imkoniyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda o'rgatish jaraynlarini ochib bergan. Zamonaviy ta'limda samarali natijalarga erishish usuli yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: zamonaviy ta'lim, murabbiylik, mentorlik, til bo'yicha murabbiylik, motivatsiya.

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THE ROLE OF THE COACH IN TEACHING LANGUAGE TO PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Abstract. This scientific article revealed the process of teaching foreign languages to elementary school students based on their interests and capabilities. The method of achieving effective results in modern education is explained.

Key words: modern education, coaching, mentoring, language coaching, motivation.

“Dunyoda inson shaxsiyatidan murakkabroq va boyroq narsa yo'q” degan edi V.A. Suxomlinskiy.

O'qish paydo bo'lishi bilan bolaning hayotida o'qituvchi paydo bo'ladi, uning ta'siri ba'zan ota – onalarning ta'siridan yuqori bo'ladi. O'qituvchi bolalarga bir – birlarini bilishga, qulay muhit yaratishga bolalar o'zaro tushunishga yordam beradi. Bugungi kunda yangi standartda o'qituvchi bilim tarjimonidan inson navigatoriga ya'ni bolalrning ta'lim faoliyatining tashkilotchisiga aylandi. Biz uchun texnologiya va bilimlarni ta'lim sohasiga o'tkazish dolzarb bo'lib bo'lib, asosiy e'tibor o'qituvchining roli bog'liq bo'lib qoldi: u birinchi navbatda qo'llab – quvvatlovchi, ijodiy muhit yaratadigan shaxsga aylandi. Zamonaviy ta'lim konsepsiyasi samarali amaliy sinovdan o'tgan rivojlanish o'zaro ta'siri tizimi sifatida murabbiylik yondashuviga eng mos keladi.

“Murabbiy” so’zi uzoq vaqtdan beri hayotimizga mustahkamlanib kirib kelgan. Biznes murabbiyi, hayot murabbiyi – buni biz ko’p marta eshitganmiz. Lekin uning o’zi nimani anglatishini bilasizmi?

Vikipediya da aytilishicha, murabbiylik maslahat va trening usuli bo’lib, uning davomida murabbiy o’quvchilarga qandaydir maqsadlarga erishishiga yordam beradi. Mentorlikdan farqli o’laroq, murabbiylik umumiy rivojlanish o’rniga aniq belgilangan maqsadlarga erishishga qaratilgan. Murabbiylik o’rgatmaydi, balki o’rganishga yordam beradi. Ko’rib turganingizdek murabbiy tayyor yechimlarni taqdim etmaydi, u o’quvchining xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib, uning ehtiyojlarini hisobga olgan holda, unga maqsadni ko’rishga, to’g’ri yechimlarni topishga va kerakli natijaga erishishiga yordam beradi.

Murabbiylik bu – boshqa shaxsning ishlashi, o’rganishi va rivojlanishiga yordam berish san’atidir. Bu murabbiyning bilimi, tajribasi, donoligi yoki oldindan ko’ra bilishiga emas, balki shaxsning o’rganish va ijodiy harakat qilish qobiliyatiga tayanadi.

Til bo’yicha murabbiylik ushbu muammoga qarshi kurashish va til o’rganishni samaraliroq qilish uchun murabbiylik usullaridan foydalanishga qaratilgan. O’qituvchi har bir o’quvchiga aniq bir maqsadni belgilashga yordam beradi. Buning uchun o’quvchi qaysi vaziyatlarda tilde gapirishni rejalashtirayotgani, ilgari qanday qiyinchiliklar bo’lganini bilish uchun bir qator savollar beradi. Shundan so’ng, birgalikda ish rejasi tuziladi, mashg’ulotlar chastotasi, natijaga erishish vaqti belgilanadi. O’quvchi o’zi qaror qabul qilad, murabbiy esa maslahat berishi, to’g’rilashi mumkin faqat o’quvchi bilan kengashgan holda.

Chet tilini o’rganishdagi muvaffaqiyat o’quvchining motivatsiyasi, darslarning muntazamligi va o’rganishga qiziqishidir. Murabbiylik chet tillarini o’rganish va o’qitishning yangi yo’nalishi bo’lib, u chet tillarini o’rganishni yanada samarali, tez va oson qilish uchun murabbiylik texnikasi yordamida ishlab chiqilgan.

Murabbiy o’quvchisiga yondashuvni topa olishi, uni yaqindan bilishi, ichki imkoniatlarini ochishga yordam berishi kerak. Chet tilini o’rgatish bu o’quvchini A nuqtadan B nuqtaga, ya’ni yakuniy maqsadga erishishga yordam beradigan zarur vositalar bilan ta’minlashni o’rgatadi.

Murabbiyda ingliz tilini o’quvchi hayotining bir qismiga aylantirish va tilga ijobiy munosabatni shakllantirishga yordam beradigan vositalar mavjud. Ingliz tilini o’rganish mashg’ulotlar, darslar yoki maslahatlar bilan cheklanib qolmasligi kerak.

Murabbiy o’quvchini mustaqil ravishda ma’lumot izlashga, o’quv videolarni tomosha qilishga, she’rlarni yod olishga va keyin uni o’qituvchi bilan baham ko’rishga ilhomlantirishi lozim.

Vakolatli fikr – mulohazalar tilni o’qitishning eng muhim tarkibiy qismidir. O’quvchi savollar beradi, o’z shubhalari va qo’rquvlarini murabbiy bilan muhokama qiladi, murabbiy o’z navbatida tinglaydi, yordam beradi,

o'quvchi bilan birgalikda maqsad ustida ishlaydi va qo'shimcha ma'lumotlar beradi.

O'quvchining motivatsiyasi pasaygan holatlar mavjud. O'qituvchi – murabbiy bunday vaziyatni e'tiborsiz qoldira olmaydi – u bunga aralashib, o'quvchi bilan chet tilini o'rganishga bo'lgan rag'batlarini yana bir bor maslahatlashib oladi.

Bugun mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan islohatlar jamiyat a'zolari ayniqsa bo'lajak mutaxassislarni tarbiyalash borasidagi yangidan – yangi pedagogik imkoniyatlarni izlash zarurligini ko'rsatmoqda. Bu esa o'z navbztida, malakali mutaxassislarni yetishtirish zarurati bilan bog'liqdir.

Chunki kouching asosida fani bo'yicha o'quv dasturlari, DTS, o'quv qo'llanmalari va darsliklar tahlil qilinganda, shu narsa aniqlanadiki, o'qitishda metodik jihatlarining takomillashgan turlari hamda ularni qo'llash haqidagi ma'lumotlar va manbalar – dastur, darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalari tarkibiga kiritilmagan.

Kouching asosidagi darslik orqali o'rgatish jarayoni ilmiy asoslangan dastur va darslik mazmunida tizimli ifodalanishi kerak. Bunda kouching va chet davlatining an'analari haqidagi tushunchalar o'quvchilarning yosh va psixofiziologik xususiyatlariga qarab quyidagicha moslanishi talabga yaqinroq bo'lar edi:

- Chet tillariga o'rgatish darslari ko'rgazmali qurollar asosida tashkil etilsa;

- O'quvchilarda chet tillariga o'rgatishning psixologik va pedagogic qiziqishlari shakllantirilsa, o'quvchilarda chet el xalqlari an'anasiga moyillik va qiziqishni shakllantirishning pedagogic asoslari amaliy jihatdan o'z isbotini topgan bo'ladi.

Kouchingga o'rgatishning mazmuni Davlat ta'lim standartlari mos kelishi kerak. Shundagina o'quvchilarda kouching asosida darslarni turli xil o'yinlar orqali mazkur tilga bo'lgan qiziqishini shakllantirish mumkin.

Mazkur farazlarni tahlil qilar ekanmiz, bizningcha kouching asosida chet tillarni o'rgatishda quyidagi vazifalarni hal qilish kerak bo'ladi:

1. Umumiy o'rta ta'lim muassasalarida couching asosida mashg'ulotlarida o'quvchilarda so'z boyligini oshirish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish jarayonini takomillashtirish.

2. Couching asosida darslarda o'quvchilarda (ijodiy) matn tuzish malakasini shakllantirish omillarini aniqlash.

3. O'qitish usullarini qo'llashda o'qitishning ko'rgazmali va texnik vositalaridan foydalanishning xususiy mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqish.

4. Couching asosida darslarda o'quvchilarning so'z boyligidan faoydalanish mahorati hamda matn tuzish jarayonlarining uzviylikini ta'minlash maqsadida aniq yo'naltirilgan uslubiy modellarni ishlab chiqish va tavsiya qilish.

5. Couching asosida darslarda o'quvchilarning lug'at bilan ishlash jarayonini takomillashtirishga qaratilgan vositalardan foydalanish amaliyotini davom ettirish va yangi manbalarni izlashga oid takliflar ishlab chiqish.

6. Couching asosida darslarda o'quvchilarning yozma ishlarni berilgan topshiriqlarga ko'ra puxta bajarishlari yuzasidan malakaviy ko'rsatmalar zarurligini tanqidiy jihatdan tahlil qilib boorish.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish mumkinki o'quvchilarga chet tillari o'rgatish bo'yicha couching juda samarali usul hisoblanadi. bu aniq maqsadni qo'yishga yordam beradi va birinchi navbatda o'quvchi o'z yutuqlari va natijalari uchun javobgardir. O'qituvchi chet tilini o'zlashtirish yo'lida yordamchi, do'st ilhomlantiruvchi va murabbiy rolini o'ynaydi.

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USE OF CREATIVE WORKS IN PHYSICS CIRCLES

Abstract. By giving creative tasks to students in physics circles, creativity skills are formed in them, and confidence is instilled in the application of physical laws in technology, production and life.

Key words: pendulum, period of oscillation, technique, creativity, acceleration of free fall, measuring tape.

Introduction: Science begins with measurement. That is, if the students try to perform and make sure that the physical laws apply in life, technology, and production by measuring, their interest in science will increase. The level of mastery increases.

The main part: It is known that various forms of teaching can be used to teach physical concepts to students: lessons, excursions, practical work and laboratory training, independent research activities of students, preparation of abstracts, etc. However, when learning material related to physics, the use of circles often gives good results.

Circles have been shown to be appropriate by encouraging students to think creatively in introducing physical concepts [2].

Teaching physics in circles means teaching the structure of the Universe, introducing its founders, explaining the essential understanding of physical processes occurring in nature. Practical exercises are of great importance in teaching physics in circles [2]. Practical training is mainly conducted in the form of problem solving, laboratory work and seminar training. Problem solving is an integral part of the physics teaching process, in which theoretical knowledge is strengthened in every way, physical concepts are formed, physical thoughts are developed, the skills and competences of practical application of the acquired knowledge are formed, developed and improved. Providing new information by solving physics problems, creating problematic situations and posing problems to students, developing practical skills and competencies, testing the strength of students' knowledge and imagination, strengthening, summarizing and repeating theoretical material, introducing technical achievements, students' creative abilities can be developed.

Physics, which is a fundamental science, is an experimental science in terms of its basic content. In this science, theoretical concepts and laws have their own empirical basis and practical proof. That is why it is very important to organize and conduct demonstration experiments and practical works, which are

an integral and complementary part of lectures, in the teaching of physics. In circles, physical experiments - practical exercises play an important role in forming the scientific outlook of students.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the lesson, the teacher should know his subject, the methodology of teaching it, and the various forms of teaching students, and should connect it directly with life and the development of science and technology.

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

The circle creates an opportunity for various district, interesting independent work and helps to form an active creative person. In addition to industrially produced tools and equipment for performing practical work in the circles, simple, cheap, not requiring a lot of work, the use of artificial teaching-technical tools gives good results. Circle work allows you to apply theoretical knowledge acquired in physics classes in practical activities, for example, making tools and models. Making tools develops students' design skills, the ability to make different devices with their own hands, which is essential for a truly in-depth understanding of physics.

Therefore, this article presents one of the practical tasks that students can make with their own hands and get the results of experiments in physics circles. Name of this creative assignment:

Determination of soil moisture and water container in it

It is known that the presence of water vapor in the air, that is, its humidity, characterizes the intensity of moisture loss or condensation from the soil, the loss of moisture by living organisms. The level of water supply of plants also depends on soil moisture.

Soil φ is the ratio of the mass of water contained in it to the mass of dry soil M :

$$\varphi = \frac{m}{M} \quad (1)$$

or in percentages

$$\varphi = \frac{m}{M} \cdot 100\% \quad (2)$$

Knowing the moisture content of the soil φ , it is possible to determine the water content in it. If the volume of the soil is equal to V , and its average density is equal to ρ

$$M_t = V \cdot \rho \quad (3)$$

, its mass can be determined from (3). A reserve of this volume of water

$$B = \frac{V \cdot \rho}{100\%} \varphi \quad (4)$$

It is found from the expression.

The purpose of the work: to develop skills in agricultural activities among the listeners; learning to determine soil moisture and water content in it.

Tools and materials: thermostat (drying cabinet, household electric or gas oven can be used), aluminum cups with lids, spring scale.

Order of work

1. Determine the mass M_0 of the glasses.
2. Place soil samples from different locations in beakers (25-30 g for a spring scale, 500-1000 g for a household scale).
3. Determine the mass M_1 of the cups with soil.
4. Place the glasses on a thermostat and dry them at 105°C for 5-6 hours.
5. Remove the glasses from the thermostat and close the lids and cool to room temperature.
6. Determine the mass M_2 of the cups with dry soil.
7. Find the mass of water that has turned into steam from the expression $m = M_1 - M_2$.
8. Find the mass M of dry soil from the formula $M = M_2 - M_0$.
9. Using the expression (2), calculate the φ of the soil in percent.
10. . Determine the average density ρ of the sample
11. Determine the water table for the volume of the soil using the expression $V = 0,5m \cdot 10m \cdot 10m$ (4).
12. Using table I, conclude whether the soil needs irrigation or not.
13. Write the obtained results in the following table:

Experiment number (glass number)	M_0 , kg	M_1 , kg	M_2 , kg	M , kg	m , kg	φ %	ρ kg/m ³	B , kg	The need for irrigation
1									
2									
3									
4									

I - table

The type of soil	Normal soil moisture, %
Clay soil	33 – 35
Average sandy soil	26 – 28
Light loam soil	22 – 24
Sandy soil	12 - 15

Conclusion: Giving similar creative tasks in circles and carrying them out helps to increase the work of circles, the content of independent education, which is an integral part of pedagogical technology, and to improve its efficiency..

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MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION - NEW OPPORTUNITIES

Annotation. The article describes distance learning technology and its advantages over modern information technologies in education. The use of distance technology expands the possibilities of modern education.

Keywords. modern information technologies, information and communication technologies (ICT), e-learning, synchronous e-learning, asynchronous e-learning.

The role of innovative technologies in organizing the educational process of higher education is increasing day by day. The use of remote technologies has expanded the possibilities of modern education. Today, it is possible to get an education from anywhere in the world using modern information and communication technologies (ICT). Although traditional education maintains its position, distance learning technologies are becoming more and more popular.

Today, an educational system aimed at integration into the new world information-educational environment is being established in our country. This is followed by significant changes in the organization of the educational process that meet modern technical capabilities. The introduction of modern information technologies into the field of education makes it possible to qualitatively facilitate and change the methods of education and the forms of organization of the teaching process based on a new approach. Information and communication technologies are the most important part of the process of modernization of the educational system.

The new stage of electronic or distance education envisages not only the use of information technologies, but also the provision of educational resources in electronic form.

Electronic and distance technologies are options of education using information and communication technologies.

Electronic education (E-Learning) - earlier, the term "Electronic education" was understood as teaching with the help of computers, but with the development of information technologies, this concept was further expanded. Today, electronic education includes many educational technologies, which can be conditionally divided into 2 types, i.e., synchronous and asynchronous types.

Synchronous e-learning is distance learning, but it is real-time learning. It is similar to regular day education, the difference is that the participants are at a

great distance from each other. Webinars, which are spreading day by day, are the most vivid form of this form of education. Special software is used to organize lectures.

Asynchronous e-learning means that the student receives all the necessary information from online sources or from electronic media (CD, DVD or flash cards) and independently organizes the pace and schedule of learning the material. The asynchronous e-learning system includes all types of CD-courses and e-learning courses. Today, e-learning has become an integral part of the educational process in most HEIs, and it has also found its place in the organization of professional development courses.

Distance learning technologies - Distance learning is a broader concept than E-Learning, which is a synthesis of interactive self-directed learning and intensive counseling.

Thus, electronic education is a part of distance education. Distance education provides the delivery of the main educational material to students and interactive work between the student and the teacher during the learning process.

Advantages of distance education

- Distance learning has many advantages.
- Opportunity to study from the place of residence - people living in remote villages do not always have the opportunity to go to the big cities and study at the university. Distance education technologies make it possible for them to study without leaving their hometown.
- Combining study and work - students will have the opportunity to study without being separated from work, which is especially useful for those who receive advanced training or second higher education.
- Acquisition of high-quality technologies and educational content - the student can be trained with the help of high-quality educational materials, communicate with the teacher and create his own individual study plan.
- Impartiality of assessment - distance education technologies provide for permanent control of the quality of knowledge, evaluation of results, impartial automated assessment free of human factors, and loss of material interest in places.
- Individual approach to education - variable schedule, combining work and study, as well as adaptation of the learning material to the speed of individual assimilation of information makes distance education convenient for everyone.

In the conditions of the global pandemic, along with the countries of the world, educational processes in Uzbekistan were and are being carried out in a remote system.

According to UN data, it is very important to pay attention to the development of work in this direction in the current environment, when it is predicted that in 2022, almost a quarter of the gross domestic product of the world will fall on digital technologies. Consequently, it is expected that the

increase of economic problems in the countries of the world, the disruption of transport and production relations, and the online holding of events will put an end to globalization in its current form.

If we introduce the above-mentioned systems based on improved principles in all levels of educational institutions of our republic, I think that it will serve as a part of the exemplary and effective implementation of reforms in the educational process.

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IMPROVING ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING OF GOODS AND MATERIAL RESOURCES

Annotation. This article summarizes the importance of improving accounting and auditing of goods and material resources in the field of accounting and finance. It highlights the challenges involved in accounting for inventory transactions and the need for effective inventory management systems. Authors also suggests best practices, such as conducting regular physical inventory counts and using automated inventory tracking systems, to improve accounting and auditing processes. Overall, the article emphasizes the importance of accurate financial reporting and maintaining the financial health of a business.

Keywords: accounting, auditing, goods, material resources, inventory management, financial reporting, transparency, accountability, best practices, compliance.

Introduction: In today's business landscape, effective accounting and auditing practices are essential for the success of any organization. Accounting and auditing involve the accurate tracking and reporting of financial transactions, as well as ensuring that these transactions are compliant with financial reporting regulations. Within the realm of accounting and auditing, managing goods and material resources is a critical aspect that requires specific attention to ensure accurate financial reporting and the financial health of a business.

The proper accounting and auditing of goods and material resources involve tracking the flow of inventory transactions, including purchases, sales, and transfers between locations or departments. This is a complex process that involves a multitude of factors, including inventory management systems, physical inventory counts, and specialized auditing techniques. Efficient management of goods and material resources is critical for businesses, as it helps to reduce costs and increase profitability, minimize inventory losses, and maintain the trust of investors, lenders, and other stakeholders.

Effective inventory management is key to maintaining accurate accounting records of goods and material resources. One of the primary challenges in managing inventory is the need to track inventory levels and movement in real-time. This can be a difficult task, especially in situations

where inventory levels fluctuate rapidly, such as in retail or manufacturing environments. An efficient inventory management system can help to alleviate some of these challenges by providing real-time tracking of inventory levels, movement, and transactional data. This allows businesses to better manage inventory levels and ensure that they have sufficient stock on hand to meet customer demand.

In addition to efficient inventory management systems, regular physical inventory counts are another critical component of effective accounting and auditing practices. Physical inventory counts involve physically counting the inventory on hand to ensure that it matches the inventory records. This is essential to ensure that inventory levels are accurate and up to date, and that any discrepancies between inventory records and actual inventory levels are identified and resolved quickly.

Another important aspect of accounting and auditing goods and material resources is compliance with financial reporting regulations. Financial reporting regulations are designed to ensure that businesses report their financial information accurately and transparently, which helps to maintain the trust of investors and other stakeholders. Compliance with financial reporting regulations involves accurately recording and reporting inventory transactions, including purchases, sales, and transfers. Failure to comply with financial reporting regulations can result in penalties, fines, and damage to a business's reputation.

To ensure compliance with financial reporting regulations and maintain the financial health of a business, it is important to implement best practices in inventory management and accounting and auditing of goods and material resources. These best practices may include implementing effective inventory control procedures, using automated inventory tracking systems, conducting regular physical inventory counts, and working with accounting and auditing professionals to develop customized strategies for managing goods and material resources.

Related research

There is a significant body of research related to accounting and auditing of goods and material resources. Some relevant studies and research papers are:

"The Impact of Inventory Management Practices on Financial Performance of Sugar Manufacturing Firms in Kenya" by David Kipruto and Wawire Nicholas. This study examines the impact of inventory management practices on the financial performance of sugar manufacturing firms in Kenya. The study concludes that efficient inventory management practices positively affect the financial performance of the firms.

"Physical Inventory Counts and Audit Quality" by Miklos A. Vasarhelyi and Rick Elam. This research paper examines the impact of physical inventory counts on audit quality. The study concludes that physical inventory counts can enhance audit quality by improving the accuracy of financial statements.

"The Effects of Compliance with Financial Reporting Regulations on Firm Performance" by Philip O. Alege, Godwin E. Eneji, and God'spower A. Patrick. This study examines the impact of compliance with financial reporting regulations on firm performance. The study concludes that compliance with financial reporting regulations positively affects firm performance.

"Best Practices for Inventory Management in Manufacturing" by Joe Geary. This research paper provides an overview of best practices for inventory management in the manufacturing industry. The paper outlines key practices such as implementing an inventory management system, conducting regular physical inventory counts, and using data analytics to optimize inventory levels.

"The Role of Auditing in Promoting Accountability and Transparency in Public Sector Management" by Egbinde Ben-Caleb and Onovwerosuoke Tochukwu. This research paper examines the role of auditing in promoting accountability and transparency in public sector management. The paper concludes that auditing is essential for promoting accountability and transparency in public sector management and ensuring compliance with financial reporting regulations.

Analysis and results. These studies and research papers provide valuable insights into the importance of accounting and auditing of goods and material resources. The studies show that effective inventory management practices can positively impact the financial performance of a business, and that physical inventory counts can enhance the accuracy of financial statements, which in turn can improve audit quality. Compliance with financial reporting regulations is also shown to have a positive impact on firm performance. The best practices for inventory management in the manufacturing industry highlighted in one of the papers can help businesses reduce costs, increase profitability, and optimize inventory levels. The role of auditing in promoting accountability and transparency in public sector management is also emphasized in one of the papers, highlighting the importance of compliance with financial reporting regulations. These studies and research papers provide valuable insights into best practices for managing goods and material resources and promoting financial health in businesses.

Methodology. To improve the accounting and auditing of goods and material resources, businesses can implement various strategies and methodologies. Some of the key methodologies that can be used include:

Implementing Effective Inventory Control Procedures: Effective inventory control procedures involve establishing clear policies and procedures for managing inventory. This includes defining inventory levels, setting up inventory tracking systems, and establishing procedures for inventory ordering and replenishment.

Using Automated Inventory Tracking Systems: Automated inventory tracking systems can help businesses to manage their inventory more efficiently and effectively. These systems use advanced technology such as barcodes and

RFID to track inventory movement in real-time, providing businesses with accurate and up-to-date information on inventory levels and location.

Conducting Regular Physical Inventory Counts: Regular physical inventory counts are an essential component of effective inventory management. These counts involve physically counting the inventory on hand to ensure that it matches the inventory records.

Working with Accounting and Auditing Professionals: Working with accounting and auditing professionals can help businesses to develop customized strategies for managing goods and material resources.

Using Data Analytics to Optimize Inventory Levels: Data analytics can be used to analyze inventory data and optimize inventory levels. By analyzing inventory data, businesses can identify trends and patterns in inventory levels and usage, which can be used to improve inventory forecasting and ordering. This can help to reduce inventory costs, minimize inventory losses, and improve overall inventory management.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the accounting and auditing of goods and material resources are critical for the success of any business. Efficient management of inventory involves tracking inventory levels and movement in real-time, conducting regular physical inventory counts, and complying with financial reporting regulations. By implementing best practices in inventory management and accounting and auditing, businesses can streamline their inventory management processes, reduce costs, increase profitability, and maintain the trust of investors and other stakeholders.

Effective inventory management practices, such as implementing an inventory management system, conducting regular physical inventory counts, and establishing effective inventory control procedures, can improve inventory accuracy and reduce costs associated with overstocking or understocking. Compliance with financial reporting regulations is also essential for maintaining the trust of investors and other stakeholders, as well as avoiding penalties and fines. By working with accounting and auditing professionals to develop customized strategies for managing goods and material resources, businesses can ensure that they have the necessary systems and procedures in place to effectively manage inventory and maintain financial health.

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TA'LIM JARAYONLARIDA MASOFAVIY TA'LIM TEXNOLOGIYALARINI AMALIYOTGA KENG JORIY ETISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada respublikamizda olib borilayotgan ta'lim jarayonlarida masofaviy ta'lim texnologiyalarini amaliyotga keng joriy etish va ta'lim sifatisamaradorligini oshirish bo'yicha taklif va tavsiyalar shakllantirilgan, auditoriyadagi dars turlari va ularning tuzilishi. Dars jarayonida qo'llaniladigan o'quv materiallarining mazmunini bayon qilingan

Kalit so'zlar. blended learning, case study, Podcasting, Station Rotation, Vorbis, Blended Learning Universe.

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WIDE IMPLEMENTATION OF DISTANCE EDUCATION TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATIONAL PROCESSES

Abstract: this article, proposals and recommendations on the wide introduction of distance learning technologies into practice and improving the effectiveness of the quality of education are formulated in the educational processes carried out in our republic, types of classes in the audience and their structure. The content of the educational materials used in the course of the lesson is described

Keywords: blended learning, case study, Podcasting, Station Rotation, Vorbis, Blended Learning Universe.

Zamonaviy ta'lim va innovasiya texnologiyalari, ilg'or xorijiy tajribalarni, multimedia tizimlari va axborot-kommunikasiya texnologiyalarini o'quv jarayoniga faol tatbiq etishni o'rganish natijasida modulli-kredit tizimi, "blended learning" aralash ta'lim, case study, masofaviy o'qitish, mahorat darslari, vebinar, evristik metodlar va boshqa metodlar bilan tanishamiz. Pedagogik mahoratlar, turli-tuman metodlarning dars jarayonida qatnashayotgan talabalarning har xil sog'liqqa ega, har xil xonadondan, muhitdan va bilim darajasidan qat'iy nazar talabalarga teng etib borishini ta'minlash kerak. Buning uchun dars jarayoni darsga qo'yiladigan talablarga javob berishi shart.

Darsga bo'lgan talablar. Dars har xil tadqiqotlardan xulosa chiqargan holda o'qitishni tashkil etishning o'zgarmas shakli emas. O'quv amaliyoti va

pedagogning doimiy izlanib yangi raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanishini takomillashtirishi ta'lim samaradorligi oshiradi. Bu sohada turli xil ko'riktanlovlar, respublika miqyosida o'tkazilayotgan pedagogik ishlarda o'rtaga qo'yilayotgan ilg'or o'qituvchilarning fikr va mulohazalari diqqatga sazovordir.

Auditoriyadagi dars turlari va ularning tuzilishi. Dars jarayonida qo'llaniladigan o'quv materiallarining mazmunini bayon qilish uchun didaktik maqsad va talablarga muvofiq ravishda tashkil qilingan mashg'ulot turi dars turlari deb yuritiladi.

Masofaviy ta'lim jarayonida ko'p ishlatiladigan dars turlari quyidagilardir:

1. Yangi bilimlarni bayon qilish darsi.
2. O'qitilgan materiallarni mustahkamlash darsi.
3. Talabalarning bilim, malaka va ko'nikmalarini tekshirish va baholash darsi.
4. Aralash dars jarayoni (yuqoridagi dars turlarining bir nechtasini birga qo'llanishi).

Har bir dars turining ma'lum tuzilishi va xususiyatlari bor bu narsa o'qituvchining o'quv materialini to'g'ri va samarali tushuntirishiga mustahkam esda qoldirishga takrorlashga va uning o'zlashtirilishini nazorat qilib borishiga yordam beradi.

O'qitishning aralash shakli. "Blended learning" (aralash ta'lim) Talaba o'zining aniq sharoitlari va imkoniyatlariga eng ko'p mos keladigan o'quv jarayonini ongli ravishda tanlab olishi foydadan xoli emas. Tanlash darsning muhim tomonlarini e'tiborga olgan holda tavakkalchilik orqali bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni o'zlashtirish jarayonini boshqarishga qandaydir tasodifiy yondashishga yo'l qo'ymaydi.

Aralash va masofadan o'qitish. Aralashtirilgan ta'lim "integrasiyalashgan o'qitish uslubini shakllantirish uchun kompyuter vositasida amalga oshiriladigan harakatlar bilan" yuzma-yuz uslublarni birlashtiradi (Pensilvaniya shtat universiteti, 2009). Har bir kursni noyob gibril kurslar turli xil xususiyatlarga ega bo'lishi mumkin. Masalan, kursda onlayn munozaralar, o'quv qo'llanmalari va tadqiqot ishlari hamda podcast yoki videoga talabalarning javoblari bo'lishi mumkin.

Podcasting - bu ovozli yoki videofayllarni (podcastlarni) internetda radio va televizion eshittirishlar tarzida yaratish va tarqatish jarayoni (Internetda tarqatish). Odatda, podcast ma'lum bir mavzu va nashr etish chastotasiga ega.

Podcast- bu alohida audio (MP3, AAC, Ogg / Vorbis (audio uchun); Flash Video va AVI (video podcast uchun) formatida yoki obuna bo'lish imkoniyati bilan bitta internet-resursda chop etilgan bunday fayllarning muntazam yangilanib turadigan seriyasidir.

"Blended learning" texnologiyasining modellarini amaliyotda qo'llanilishini ko'rib chiqamiz.

Station Rotation modeli talabalarga ta'lim muassasalari orqali belgilangan dars jadvali bo'yicha aylanishiga imkon beradi. Ushbu model boshlang'ich maktablarda eng keng tarqalgan, chunki o'qituvchilar allaqachon «o'z fanining markaziga» aylanishni yaxshi bilishadi.

Blended Learning Universe (BLU) katalogida ushbu modeldan foydalanayotgan 326 ta maktab va tumanlar ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Aralash o'qitishning ushbu o'ziga xos xususiyati odatda auditoriyada nazorat qilinadigan tartibni tashkil etish bilan hisobga olinadi va shu bilan talabalarga ularning o'qish sur'ati va fanini nazorat qilish imkonini beradi. Station Rotation modeli o'qituvchilarga darslarni an'anaviy sinfga qaraganda ancha yuqori darajada shaxsiylashtirishga imkon beradi.

Xulosa.

1. Masofaviy ta'lim muhitida dars jarayonlarini tashkil etish individuallashtirishda masofaviy ta'lim muhitini, integrallashgan axborot-ta'lim resurslarini yaratishni ta'lim sifatini oshiruvchi omil sifatida tadqiq etishni taqozo etadi. Bunday muhitda talabalarni o'qitish sifatini yanada oshirib borishga qaratilgan quyidagi ilmiy-metodik vazifalarni amalga oshirish lozim deb hisoblaymiz: oliy ta'lim muassasalarida raqamli texnologiyalar asosida individuallashtirish metodlarini qo'llashga erishish; oliy ta'lim tizimida raqamli texnologiyalar imkoniyatlaridan masofaviy ta'lim jarayonida foydalanish imkonini beruvchi elektron o'quv-metodik ta'minotni hamda undan foydalanish metodikasini ishlab chiqish; masofaviy ta'lim yo'nalishlari pedagoglari va talabalarda raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga xizmat qiluvchi veb tizimni ishlab chiqish va amaliyotga joriy etish.

Pedagogik tajriba-sinovlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, masofaviy ta'lim muhitida dars jarayonlarini raqamli texnologiyalar asosida pedagogik loyihalashtirish, darsda turli-tuman inson ongiga tez etib boruvchi tasvir, video, grafika, sxematalalarda murakkab o'quv axborotini qabul qilish, tahlil qilish va esda saqlab qolish qobiliyatini rivojlantirdi. Bunda ta'limning samaradorligi va talabalarda shakllangan bilim ko'nikma va malakalarning mustahkamligi oshdi. Masofaviy ta'lim muhitida raqamli texnologiyalar asosida individuallashtirish metodlarini dars jarayonlariga pedagogik loyihalashtirishni didaktik jihatdan asoslangan holda joriy qilish talabalarning kasbiy tayyorgarligi bilimi, sifati va samaradorligini oshiradi.

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EKOLOGIYA FANINI O'QITISHDA PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARNI AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. Bo'lg'usi texnologlar "Ekologiya" fanini sohaga oid yangiliklar, shuningdek ilmiy-tadqiqot natijalari bilan nazariy bilimlarni uyg'unlashgan hamda ishlab chiqarishga bog'lagan holda o'rganishlari zarur.

Kalit so'zlar: pedagogik texnologiyalar, innovatsion yondashuv, ilm-fan integratsiyasi.

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IMPORTANCE OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING ECOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Abstract. Future technologists need to learn the science of "Ecology" by combining theoretical knowledge with industry news and research results and connecting them to production.

Key words: pedagogical technologies, innovative approach, integration of science.

Mamlakatlar va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tizimlar o'rtasida dunyodagi texnologiya bozorida davom etayotgan raqobat o'z-o'zidan kim o'zarga, sifatli va qiymatli inson kapitalini yaratish musobaqasiga aylandi. Chunki, oxir-oqibatda har qanday iqtisodiy, ilmiy, texnologik va shu kabi mo'jizalarni va «sakrashlar»ni faqatgina o'qimishli, bilimli, izlanuvchan, tashabbuskor va fidokor kishilarning armiyasi – innovatsion inson kapitali ishtirokida va yordamida amalga oshirish mumkin. Respublikamizda oliy ta'limni tizimli isloh qilishning ustuvor yo'nalishlarini belgilash, zamonaviy bilim va yuksak ma'naviy-axloqiy fazilatlarga ega, mustaqil fikrlaydigan yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash jarayonini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga ko'tarish, oliy ta'limni modernizatsiya qilish, ilg'or ta'lim texnologiyalariga asoslangan holda ijtimoiy soha va iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarini rivojlantirish maqsadida O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi tasdiqlanib, unda o'quv dasturlarida nazariy bilim olishga yo'naltirilgan ta'limdan amaliy ko'nikmalarni shakllantirishga yo'naltirilgan ta'lim tizimiga

bosqichma – bosqich o‘tish, oliy ta’lim mazmunini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga ko‘tarish, ijtimoiy soha va iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarining barqaror rivojlanishiga munosib hissa qo‘shadigan, mehnat bozorida o‘z o‘rnini topa oladigan yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini yo‘lga qo‘yish, nazarda tutilgan. Yetakchi xorijiy davlatlar tajribasi shundan dalolat bermoqdaki, innovatsion rivojlanish jamiyatning barcha a‘zolarida, xususan, turli tashkilot, korxonalar va firmalar xodimlari, mutaxassislarida innovatsion bilimlarga asoslangan faoliyat bilan shug‘ullanish imkoniyatini, vakolatini hamda muayyan amaliy tajribani shakllantirishni taqozo etadi, ya’ni innovatsion rivojlanish “innovatsion inson”ni shakllantirishni talab etadi.[1] Demak, talabalarni innovatsion inson shaklida shakllantirib borish lozim. Xo‘sh, innovatsion inson iborasi nimani anglatadi? Ushbu ibora mamlakatni har bir fuqarosining ijtimoiy hayotda, iqtisodiy taraqqiyotda, fan, texnika va texnologiyalar rivojlanishida ro‘y berayotgan o‘zgarishlarning faol tashabbuskori, yaratuvchisi bo‘lishini va bu o‘zgarishlar uning hayotiy tamoyillarining ajralmas qismi bo‘lib qolishini anglatadi. Bu har bir inson innovatsion muhitda o‘zining qobiliyati, qiziqishi, salohiyatidan kelib chiqqan holda zimmasiga yuklatilgan vazifalarni samarali bajara olishi talab qilinadi demakdir. Innovatsion muhitning insonlarga qo‘yadigan minimal talablarining plankasi juda yuqori bo‘lib, ular ichida eng asosiylari uzluksiz ta’lim tizimiga tayyor bo‘lish, o‘z ustida tinimsiz ishlash, mustaqil ta’lim olish bilan shug‘ullanish, doimo yangilikka intilish, tahlil qilish, tanqidiy fikrlash va ilmiy mushohada qilish xislatlarini qaror toptirish, komanda(jamoa)da ishlash xislatini namoyon qilish, raqobatbardoshlik muhitida faol bo‘lish ko‘nikmasini namoyon etish, ishga ijodiy yondashish, xorijiy tillarni global miqyosda keng muloqot qilish uchun puxta egallash, jahon ham jamiyati xalqaro til sifatida tan olgan tillarda erkin suhbat qurish qobiliyatiga ega bo‘lishdan iborat.[2] Demak, har tomonlama rivojlangan mukammal, serqirra mutaxassislarni tayyorlash va ularga ta’lim berish jarayoniga ilg‘or xorij tajribasini qo‘llash orqali o‘qitishning yangi, zamonaviy usul va vositalaridan samarali foydalanish har qachongidan ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. O‘qituvchi bilim olishning yagona manbai bolib emas, balki talabalar mustaqil ishlash jarayonining tashkilotchisi, maslahatchisi, o‘quv jarayoning boshqaruvchisi sifatida maydonga chiqishi kerak. Bugungi kun o‘qituvchisi doimo o‘z darajasi, ilmiy salohiyati va pedagogik mahoratini oshirib, uni san‘at darajasiga yetkazib borishi talab etiladi. O‘z fikrini tushunarli, ko‘rgazmali ifodalay bilish, jahon va mamlakatimiz ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hayotidagi voqealarga o‘z munosabatini bildirishi, ta’lim berishda ijodiy yondashuvni rivojlantirib borishi kerak. O‘qituvchining ijodiy yondashuvi esa o‘z navbatida talaba tomonidan “Noorganik kimyo” fanini o‘rganishga bo‘lgan ijobiy yondashuvining zaruriy sharti bo‘lib hisoblanadi. O‘qitishning interfaol metodlarini ta’lim tizimiga qo‘llanilishi raqobatbardosh mutaxassis kadrlar tayyorlashning muhim omillaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ta’lim jarayoniga yangicha qarash, talabalarga interfaol yondashuv asosida bilim berish–ta’limning eng

samarali yo‘llaridan biri bo‘lib, bugungi kunda asosiy metodik innovatsiyalar ta‘lim beruvchi va ta‘lim oluvchining o‘zaro hamkorligiga asoslangan o‘quv mashg‘ulotlar samaradorligini oshirishda interfaol metodlarni qo‘llashni taqozo etadi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, qisqa vaqt ichida kutilgan, kafolatlangan natijaga erishish, talabalarni faolligiga, mustaqil fikrlashishiga erishish, hamda kichik guruhlarda muqobil fikrlar ichidan maqbulini tanlay olish, muammo va muammo osti muammolarini aniqlay olish, o‘zgarar fikrini tinglay bilish, o‘z nuqtai nazarini himoya qila olish ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirish kabi xususiyatlarni talabalarda rivojlantirish, auditoriyada talabalarga real vaziyatga yaqinlashgan keyslar va muammoli vaziyatlar yechimiga qaratilgan amaliy ko‘nikmasini shakllantirish bo‘yicha mashg‘ulotlar o‘tkazilishi o‘quv dasturiga kiritilishi - bo‘lg‘usi kimyogar texnologlar uchun juda muhimdir.

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OTM LARDA TA'LIM SIFATINI OSHIRISHGA QARATILGAN BA'ZI KOMPETENTLI JIHATLAR

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada hozirgi kunda oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim sifati va mazmunini ta'minlashda ko'proq nimalarga e'tiborni qaratish lozimligi bilan bir qatorda mavjud kamchiliklarni barataraf etish yo'llari xususida taklif va fikrlar berib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: uzluksiz ta'lim, pedagogik jarayon, ta'lim muassasasi, ta'lim sifati, normativ-xuquqiy hujjatlar, axborotlarni izlash, tahlil qilish, baholash, zaruriy axborotlar.

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SOME COMPETENCY ASPECTS FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN HEIS

Annotation. In this article, suggestions and opinions are given about ways to eliminate existing shortcomings, as well as what should be paid more attention to in order to ensure the quality and content of education in higher education institutions.

Keywords: continuous education, pedagogical process, educational institution, quality of education, regulatory and legal documents, information search, analysis, assessment, necessary information.

Uzluksiz ta'lim tizimida amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlar, ta'lim jarayoni sub'ektlari faoliyatini takomillashtirish, ularga zaruriy va yetarli shart-sharoitlarni yaratib berish asosida ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirishga yo'naltirilgan davlat dasturlari, hukumat qarorlari, Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida mavjud muammolarining yechimini topish, ta'lim tizimini boshqarishning an'anaviy shakl va uslublardan voz kechib, rahbarlarning boshqaruv faoliyatini demokratik tamoyillar va innovasion yondashuvlar asosida shakllantirishni taqozo etmoqda.

OTM rahbar xodimlarining ta'lim muassasida pedagogik jarayonlarni ilmiy asosda tashkil etish va uni boshqarish hamda jamoada qulay ta'limiy muhitni shakllantirishi uchun ta'lim tizimini boshqarishning turli xil zamonaviy

usullarini bilishi va ularga asoslanishi, rivojlantiruvchi g'oyalar yo'nalishini aniqlay olishi, ilg'or tajribalarni va fan-texnika yutuqlarini muntazam o'rganib borishi, ularni o'z faoliyatida tatbiq etishi, boshqaruv jarayonida innovasion faoliyatni tashkil eta olishi zarur hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqotlarda keltirilishicha, ta'lim muassasasi faoliyatini tashkil etish, boshqarish va ta'lim sifatini baholash jarayonida rahbarlar tomonidan o'ziga xos ahamiyat kasb etuvchi quyidagi vazifalar bajarilishi zarur: faoliyatni oldindan rejalashtirish, amalga oshirish yo'l-yo'riqlarini tanlash, qaror qabul qilish; vazifalarning mazmun va mohiyatiga ko'ra mutaxassislarni tanlash va bajariladigan vazifalarni taqsimlash; ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini ilmiy asosda tashkil etish, pedagog xodimlarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish ishlarini tashkil etish; moddiy-texnik va zamonaviy ilmiy-metodik mahsulotlar bilan ta'minlash; ta'lim muassasasi ijtimoiy munosabatlarining uzluksiz aloqasini ta'minlash; ilg'or pedagogik tajribalar va zamonaviy axborotlar texnologiyalaridan foydalanilishini ta'minlash; DTS talablarini amaliyotda qo'llash va uning monitoringini olib borishni tashkil etish; ta'lim muassasasining rivojlanish moyilligi va dinamikasini aniqlash uchun pedagog xodimlar va talabalar o'rtasida anketa so'rovlari va suhbat o'tkazish asosida ahborotlar to'plash va tahlil qilish; ta'lim muassasasi faoliyatini rivojlantirish va takomillashtirish yo'nalishida belgilangan vazifalarni qayta ko'rib chiqish, yangilash, lavozimlar bo'yicha davlat talablari asosida kadrlar tanlash va joy-joyiga qo'yish; pedagog xodimlar rahbar tomonidan aniq axboriy ma'lumotga ega bo'lgan holda kompetentli, o'ziga munosib faoliyatga yo'naltirilishi lozim, bo'ysunuvidagi xodimlarning innovasion faoliyat natijalariga qiziqishini shakllantirish va rag'batlantirish asosida innovasion faoliyatni tashkil etish; qabul qilingan qaror va buyruqlarning bajarilishini nazorat qilish [1]. Shuningdek, oliy ta'lim muassasalari rahbar kadrlari quyidagi yo'nalishlarda kompetentlikka ega bo'lishi lozim.

Huquqiy kompetentlilik – ta'limning normativ-xuquqiy hujjatlarini, qonunchilik normalarini bilish hamda boshqaruv faoliyatida samarali foydalana olish, lokal normativ-xuquqiy hujjatlarni ishlab chiqish, qonunchilik normalari doirasida qarorlar qabul qilish.

Boshqaruv kompetentligi – boshqaruv faoliyatidagi real vaziyatlarda uchraydigan boshqaruv muammo va vazifalarning samarali yechimini ta'minlaydigan metodik usullar, zamonaviy boshqaruv texnologiyalari, pedagogik-psixologik diagnostika (so'rov, individual va guruhli intervyu) texnologiyalari, samarali boshqaruv muloqotini tashkil eta bilish va doimiy takomillashtirib borish, jamoada sog'lom psixologik muhitni yaratish, boshqaruv vaziyatlariga mos holda samarali uslublarni qo'llay olish, muzokaralar olib borishning pedagogik-psixologik jihatlaridan foydalana olish, vaqt menejmenti, kichik guruhlar va liderlar bilan munosabatni shakllantirish, boshqaruvda nazoratni takomillashtirish.

Axborot kompetentligi – rahbarning zamonaviy axborot-kommunikasiya texnologiyalari vositasida shaxsiy va boshqaruv faoliyati bilan bog‘lik ma’lumot, axborotlarni izlash, tahlil qilish, baholash va zaruriy axborotlarni sohaga yo‘naltirish, mustaqil ijodiy ishlarni tashkil etish, boshqaruv faoliyatini doimiy rivojlantirishdir.

Kommunikativ kompetentlik –ta’limni boshqarish jarayonida samarali muloqotni ta’minlash, turli xil kichik guruhlarining o‘ziga xosligidan kelib chiqib, ularni boshqarish, gorizontal va vertikal kommunikasiya yo‘nalishlarida samarali boshqaruv muloqotini tashkil etish, xorijiy xamkorlar bilan muloqotning etiketlarini saqlash, tolerantlik, muomalada yuksak nutq madaniyatiga ega bo‘lish, jamoada ijobiy rahbar imidjini shakllantirish, yozma fikrlarni muloqot jarayonida yetkaza olish, og‘zaki fikrlarni yozma to‘g‘ri bayon qilish, jamoa oldida chiqish qilish odobini o‘zlashtirish, samarali muzokaralar olib borish [2].

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XO'JALIK YURITISHDA UY MEHNATI, KOOPERATSIYA VA KLASTER TUSHUNCHALARINING O'ZARO UYG'UNLIGI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada kasanachilik, kooperatsiya va klasterlar tushunchalariga ta'rif berilgan va ularning o'zaro bog'liqligi yoritilgan bo'lib, unda kasanachilikning oilaviy mehnat faoliyati bilan uyg'unlashuvi bayon qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar. Kasanachilik, kooperatsiya, klaster, oila, YaIM, muloqot-naflilik zanjiri, mehnat resurslari.

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INTERCOMPATIBILITY OF HOMEWORK, COOPERATION AND CLUSTER CONCEPTS IN ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Annotation: The article describes the concepts of home work, cooperation and clusters, and also explains their relationship, as well as the combination of home work with family work.

Keywords: Home-based work, cooperation, cluster, family, GDP, communication chain, labor resources.

So'nggi paytlarda ilmiy adabiyotlarimizga kasanachilik, kooperatsiya va klaster atamalari bir-biriga bog'langan holda kirib kelmoqda.

Xo'sh mazkur atamalarning ma'nosi nima va ular bir-biri bilan qanday aloqada?

Avvalombor, kasanachilik oiladan uy xo'jaligidan boshlanadi.

Oila –an'anaviy tarzda nikoh-qarindoshchilik munosabatlari asosida hayot kechirishni, birgalikda yashashni bildiradi. Oilaning asosiy maqsadli funksiyasi-insonni dunyoga keltirish, uy xo'jaliginiki esa–inson salohiyatini qayta tiklashdir. Shu nuqtai–nazardan, uy xo'jaligining asosiy funksiyasini inson kapitalini ishlab chiqarish, realizatsiya qilish va asrash sifatida belgilash lozim. Inson kapitali, o'z navbatida, insonning bilimlari, amaliy ko'nikmalari va mehnat sa'y-harakatlari yig'indisi sifatida tushuniladi. Oilada farzand voyaga yetib uy xo'jaligida topilgan daromad hisobidan ma'lum bir xarajatlar evaziga bilim ko'nikma, malaka bilan salohiyatga ega bo'lib mehnat resurslari safiga

kelib qo'shiladi. Mehnat resurslari esa o'z navbatida milliy iqtisodiyot ishtirokchisi, uni rivojlantiruvchi, siljitivchi, uning YaIMini to'ldiruvchi sub'yektdir.

Mehnat resurslari maqsad ila qurilish tashkiloti faolyatida mehnat qiladi, innovatsion faolyatga kirishadi. Mazkur yo'nalishda o'z-o'zidan kooperatsiyaga zaruriyat paydo bo'ladi. O'z mohiyatiga ko'ra qurilish ishlab chiqarishi (xizmat ko'rsatishi) kooperatsiyasi umumiy maqsadlarga erishish uchun jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarning ixtiyoriy birlashuvini yoki o'zaro hamkorlik qilishini o'zida nomoyon qiladi.

Darhaqiqat, qurilish majmuasi ishtirokchilarida sanalgan jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarda ham har xil iste'mol tovarlariga va xizmatlarga bo'lgan ehtiyoj ularda o'z-o'zidan turli xildagi iste'mol tovarlari ishlab chiqaruvchi, xizmat ko'rsatuvchi xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'yektlar bilan muloqatga kirishishiga zarurat tug'diradi. Ko'p hollarda iqtisodiy jihatdan nofaol aholi qatlamlari, shuningdek, vaqtincha band bo'lmagan shaxslar uy sharoitida, ya'ni farzand tarbiyasi bilan mashg'ul bo'lgan ayollar, hunarmandlar, kosiblar uy mehnatiga asoslangan kasanachilikka kirishadilar.

O'z navbatida ta'kidlash joizki, kasanachilik faolyati ham ishlab chiqarish yoki xizmat ko'rsatish kooperatsiyasi orqali amalga oshiriladi. Hukumat qarori bilan kasanachilik to'g'risidagi Nizom tasdiqlangan. Zero, mazkur hujjatda ko'zda tutilgan tadbirlarni hayotga tadbiiq etish bir qator ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy vazifalarni hal etish inkonyatini beradi. Xususan, ish bilan band bo'lmagan aholini qurilish ishlab chiqarishiga (xizmat ko'rsatishiga) jalb etish, oila byudjeti daromadlarini ko'paytirish, uy mehnatidan foydalangan holda karkaslar, beton qoliplar, butlovchi qismlar tayyor mahsulotlarning ayrim turlarini ishlab chiqarish va ba'zi bir xizmatlar ko'rsatishini tashkil etish yo'li bilan yirik korxonalar faolyati samaradorligini oshirishga erishish mumkin.

Kasanachilik -16 yoshdagi va undan katta yoshdagi (agarda kasanachilik xususiyati kasanachi bilan to'liq yakka tartibdagi moddiy javobgarlik to'g'risida shartnoma tuzilishi zarurligini talab etsa, 18 yoshdagi) jismoniy shaxs ya'ni kasanachi tomonidan ish beruvchi bilan shartnoma asosida ish beruvchining ishlab chiqarish joyidan tashqarida o'z uyida yoki o'ziga yoxud uning oila a'zolariga tegishli boshqa joyda ish beruvchining buyurtmasiga binoan mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish va xizmatlar ko'rsatish maqsadida ishlarni bajarish bilan bog'liq faolyat hisoblanadi.

O'z-o'zidan ma'lumki, qishloq joylaridagi kam ta'minlangan ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj oilalarni temir daftarga yoki yoshlar daftariga kiritish va o'z navbatida ularni ish bilan ta'minlash davlatimiz tomonidan olib borilayotgan islohotlarning ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biridir. Hozirgi kunlarda bir shaxsning ikkinchi bir shaxs (jismoniy yoki yuridik) bilan faolyatlari samaradorlik jihatidan bir-biri bilan uyg'unlashuvi talab qilinar ekan, ular muloqoti ma'lum bir masofaviy xarakterga ega bo'lsa bu jarayon o'z navbatida albatta, ma'lum vaqt bilan birgalikda ma'lum xarajatlarni ham talab qiladi. Shundan kelib chiqqan

holda ular faolyatini uyg'unlashtiruvchi **"muloqot-naflilik zanjiri"** lozim bo'ladi.

"Muloqot-naflilik zanjiri" ning bir xo'jalik yuritish doirasida amalga oshirilishi xo'jalik klasterini vujudga keltiradi. Xo'jalik klasteri ham o'z mohiyatiga ko'ra yagona texnologik zanjirga birlashtirilgan xo'jaliklar majmui bo'lib u ilm-fan, ta'lim hamda ularning o'zaro hamkorligini chuqurlashtirish, yangi texnologiyalarni amaliyotga jadal joriy etish imkoniyatini o'zida namoyon etadi. Xo'jalik klasterining asosiy negizini xo'jalik yuritish kooperatsiyasi tashkil etadi. O'z navbatida, kooperatsion aloqalar hamkorlik bosqichi bo'yicha texnologik bog'lam, texnologik to'plamga aylanib xo'jalik klasterini vujudga keltiradi. Klasterning pirovardida xom ashyo qayta ishlashning barcha bosqichidan o'tib eksportbop tayyor mahsulotga aylanadi.

Klasterni yaratish pirovardida olimlar, iqtisodchilar, qurilish-montaj, sanoat tashkiloti, shuningdek, infratuzilmaviy tashkilotlar va ularning ilg'or tajribasini yagona maqsad yo'lida birlashtirishni taqozo etadi.

Muhtaram Prezidentimiz Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasida ta'kidlanganidek, "Xo'jalik yuritishlarni asta sekinlik bilan klaster shakliga bosqichma-bosqich o'tkazish bo'yicha izlanishlarimizni davom ettiramiz. Parlamentimiz ushbu islohotlarimizning huquqiy asosi bo'lgan **"Kooperatsiya va klasterlar to'g'risida"** gi yangi qonunni tezroq qabul qilsa ushbu katta reja va niyatlarimizga mos ish bo'lur edi".

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda mazkur jarayonlarning huquqiy asosi yaratilgan bo'lib ular jumlasiga, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2006-yil 11-yanvardagi 4-son qarori bilan tasdiqlangan "Kasanachilik to'g'risidagi Nizom", shuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Kooperatsiya to'g'risidagi" Qonuni kiradi.

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PROBLEMS OF FORMATION OF AN IDEAL PERSON IN KARAKALPAK FOLKLORE

Annotation. Man has been the main theme of folklore at all times. Indeed, in the folklore of the Karakalpaks, special attention is paid to the problem of man, his perfection and maturity. Therefore, the real purpose of this article is to analyze the issues of the formation of a mature person in the folklore of the Karakalpaks. In particular, the works of Ibraim Yusupov were analyzed in Karakalpak literary studies.

Keywords: folklore, Karakalpak language, human figure, perfection, mature person.

The upbringing of a mature person, his upbringing as a mature personality has always been the focus of the Karakalpak intelligents and thinkers. Spiritually perfect people think about the fate and well-being of the people, about the fate of the Motherland and its prosperity. They do not want to live in mutualism, dependence [7, 15]. Consequently, when a nation does not realize itself as a people, it cannot fully feel a sense of national pride, taking care of its honor, dignity. Consequently, the prosperity of our country and the well-being of our people are directly related to continuous work in the field of spirituality and enlightenment, regular personal improvement. "This fact of life should become the principle that we will always follow, the basis and condition for the development of society and embody an integral system. At the center of this system should be a set of immortal values, such as spirituality, morality, enlightenment" [2, 34].

The degree of perfection of a person is determined by how much he is aware of his place in society, how much he feels an integral part of society. Only then does a person realize how much his value is connected with the dignity of the people, the nation, is related to the events taking place in society, the country.

Particular attention is paid to the problems of educating a harmonious generation, new thinkers in our country, improving the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work in the current threatening period, when various information attacks are increasing, in particular, in building a rule of law and civil society, forming a sense of national identity, national pride and national character in the minds of young people. As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev rightly noted, "as you know, the upbringing of the younger generation has always been of great and urgent importance. But in the XXI century, in which

we live, this question really becomes a matter of life and death. "The more perfect the upbringing, the happier the people live," the sages say. And in order for the upbringing to be perfect, it is impossible to allow a void to form in this matter"[1].

Due to this, in the folklore of the Karakalpaks, much attention is paid to the problem of the formation of a mature person. In particular, this article discusses the ideas of the formation of a mature person in the works of Ibrahim Yusupov.

As you know, Ibrahim Yusupov occupies a strong place in the Karakalpak literary studies, is considered the favorite poet of the Karakalpak people. His works, presented below, pay great attention to the problems of forming a perfect person.

«Kúnshigís jolawshisina» (1956) a characteristic work. In it, the poet writes about the beautiful nature of his native land, hospitable, hardworking people, thereby the poet awakens in people a sense of love for the Motherland, focusing on the issue of forming a mature person in them. To be proud of your native land, your people, is never alien to any poet, this is the traditional way: [3].

O`z elinin` bir mu`yeshin aralap,
Ju`reginde ma`n`gi saqlap ketiwge,
Ku`n shig`isqa sapar shekken azamat,
Asiq dostim bizin` jaqqa jetiwge.

The poem «Gilemshi hayal haqqinda haqiyqatliq» describes the harsh fate of Turkmen women.

Captain Yavmit takes a Turkmen girl as his wife, the girl was an artisan, she passes her craft to her daughter. The carpet they woven was famous in the East, the Khan of Khiva falls in love with it. Khan falls in love not with the girl herself, but with her craft. The girl is brought to the khan's palace. The girl refuses to weave a carpet for the khan's palace. This is due to the fact that the carpet she wove caused innumerable bloody wars between the rulers. The girl is thrown into prison.

Do`ndi gilem geyde tawis pa`rindey,
Aspandag`i ayqulaqtay qubildi,
Geyde gilem Feruzanin` gu`lindey,
Suliwliqtin` bar sheginen shig`indi.
Ha`r ku`ni bir kirpik ishqi otinday,
Zer shashag`i jalin bolip lawladi,
Ga` g`ijladi seksewildin` shog`inday,
Ga` tandirday ushqin shaship lawladi. [6].

In this work, the romantic spirit of folk poetry is well described, the mastery of the language, the hard work of the carpet woman is sung by the poet with romantic elation, his eye-catching pattern is enlivened:

O`zim tanlap qilshiq tarttim tu`bitten,

O`zim iyirip belli jandi qiynadim,
Kestelerin kewlimdegi u`mittin`,
Sheshek atqan sha`meninen jiynadim.
Sari boyaw-kewlimdegi qayg`i-mun`,
Qara boyaw-tag`dirimnin` gu`wasi,
Jasil boyaw-a`rmanlari jasliqtin`,
Qizil boyaw-ju`regimnen jarasi.

Indeed, in the understanding of the people it is said that the author fruitfully introduced this concept into a poetic form.

«Gilemshi hayal haqqinda haqiqatliq» is written about the friendship of peoples who had the same fate. This work always calls a person to the truth, friendship. In the end, it can be considered that this work is aimed at the formation of a mature person in the folklore of the Karakalpaks.

«Tumaris»- this is a poem in a heroic theme. The poem reflects the bravery of a woman in the struggle against King Cyrus for her land, for the justice of her people. In the poem it is enough to express the depth of the author's thoughts. He had the opportunity to reveal dramatic images. Before the eyes of the reader is the image of the mother of the hero Tumaris:

Jolbaristin` jaw bu`yegin,
Julip jegen g`aybar ku`shin,
Qas batirdin` bas su`yegin,
Zeren etip, qimiz ishken.
Sen emes pe, eldin` kegin,
Keskinlesip alip o`sken§
Asqar, mu`yiz ay astinda,
Kim ko`rkin`di sag`inbag`an,
O`giz suwdin` jag`asinda, [3].
Kim ku`shin`e tabinbag`an

Apparently, through this work, the poet calls people to courage, to fight for their homeland. The poem "Tumaris" is built on the formation of a mature person.

In conclusion, the question of the formation of a mature person occupies a special place in Karakalpak folklore. In particular, Ibrahim Yusupov addresses the problem of the formation of a mature person. Many works of Ibrahim Yusupov are enriched with the ideas of loving your homeland, bravery, justice. Thus, the work presented in this article is filled with ideas on the formation of a person as a mature person.

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KIMYO FANIDAN TALABALARNI MUSTAQIL ISHLARINI TASHKIL ETISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada oliy o‘quv yurti talabalarining mustaqil ishlarini tashkil etishning asosiy masalalari tahlil etilgan. Muallif talabalar mustaqil ishini samarali tashkil etish usullarini taklif etgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: kredit-modul tizimi, talabalarining mustaqil ishi, fanlardan tajriba va amaliy ishlarni mustaqil ish sifatida shakllashtirish.

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INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS IN CHEMISTRY ORGANIZATION

Abstract. This article analyzes the main issues of organizing independent work of students of a higher educational institution. The author suggested methods for effective organization of independent work of students.

Key words: credit-modular system, independent work of students, formation of experience and practical work in subjects as independent work.

Davlatimiz rahbari tomonidan 2019 yilning 8 oktyabrida “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish kontsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni imzolandi. Ushbu muhim dasturilamal hujjatda oliy ta’lim muassasalarini xalqaro e’tirof etilgan tashkilotlar reytingining birinchi 1000 ta o‘rindagi oliy ta’lim muassasalari ro‘yxatiga kiritish va oliy ta’lim muassasalarida o‘quv jarayonini bosqichma-bosqich kredit-modul tizimiga o‘tkazish” belgilab berildi.

Kredit-modul tizimi, bu — ta’limni tashkil etish jarayoni bo‘lib, o‘qitishning modul texnologiyalari jamlamasi va kredit o‘lchovi asosida baholash modeli hisoblanadi. Uni bir butunlikda olib borish serqirra hamda murakkab tizimli jarayondir. Kredit-modul tamoyilida ikkita asosiy masalaga ahamiyat beriladi: talabalarining mustaqil ishlashini ta’minlash; talabalar bilimini reyting asosida baholash [1].

Bilim va ilmning shakllanishi bevosita ta’lim tizimiga bog‘liq bo‘lib, ta’lim tizimi samaradorligini o‘qituvchi saviyasi, talaba ehtiyoji, o‘quv

adabiyotlari mazmuni hamda mustaqil ta'limni shakllantirishga qaratilgan infratuzilma bevosita ta'minlab beradi. Demak, ilg'or kadrlarni tayyorlash, ularni mehnat bozori talablariga muvofiq raqobatdoshligini oshirish, ijodiy fikrlaydigan mutaxassislarni yetishtirish o'quv dargohlarida yo'lga qo'yilgan ta'lim berish jarayoni bilan chambarchas bog'liq.

Yuqoridagilar dars mashg'ulotlarini nafaqat o'qitishni innovatsion ta'lim texnologiyalari asosida olib borish, balki talabadan mustaqil o'qib-o'rganish, ta'limga yangicha munosabatda bo'lish, mehnat bozori talabidan kelib chiqib, zaruriy va chuqur nazariy bilimlarni egallash, amaliy ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga o'rgatishdan iboratligini ko'rsatadi.

Ta'limning kredit tizimiga ko'ra, mustaqil ish o'rganilayotgan kursning umumiy hajmining uchdan ikki qismini tashkil qiladi. SHu munosabat bilan o'qitishning kredit tizimini joriy etish sharoitida talabalarning mustaqil ishini to'g'ri va samarali tashkil etish muammosi juda dolzarb hisoblanadi. Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida kredit texnologiyasini joriy etish oliy o'quv yurtidagi o'quv jarayonini tashkil etishni tubdan qayta ko'rib chiqishni, ta'lim texnologiyasining o'ziga va ularni uslubiy ta'minlashga o'zgartirishlar kiritishni taqozo etadi, bu esa talabalarning malakasini faollashtirishga asosiy e'tiborni qaratish imkonini beradi [1].

Talabalarning mustaqil ishi bu - o'qituvchining bevosita ishtirokisiz talabaning yangi bilim va ko'nikmalarni faol, maqsadli egallash jarayoni hisoblanadi. Talabalarning mustaqil ishlash ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish, ijodiy faolligi va tashabbuskorligini oshirish uchun mustaqil ish o'z predmetiga yo'naltirilgan, natijalari samarali bo'lishi ta'minlangan, uzluksiz monitoringga va ishning natijalarini baholash imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishi kerak.

Talabalarning mustaqil ishini samarali tashkil etish uchun oliy ta'lim muassasasi o'qituvchisi uni tashkil etishda tizimlilik va izchillik tamoyiliga amal qilishi, talaba faoliyati, individual yondashuvi qanday amalga oshirilishini, ularga yaratiladigan qulaylik, vazifasini bajarish uchun sarflanadigan vaqtni va me'yorini ilmiy asoslangan holda hisobga olishi lozim [2].

Talabaning mustaqil ishini to'g'ri va samarali tashkil etish uchun quyidagi shartlar katta ahamiyatga ega:

-o'qituvchilarning ta'limning kredit tizimi bo'yicha mustaqil ishlarini samarali tashkil etishga tayyorligi;

- har bir fan bo'yicha o'quv-uslubiy majmuaning mavjudligi, shu jumladan bosma va elektron shaklda kurs tavsifi, mazmuni va vaqtini ko'rsatgan holda oliy o'quv yurti talabasi tomonidan o'z-o'zini rivojlantirish darajasini nazorat qilish shakllari va vositalari, ularni amalga oshirish, talaba uchun to'liq o'qish semestri uchun qo'llanma;

- o'quv, didaktik va o'quv materiallarining mavjudligi, kutubxonaning zarur adabiyotlar bilan ta'minlanganligi;

- talaba mustaqil ishi topshiriqlarining asosiy maqsadlari o'quvchilarga tushunarli bo'lishi, o'quv topshiriqlari yangilik elementlarini o'z ichiga olishi va

ulardan foydalanish mumkin bo'lishi, ularni amalga oshirish algoritmlarini o'z ichiga olishi;

- kompyuter va telekommunikatsiya uskunalari bilan ta'minlangan bo'lishi;

- innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish (talabaning turli ma'lumotlar manbalaridan erkin foydalanishini ta'minlaydigan va elektron ta'lim vositalaridan foydalanish uchun maqbul sharoitlarni yaratadigan texnik vositalar majmuasi);

- mustaqil ish sohasida talabalarining optimal yuklamasi;

- talaba mustaqil ishining monitoring tizimi ijodiy xususiyatga ega bo'lishi, o'zini-o'zi boshqarish bilan bog'liq bo'lishi, birinchi navbatda talabaning o'zi uchun zarur va foydali bo'lishi kerak;

O'quv mashg'ulotlarini boshlagan zahoti o'qituvchi darslik bilan qanday ishlash kerakligini, qanday qilib uyga berilgan topshiriqlarga mustaqil tayyorlanish kerakligi, yil davomida mashg'ulotlarning u yoki bu turini qanday qilib o'zlashtirib olish mumkinligi haqida talabalarga ko'rsatma va yordam berib boradi [3].

Mutaqil ish mazmuni fanning dasturi va o'quv rejasida majburiy ravishda aks ettiriladi hamda mustaqil ta'lim uchun ajratilgan mavzularning aniq ro'yxati beriladi. Talabalar mustaqil ishi - mustaqil ta'lim uchun ajratilgan mavzularning aniq ro'yxati bo'yicha o'quv-uslubiy adabiyotlar bilan ishlash asosida testlar tuzish, kollokviumlar topshirish, referat va hisobotlar himoya qilish shaklida nazorat qilinadi.

Ko'pgina oliy ta'lim muassasalarida fanlardan talabalar mustaqil ishini tashkillashtirishda mavzular bo'yicha referat tayyorlashdan keng foydalanib kelinadi. Chunki bu usul talabani konspekt yozishga, adabiyotlardan materiallar to'plashga va turli nazorat ishlariga tayyorgarlik ishlarini osonlashtirishga yordam beradi. Lekin hozirgi kunda ko'pchilik talabalar mustaqil ishlarni faqat bitta adabiyotdan ko'chirish yo'li bilan tayyorlashni avzal ko'rmoqda. SHuning uchun tabiiy fanlardan talabalar mustaqil ishini tashkillashtirishda tajriba hamda amaliy ishlarni talabalarga mustaqil ish sifatida berish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. Buning uchun amaliy va tajriba ishlari uchun belgilangan mavzular mustaqil ish sifatida fan dasturiga kiritilishi shart.

Berilgan mustaqil ish mavzularini olgan talaba mavzular bo'yicha tajriba ishlarini mustaqil ravishda bajarish uchun tayyorgarlik ko'radi, tajriba uchun ajratilgan auditoriya va mustaqil ish soatlarida o'qituvchidan kerakli maslahatlarni oladi. Darsdan bo'sh vaqtlarida tajriba xonasiga kelib, bajarilishi rejalashtirilgan tajriba ishini mavzusi va uni bajarish tartibini o'rganib chiqadi. Laborant nazorati ostida tajriba ishi uchun kerakli jihozlar, asbob-uskunalar va reaktivlarni jamlaydi hamda tajriba ishlari o'tkazadi. Bajariladigan tajriba ishlari laborant ruxsati bilan va u tomonidan nazorat qilingan holda olib boriladi.

Talaba o'tkazilgan tajriba ishlari asosida o'z xulosalarini chiqarib, uni rasmiylashtiradi. Bunda tajriba ishlari imkon darajada zaharli bo'lmagan

moddalar va inson hayotiga havf solmaydigan bo'lishi maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. SHuningdek, tajriba ishlarini bajarishda talabalar kichik guruhchalarga bo'linib, navbatma-navbat bajarishsa yanada yaxshi samara beradi, chunki oliy ta'lim muassasasi uchun ajratilgan reaktivlar miqdori ham e'tiborga olinishi lozim.

Talaba mustaqil ishini bajarish davomida gurux bo'lib ishlashni o'rganadi, adabiyotlardan foydalanishni biladi va shu asnoda uning mustaqil fikrlash qobiliyati rivojlanadi. Tajriba ishini bajarish uchun eng samarali yo'llarini izlaydi va natijalarni daftariga yozib oladi. Tajriba ishlarini baholash esa fan o'qituvchisi tomonidan tajriba mashg'ulotlari uchun ajratilgan auditoriya va mustaqil ish soatlari davrida amalga oshiriladi. Bunda talaba tajriba ishlarini nazariyalarga asoslanib, formula va reaksiya tenglamalarini yozgan holda himoya qiladi hamda baholanadi.

SHuningdek, amaliy mashg'ulotlar vaqtida mavzuga oid turli murakkablikdagi masala va mashqlarni bir juftlik darsda to'liq bajarishni imkoni yo'q. Bunday masala va mashqlarni talabalarga namunaviy masalalarni yechish usullarini tushuntirgan holda mustaqil ish sifatida berish talabaning mustaqil ishi samaradorligini yanada oshiradi. SHu bilan birga talabalarning izlanuvchanligi, fikrlash qobiliyatini yanada rivojlantiradi va ma'lumotlar bazasini oshishiga olib keladi. Talabaning bajargan mustaqil ishini natijalari bo'yicha baholash ham osonlashadi.

Mustaqil ishlarni amalga oshirish uchun talabaga quyidagilar ta'minlanishi kerak:

- axborot resurslari (ma'lumotnomalar, qo'llanmalar, individual topshiriqlar banklari, o'quv dasturlari, amaliy dasturlar paketlari va boshqalar);
- o'quv materiallari (yo'riqnomalar, qo'llanmalar, seminarlar, ish daftarlari va boshqalar);
- nazorat materiallari (testlar, vaziyatli topshiriqlar);
- moddiy resurslar (laboratoriya jihozlari va asboblari, reaktivlar);
- talaba tomonidan mustaqil ravishda olingan nazariy yoki amaliy natijalarni muhokama qilish imkoniyati.

Talabaning mustaqil ishi uchun topshiriqlar aniq shakllantirilgan, o'rganilayotgan fan mavzulari bilan chegaralangan bo'lishi va ularning hajmi o'quv rejasida ajratilgan soatlar bilan belgilanishi kerak.

Mustaqil ish jarayonida talaba:

- o'rganilayotgan fan bo'yicha nazariy materialni o'zlashtirish (mustaqil ish mavzulari, mavzularning alohida savollari, ayrim qoidalar va boshqalar);
- nazariy material bo'yicha bilimlarni mustahkamlash, zarur vositalardan amaliy foydalanish (muammoli masalalarni yechish, testlar, o'z-o'zini tekshirish uchun testlar);
- vaziyatni tahlil qilish va to'g'ri yechimni ishlab chiqish uchun olingan bilim va amaliy ko'nikmalarni qo'llash (guruh muhokamasiga tayyorgarlik,

ishbilarmonlik o'yini doirasida tayyorlangan ish, amaliy tadqiqotlar, aniq vaziyatni yozma tahlil qilish va boshqalar);

- olingan bilim va ko'nikmalarni o'z pozitsiyasini, nazariyasini, modelini shakllantirish uchun qo'llash (talabaning tadqiqot ishi va boshqalar) imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi.

Talaba tomonidan qabul qilingan topshiriqlar belgilangan muddatda va to'liq bajarilishi kerak.

Oliy o'quv yurtlarida mustaqil ish o'quv jarayonida talabalarning mustaqil faoliyatini tashkil etish va boshqarishning o'ziga xos vositasi bo'lib, kasbiy faoliyat usullarini o'zlashtirishda talabalarning o'z-o'zini tashkil etish va tarbiyalash vositasidir.

Oliy o'quv yurtlarida o'qitishni shunday tashkil etish kerak-ki, talabalar har doim mustaqil fikrlash qobiliyatini rivojlantirib borsin, o'z ustida ishlasin, adabiyotlar bilan ishlashni, nazariyani amaliyot bilan bog'lashni o'rgansin. SHunday sharoitda talabaning bilimi ongli va mustahkam bo'ladi. O'quv jarayonini to'g'ri tashkil etish har bir talabaning fanni o'rganishiga tayyorlanganligiga va uni o'qitilishiga bevosita bog'liqdir.

Muxtasar aytganda, mustaqil ishlarning to'g'ri tashkil etilishi talabaning kasbiy rivojlanishi va kamolotiga yo'naltirilgan bo'lib, ilm sohibining butun hayoti davomida bilim olishini ta'minlashga hamda mehnat bozori va zamonaviy talablarga javob bera oladigan inson kapitalini shakllantirishga qaratilgandir.

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COMMUNICATION IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PROFESSION IN THE PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY OF THE TEACHER

Abstract. The task of the teacher is to reinforce the work of each student in the learning process and to come up with a situation for their creativity. There are many non-standard forms of work of the teacher activating attention and increasing the students' interest in learning foreign languages. The main purpose of teaching foreign language is communicative activity of students or working knowledge of foreign language.

Key words: communication, innovation, modern technologies, computerization, knowledge.

Scientists, however, give direction to the teacher for communication. In particular, the Russian pedagogue V.A. Kan-Kalik believes that the teacher the structure of pedagogical communication is carried out in the following directions:

1. Prognostic stage (modeling): class by teacher modeling future dialogue with the team.

2. Communicative communication: initial interaction with the reader achieve the organization of direct communication in the process.

3. Pedagogical process: the behavior of the teacher, pedagogical skills should be directed to direct communication.

4. Analysis of results: analysis of the communication carried out, achievement and modelling for future activities with an unbiased assessment of the shortcoming. These lines of communication based on the opinions of the scientist it can be described as follows. At the modeling stage, the audience's response to all andoses, the study of the psychological characteristics of each student, it is difficult that you may encounter in the educational ability to see and overcome dynamics in advance, interaction of communication build on the basis of cooperation, that is, communication is not to the person of the teacher, but also it is necessary to ensure that it is suitable for the personality of the reader. Innovative forms of education are characterized by a high communicative ability and active involvement of students in educational activities, activate the potential of knowledge and skills of speaking and listening skills, effectively develop communicative competence skills. Teacher creativity in terms of the structure of pedagogical communication is a unique example. Pedagogical scientists with the teacher's pupils many descriptions of the dialogue in their scientific works, the dialogue first of all, it manifests itself as a personal psychological feature of the teacher will be.

At the stage of communicative communication, the class community is quick to interact to be able to thoroughly understand the techniques of engaging conversation, to be able to respond to all their interests, to be able to freely express their views and the application of various methods of positive influence on the minds of students techniques should be mastered. At the stage of the pedagogical process, the teacher's activities are directly education is the transfer of educational work in a certain direction, students support the initiative, the official and informal of the class community establish a fair dialogue with leaders. Communication in pedagogy teacher and the team of students its essence, mutual Informatics, representing the qualifications, method and system of influence in change, educational and educational interaction, interaction between each other it is manifested in their achievement of understanding and the following: has features;

- * communication is the most important profession in the pedagogical activity of the teacher the weapon is;

- * to carry out its intended implementation in the process of Capricorn social control and social legalities are important to ensure; the most important component of teacher and student relationship what role does Motivation play in part communication, it plays an equally important role;

- * communication in pedagogy - the active organization of the teacher's interaction on the basis of interaction with the students, the planned function of the implementation of a particular goal on the basis of the program performance;

- * communication is a multifaceted process of developing an individual's attitude, which arises from the need for cooperation activities is;

- * fear in students from incorrect pedagogical communication, insecurity in their own power arises, their attention, diligence movement slows down, speech dynamics breaks down, independent and free thinking ability decreases.

Pedagogical communication - this is a lesson with actions students and Teacher Olean Psychological for himself in extracurricular activities come with the environment an opportunity for a spiritual climate variant the employer is a professional relationship. Key to interpersonal close communication with interpersonal objective:

- * negativity I end all the processes that cause the body action of going;

- ensure that the piping is maintained independent figure;

- give readers an active, free-thinking, self-expression

try to stick to it as explained without chopping;

- * develop the skills of apprentices;

- * joy and joy in lesson and extracurricular processes to emerge mood.

A.S.Makarenko believes that teacher communication is how to manage and it should be in the form of a demanding attitude.

V.D.Sukhomlinsky is a teacher's quot;... everyone who spoke in the school yard so carefully thought out, Rich in intelligence and reasoning, it is known as the training should be directed to M Aqsad." Each question of the

teacher, in the opinion of the scientist, is not only in the ear of the reader it is said, but must also be directed to his heart. In general according to advanced teachers, education and training is only a teacher and in the process of communication based on the student's interaction position it will be built. In the process of communication, the teacher is in the short term his psychologist relying on their knowledge, they do not overestimate the psychological characteristics of students you should try to know. To the inner world of readers, you must apply various educational penalties against him, without delving into his position it is not possible to give a rebuke. This state of interaction with students irreparable degree of violation, the hidden position of the readers it causes its penetration into the "shell". The characteristics of the teachers associated with the exchange of information are related to their ability to penetrate into the classroom community. Any events and events that occur in the classroom community should be under the supervision of teachers, the consequences of which teachers are quick and fair must analyze and prevent. It's just also with active learners mood is carried out as a result of stumbling. Only with favorable conditions for the activity of the teacher in the educational process it is created and gives positive results. The teacher shared educational and educational activities with the students will constitute. In this situation class active students and informal leadership it is important that the interaction with is fair conscious awareness of the various elements of educating students involvement in performance should enable the students to carry out their organizational and executive activities.

This contributes to adaptation to modern social conditions, because society needs people who can quickly find their bearings in the modern world, are independent and proactive, who achieve success in their activities. At the heart of any innovation is creativity. Creative activity involves the development of the emotional and intellectual spheres of the individual. This is one of the main tasks of the modern educational process. Educational activity in a technical school requires the use of specific technologies that provide a solution to this problem. These are innovative forms of teaching: role play, project method, ICT, critical thinking technology, multidimensional didactic technology. Technology that stimulates the interests of students and develops the desire to learn is associated with the implementation of various kinds of projects. The use of this technology makes it possible to envisage all possible forms of work in a group: individual, group, collective, which stimulate the independence and creativity of children. Techniques of critical thinking technology in Russian lessons teach students how to organize their activities, the ability to think, competent and meaningful reading, the ability to cooperate, etc. In the lesson, it is possible to use both mini - projects, designed for one lesson or part of it, and large projects that require a long time to complete them.

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SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF THE LANGUAGE AND FUTURE CAREER

Annotation. The relevance of the article is the basic notions of the language, the communication between languages. I generalize my thoughts below. The goal of career guidance is to prepare the younger generation to make informed career choices.

Key words: communication, terminology, language, area, notion.

By directing them to the profession, they should be seen as a scientific and practical system that creates a solid foundation for the formation of future professional decisions, career guidance for free and independent choice of profession. In directing each student to the profession through this system, it is necessary to take into account the individual characteristics and the need to fully provide labor resources in the interests of the national economy. However, today the scientific-practical system of vocational guidance of students in general secondary schools is not sufficiently developed, the scientific and pedagogical bases are not created at the required level. In addition, current issues such as rapid innovations based on modern requirements, modern technological textbooks, lesson plans, lack of visual aids, the definition of criteria and criteria for career choice, the lack of rapid communication on career choice are among the current issues. is one. In order to choose a profession, a student must have the ability to assess their own capabilities, that is, knowledge of relevant professions, be aware of the opportunities and future of these professions. Based on these requirements, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 29, 2003 "On additional measures to ensure the smooth transition to general secondary and secondary special, vocational education" gi 473 and President IA Karimov's Resolution No. PQ-427 of July 27, 2006 "On Measures to Expand the Education of Graduates of General Education Schools in Academic Lyceums and Vocational Colleges" reflects the professional interests and abilities of school graduates in the system of continuing education. Involvement in the next type and stages of education is considered as an important issue of correct and effective orientation to its training areas. As noted in the content of these documents, "vocational guidance in secondary schools is aimed at helping adolescents to choose a profession in accordance with their interests and aptitudes, abilities and talents, as well as to help adolescents to understand their professional identity and as a counseling factor in choosing a life path ". Educational-methodical manuals, scientific-methodical recommendations used in the formation of professional interest and ability of

students to ensure the implementation of government decisions, their professional orientation for the correct involvement in the next type of education, me The documents depend on the effectiveness of keeping up with the times in the educational process information about the professions that have existed in society for a long time and are being updated and changed. Therefore, a number of scientific and practical innovations are being implemented to address the tasks of the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan to further improve the content of legal and regulatory documents established in the system of vocational guidance of students. In particular, a new set of "Methods of psychological and pedagogical diagnostics used in the vocational guidance of students" was created to determine the interests and inclinations, innate abilities and abilities of students in secondary schools. In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 321 of July 9, 2004 "On measures to implement the State National Program for the Development of School Education for 2004-2009" and the implementation of the "National Program of Personnel Training" In order to increase the effectiveness of vocational guidance and psychological and pedagogical diagnostics, the development and implementation of scientific and methodological bases of their psychological and pedagogical diagnosis, the Ministry of Public Education issued a decree on March 17, 2006 "On vocational guidance of students." and on the basis of the order No. 60 "On improving the organizational and methodological framework of the Republican Center for Psychological and Pedagogical Diagnosis" at the level of modern requirements for professional orientation of students, scientific-methodical council, educational A new edition of the documentation has been developed. Also, in order to effectively organize the work of vocational guidance of students, cooperation in order to carry out preventive work among teachers, pedagogical staff and the population (neighborhood, parents), who carry out this process in educational institutions. work is underway. At the heart of this is the orientation of young people to the next type and stage of education in the process of integrated activities aimed at shaping their professional decisions, based on the identification of their professional abilities and potential. The formation of professional decisions of students is to convince students of the theoretical knowledge acquired in practice with the help of qualified professionals, to create experience in the application of professional tasks, the qualities of professional culture (professional cognition, is a process of consistent, systematic, continuous and purposeful pedagogical activity aimed at cultivating professional knowledge, professional thinking, professional potential and so on. This is because the organization of students' professional orientation is a complex, long-term dialectical process, and its methodologically correct organization guarantees the success of achieving the intended goal. Effective use of available objective and subjective factors also helps students make the right career choices. In addition, as a result of the introduction of a system of continuing

education, the launch of new academic lyceums and professional colleges, the full coverage of graduates of general secondary schools in the transition to 9-year education to the next type and stage of education. Deciding on a new approach to the organization of these processes to ensure the effectiveness of education is a topical issue in the framework of educational reform. A new approach to the organization of career guidance among students and young people should be technological in nature. Because the technological approach to a particular activity allows you to have a complete picture of the whole process in advance. Students from thousands of professions have a firm idea of taking into account the existing professional qualities of students and enriching them, making certain changes and innovations in the content of activities on the basis of a rational assessment of various situations in the chosen professional decision., career orientation can be important factors in effectiveness. The technological approach to the organization of vocational guidance is the transformation of theoretical and practical skills and competencies acquired by students, the formation of experience in the organization of active vocational guidance and the development of professional decisions based on professional abilities and skills. serves as a set of effective use of modern pedagogical technologies in the organization of career guidance for practicing psychologists and career counselors in the process of focused activities. It is based on the following structural structure. It is clear from the essence of this structure that the organization of students on the basis of a creative technological approach in the formation of future professional decisions requires, first of all, computer-programmed lesson planning on a particular topic. The main purpose of the course is to consciously involve students in the next type and stage of education and to give them an idea of their future through the chosen profession from different professions. Strict, clear and unambiguous definition of the tasks that need to be solved in order to achieve this goal, careful development of the content (scenario) of the lesson, the optimal person to fully reveal the essence of the formed content. 'gri is selected. Second, it is desirable that the subject-oriented person be the main subject of the course process. Professional psychologists and practitioners should be responsible for the overall outcome of the course.

Internal factors

Content, form, methods and tools of activity.

External factors

Tasks

The goal

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DENATIONALIZATION OF STATE-OWNED BANKS IN THE UK: RISKS, BENEFITS, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE BANKING SECTOR

Annotation. This article explores the denationalization of state-owned banks in the UK and the potential benefits and risks associated with this process. The need to reduce the burden on taxpayers is one of the key drivers of denationalization, but there are concerns that private owners may prioritize their own interests over those of the wider community. The article concludes that denationalization is a complex issue that requires careful consideration of the risks and benefits to create a banking sector that is both efficient and socially responsible.

Keywords: denationalization, state-owned banks, UK, competition, privatization, public interest, banking sector, capital, risk, benefits, accountability, innovation, technology, taxpayers.

Introduction.

The denationalization of state-owned banks in the United Kingdom is a topic that has been debated for many years. In recent years, there has been a growing consensus that the time has come for these banks to be returned to private ownership. This move would have significant implications for the UK banking sector and the wider economy.

State-owned banks were first established in the UK in the aftermath of World War II, when the government nationalized many industries, including banking. The aim was to provide stability and ensure that banks were run in the interests of the public. Over the years, the role of state-owned banks has evolved, but they have remained an important part of the UK banking sector.

The most well-known state-owned bank in the UK is the Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS). RBS was nationalized in 2008 after it received a government bailout in the wake of the financial crisis. At the time, the government saw nationalization as the only way to save the bank from collapse. However, since then, there has been a growing consensus that RBS should be returned to private ownership.

The denationalization of state-owned banks is a controversial issue. Supporters argue that returning the banks to private ownership would improve their efficiency and profitability. Private owners would be more focused on profitability, and this would encourage innovation and better customer service. It

is also argued that private ownership would reduce the risk to taxpayers, as the banks would no longer be reliant on government bailouts.

Main part.

As of March 2021, there were two state-owned banks in the UK: Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS) and NatWest Group. According to their financial statements, the capital of these banks was as follows:

Royal Bank of Scotland: Total equity capital was £29.6 billion, of which £28.3 billion was common equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital. The bank's CET1 ratio, which measures its capital strength, was 18.2%.

NatWest Group: Total equity capital was £38.8 billion, of which £35.4 billion was CET1 capital. The bank's CET1 ratio was 18.6%.

It is worth noting that the UK government has been reducing its stake in these banks over time, and both RBS and NatWest Group are now majority-owned by private shareholders. As of March 2021, the UK government held a 54.7% stake in NatWest Group, down from a peak of 84.4% in 2008, and a 59.8% stake in RBS, down from a peak of 84.4% in 2008.

It is also worth noting that there are other banks in the UK that are not state-owned, but that have received government support in the past. For example, Lloyds Banking Group received a £20 billion bailout from the UK government during the financial crisis, but has since returned to profitability and is no longer state-owned. As of December 2020, Lloyds had a CET1 ratio of 16.2% and total equity of £49.3 billion. Overall, while state-owned banks play an important role in the UK banking sector, they are now a relatively small part of the overall landscape. The UK banking sector is dominated by large, private sector banks such as Barclays, HSBC, and Lloyds, which together account for the majority of banking assets in the country.

Opponents of denationalization argue that state-owned banks have an important role to play in the economy. They provide a counterbalance to the private sector, and they can be used to promote social and economic objectives. For example, state-owned banks could be used to support small businesses or to fund infrastructure projects.

There are also concerns that denationalization could lead to the concentration of the banking sector in the hands of a few large players. This could lead to less competition and higher prices for consumers. It is also argued that private owners may be less accountable to the public and may prioritize their own interests over those of the wider community.

Despite these concerns, there is growing support for the denationalization of state-owned banks in the UK. The government has already begun the process of returning RBS to private ownership, and other state-owned banks could follow suit. The challenge will be to ensure that any denationalization is done in a way that balances the interests of different stakeholders.

In conclusion, the denationalization of state-owned banks in the UK is a complex issue with no easy answers. Supporters argue that it would improve

efficiency and reduce the risk to taxpayers, while opponents argue that state-owned banks have an important role to play in the economy. Ultimately, the decision on whether to denationalize state-owned banks will depend on a range of factors, including economic conditions, political priorities, and public opinion.

One of the key factors driving the denationalization of state-owned banks is the need to reduce the burden on taxpayers. State-owned banks can be a drain on public finances, especially when they require government bailouts. By returning these banks to private ownership, the hope is that they will become more efficient and profitable, and that they will no longer require government support.

However, there are risks associated with denationalization. One of the main concerns is that private owners may prioritize their own interests over those of the wider community. This could lead to decisions that are not in the best interests of customers, employees, or the broader economy. It is important to ensure that any denationalization is accompanied by appropriate regulation and oversight to ensure that the interests of all stakeholders are protected.

Despite these risks, there are also potential benefits to denationalization. Private owners may be better placed to make strategic investments in technology and innovation, which could lead to improvements in customer service and new product development. Private ownership could also encourage greater accountability, as banks would be more directly accountable to shareholders.

Overall, the denationalization of state-owned banks in the UK is a complex issue that requires careful consideration of the risks and benefits. It is important to ensure that any denationalization is done in a way that protects the interests of customers, employees, and the broader economy. By striking the right balance between private ownership and public interest, it may be possible to create a banking sector that is both efficient and socially responsible.

Another potential benefit of denationalization is that it could lead to increased competition in the banking sector. This could result in a wider range of products and services being offered to customers, as banks compete for business. Increased competition could also lead to lower prices for consumers, as banks strive to offer better deals and attract new customers.

Conclusion.

In addition, denationalization could help to create a more dynamic and responsive banking sector. Private owners may be more willing to take risks and invest in new areas, which could lead to innovation and growth. This could be particularly important in a rapidly changing global economy, where banks need to be able to adapt quickly to new challenges and opportunities.

However, it is important to note that denationalization is not a panacea. There are risks associated with privatization, and these need to be carefully managed. For example, it is important to ensure that banks continue to meet social and economic objectives, such as supporting small businesses and

investing in infrastructure. It is also important to ensure that banks do not engage in practices that are harmful to the wider economy or society, such as predatory lending or irresponsible investment.

In conclusion, the denationalization of state-owned banks in the UK is a complex issue that requires careful consideration of the risks and benefits. While there are potential benefits to privatization, it is important to ensure that any denationalization is done in a way that protects the interests of customers, employees, and the broader economy. By striking the right balance between private ownership and public interest, it may be possible to create a banking sector that is both efficient and socially responsible.

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METHODOLOGICAL BASIS AND CONCEPTS OF STUDYING RURAL LANDSCAPES OF THE DESERT ZONE

Annotation. Following article deals with the practical importance and methodological foundations of the study of rural landscapes of the desert zone.

Key words: desert zone, rural landscapes, methodology, concept, geocomplex, anthropogenic.

Introduction. Many investigations were conducted on learning rural landscapes of the desert zone, and N.A. Gvozdetskiy, M.A. Glazovskaya, A.G. Isachenko, V.A. Nikolaev, A.I. Perelman, V.B. Sochava and others were involved with issues of classification of natural landscapes.

A number of scientists (A. Abdulkasimov, M.I. Akhtertseva, V. Bogdanov, V.S. Jekulin, N.K. Johansen, A.G. Isachenko, S.V. Kalesnik, V.L. Kotelnikov, F.N.Milkov, V.I.Prokaev, A.M.Ryabchikov, L.I.Kurakova, Yu.G.Saushkin, D.B.Ugleba, and others) studied and classified anthropogenic landscapes. Due to the fact that different forms of human economic activities in a certain area have different effects on the differentiation of landscapes, the issue is complicated, so there is no general classification principle for anthropogenic landscapes. Oasis landscapes, which are anthropogenically complex geocomplex, and their classification is not sufficiently developed yet.

The desert is distinguished by its own characteristics among natural zones. The well-known scientists P.Gulomov and I.Hasanov in the textbooks "Natural Geography of Uzbekistan" (part 1) touched upon the problems of the desert and expressed the following rare opinions: "More than 29 million hectares of desert area in Uzbekistan is not fully explored, we need to use it for our economy. It is planned to establish international centers for the study of the desert. [5, p.10]

Literature review. The instructive comments of the geographer I.Q. Nazarov about the possibilities and characteristics of deserts are important in the study of this zone. For example, I. Nazarov pointed (2013): "Deserts are not deserts, they are an inexhaustible treasure". Deserts are rare areas that embody the unique gifts of nature. Their rarity lies primarily in the abundance of sunlight and temperature, which is the source of life for the living world, and the extreme scarcity of water resources. But man can bring water to the desert with his intelligence and power, but not sunlight and heat. "Another unique feature of the

deserts of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, is that the Amudarya and Syrdarya flow westward - towards the Aral Sea". [1, p. 4]

Research Methodology. The desert zone includes the central and northern parts of Uzbekistan, its area is 61.16% of the territory of the republic. This zone is located at an absolute height of 0-400 meters above sea level. The northern part of the desert zone is temperate, and the southern part is located in the dry subtropical climate region. Therefore, deserts in Uzbekistan are divided into northern and southern zones [4]. They differ from each other in ecological characteristics. The border between the northern desert and the southern desert passes along the south of Ustyurt, Lower Amudarya (Nukus district), Northern Kyzylkum. Rainfall in the northern deserts is generally low and evenly distributed over the seasons. The abundance of skeletal elements in the soil causes the plant to grow monotonously. In the northern deserts, rocky deserts occupy large areas.

Knowledge of its methodological foundations plays an important role in the study of rural landscapes of the desert zone. The following information is given about the term methodology in the 5th volume of the national encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. For example, "Methodology (from the words "method" and "logic") - a system of principles and methods of organizing and restoring the theoretical and practical activity of a researcher, as well as the doctrine of such a system. Methodology is also defined as the doctrine of methods or the general method of knowledge. Methodology teaches how to approach methods and reality in general. These lead to the conclusion that today the methodological foundations of landscape science serve as a powerful knowledge tool in researching the complex problems of establishing rural landscapes in the desert zone, in understanding the essence of the processes of change in these landscapes, in the scientific justification of the creation of rural landscapes and their further development.

Analysis and results. The methodological bases of landscape science are its doctrines and concepts.

A brief explanation of the methodological foundations of landscape science

- "Landscape" is actually a small area-complex, a geosystem, materially existing in nature, distinguished by its quality indicators.
- About the concept of anthropogenic landscape. In the middle of the 20th century, the expressions "cultural landscapes", "changing landscapes" appeared in scientific literature.
- Yu.G. In 1946, Saushkin expressed the opinion that "There should be a separate branch of geography for the study of cultural landscapes."
- In 1970, the professor of Voronezh State University F. N. Milkov in his book "Ландшафтная сфера земли" stated that "anthropogenic landscape science should deal with the study of complexes changed and built by man" (193p.), which became the basis for the formation of anthropogenic landscape science.

Today, many geographers recognize that F. N. Milkov is the founder of the direction of anthropogenic landscape science.

- Yu.G. Saushkin (1946) calls any natural complex as "cultural landscape" whose interactions between landscape components have changed as a result of human activity.

- Cultural landscape should be created taking into account social demand. Resource provision, economic efficiency, and a healthy environment must be combined in the cultural landscape. (I.Q. Nazarov)

Concepts in the study of rural landscapes of the desert zone are also of particular importance.

The concept of geocomplexes. Students and followers of V.V. Dokuchaev recognized that while landscapes are a whole, there are internal differences in its nature, and landscapes are made up of smaller natural geographical complexes.

The founder of the concept of geocomplexes is L. G. Ramensky. He stated that the internal natural geographical complexes of the landscape constitute the structure of the landscape. They themselves have different levels of structure [3].

Historical - genetic concept. Landscapes and other natural geographical complexes are also derivatives of long historical development. Already in the 20s of the last century, especially after B.B. Polinov's articles on landscape, it became clear that each specific landscape is historical. Famous geographer K.K. Markov's works have been emphasized many times. According to him, in order to know the nature, it is necessary to study the paleogeography of the area.

An accurate and scientific knowledge of paleogeographical or paleolandscapes is important. Because it gives an opportunity to determine the current directions of landscape development.

The importance of determining the directions of development of landscapes is especially important in predicting their future appearance.

A structural-dynamic concept. This concept was first introduced by the famous geobotanist and geographer V.B. Sochava. According to the opinion, the study of the dynamics of landscapes should be one of the central branches of the doctrine of geosystems.

It is known that landscapes are not frozen, they are always in development and "live", fulfill their function (that is, their special activity). This is based on the exchange of matter and the flow of energy. Therefore, V.B. Sochava says that there are 2 different forms of dynamics in geosystems: transforming or evolutionary and stabilizing - that is, it is necessary to distinguish between dynamics. The first of them is the result of changes in the external environment of the geosystem and the consequence of the development of the geosystem itself. The second is a set of natural regimes, in which the relatively stable existence of geosystems is possible. An important component of the dynamics of geosystems is the process of self-restoration [2].

The concept of anthropogenic landscape science. F.N. Milkov is the founder of this concept. It is known that by the 70s of the 20th century, the issue of the consequences of human activity on landscapes was of great interest to many famous geographers. However, F. N. Milkov was the first to put forward this concept in 1977. Based on this concept, a new scientific direction, that is, anthropogenic landscape science, was formed, and our well-known geographer A. Abdulkasimov is consistently developing this direction in Uzbekistan.

Most of us know well that the classification of anthropogenic landscapes developed by F.N.Milkov for the first time served as a model in a number of works.

Conclusion and recommendations.

- Concepts have always been one of the main issues of study in the natural sciences, especially in Geography and about 10 concepts have been formed in landscape science;

- In the creation of concepts in landscape science V.V. Dokuchaev, A. G. Isachenko, N. A. Gvozdetsky, F. N. Milkov, A. M. Ryabchikov, N. I. Mikhailov, L.S. Berg, N.A. Solntsev, V.B. Sochava, L.G. Ramensky, B.B. Polinov, K.K. Markov V.A. Scientists such as Nikolaev, A. Abdulkasimov, Sh.Zokirov, I.Nazarov made a great contribution;

- Concept of geocomponents, concept of geocomplexes, historical-genetic concept, structural-dynamic concept, concept of anthropogenic landscape science, concept of geotechnical systems, concept of agro-landscapes, cultural landscape have been formed in landscape science.

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ELEKTRMAGNIT MAYDONNI TRIK ORGANIZIMLARGA XAVFLI VA ZARARLI TA'SIRLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Elektromagnit maydonning tirik organizmlarga ta'sir qilish mexanizmlari haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Hamda elektr jixozlarni tok o'tkazuvchi qisimlari yoki izolyatsiya buzilganda elektrmagnit maydoni kuchlanishi ostida bo'lib qolishi va uning insonga xavfli ta'sirlari o'rganilgan

Kalit so'zlar: elektromagnit maydonning, elektr energiya, elektrlashtirish, tok va kuchlanish, havo liniyalatri, elektr kuchlanish, izolyatorlar, izolyatsiya.

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ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD TO TRICK ORGANISMS DANGEROUS AND HARMFUL EFFECTS

Abstract. This article provides information on the mechanisms of electromagnetic field effects on living organisms. Also, when the current-carrying parts or insulation of electrical equipment is damaged, the electromagnetic field is under tension and its dangerous effects on humans have been studied.

Key words: electromagnetic field, electric energy, electrification, current and voltage, overhead line, electric voltage, insulators, insulation.

Elektromagnit maydonning tirik organizmlarga ta'sir qilish mexanizmiga qarab, elektromagnit maydonlarning xavfli va zararli ta'sirlari mavjud.

Elektromagnit maydonning tirik organizimlarga **xavfli** ta'siri deb –uni qisqa vaqtli ta'siri natijasida tirik organizim to'qimalarini yoki organlarni xarakati yoki boshqa ish faoliyatini buzilishi xosil bo'lishiga aytiladi.

Elektromagnit maydonning tirik organizimlarga **zarali** ta'siri deb –uni uzoq vaqtli ta'siri natijasida, u sabab bo'lgan kasallanishi yoki ishlash qobiliyatini pasayishi sodir bo'lishiga aytiladi.

Elektromagnit maydonning tirik organizimlarga xavfli ta'siri, odatda, tirik organizim ushbu elektr qurilmalarning joylashish maydoniga kirganida namoyon bo'ladi. Bu xolat kuchlanish ostida bo'lgan elektr qurilmani qisimlarga inson tasodifan tekanda, elektr qurilmalar shikastlanganda va elektr qurilmalarning korpusda yoki yer yuzasida elektr kuchlanish paydo bo'lganda, yuzaga kelishi mumkin.

Elektrmagnit maydonni insonga qisqa muddatli xavfli ta'sirida tegib ketish kuchlanishi va qadam kuchlanishlariga ajratiladi. Tegib ketish kuchlanishi va qadam kuchlanishi, salt yurish va qisqa tutashish kuchlanishlaridan farq qilish kerak. Tegib ketish kuchlanishi deb elektr zanjirning inson tegib turgan ikkita nuqtasi orasidagi potentsiallar farqiga aytiladi. Qadam kuchlanishi deb yer yuzini qadam massasidagi potentsiallar farqiga aytiladi.

Elektr jixozlarni tok o'tkazuvchi qisimlari yoki izolyatsiya buzilganda elektrmagnit maydoni kuchlanishi ostida bo'lib qolishi mumkin va uning qisimlarga tasodifan tegib ketishida elektrmagnit maydonning insonga xavfli ta'sirini natijasi xar xil bo'lishi mumkin. Ba'zi bir elektr jixozlarni qayd etilgan qisimlariga tegib ketish xollarida odam organizimidan kichik toklar oqib o'tsa bu xavfsiz bo'ladi, boshqa xollarda esa toklar qiymati katta bo'lsa, ular elektr jaroxat yetkazishi va xattoki odamni o'limga olib kelishi mumkin.

Ko'rsatilgan xollarda elektr tokini odam organizimiga ta'sirini elektr zarba deb atash qabul qilingan.

Elektrmagnit maydonni inson organizimiga xavfli ta'siri darajasini keyingi asosiy faktorlar aniqlaydi:

-Kuchlanish va tokni turi va kattaligi.

-Elektr tokining chastotasi.

-Odam organizimga elektr tokini yoki elektrmagnit maydonni ta'sirini davomiyligi:

-Atrof muxit sharoitlari:

Elektr jixozlari bilan ishlaganda insonni elektr qurilmalariga va elektr zanjirlariga tegib ketish sxemalar xar xil bo'lishi mumkin va ular quyidagicha:

-ikki fazali teginish-sanoat 50 gs chastotali uch fazali tarmoqlarda.

-bir fazali teginish-sanoat chastotali neytral simi yerga ulangan elektr tarmoqlarda.

-ikkita nuqtasiga tegish maxsus qurilmalarda elektr zanjirlarni elektrmagnit maydonning potentsiali xar xil bo'lgan ikkita nuqtalarda.

-bir qutubli tegib ketish o'zgarmas tok elektr tarmog'ida

- ikki qutubli tegib ketish o'zgarmas tok elektr tarmog'ida.

Ikki fazali teginish, uch fazali elektr tarmoqlarida eng xavfli xodisa xisoblanadi. Chunki inson tanasiga bu xolatda elektr tarmog'ini eng katta kuchlanishi ta'sir etadi, inson tanasidan o'tayotgan tok I_n esa eng katta qiymatga ega bo'ladi, uni amaliy xolatda xech narsa bilan chegaralab bo'lmaydi.

$$I_n = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{R_n}$$

Bunda $\sqrt{3U_f}$ liniya kuchlanishi, ya'ni elektr tarmog'ini ikkita faza simlari orasidagi elektrmagnit maydon potentsiallarni farqi (V). U_f – uch fazali elektr ramog'ini faza kuchlanishi R_n - odam tanasini elektr qarshiligi (Om).

Ikki fazali teginish xollari juda kam uchraydigan xollardir, shuning uchun tajriba tariqasida bir fazali va bir qutubli teginish xollari tekshirildi. Chunki ishlab chiqarish sharoitida elektr jixozlarni korpuslarini elekt izolyatsiyasi buzilganda yoki odamni bir vaqtini o'zida tok o'tkazuvchi qisimga va yerlashtirilgan konstruktsiyaga tegishida sodir bo'ladi.

Qadam va teginish kuchlanishlarini qiymatlari elektr izolyatsiya buzilishida teginish va qadam koeffitsienti bilan tavsiflanishi mumkin

$$\alpha_t = \frac{U_t}{U_0} \alpha_q = \frac{U_q}{U_{er}}$$

U_t va U_q - mos ravishda teginish va qadam kuchlanishlari, U_0 -Nol potentsialga nisbatan uskuna korpusining kuchlanishi, U_{er} – nol potentsialiga nisbatan yerlashtirish tuzilmasidagi kuchlanishi.

Teginish va qadam kuchlanishlari o'zini moxiyati bo'yicha nisbiy teginish va qadam kuchlanishlari bo'lib, jixoz va nol potentsiallar orasidagi eng katta mumkin bo'lgan potentsiallar farqiga nisbatda olinganlar va nisbiy birliklarda ifodalanganlar.

Elektr jixozlarni korpusi va tok o'tkazuvchi qisimlari orasida kontakt sodir bo'lsa uni korpusida yerni nol potentsialiga nisbatan U_n – potentsiali paydo bo'ladi va uning kattaligi elektr qurilmalarni kuchlanishini bir qismini tashkil etadi. Korpus ximoya qiluvchi yerlashtirish tuzilmasiga ulangan bo'lsa, korpus va yerlashtirish potentsiallari nol potentsialga nisbatan teng bo'ladi u yerga tutashish joyi bo'ladi. Yerga tutashish deb kuchlanish ostida turgan elektr qurilmalarni qisimlarini, yerlashtirish tuzilma yoki yer bilan tasodifiy elektr ulanishiga aytiladi, misol uchun xavo liniyasini simi uzilib yerga tushganda, tok yerga oqib ketayotib ancha yoyilish zonasini xosil qiladi. Elektr tarmoqlarning yaqinidagi o'tkazuvchi yer nuqtalarini potetsiyaallari nolga teng bo'lgan, zonani tok yoyilishi zonasi deb ataladi.

Yerlashtiruvchi tuzilma murakkab shaklda bo'lib, yerni elektr xossalari bir jinsli emas, shuning uchun yerlashtirish tuzilmasi yaqinidagi yerda elektrmagnit maydonni tarqalishini murakkab bog'lanishlar bilan aniqlanishi mumkin. Elektr tarmoqlarni yaqinidagi elektromagnit madonni taqsimlanishini analiz qilish maqsadida, tok yerga yakka yerlashtruvchi elementdan oqib tushmoqda yerlashtirgich yarim shar shaklida deb, faraz qilamiz.

Ulanish zanjirini boshqa qutibli yerlashtirgichdan cheksiz katta masofada joylashgan. Bu xolda tok yo‘llari yerda radial bo‘ladi, yerlashtirgich markazidan masofadagi tok zichligi (j) esa yerga tutashi toki (I_{qt}) ni (x) radiusli yarimlar sirtini yuzaga nisbati sifatida aniqlanadi:

$$j = \frac{I_{qt}}{2\pi\chi^2}$$

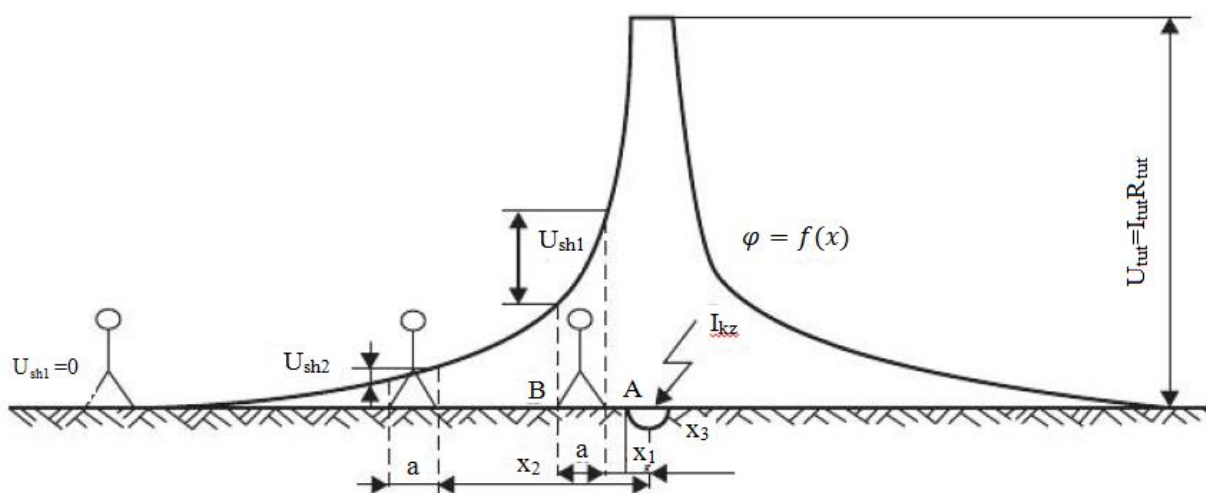
Nuqta A da rasm-1 potentsialni aniqlash uchun yarimlarini elektrodan tok yoyilishi maydonida dx elementar qatlamini ajratasiz. Bu qatlamda potentsial tushushini dU teng.

$$dU = Edx$$

Maksivel tenglamasi asosida, Om qonuni deb nomlanuvchi, difrentsial shakilda

$$E = j\rho$$

Bunda: ρ -yerni solishtirma elektr qarshiligi Om/m



1-rasm. Yer yuzini potentsialini nohiziqli funktsiya $\frac{1}{x}$ qonuni bo‘yicha o‘zgarishi. Yarim shar elektrodan cheksizlikga uzoqlashganda, elektr maydon kuchlanishi va potentsiali nolga aylanadi.

Elektrod markazidan X masofada joylashgan yerning ixtiyoriy A nuqtadagi potentsialni cheksiz kichik va qalinlikdagi yer qatlamlarida potentsial tushishlari dU ni X nuqtadan ∞ gacha qo‘yishi bilan aniqlanish mumkin:

$$\varphi = U_A = \int_{\chi}^{\infty} dU = \frac{\rho I_{qt}}{2\pi} \int_{\chi}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{\rho I_{qt}}{2\pi\chi}$$

Bunda: I_{qt} -yerga qisqa tutashuv toki, to‘la tutashuv zanjirini strukturasi bilan aniqlanadi. A X -elektrod markazidan fazoni ixtiyoriy nuqtasiga bo‘lgan masofa M

Munosabat (2.8) dan ko‘rinib turibdiki, yer yuzini nuqtalarini potentsiali tutashishi nuqtasidan uzoqlashganda kamayib boradi. Kuchlanishi kamayishi nohiziqli funktsiya $\frac{1}{x}$ bilan aniqlanadi va chegara nolga intiladi. Potentsial

nolga teng bo'lgan yer yuzini soxasi ko'pincha elektrotexnik yer deb ataladi, bunga potentsali nol degan tushuncha qo'yiladi.

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ODAM ORGANIZMINING ELEKTR TOKIGA QARSHILIGI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Odam tanasining elektr toki o'tkazuvchanligi va odam elektr toki ta'siriga tushib qolsa, uning tanasi orqali o'tayotgan tok kuchlanish kattaligida bog'liqligi. Qolaversa odam organizmining qarshiligi terining holati, elektr zanjirining parametrlari, fiziologik omillar va kontakt yuz bergandagi atrof-muhit holati bilan muayyan bog'liqlikka ega bo'yicha ma'lumotlar berilgan

Kalit so'zlar: elektr o'tkazuvchanlik, elektr toki, elektr kuchlanish, elektromagnit maydon, elektr energiya, elektrlashtirish, kontakt yuzi, tirik organizm.

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THE RESISTANCE OF THE HUMAN BODY TO ELECTRIC CURRENT

Abstract. In this article, the electrical conductivity of the human body and the dependence of the current passing through the body on the magnitude of the voltage when a person is exposed to electric current. In addition, information is given on the resistance of the human body, which has a certain relationship with the condition of the skin, parameters of the electric circuit, physiological factors and the environment at the time of contact.

Key words: electrical conductivity, electric current, electric voltage, electromagnetic field, electric energy, electrification, contact surface, living organism.

Elektr o'tkazuvchanlik – tirik mavjudotning hayot faoliyatini xarakterlovchi parametrlardan biridir. Tirik organizm paydo bo'lishi bilan unda tirik mavjudot halok bo'lgandan keyingina to'xtaydigan bioelektrik jarayonlar boshlanadi. Odam ham bundan mustasno emas. Tirik to'qimalarning tok o'tkazuvchanligi oddiy tok o'tkazgichlardan farqli nafaqat uning fizik xususiyatlari, balki faqat tirik materiyaga xos bo'lgan o'zaro bog'langan murakkab biokimyoviy va biofizik jarayonlarga asoslanadi.

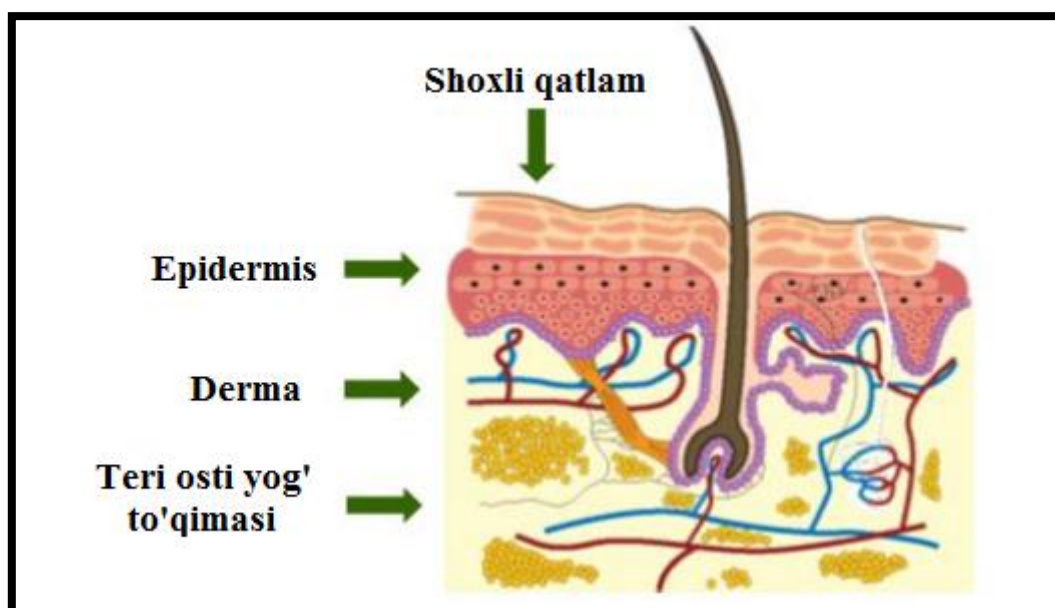
Odam tanasi elektr tokini o'tkazuvchi hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun odam elektr toki ta'siriga tushib qolsa, uning tanasi orqali tok o'ta boshlaydi. Uning kattaligi esa berilgan kuchlanish kattaligidan tashqari, odam tanasining qarshiligiga bevosita bog'liq bo'ladi. Odam organizmining qarshiligi o'zgaruvchan kattalik bo'lib, ko'pgina omillar, jumladan, terining holati, elektr zanjirining parametrlari, fiziologik omillar va kontakt yuz bergandagi atrof-muhit holati bilan muayyan bog'liqlikka ega. Ma'lumki, odam tanasi turli to'qimalardan iborat va har bir to'qima o'ziga xos qarshilikka ega. 50...60 Gs sanoat chastotasidagi toklarda teri, yog' to'qimalari, paylar va suyaklar katta qarshilikka ega (103...104 Om.m), mushaklar, qon, bezlar, orqa miya va bosh miyaning qarshiligi, aksincha, kichik (1...2 Om.m) bo'ladi.

Agar terida kesilgan joylar, tiralishlar, mikrojarohatlar bo'lsa, ular odam tanasi qarshiligini bir necha yuz marta qisqartirib, ichki organlar qarshiligiga teng qiymatga keltirib qo'yadi. Shubhasiz teri yuzasidagi bunday shikastlanishlar elektr toki urishidan jarohatlanish xavfini bir necha marta oshirib yuboradi. Bundan tashqari, nam va kir terining qarshiligi ham past bo'ladi. Yana bir jihat, kuchlanish ortishi bilan terining elektr tokiga qarshiligi bir necha marta kamayib boradi. Terining 50-200 V kuchlanish ta'sirida teshilishini shu bilan izohlash mumkin.

Inson tanasidan o'tayotgan tok, qarshilik eng kichik bo'lgan yo'ldan oqadi. Hisoblashlar uchun odam ichki organlari qarshiligi 1000 Om ga teng qilib qabul qilingan. Shu bilan birga, odamning tirik organizmida alohida organlar va to'qimalarning elektr o'tkazuvchanligi turli xil bo'ladi.

Organizmning suyuq qismlari va suyuqlik bilan to'yingan to'qimalarning elektr tokiga qarshiligi eng kichik bo'ladi. Ayniqsa mushaklar, teri osti xujayralari hamda qon tomirlari joylashgan yog' to'qimalari 1-rasmda ko'rsatilganidek tokni yaxshi o'tkazadi. Xujayralar tarkibidagi suyuqlikda ionlar borligi tufayli ular ham elektr tokiga yaxshi qarshilik ko'rsata olmaydi.

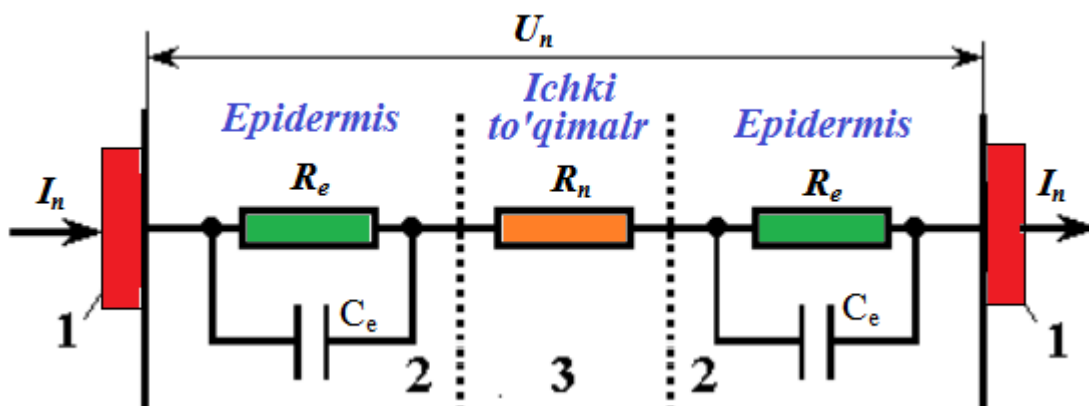
Terining o'tkazuvchanligi uning holati bilan belgilanib, ter va yo'g' bezlari orqali amalga oshadi. Tanada tokning tarqalishi qon-tomirlari, nerv to'qimalari va bezlar orqali yuz beradi.



1-rasm. Odam terisining tuzilishi.

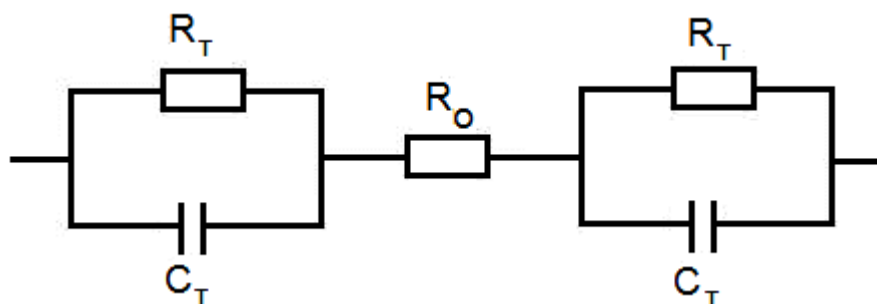
Qayd etilgan barcha to'qimalar ichida teri eng katta qarshilikka ega ekanligidan, aksariyat hollarda, aynan teri odam tanasining elektr tokiga qarshiligini belgilab beradi. Odam terisi murakkab tuzilishga ega. Uning tashqi qatlami – epidermis – bir nechta qismlardan tashkil topgan. Birinchisi bu tashqi (shox) qatlam. Unda hech qanday asab tolalari va qon tomirlari bo'lmaganligidan boshqa qatlamlarga nisbatan eng katta qarshilikka ega. Ikkinchisi – derma (ichki qatlam). Uning qarshiligi ancha kichik. Shuning uchun, tashqi qatlamning qarshiligi terining jami qarshiligini aniqlashda hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega boladi.

Tananing qarshiligini shartli ravishda uchta ketma-ket ulangan elektr qarshilikdan iborat deb hisoblash mumkin. Odam tanasining jami tashqi qarshiligini hosil qiladigan ikkita bir xil qarshilikni (terining tashqi qatlami - epidermis qarshiligi) $2Zt$ hamda o'zida terining ichki qatlamlari va tananing ichki to'qimalari qarshiliklarini birlashtirgan qarshilikni (tananing ichki qarshiligi) R_o deb olamiz 2-rasm. Teri tashqi qatlamining qarshiligi Zt parallel ulangan aktiv va sig'im qarshiliklaridan iborat bo'lib, uning to'liq qarshiligi elektrodlar yuzasi, tok chastotasi hamda qo'yilgan kuchlanish kattaligiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Elektrodlar yuzasi bir necha kvadrat santimetr bo'lganda Zt nihoyatda katta qiymatga ega (o'ndan bir necha yuz ming Om gacha) bo'lishi mumkin.



2-rasm. Odam tanasining elektr tokiga qarshiligi. 1-elektrodlar; 2-terining tashqi qatlami -epidermis (shox qatlam va o'sish qatlami); 3-tananing ichki to'qimalari (terining ichki qatlami-derma bilan birgalikda).

Tananing ichki qarshiligi faqat aktiv qarshilikdan iborat deb hisoblansada, uning sig'im qarshiligi ham bo'ladi. Ichki to'qimalar o'rnatilgan elektrodlar bilan birga kondensator qoplamalarini, epidermis esa dielektrikni hosil qiladi. Natijada agar tanaga elektrodlar ulangan bo'lsa, ichki to'qimalarning aktiv qarshiligidan va epidermisning sig'im qarshiligidan iborat elektr zanjiri yuzaga keladi. Ichki qarshilik R_0 elektrodlar yuzasiga ham, tok chastotasi va kuchlanish qiymatiga ham bog'liq emas va taxminan 500 – 700 Om ga teng. Odam tanasi qarshiligining ekvivalent sxemasi 3-rasmda keltirilgan.



3-rasm. Odam tanasi qarshiligining ekvivalent sxemasi.

Mazkur sxema asosan kompleks korinishda odam tanasining to'liq qarshiligi Z_h ni aniqlash ifodasi quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'ladi:

$$Z_n = 2Z_t + R_0 = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{R} + j\omega C_t} + R_0$$

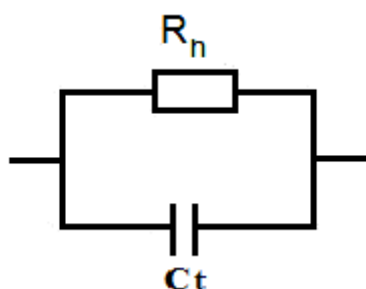
yoki mos o'zgartirishlardan keyin –haqiqiy shaklda Z_n , (Om)

$$Z_n = \sqrt{\frac{4R_t(R_t + R_0)}{1 + \omega^2 R_t^2 C_t^2}} + R_0^2$$

bo'ladi. Bu yerda Z_h - kompleks shaklda teri tashqi qatlamining qarshiligi, Om;

$\omega = 2\pi \cdot f$ - burchak tezlik, rad/sek; f – tok chastotasi, Gs;

Odam tanasi qarshiligini parallel ulangan R_n qarshilik va C_t sig'im sifatida faraz qilib yuqoridagi sxemani soddalashtirish mumkin (4-rasm). Bunda mos ravishda odam tanasining qarshiligi $R_n = 2R_t + R_0$, sig'imi esa $C_t = 0,5 \cdot C_t$ ga teng bo'ladi.



4-rasm. Odam tanasi qarshiligining soddalashtirilgan sxemasi.

Bu holatda haqiqiy shaklda odam tanasining qarshiligi (Z_n , Om) bo'ladi.

$$Z_n = \sqrt{\frac{R_n}{1 + \omega^2 R_n^2 C_n^2}}$$

Agar sig'im kichik qiymatga ega bo'lsa (sig'imni nolga tenglashtirish mumkin bo'lsa) odam tanasi qarshiligi epidermisning har ikkala qarshiligi va tana ichki qarshiligining yig'indisiga teng bo'ladi, ya'ni

$$Z_n = 2R_t + R_0 = R_n$$

Qayd etish kerakki, terining qarshiligi shikastlangan paytdagi holatiga jiddiy ravishda bog'liq. Odam terisi quruq, nam, ho'l, tok o'tkazuvchi materiallar bilan kirlangan, tuz eritmaları bilan qoplangan yoki zararlangan bo'lishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, tok turi va chastotasi ham odamning elektr toki bilan shikastlanish oqibatlariga ta'sir qiladi. Kuchlanish 300 V gacha bo'lganda o'zgarimas tok 50-60 Gts chastotali o'zgaruvchan tokka nisbatan 3-4 marta xavfsizroq. Katta kuchlanishlarda o'zgarimas tokning xavfi oshib borib, o'zgaruvchan tokdan ham xatarliroq bo'lib qoladi.

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RIVOJLANGAN XORIJ MAMLAKATLARIDA MUSIQA ASARLARI ELEKTRON KUTUBXONALARINI YARATISH TAJRIBASI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada musiqa asarlari elektron ma'lumotlar ba'zalarining jahondagi tajribalari o'rganilib, tahlil qilindi. O'zbekistondagi musiqaga oid elektron kutubxonalarni yaratish uchun foydali tavsiyalar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: elektron ma'lumotlar bazasi, musiqaga oid elektron ma'lumotlar bazasi, musiqa asarlari, elektron kutubxona.

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THE EXPERIENCE OF CREATING A DIGITAL LIBRARY OF MUSICAL WORKS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Abstract. In this article, the experiences of electronic databases of musical works in the world were studied and analyzed. A number of useful suggestions were made for music libraries in Uzbekistan.

Key words: electronic database, music electronic database, musical works, digital library.

Bugungi kunda Respublikamizda O'zbek milliy musiqa asarlari elektron kutubxonasini yaratishda jahondagi ma'lumotlar bazalarini o'rganish orqali, elektron ma'lumotlar bazalarini yaratish usullari, ulardan kutubxonalarda foydalanish imkoniyatini o'rganib, kutubxonalarga joriy qilish muhim hisoblanadi.

Quyida xorijdagi musiqa sohasiga oid elektron resurslar ma'lumot bazalari haqida ma'lumot beriladi.

“Dutch Song Database” – Gollandiya qo‘shiqdari ma‘lumotlar bazasi
<http://www.liederenbank.nl>. “Dutch Song Database” – Gollandiya qo‘shiqdari

ma'lumotlar bazasi o'tmishdagi va hozirgi Gollandiya qo'shiqlari madaniyatini hujjatlashtiradigan raqamli bazadir. Unda o'rta asrlardan to hozirgi kungacha golland va flamand tillaridagi qo'shiqlarga ikki yuz mingga yaqin havolalar, shuningdek, qo'shiqlar kitoblari, qo'lyozmalar va dala yozuvlari kabi qo'shiq manbalarining 18 mingdan ortiq yuqori sifat standartlari tavsifi mavjud. Gollandiya qo'shiqlari ma'lumotlar bazasi Amsterdamdagi Meertens institutida yaratilgan va Golland qo'shiqlarini hujjatlashtirish va tadqiq qilish markazi, Gollandiya qo'shiqlari merosi jamg'armasi, Utrext, Antverpen, Gent va Leuven universitetlari, Niderlandiyaning raqamli kutubxonasi va Gaagadagi "Koninklijke Bibliotheek" bilan hamkorlikda ishlaydi. Ushbu ma'lumotlar bazasining asosiy xususiyati – golland qo'shiqlarining paydo bo'lishiga to'plangan havolalar mavjudligidir.

Gollandiya qo'shiqlari ma'lumotlar bazasi musiqa va adabiyotshunos olimlar hamda umumiy jamoatchilik bilan doimiy ravishda maslahatlar olib boradi. Ma'lumotlar bazasi bugungi kungacha ishlab chiqilganligi sababli, tarixiy musiqashunoslik, musiqani bilish va o'rganish, musiqa ma'lumotlarini qidirish, tarix va filologiya kabi turli fanlar bo'yicha empirik tadqiqotlar o'tkazish imkonini beradi.

"CMC music library" <https://cmccanada.org> "CMC music library" Kanada musiqasini onlayn va beshta mintaqaviy markazda kashf qilish, o'rganish, tinglash va ijro etish imkonini beradi. Dunyoni Kanada musiqasi va uni yaratgan iste'dodli san'atkorlar bilan bog'lab, onlayn va kredit kutubxona, shuningdek nashriyot va repertuar bo'yicha maslahat xizmati orqali kanadalik bastakorlarning partituralari va asarlarining keng arxivini saqlaydi. Professional kanadalik bastakorlarning o'sib borayotgan hamjamiyatini veb-sayt va ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali, butun dunyo bo'ylab konferensiyalar va o'quv seminarlarida o'z musiqalarini namoyish etadigan qimmatli madaniy manba hisoblanadi.

CMC (Kanada musiqa markazi) bir qator davlat idoralari – federal, viloyat va shahar – huquqni himoya qiluvchi tashkilotlar, jamg'armalar, sanoat va uning oddiy a'zolarining xayriyalari hisobidan moliyalashtiriladi. Markaz musiqa yozuvlarini sotmaydi va tarqatmaydi, ularni faqatgina 2 oy muddatga 10 tagacha to'plamlarni foydalanishga olib turish mumkin. Bu xorijliklar uchun ham amal qiladi.

University of Toronto Music Library <https://music.library.utoronto.ca>

Minglab elektron jurnallar, elektron kitoblar, elektron bazalar hamda audio va video oqimlarga onlayn kirish imkonini beruvchi Toronto universiteti Musiqa kutubxonasi musiqa tarixi va musiqani tahrirlash, ijro etish va chop etish tarixini aks ettiruvchi 2500 jild – liturgik qo'lyozmalar va dastlabki bosma risolalar, Motsart, Gaydn, Betxovenning birinchi nashrlarigacha va Kanadaning ilk musiqa va kuylarigacha, Fransuz repertuarida alohida kuchga ega bo'lgan 18-19 asr operalarining katta qismiga ega va u bazaning fondlarini tashkil qiladi.

Ushbu raqamli musiqa kutubxonasi musiqaga oid onlayn audio va video manbalarni, dissertatsiyalar va tezislarni, maxsus to'plamlar, lug'atlar va

ensiklopediyalar, tadqiqot qo'llanmalarini ham o'z ichiga olgan. Musiqa bazasida Kanadaning musiqaga oid barcha ma'lumotlar bazalariga havolalar berilgan. Bunda, nodir kitoblar to'plamidan tortib, musiqa arxivlari, onlayn etnografik tovush arxivlari, nota musiqa to'plamlari ham joy olgan. Music Library saytida foydalanuvchilar uchun maxsus virtual chat ham yo'lga qo'yilgan bo'lib, foydalanuvchilar o'zlarini qiziqtirgan savollarga online javob olishlari mumkin. Shu bilan bir qatorda, foydalanuvchilar tadqiqot talablari va uni olib borish bo'yicha kerakli ma'lumotlar olish va muhokama qilish uchun kutubxonachi bilan uchrashuv belgilashlari mumkin. Foydalanuvchilar saytdan ro'yxatdan o'tish orqali ma'lumotlardan to'liq foydalanish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladilar.

Oxford Music Online <https://www.oxfordmusiconline.com>

Oxford Music Onlinening Grove Music Online sayti musiqa, musiqachilar, musiqa ijodkorligi va musiqiy stipendiyalar haqida keng qamrovli ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga olgan dunyodagi eng yirik onlayn musiqa ensiklopediyasi hisoblanadi.

Tez-tez yangilanib turadigan Grove Music Online tadqiqot, o'qitish yoki musiqa haqida ko'proq ma'lumot olishga qiziqqan har bir kishi uchun muhim hisoblanadi. 9000 ga yaqin fan ekspertlari tomonidan yozilgan va tahrirlangan Grovening 51000 ta maqolalari ilmiy nuqtai nazardan mavzularning aniq sharhlarini taqdim etadi va foydalanuvchilarga mavjud stipendiyalar bo'yicha yo'l-yo'riq ko'rsatish uchun tuzilgan keng bibliografiyalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu ilmiy tadqiqotlar uchun eng zo'r boshlanish nuqtasi, ammo aniq va tushunarli yozuv uslubi bilan Grove havaskor musiqa ixlosmandlari uchun ham foydalanishga qulaydir.

Oxford Music Online saytining xususiyatlari quyidagilardan iborat:

– Bibliografiyalar, ommaviy axborot vositalari va tegishli manbalarga havolalar bilan boy qo'llab-quvvatlovchi materiallarga ega nufuzli, ekspertlar tomonidan ko'rib chiqilgan maqolalar;

– Manba, tur, mavzu va mavjudligi bo'yicha aniqlashtirish uchun murakkab filtrlash imkoniyatlariga ega kuchli qidiruv tizimi;

– Intuitiv navigatsiya va maqolalarni saqlash, chop etish yoki almashish imkoniyatlari;

– OpenURL muvofiqligi foydalanuvchilarga kutubxona katalogi va tashqi resurslarni bibliografik ma'lumotlar bilan so'rash imkonini beradi;

– O'quv resurslari, jumladan, mavzu bo'yicha qo'llanmalar va vaqt jadvallari.

Ushbu musiqa ma'lumotlar bazalari musiqa maktablari o'quvchilari hamda musiqachilar, musiqa oliy o'quv yurtlari talabalari, musiqa sohasida izlanish olib borayotgan, ilmiy ish qilayotgan o'qituvchi va talabalar uchun foydali bo'lib, ularga jahon miqyosidagi ma'lumotlardan foydalangan holda musiqashunoslik, musiqani bilish va o'rganish, musiqa sohasini qamrab olgan turli fanlar bo'yicha empirik tadqiqotlar o'tkazish imkoniga ega bo'ladilar. Bu

bazalar orqali hozirgi vaqtda rivojlangan mamlakatlarda qanday ishlar olib borilayotgani, magistrlik, doktorantlik dissertatsiyalarida qanday mavzular tanlab, himoya qilishayotganlaridan xabardor bo'lib borishadi. Shuningdek, Grove Music Online sayti orqali musiqa sohasidagi ilmiy maqolalarni o'qish, ulardan o'zlariga kerakli ma'lumotlar olish va shu orqali ilmiy maqola yozish salohiyatini oshirishlari mumkin.

Ushbu tahlillar natijasida O'zbekistonda milliy musiqani rivojlantirish bo'yicha quyidagi tavsiyalarni berish mumkin:

- ✓ O'zbek milliy musiqa bazasini shakllantirish;
- ✓ musiqaga oid barcha tashkilotlar, korxonalar va o'quv yurtlarining o'zaro hamkorligini yo'lga qo'yish;
- ✓ o'zbek milliy musiqasining paydo bo'lishidan to hozirgi kungacha bo'lgan ma'lumotlar olingan manbalarga havolalar ro'yxatini tashkil qilish;
- ✓ ma'lumotlar bazasini sifatli tashkil qilish maqsadida musiqashunos olimlar, adabiyotshunoslar va mutaxassislar bilan doimiy maslahatlar olib borish;
- ✓ milliy musiqa asarlari tarmog'ida musiqaga oid ilmiy maqolalar, foydalanuvchilarga mavjud stipendiyalar bo'yicha yo'l-yo'riq ko'rsatish uchun bibliografik ma'lumotnomalarni tuzish;
- ✓ milliy musiqa asarlari tarmog'ida keng qamrovli ma'lumotlar: kitoblar, dissertatsiyalar va tezislari, maxsus to'plamlar, lug'atlar va ensiklopediyalar, tadqiqot qo'llanmalari, ovoz yozuvlari, partituralar, davriy nashrlarning elektron shakllari, audio va video ma'lumotlar oqimlariga onlayn kirish imkoniyatini yaratish;
- ✓ milliy musiqa bazasida foydalanuvchilar uchun maxsus virtual chatni yo'lga qo'yish va bu orqali ularni qiziqtirgan savollarga tezkor javob berishni amalga oshirish;
- ✓ tarmoq interfeysini soddalashtirish va qidiruv tizimini mukammallashtirish.

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SANOAT EKOLOGIYASI VA ATROF-MUHITNI MUHOFAZASIGA QARATILGAN BA'ZI MUAMMOLAR

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada zamon talabidan kelib chiqqan holda jamiyatimizdasanoat ekologiyasi va atrof-muhitni ifloslantirish muammolari xususida atroflicha ma'lumotlar misollar keltirish yo'li bilan yoritilib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ekologiya, tafakkur, ta'lim, tarbiya, madaniyat, jamiyat, tabiat, atrof-muhit, biosfera, fizik, kimyoviy, biologic agentliklari.

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SOME PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Annotation. In this article, based on the needs of the times, environmental information about the problems of industrial ecology and environmental pollution in our society is highlighted by giving examples.

Keywords: ecology, thinking, education, upbringing, culture, society, nature, environment, biosphere, physical, chemical, biological agencies.

Barqaror sanoatning ekologik rivojlanishi uchun shart-sharoitlarni yaratish va saqlashga turli darajadagi mutaxassislar, shu jumladan tabiat boshqaruvchilari insonlar yordam berishi mumkin, ular turli darajadagi ekotizimlar va umuman biosferaning rivojlanishi, mavjudligi, ishlash qonuniyatlari to'g'risida chuqur bilimga egadirlar.

Darhaqiqat, sanoat ekologiyasi - bu biosferaning turli qismlarida tirik va tirik bo'lmagan tarkibiy qismlarning o'zaro ta'siri komplekslari sifatida biogeotsenozlarning rivojlanishi va mavjudligi qonuniyatlarini, organizmlar va ularning yashash muhitining o'zaro ta'sirini o'rganadigan fan hisoblanadi. Tarixan "ekologiya" atamasi yunoncha ikkita "oikos" so'zlaridan olingan - uy, yashash, yashash joyi va "logos" - bu so'zma-so'z "tirik organizmlar va ularning atrof-muhit o'rtasidagi munosabatlar to'g'risida" degan ma'noni anglatadi. Ushbu atama fanga nemis biolog Ernst Gaykel tomonidan 1866 yilda organizmlarning atrof-muhit bilan o'zaro aloqasini o'rganadigan biologiya fanini kiritdi. "Organizmlarning umumiy morfologiyasi" kitobining 2-jildida E. Gekkel ekologiya fan sifatida quyidagi ta'rifni bergan: "Ekologiya deganda biz

organizmlarning atrof-muhit bilan o‘zaro munosabati haqida umumiy tushunchani tushunamiz, bu yerda biz barcha sharoitlarga keng ma’noda murojaat qilamiz” deb ta’kidlagan.

Hozirgi vaqtda sanoat ekologiyasi odatda insonning “o‘z uyi” - biosfera, uning xususiyatlari, inson va butun insoniyat jamiyati bilan o‘zaro munosabati va o‘zaro munosabati haqidagi fan deb ataladi.

Darhaqiqat, sanoat ekologiyasi butun insoniyat uchun nafaqat fan, balki fikrlash va xulq-atvor uslubiga aylandi va hanuzgacha davom etib kelmoqda. Sanoat ekologiyasi tsivilizatsion nuqtai nazardan insonparvarlik, jumladan ma’naviyat, inson va tabiatning birligini anglash, yuksak madaniyat tomonlaridan biriga aylandi. Bizni o‘rab turgan tabiat butun insoniyat hayotining asosidir, uning iqtisodiyoti uchun manbalar manbai hisoblanadi, ammo afsuski fan uzoq vaqt davomida tsivilizatsiyaning tabiatga ta’siri muammosidan uzoqlashdi.

Agar biz sanoat ekologiyasining rivojlanishining izchil bosqichlarini kuzatsak, unda dastlab bu botanika va zoologiyaning ikkita o‘ziga xos qismi edi. XX asrning o‘rtalarida ekologiya o‘z ko‘lamini sezilarli darajada kengaytirdi va atrof-muhit bilan birga organizmlar to‘plami bo‘lgan supraorganizmik tizimlarni o‘rganadigan biologiya sohasiga aylandi va ular umumiy ekologiya deb nomlandi. Hozirgi vaqtda sanoat ekologiyasi fanlararo ma’noga ega bo‘lib, umumiy ekologiyaga aylandi.

Atrof-muhit muhofazasi tahlili tajribasidan kelib chiqib aytadigan bo‘lsak, ekologiya fan sifatida ilmiy fanlarning sintezi bo‘lishi kerak - biologiya, geologiya, fizika, kimyo, iqtisodiyot va boshqalar. Atrof-muhit muammolari keng falsafiy tushunishni, yangi estetik tushunchalarni yaratishni talab qiladi. Ekologiyada eng murakkab ilmiy inshootlar amaliy muammolar bilan birgalikda zudlik bilan hal etilishini talab qiladi.

Shu nuqtai nazardan sanoat ekologiyasining asosiy vazifalari:

❖ Ajralmas tizim sifatida biosferaning ishlashi va rivojlanishi qonuniyatlarini tushunish;

❖ Atrof-muhit tarkibiy qismlarining tabiiy va antropogen kelib chiqishi ta’sirining buzilishiga reaksiyasini o‘rganish;

❖ Inson tsivilizatsiyasining atrof-muhitga ta’sir qilishining ruxsat etilgan chegaralarini aniqlash;

❖ Atrof-muhitga, uning mavjudligi va rivojlanishiga ta’sir qilish chegaralariga rioya qilishni kafolatlaydigan jamiyatni rivojlantirish yo‘llari bo‘yicha kontseptual g‘oyalar va tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqish.

Demak yuqoridagi vazifalar shuni tasdiqlaydiki, ekologiya shunchaki ilmiy fan emas, balki ilmiy bilimlarning muammoli yo‘naltirilgan tizimidir.

Xulosa o‘rnida shuni aytish joizki, atrof-muhitning ifloslanishi - bu odatiy bo‘lmagan fizik, kimyoviy, biologik yoki axborot agentliklarining salbiy oqibatlariga olib keladigan yangi kirib kelishi yoki paydo bo‘lishidir. Tabiiy muhitning ifloslanishi tabiiy omillarning ta’siri natijasida va insonning iqtisodiy

faoliyati natijasida paydo bo'lishi mumkin. Tabiiy ifloslanish tabiiy ofatlar natijasida yuzaga keladi (vulqon otilishi, bo'ronlar, sellar) Sanoat ekologiyasi nafaqat fizik va biologik hodisalarga bog'liq bo'lgan yaxlit fan bo'lib, u tabiiy va ijtimoiy fanlar o'rtasida o'ziga xos ko'prik vazifasini o'taydi. Bu chiziqli tuzilishga ega bo'lgan fan emas, ya'ni, vertikal ravishda rivojlanmaydi - oddiydan murakkabga qadar - u gorizontal ravishda rivojlanib, har xil sohalardagi keng qamrovli masalalarni qamrab oladi.

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DARSLARNI KUZATISH VA TAHLIL QILISH

Anotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada darslarni kuzatish va tahlil qilishda nimalarga e'tibor berish kerakligi, darslarni kuzatish va tahlil qilishning maqsad va vazifalari, dars tahlil qilishning bir necha turlari keltirib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: dars, tahlil, kuzatish, didaktik tahlil, metodik tahlil, tahlil maqsadi.

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OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE LESSON

Annotation. This article describes what you should pay attention to when observing and analyzing lessons, the goals and objectives of observing and analyzing lessons, as well as several types of lesson analysis.

Key words: lesson, analysis, observation, didactic analysis, methodical analysis, purpose of analysis.

Kirish. Dars tahlili pedagogik mahoratni oshirishning eng asosiy yo'li va ta'lim samaradorligini oshirishning omili hisoblanadi. Ta'lim muassasalaridagi o'quv mashg'ulotlari mazmunini tahlil qilish bevosita ta'lim- tarbiya jarayonini to'g'ri tashkil etish, ta'lim oluvchilarning o'zlashtirish darajalarini oshirishdan iboratdir. O'quvchilarni o'qitish va tarbiyalashning zamonaviy nazariyasini amaliyotga joriy etish asosida o'quv jarayonini takomillashtirishning eng muhim omili darsni pedagogik kuzatish va tahlil qilish hisoblanadi bundan tashqari darslarni tahlil qilish orqali o'qituvchilar o'z pedagogik mahoratni oshirish va yo'l qo'yilgan xato va kamchiliklarni to'ldirish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi.

Asosiy qism. Darslarni kuzatish va tahlil qilishdan asosiy maqsad professor-o'qituvchilarning amaliy-metodik faoliyatini o'rganish, o'qituvchilik mas'uliyatini oshirish, dars samaradorligiga erishish iborat.

Darslarni kuzatish va tahlil qilishda quyidagi vazifalar amalga oshirilishi lozim:

- dars kuzatuvchilar tomonidan ta'lim muassasasida o'qituvchi ishiga baho berish;
- dars jarayonining dars o'tish bosqichlariga mosligini kuzatish;
- kuzatuvchilar tomonidan dars o'tayotgan o'qituvchiga amaliy-metodik yordamlar berilishiga erishish;
- ilg'or tajribalarni o'rganish va ommalashtirish;

- o'qituvchilar o'zaro bir-birlarining pedagogik usul va uslublarini o'rganishiga da'vat qilish orqali ta'lim samaradorligini oshirish.

O'qituvchining darsga tayyorgarlik ko'rishida quyidagilarga e'tibor qaratiladi.

1) darsga tayyorgarlik ko'rish jarayonida o'qituvchidan mavzuning ishchi dastur va taqvimiy rejaga mosligiga e'tibor berish, dars ishlanmasi, turli didaktik tarqatma materiallar va ko'rgazmali qurollarni tayryolash talab etiladi;

2) darsga davlat ta'lim standartlari va o'quv dasturlariga mos ravishda aniq maqsad qo'yish;

3) dars o'tiladigan xonani tayyorlash, doskaning tozaligi, bo'r, latta yoki markerlarni tayyorlash, vidioproektor, elektron doskaning tayyorligiga e'tibor qaratish;

4) mavzuning ilmiyligi va izchilligi, oddiydan murakkabga tomoni yo'naltirish; ko'rgazmalilik va berilayotgan bilim, yangi axborotlarning hayotiyligiga, jonli va ravon tilda ochib berilishiga e'tibor qaratish;

5) o'quv dasturi asosida mavzuga ajratilgan soatlarning mosligi, o'quvchining yoshi va shaxsiy-psixologik xususiyatini hisobga olib, ularni o'ylashga, izlanishga undashi, ijodkorlik, uslubiy mahorat, ilg'or pedagogik va novatorlik tajribalaridan foydalanish;

Dars kuzatish va tahlil qilish ketma-ketligi

1) Dars kuzatuvchining maqsadi;

2) Dars jarayonini kuzatish va tahlil qilish;

3) Dars jarayonida o'qituvchining dars o'tish bosqichlariga amal qilish;

4) Dars samaradorligi va o'qituvchining ish faoliyatini yanada yaxshilashga oid dars kuzatuvchining tahlillari hamda taklif va mulohazalari.

Pedagogik odob, o'zaro hurmat va bir-birini tushungan holda dars kuzatuvchida ishtirok etganlar yuqorida tavsiya etilgan texnologik yondashuv asosida o'z fikrlarini oshkora bildirganlari maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi. Har qanday tajribali, bilimdon, uzoq yillik pedagogik faoliyatda samarali ishlab kelayotgan mutaxassisda ham ayrim kamchiliklar ko'zga tashlanib qoladi. O'qituvchining yoshi, tajribasini hurmat qilib, uni aytib o'tmaslik, o'qituvchining keyingi o'tadigan darslarini samarali bo'lishiga qisman bo'lsada, to'sqinlik qilishi mumkin.

Chiqarilgan yakuniy xulosalar, taklif va tavsiyalarga muvofiq o'qituvchining ish tajribasini umumlashtirish va ommalashtirish yetuk hamda raqobatbardosh o'qituvchi kadrlar tayyorlashda muhim o'rin tutadi

Xulosa. Dars tahlili o'qituvchining ish faoliyatini o'rganish, fan asoslarini o'quvchilar qanday darajada o'zlashtirayotganligini aniqlash va davlat o'quv dasturi materiallarining reja asosida bajarilishini nazorat etishning asosiy omili hisoblanadi. Darslarni ilmiy, metodik, didaktik va umumiy pedagogik, psixologik jihatlariga bo'lib tahlil etish dars tahliliga aniqlik kiritadi, uni mukammallashtiradi hamda o'qituvchi va o'quvchi faoliyatiga mukammal baho berish imkonini kengaytiradi.

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IMPROVING THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE INCOME OF BUSINESS SUBJECTS

Abstract. This article reveals ways to improve the factors affecting the income of business entities and reduce expenses to increase the income of the enterprise.

Key words: small business, small business, costs, income, profit.

INTRODUCTION

The market reforms implemented in Uzbekistan are aimed at improving the living conditions of the population by ensuring sustainable economic growth. The development of small business and private entrepreneurship is also important in increasing the employment and welfare of the population. This is why the following important socio-economic tasks are solved based on the development of small business and private entrepreneurship.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In business entities of the real sector of the economy, income is formed mainly from the income from the sale of products (work, services). A few years ago, foreign experts believed that calculating the income from the sale of products according to the "cash" method would lead to a decrease in the amount of this income and profit, but now they believe that the amount of this indicator according to the principle of "calculation" is exceeded. are prophesying about.

Income from activity is directly related to the composition and amount of production costs. Proper management, regulation and accounting of production costs is the main factor affecting the income. Changes in profit are influenced by two groups of external and internal factors.

Internal factors of profit change are divided into large and small. The most important in the main group are gross income and income from product sales (sales volume), production costs, product composition and costs, depreciation amount, product price. Non-core factors include factors related to violations of economic discipline, such as price violations, violations of labor conditions and product quality requirements, and other violations that lead to fines and economic sanctions.

External factors affecting the profit of the enterprise include socio-economic conditions, the price of production resources, the level of development of foreign economic relations, transport and natural conditions.

The most important factors of profit growth are the increase in the volume of production and sales of products, the introduction of scientific and technical developments, the increase of labor productivity and the improvement of product quality.

The main source of savings for enterprises is the income of the enterprise from the sale of products, a part of which remains after the removal of material, labor and other monetary costs related to the production and sale of these products. In the conditions of fundamental changes in the management of the economy, the indicator of income from the sale of products is becoming one of the most important indicators of the activity of enterprises. This indicator causes the interest of labor teams in the increase in the volume of sold products, not in the increase in the amount of products. And this means that such products and goods that meet consumer requirements and are in demand in the market should be produced.

For these purposes, it is necessary for the management to study the market conditions and the possibilities of marketing the manufactured products by expanding the volume of sales. With the development of entrepreneurship and increased competition, the responsibility of enterprises to fulfill their obligations increases. Thus, the indicator of income from the sale of products meets the requirements of commercial accounting and, in turn, helps to develop production and economic activities.

The interest of enterprises in the production and sale of high-quality products that are in demand in the market is reflected in the amount of profit, which, other things being equal, is directly related to the volume of sales of this product.

Production costs are the costs related to the production of the product. They include raw materials, materials, fuel, depreciation allowance, wages to workers and other costs related to the production of products.

If we divide the total amount of costs associated with the production of the same product by the number of products produced, we find the cost of one unit of product produced. The cost indicator is one of the important quality indicators in the activity of business entities. The lower it is, the higher the production efficiency.

Product production costs are reflected in accounting by types of production, places of occurrence of costs, types of products according to calculation items. The main goal of cost accounting and product costing is to determine the costs related to production and sales in a timely, complete and accurate manner, at the same time, to calculate the actual cost of certain products and to monitor the use of resources and funds of business entities. is to establish control.

So. in this regard, the cost accounting has the following tasks:

- taking into account all expenses related to the activity of business entities in full on time;
- to correctly reflect information about expenses in separate accounts and reporting forms and to provide sufficient reliable information for calculating taxes.

To perform these tasks, it is sufficient to account for expenses based on the principles of financial accounting, in particular, double-entry accounting. The main feature of management accounting is the usefulness of its information for management. Including. management accounting should provide such detailed information about expenses so that it is possible to make the most correct management decisions based on it. Based on international experience in this field, business entities should form information about costs in the following cases:

- accounting of costs according to their places of occurrence;
- organization of cost accounting by responsible business centers;
- summing up costs by the objects that generated them or by their carriers, that is, by individual types of products.

These tasks allow you to perform the main task of management accounting. For example, the accounting of costs according to their places of occurrence and responsible business centers allows to make the most important management decisions.

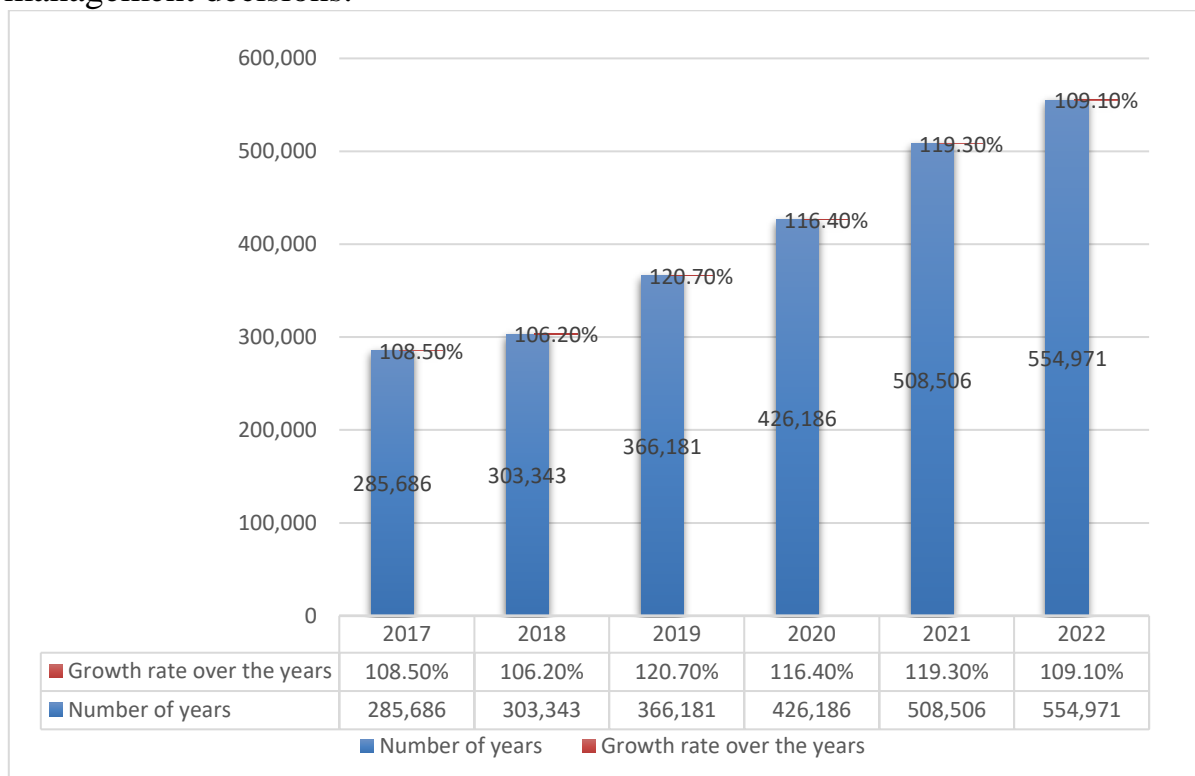


Figure 1 Operating enterprises and organizations⁴

The fact that the number of enterprises and organizations operating in 2022 increased by 46,465 compared to 2021 (508,506) can be expressed by a significant increase in the number of enterprises in the following areas.

So, we have to list the following tasks of cost accounting:

⁴Statistical Office of Uzbekistan www.stat.uz

- organization of cost accounting for individual production processes or divisions and ensuring control over them;
- formulating information about the main production costs for individual product types;
- collection of analytical data of all non-production management costs of business entities and their interpretation.

CONCLUSION

From the point of view of the analysis of the accounting of production costs, we see from this incomplete list that the issue of cost formation covers a wide range of problems related to the management of business entities and the formation of the taxable base for profit tax. In this regard, it is necessary to consider the principles of normative regulation, formation principles, and different methods of classification of the concept of "cost" based on different points of view. It is the correct implementation of cost accounting in business entities, and its core is the management of cost and cost formation.

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OLIV TA'LIM TIZIMIDA BILIM BERISH BO'YICHA RIVOJLANGAN MAMLAKATLAR KO'RSATKICHLARI, TAJRIBALARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada zamon talabidan kelib chiqqan holda oliy ta'lim tizimida sifatni boshqarish bo'yicha rivojlangan xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribalaridan foydalanishda qanday natijalarga erishi mumkin bo'lgan holatlar xususida fikr va takliflar keltirib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim, tarbiya, attestatsiya, akkreditatsiya, inspeksiya, boshqaruv va ma'muriyat, ta'lim dasturlari.

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INDICATORS AND EXPERIENCES OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES ON EDUCATION IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

Abstract. In this article, based on the needs of the times, opinions and suggestions are given about the possible results of using the experiences of developed foreign countries in quality management in the higher education system.

Keywords: education, training, certification, accreditation, inspection, management and administration, educational programs.

Jahondagi mavjud sifatni baholash tizimini shartli ravishda ikki modelga ajratish mumkin. Birinchi-jamiyat va davlat oldidagi mas'ulligi nuqtai nazaridan attestatsiya, akkreditatsiya, inspeksiya orqali OTMni tashqi baholashga asoslangan "fransuz" modeli. Bunday model Skandivaniya mamlakatlarida, Chexiya, Latviya, Estoniya va boshqa mamlakatlarda qo'llaniladi.

Oliy ta'lim sifatini baholash tizimining ikkinchi- oliy ta'lim muassasalari akademik hamjamiyatini ichki o'zini-o'zi baholashga asoslangan "ingliz" modeli Buyuk Britaniya, Germaniya va AQShda amal qiladi.

Sifatni nazorat qilish va ta'minlashda "ingliz modeli"ni qo'llaydigan *Buyuk Britaniya* hududida ta'lim sifatini baholash bilan 1997 yilda tashkil etilgan "Oliy ta'lim sifatini baholash Agentligi" (Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA) shug'ullanadi. Agentlik notijorat tashkilot maqomiga ega bo'lib, butun Qirollik hududi bo'ylab ta'lim muassasalari sifatini monitoring qilish va tavsiyalar berish ishini amalga oshiradi.

Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlarida oliy ta'lim sifatini boshqarish va baholash tizimi birmuncha rivojlanganligi bilan ajralib turadi. AQShda ta'lim sifatini baholash modeli "ingliz" va "kontinental" modellarning simbiozi hisoblanadi. Ya'ni, baholash jarayonida ham ichki, ham tashqi monitoringdan foydalaniladi. Bir qator Yevropa mamlakatlarida bo'lgani kabi, AQShda ham ko'plab sifatni baholash agentliklari mavjud bo'lib, ular sohalar bo'yicha bo'lingan. Jumladan, texnika sohasidagi eng yirik agentlik "Muhandislik va texnologiya bo'yicha akkreditatsiya idorasi" (Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET) hisoblanadi [1].

Umuman olganda, AQShda quyidagi kriteriyalarga asosan OTMning sifati baholanadi:

1. Universitetning jipsligi.
2. Maqsadlar, rejalashtirish va samaradorlik.
3. Boshqaruv va ma'muriyat.
4. Ta'lim dasturlari.
5. Professor-o'qituvchilar tarkibi.
6. Axborot olish manbalari (kutubxona, PK).
7. Ta'lim olish uchun sharoitlarning ta'minlanganligi.
8. Binolarning moddiy ta'minoti.
9. Moliyaviy holat.

Ko'rinib turibdiki, rivojlangan mamlakatlarda ta'lim sifatini nazorat qilish va baholashda nafaqat davlat balki, har bir OTM manfaatdordir. Chunki, ta'lim sifati yaxshi deb baholanishi muayyan institut yoki universitet uchun ko'proq talabalarning jalb etilishi va ta'lim narxlarining balandroq bo'lishi bilan belgilanadi. Ko'rib chiqilgan tahlillar oliy ta'lim sifatini nazorat qilishda O'zbekiston Respublikasi va xorijiy davlatlari o'rtasida bir qancha o'xshashlik va farqli jihatlar borligini ko'rsatadi.

Oliy ta'lim muassasasi faoliyatida yuqori natijalarga erishish uchun **ta'lim sifatini boshqarish** muhimligi yaqqol ko'zga tashlanmoqda. Shuning uchun ham ko'pgina rivojlangan davlatlarda halqaro standartlar ISO 9000:2000, umumiy menejment tamoyillari (TQM), ta'lim sohasida milliy va xalqaro sifat mukofotlari tanlovi hamda xalqaro standartlar asosida ta'lim muassasasining o'z-o'zini doimiy baholab borish tizimi keng qo'llanilmoqda. Ta'lim sohasini murakkab, ko'pqirrali va ko'p omilli ochiq tizim sifatida deb qarash mumkin. Bu tizim faoliyatiga kiruvchi masalalar ko'lami keng bo'lib, ular asosan bilim, malaka, ko'nikma va tajribalarni to'plash va ularni jamiyatga, insonlarga, avloddan-avlodga o'zatish jarayonlarini o'z ichiga oladi.

Ta'limning asl sifati qabul qilingan namuna (etalon)ga mos kelishini aniqlashda quyidagi formuladan foydalanish mumkin [2]:

$$\text{TA'LIM SIFATI} = \frac{\text{Haqiqiy natija}}{\text{Talab qilingan natija}}$$

Buning ustiga, ta'lim natijalari sifatini ta'lim jarayoni sifatidan va ta'lim tizimi sifatidan farqlash lozim bo'ladi.

Hozirgi zamon ilmiy tadqiqotlarida ta'lim sifati va inson rivoji bitta umumiy tizim sifatida insonni o'zining, ta'lim tizimining, umuman, butun bir jamiyatning asosiy maqsadi va qadriyatlari sifatida qaralmoqda va baholanmoqda.

Ushbu loyixa ishida *ta'lim sifatini an'anaviy va noan'anaviy* tarzda amalga oshirish orqali ta'lim sifatini tizimli boshqarishni takomillashtirish kabi tushunchalar va ularning evolyusion rivojlanishi haqida fikr yuritilgan.

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THE ROLE OF TRANSPORT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

Abstract. Public transport is one of the most important elements of the infrastructure of any country, providing people with the transport services necessary for their daily life. In this article, we will look at public transport in Kazakhstan, Russia, Europe and Uzbekistan, compare them and identify what Uzbekistan can implement to improve its transport connection.

Key words: Public transport, transport services, transport system, bicycle transport, personal car.

In Kazakhstan, public transport is represented by buses, trolleybuses, trams, minibuses and metro. However, the transport system in the country is not always reliable, which is why many prefer a private car.

The cost of public transport in Kazakhstan is low, but prices have started to rise recently. However, the system of travel tickets allows passengers to save on travel. Also, in the cities of the country, a system of bicycle paths is developed, which contributes to the development of cycling.

Transport in Russia includes buses, trolleybuses, trams, subways, minibuses, taxis and electric trains. The metro in Russia is one of the most developed in the world, providing a convenient and fast transport connection between different areas of cities.

The cost of public transport in Russia is also not very high, especially if you use a ticket. The country's transport system is well developed, and traveling by public transport is often a more convenient and faster way to travel than a private car.

European countries usually have a well-developed public transport system, which includes buses, trolleybuses, trams, metros, electric trains, ski jumps, funiculars and even water vehicles. The cost of public transport in Europe can be high, but there are many different types of travel cards that can make using public transport more cost-effective.

The public transport system in Europe is also known for its environmental friendliness, which is achieved through many measures, such as the use of electric vehicles and the reduction of harmful emissions.

Public transport in Uzbekistan is represented by buses, trolleybuses, trams, minibuses and metro. However, the transportation system in the country is still in the process of development, and many passengers prefer a private car.

The cost of public transport in Uzbekistan is low, but sometimes the vehicles are in poor condition, which can negatively affect the comfort of passengers. In addition, the system of travel tickets is not very developed, which limits the ability to save on travel.

To improve the public transport system in Uzbekistan, many measures that are used in other countries can be introduced. For example, the cycle path network can be expanded and made safer for pedestrians and cyclists. It is also possible to introduce a system of travel tickets, which will make the use of public transport more cost-effective for passengers.

What Uzbekistan can implement

To improve the transport system in Uzbekistan, the following measures can be introduced:

Development of an online payment system and transport cards. This will allow passengers to quickly and conveniently pay for travel and reduce the time it takes to find change for cash payment.

Creation of separate lanes for public transport. This will improve the speed and comfort of public transport.

Introduction of wireless internet in public transport. This will enhance passenger convenience and allow them to work or play while traveling.

Improving the condition of vehicles. This will ensure the safety of passengers and increase the level of comfort.

Development of measures to combat congestion in public transport. This will improve the accessibility of transport for all passengers and increase the level of comfort.

It is also important to pay attention to environmental aspects in order to make the transport system more environmentally friendly. The use of electric vehicles and other environmentally friendly modes of transport can be encouraged.

In conclusion, public transport in different countries has its own characteristics and problems. However, through analysis and comparison, solutions can be found that will help improve the public transport system in Uzbekistan. Attention should be paid to the development of infrastructure and the renewal of the vehicle fleet in order to improve passenger comfort and improve the quality of service.

It is also important to create a more developed fare system to make the use of public transport more accessible to all population groups. For example, you can introduce discounts for students, pensioners and other categories of citizens.

In addition, attention should be paid to the environmental side of the transport system, especially in light of the growing attention to climate issues. This may include increasing the use of environmentally friendly modes of transport such as electric and hybrid vehicles, as well as improving the waste management system.

In general, the public transport system in Uzbekistan still needs to be further developed and improved in order to become more convenient, accessible and environmentally friendly for citizens. However, by analyzing the experience of other countries and implementing appropriate measures, significant improvements in this area can be achieved. Let us now consider some examples of best practices in public transport in other countries.

In Russia, major cities have a developed public transport system, including buses, trams, metros and taxis. The cost of public transport is relatively low, making it affordable for most of the population. In addition, many cities in Russia have free travel for pensioners and children under 7 years old. The fare payment system is also convenient for users - passengers can use travel tickets, transport cards or pay in cash.

In Europe, many cities have developed public transport systems based on environmentally friendly modes of transport such as electric and hybrid cars, bicycles and public transport based on gas and hydrogen. In some cities in Europe, such as Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Zurich, bicycles and pedestrians have priority over cars on the roads. In addition, many cities in Europe offer free travel for large families and people with disabilities.

In Kazakhstan, major cities such as Almaty and Nur-Sultan have an extensive public transport system that includes buses, trams, metros and taxis. The cost of public transport is relatively low, making it affordable for most of the population. The fare payment system is also convenient for users - passengers can use travel tickets, transport cards or pay in cash. However, in some cities in Kazakhstan, such as Almaty, there are problems with congested transport networks and outdated fleets of vehicles.

In order to improve the public transport situation in Uzbekistan, some of these examples can be considered and adapted to local conditions.

First, we can pay great attention to environmentally friendly modes of transport. Installing more stops for buses and trolleybuses along long routes can also be an additional incentive to use this mode of transport. The development of a program to expand and develop the public transport system, including the development of routes and timetables for public transport, can significantly improve the convenience of using transport for the population.

Secondly, you should pay attention to the fare. The development of an efficient fare collection system that allows passengers to use transport cards, travel tickets or pay in cash can significantly improve the quality of service and ease of use of public transport.

Third, investment programs can be introduced to modernize the vehicle fleet, including the purchase of environmentally friendly buses and trams, as well as the renewal and expansion of the metro system.

In addition, some of the practices applied in other countries can be used to improve the public transport system in Uzbekistan. For example, Korea's experience in developing an intelligent transportation system can be used to

improve transport management and ensure the safety of passengers. Or take the experience of the Netherlands in the development of the cycle path system and give them more priority on the roads.

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PIYOZ VA PO'STLOGI TARKIBIDAGI FOYIDALI MODDALAR VA ULARNIN XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada piyoz po'stlogining tabobatda qo'llanilishi, shifobaxsh davolovchi xususiyatlari, inson organizmga ta'siri qiluvchi biologik faol qo'shimchalar, va uglevodlar miqdorining taxlil natijalari xaqida ma'lumot berilgan.

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USEFUL SUBSTANCES IN ONION AND PEEL AND THEIR PROPERTIES

Annotation. The article presents information about the use of onion husks in medicine, its medicinal properties, biologically active additives that affect the human body, and the results of the analysis of the amount of carbohydrates.

Piyoz (*Allium*) — loladoshlar oilasiga mansub ikki yillik va ko'p yillik o'tsimon o'simliklar turkumi, sabzavot va manzarali ekin. Shimoliy yarim sharda 500 ga yaqin turi ma'lum. Eng ko'p turlari O'rta Osiyo, Kavkaz, Sharqiy Sibirda, kamroq turi Yevropada va Uzoq Sharqda uchraydi. O'zbekistonda P.ning doyra piyoz (qirqbarg piyoz), piskom piyoz. (tog' piyoz), ko'rimsiz piyoz, g'adir-budur piyoz, havorang piyoz (gulpiyoz), yovvoyisarimsoq piyoz, sarimsoq piyoz (sarimsoq), Shubert piyoz Zi (cho'chqa piyoz), qoratorov piyozi (cho'chqaquloq), novcha piyoz (anzur piyoz), chimyon piyoz, Seversov piyoz i kabi 15 yovvoyi turi usadi. Asosan, 6 turi — osh piyoz (vatani O'rta Osiyo va Afg'oniston), batun piyoz (vatani Sharqiy Sibirning janubi), porey piyoz (vatani O'rta dengiz bo'ylari) va boshqa ekib yetishtiriladi.[1]

Eng ko'p tarqalgan turi osh piyoz (*A. cepa* L.) tuproq unumdorligiga g'oyat talabchan, sovuqqa chidamli va o'ta namsevar sabzavot ekini. Tarkibida (navlariga qarab) 2,4—14% qand, 2—13,9 mg% S vitamini, efir moyi, bargida esa 19—57,7 mg% S vitamini, shuningdek, A, B₁, B₂ vitaminlari va 1,3—5,9 mg% A pro-vitamini, limon va olma kislotalar, fitonsidlar va boshqa bor.[2] Piyoz, asosan, ovqatga ishlatiladi. Tabobatda oshqozon-ichak, nafas organlari va yurak-tomir sistemasi kasalliklarini davolashda foydalaniladi. Hozirgi vaqtda

nafaqat piyoz, balki piyoz po'stlog'i ham a'anaviy tibbiyot tarafdorlari orasida umumiy e'tirofga sazovor bo'lib, turli kasalliklar uchun eng keng tarqalgan vositalardan biriga aylanib bormoqda. Piyoz po'stlog'ining noyob shifobaxsh xususiyatlari haqida kam odam biladi. Ko'pincha biz uni axlatga tashlaymiz, hatto qo'limizda qanday boylik borligiga shubha qilmaymiz. Shu bilan birga, bu tabiiy mahsulot ko'plab dorilarga qarshilik ko'rsatadi.[3-4]

Piyoz qobig'ining davolovchi xususiyatlari tarkibida flavonoid quercetin, aniq antioksidant xususiyatlarga ega modda mavjud. Bundan tashqari, piyoz po'stlog'ida o'ziga xos sarg'ish-qizg'ish rang beradigan karotenoidlarning ko'plab vitaminlarga o'xshash birikmalari mavjud.bo'lib piyoz qobig'idan fitontsidlar, C, E, B vitaminlari, nikotin kislotasi, kaliy, temir va kaltsiy tuzlari ajratilgan.[5-6] Xozirgi kunda biz uchun kerakli bo'lgan piyoz bilan bir qatorda uning po'stlogi taribidagi kimyoviy moddalar xam inson salomatligi uchun muxim axamiyatga ega. O'rganilgan tadqiqotlat asosida piyoz va piyoz po'stlogi namunalari tarkibidagi uglevodlar miqdori taxlil qilindi. Buning uchun 200 gramm piyoz va 60gramm piyoz po'sti namunalari ajratilib tarozida tortib olindi va quritish pechida 50C⁰ xaroratda quritildi. Quritilgan namunalar maxsus mayidalagichda kukun xoliga keltirildi va namunalar 12 gramm piyoz va 6 gramm piyoz po'sti namunalari takibidagi kimyoviy moddalar miqdori bir necha usullarda taxlil qilinib o'rganildi.

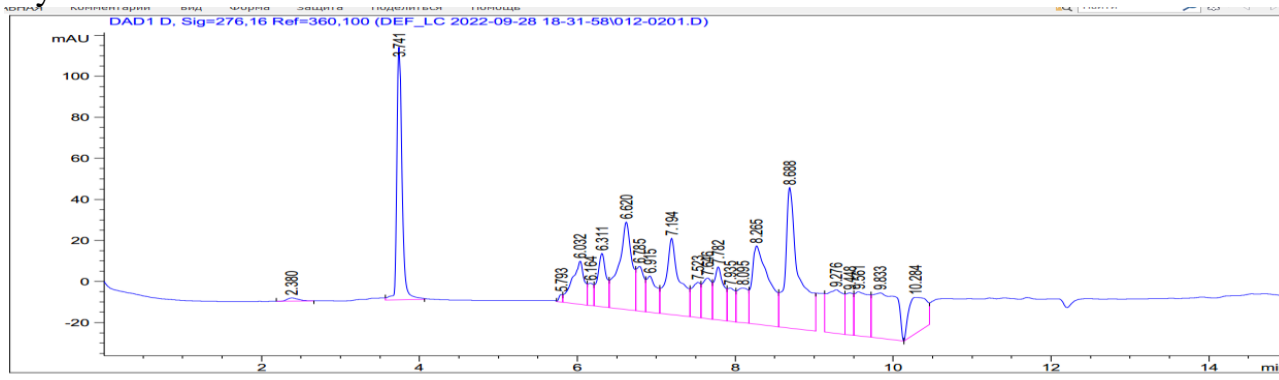
Namunalar tarkibidagi uglevodlar miqdorini aniqlash usuli

Oziq ovqat tarkibidagi uglevodlar, ya'ni monosaxaridlar miqdorini aniqlash ishlari yuqori samarali suyuqlik xromatografiyasi priborida amalga oshiriladi. Buning uchun aniqlanayotgan namunani tarkibida yog' moddalar bo'lsa uni yog'sizlantirish ishlari amalga oshiriladi va yog'sizlangan moddadan ma'lum miqdorda tortib olinadi. Olingan namunada suvli ekstraktsiya ishlari amalga oshiriladi va ultratovush suv hammomiga solib ma'lum vaqt ekstraktsiya ishini tezlashtirish maqsadida ushlab turiladi. Ekstraktsiya jarayoni tugagandan so'ng, uni filtrlash yoki sentrifuga ishlari amalga oshiriladi va supernatant (suyuq qismi) qismidan olinib yuqori samarali suyuqlik xromatografiya(YuSSX)da miqdoriy analiz amalga oshiriladi.

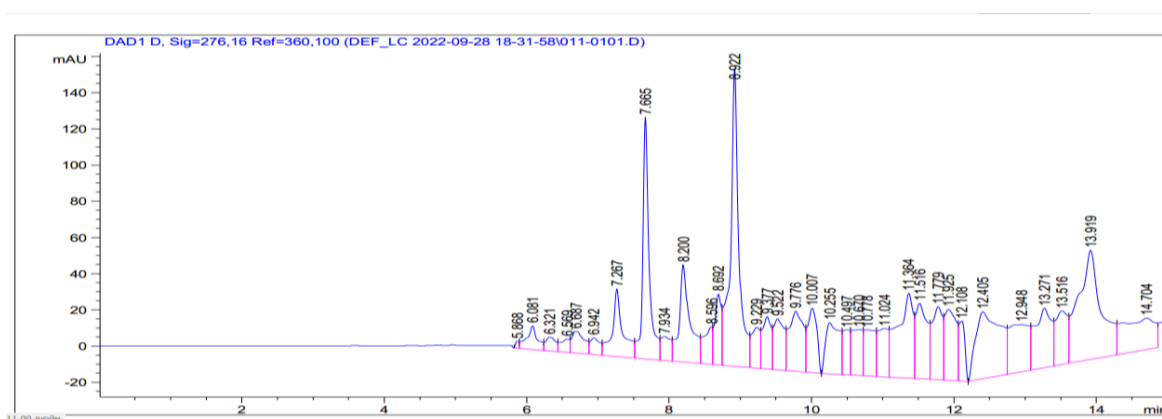
Namuna tarkibidagi uglevodlar miqdorini aniqlash uchun kerak bo'ladigan asbob-uskuna va standart moddalar: Suyuqlik xromatografiya Agilent 1200, pribor quyidagi tarkibda degazator Degasser G1379A, nasos QuatPump G1311A, avtosempler ALS G1313A, kolonka termostati Colcom G1316A, detektor refraktometrik RID G1362A. Kolonka SupelcosiLLC-NH2 5micron 4.6x250 mm, "Supelco", USA. Mikropipetka miqdori 100 va 1000 mkl, "VWR", Poland. Pipetka miqdori 5 ml, "Biohit", Finland. Analitik tarozi AnD GR-202 (aniqlik 0,00001 g), "AnD", Japan. Deionizlangan suv Millipore Simplicity, "Millipore", France. Ultratovushli hammom S 30 H Elmasonic, "Elma", Germany. Filtr Nylon 0.45 micron 13 mm. Fruktoza standarti, impiyoz Glyukoza standarti, impiyoz Saxaroza standarti, impiyoz Maltoza monogidrat standarti, impiyoz

YuSSX (VEJX) uchun atsetonitril “Sigma-aldrich”, SShA.

Suyuqlik xromatografiya priborida ishlash jarayoni – Buferlar A-atsetonitril, B-Suv. 82/18 hajm nisbatda izokratik rejimda amalga oshiriladi. Bunda buferlar alohida idishdan emas bitta idishga quyidagi nisbatni tayyorlab olinib bitta kanaldan oqim tezligini amalga oshiriladi, chunki Glyukoza va Fruктоza piklarini bir-biridan ajratish maqsadida amalga oshiriladi. Oqim tezligi 1ml/min injektorga yuborilgan miqdor 10mkl. Kolonka termostat harorati 35°S. Piyoz mevasi



Piyoz po'stlogi



Piyoz po'stlogining tarkibi biologik faol moddalar (БАВ)ga juda boy bo'lib tarkibiga quyidagilar: vitaminlar (A, E, C, PP, B guruhi va boshqalar), fitontsidlar, flavonoid quercetin, kaliy, fosfor, temir, kaltsiy va boshqalarning mineral tuzlari. kirishi aniqlandi.[7]

	Piyoz po'sti	Piyoz mevasi
	Konsentrasiya mg	
Digidrokversetin	1,12	2,3
Lyutionin	0	0
Rutin	1,84	3,97
Kversetin	4,02	13,51

Xulosa. Piyozning foydalari shubhasizdir. Ammo uning po'stlog'i piyozga nisbatan ko'plab patologik jarayonlarni davolash uchun ishlatila boshlandi. Piyoz po'stlog'ining tarkibini sinchkovlik bilan o'rganish olimlarni haqiqiy

kashfiyotga undadi: ko'p yillar davomida chiqindilar sifatida qabul qilingan narsa aslida tabiiy tabibdir. Piyozi po'stlogi sog'lom turmush tarzi uchun birinchi raqamli o'simlik bo'lib, bu shunchaki vitaminlar, minerallar, saponinlar, alkaloidlar va boshqalar xazinasidir. Uning biologik faol xususiyatlari va noyob foydali moddalar to'plami ko'p sonli samarali va sodda retseptlarga asoslangan.

Piyozi po'stlog'i-bu profilaktika va davolash maqsadida ishlatiladigan ajoyib sovuqqa qarshi vosita. Va barchasi antibakterial va yallig'lanishga qarshi ta'sirga ega bo'lgan vosita bo'lib. Uy sharoitida, piyozi po'stlog'iga asoslanib, dorixonada bo'lgani kabi dori tayyorlash mumkin. Bu ichki yoki tashqi foydalanish uchun bo'lishi mumkin. Qanday bo'lmasin, uning dozalash shakli va retsept tarkibidagi qo'shimcha tarkibiy qismlar davolanishi kerak bo'lgan kasallikka (kasalliklarga) bog'liq bo'ladi.

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TEST MODIFICATION PROJECT

Annotation. The teaching and learning processes are both significantly influenced by tests. It is essential for teachers to employ tests in order to identify and assess whether or not language learning and teaching goals have been met. The current Test Modification Project aims to analyze one of the current grammar tests, identify the test's shortcomings, and adapt it in accordance with five fundamental principles. The project is significant for English language instructors because it provides an opportunity for them to evaluate assessment tools by applying their theoretical knowledge in practice and to adjust them to the needs of their students.

Keywords: formative assessment, summative assessment, modified version, validity, practicality of the test, authentic test, wash back.

Introduction

The following work studies the assessment task, in this case, it is a grammar test, that an English Language Learner (ELL) took recently. The main objectives of the paper are (a) to describe this ELL learner, her language background, the educational setting; (b) to give a critique of a selected language test and (c) to modify at least five items in the original language test. The importance of this article for English language teachers is that they can identify different biases and flaws, which exist in language assessments and prepare proper instruction that scaffolds their learners when they take similar tests. The paper analyzes the chosen test according to five principals of language assessment in order to determine the weaknesses of this test and improve them in a modified version.

1. Learner Assessment Profile

a) The learner

One of the students in an elementary class, who is at the age of 18, was chosen for this assignment. Her name is Gizatullina Adelina and currently she is in her third year at the vocational college specialized in computer technology, which is situated in Mirabad district, Tashkent, Uzbekistan. Since Adelina is already eighteen years old, she herself signed the consent form of this assignment.

Adelina is Tatar by nationality and she has been living in Tashkent since she was born. Although she is Tatar, her native language is Russian as all members of her family and people around her speak in this language and only know few words in the Tatar language. Moreover, she attended the Russian school № 147 in Tashkent, where she also started to learn English, but at that

time the Grammar Translation Method (Richards & Rodgers, 2001), was popular in their school and they were mostly assessed by traditional types of assessments such as multiple-choice tests.

This learner came to the class five months ago to learn English and during the needs analysis conducted with her, it was found that she would like to learn English for general purposes like travelling, communication in social network, understanding native speakers, watching English videos and many others.

Moreover, it is necessary to mention that Adelina has not taken any proficiency tests such as IELTS or TOEFL before. However, when she came to the language center, she took the placement test, which is aimed to test only grammar and vocabulary. The administrators gave her beginner-level test that consisted of twenty multiple-choice questions. After taking her results, which was fourteen right answers out of twenty, one of the instructors of the language center interviewed her. Finally, the administration decided to place Adelina in a beginner-level group of the General English course.

b) The educational setting

When it comes to the educational setting, it is a private language center, which is focused on teaching only English. This center was founded in 2016 by young initiative team and at present time there are several English courses in this center such as General English, IELTS preparation, Business English and English for kids. Approximately 150 students from different language backgrounds are studying in these courses now. However, the number of instructors is rather small with only nine non-native teachers. All of these teachers have IELTS certificates with different scores ranging from six to eight and most of them have over six years teaching experiences.

c) The most recent placement test

As it was mentioned before, in the target educational setting, there are special placement tests, which were developed by the administrators of this center. These are multiple-choice tests, which were designed to test grammar and vocabulary of learners for each level like beginner, intermediate, advanced. After getting students' results, the administrators check their speaking through the interview to make the ultimate decision about what course the learners may attend. However, these placement tests are only for defining grammar and vocabulary levels of students, who come to the language center for the first time and for placing them on a right class. That is why, at the end of each level, most teachers prepare the final tests for learners in order to move to the next level.

In the case of the target learner, as it was mentioned above she is now studying in an elementary group after having finished her beginner class. Before moving to the elementary class, she passed the final test, the results of which placed her into this group. This final test had several tasks on all four skills like reading, listening, writing and speaking, and two language aspects such as grammar and vocabulary. In particular, there were two listening tasks with ten items in each; two reading tasks that have ten questions in total, one grammar

and one vocabulary task. At the end of this test, students had one writing task, where they had to write an e-mail to their friends and one speaking task, where they should have to work in pairs and make arrangements to go out at the weekend. The overall score for this test was a hundred points and Adelina's result was eighty-five points, which meant that she completely finished the beginner level. Here, it can be seen that this kind of final test may be the placement test for the next level as well.

2. Critique of an existing test/assessment

a) Description of a chosen test/assessment

The target student of above-named elementary group, Gizatullina Adelina, continued to learn English from the textbook "Solutions Elementary", the authors of which are Tim Falla and Paul A. Davies. It is the third edition of this textbook that was published by Oxford University Press in 2018. There are usually short tests to check students' comprehension of grammar and vocabulary after each unit. These short tests consist of two grammar and two vocabulary tasks with five items in each. One point or mark is given for each correct answer.

Having finished the first unit of this textbook, Adelina also took this short test. Since this paper is going to discuss about the grammar test and its modification, only grammar part of the short test is taken to analyze. **Figure 1** below illustrates this short grammar test.

Figure 1

Name: _____

Solutions Third Edition

Unit 1 Short Test 2A

Grammar

1 Rewrite the sentences to make them negative.

- 1 She walks to work. _____
- 2 I like Sundays. _____
- 3 We finish school early today. _____
- 4 He gets up before me. _____
- 5 They use this computer. _____

Mark: ___ / 5

2 Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Use *do / does*.

- 1 ride a bike / you / to school _____
- 2 they / English / speak _____
- 3 Katy / the piano / play _____
- 4 he / meet / his friends _____
- 5 live / we / near you _____

Mark: ___ / 5

b) Analysis of the test considering 5 principles of assessment

When it comes to the evaluation of any assessment task, we try to find out whether this task is useful, appropriate, or effective. In order to identify this, firstly, we should find answers to the following questions "Can it be given within appropriate administrative constraints? Is it dependable? Does it

accurately measure what you want it to measure? Is the language in the test representative of real-world language use? Does the test provide information that is useful for the learner?" (Brown & Abeywickrama, 2010, p. 25). These questions make up the basic five principles of test assessment such as validity, reliability, practicality, authenticity and washback that the author of this paper will address each one here analyzing the chosen test through them.

Practicality

According to Mousavi (2009, p. 518, as cited in Brown & Abeywickrama, 2010) practicality includes "costs, the amount of time it takes to construct and to administer, ease of scoring, and ease of interpreting/reporting the results" (p. 26). Moreover, it is one of the principals, which is very important for busy teachers with too little time in a single day, when they need to assess their students. Thus, the practicality in classroom-based testing mainly refers to the time, which is needed for designing, administering and scoring the assessment task. Taking into account these factors, the chosen test is considered as a practical test for both teachers and students since it "can be completed by the test-taker" and scored by the teacher "within appropriate time constraints" (Brown & Abeywickrama, 2010, p. 26).

Reliability

James E. Purpura (2004) wrote in his book "Assessing grammar" that "reliability refers to the precision and consistency with which we are able to measure performance" (p. 149). In other words, when the teacher receives the same results every time when they administer the test, regardless of any conditions, this test is accepted as a reliable one. These conditions will vary according to test, the learner, the rater or scoring process and the test administration. In small classroom-based assessment like the case of this paper, the main reason why tests can be unreliable is that of rater bias. Mostly this occurs with tests, which are subjective with open-ended responses. However, it is not true for this chosen test since it is objective test that has "predetermined fixed responses" (Brown & Abeywickrama, 2010, p. 29), in the given test, these responses are correct form of present simple tense in negative and interrogative sentences.

Validity

As each of the previous principles includes "sub-principle" of their kind, this principle also deals with several types such as content validity, criterion-related validity, construct validity and face validity. However, in terms of the chosen test, it is appropriate to focus on the content validity since this is "the major source for establishing validity in a classroom test" (Brown & Abeywickrama, 2010, p. 42). Further, the same authors describe the content valuable test as an assessment that "requires students to perform tasks that were included in the previous classroom lessons and that directly represent the objectives of the unit on which the assessment is based." (Brown & Abeywickrama, 2010, p. 42). Thus, it can be said that the given classroom test

has the content validity in itself as it assesses students` ability to construct the negative and question form of present simple tense.

Authenticity

Authenticity is the next principle of language testing that the given test of this paper lacks. Regarding authenticity, Brown and Abeywickrama (2010) mentioned that an authentic test should have “items that are contextualized rather than isolated” and it should also “offer tasks that replicate real-world tasks” (p. 37). If we look at the given test, one can obviously see that it is, in some extent, an inauthentic test for the learners because this test has discrete points format, which checks only the correct form of grammar unit. Moreover, the tasks of this test are inauthentic because they are unlikely to be enacted in real world, rather they are mechanical.

Washback

This principle refers to more “classroom-based issues such as the extent to which assessment affects a students` future language development”. Additionally, washback can increase “a number of basic principles of language acquisition: intrinsic motivation, autonomy, self-confidence” (Brown & Abeywickrama, 2010, p. 38). When we analyze the given grammar test, it is clearly seen that it may not provide any beneficial washback since the given test is considered as a formal type of assessment, where students receive single overall numerical score. Only scores or grades without appropriate feedback cannot be able to enhance students` language development.

c) Discussion of strengths and weaknesses of the chosen test

On the assumption of the above-given analysis of a selected test through five principles of language assessment, the following strengths and weaknesses of this grammar test are given:

Strengths:

- Practicality
- Rater-reliability
- Content validity

Weaknesses:

- The discrete-point approach
- Mechanical tasks
- Lack of positive washback

With regard to the strengths of this grammar test, it can be clearly seen that this test is practical for both a teacher and a learner since it does not take much time from students to complete it and from teachers to score. Teachers score this test by giving a single numerical score that is one mark or point for each correct answer. Consequently, it leads to the next strengths of this grammar test, which is rater-reliability. Moreover, this test checks students` grammar ability to write sentences correctly in negative and interrogative forms of present simple, which was explained by the teacher in previous unit. Thus, another strength of this test is that it has content validity.

In the matter of the weaknesses, it is important to say that this grammar assessment has the discrete-point approach that is according to Brawn and Abeywickrama (2010) “presupposed a decontextualization that was proving to be inauthentic” (p. 13). In addition to this, tasks of this grammar test are rather mechanical, which students will not be able to use in real life. Moreover, after taking this grammar test, students are not provided with any feedback that will develop students` language learning, which in its term generates washback issues.

3. Modification of the chosen test or assessment

a) Suggestions for improvement

Aforementioned three flaws of the selected grammar test led to some ideas for improvement of this test. In searching ways of including these ideas into the modified version of the given test, the author of this paper came across James Purpura`s (2004) “a learning-oriented approach to assessment of grammatical ability”, which he mentioned in his book “Assessing grammar”:

In pursuing a learning-oriented approach to grammar assessment, language instructors teaching students at different proficiency levels need to consider the degree to which grammar assessments: (1) are aligned with the learning goals of the course, the curriculum or some external performance standards; (2) provide accurate, appropriate and meaningful information about what grammar the learners know and can use, and what grammar they need to improve; (3) use tasks that resemble those that test-takers are likely to encounter in real-life or instructional situations; (4) succeed in engaging test-takers in the constructs they are trying to measure. Outside the learning focus, teachers should naturally strive to be consistent and fair in their scoring and grading, and they should try to minimize the costs of constructing, administering, scoring and providing useful feedback. (pp. 213-214)

This author also provided with some questions that a learner-oriented approach to grammar assessments would address and three of them are related to this test modification project. Therefore, the author of this paper suggests as a way of improving the given flaws of the original test to find answers for these three questions, which are (1) “How can I design interesting and cognitively engaging grammar tasks so my students will enjoy learning grammar?” (2) “How do I know if my students can use these grammar points to communicate spontaneously in real-life situations?” (3) “How can I use grammar assessment results to provide feedback for guiding learners?” (Purpura, 2004, p. 214).

b) A design of a modified version of the test with new instructions

Figure 2

Speaking Interview “Find interesting information”

Instruction: Ask five or six of the following questions from your partner. Write their answers in short form. Then, report your results back to the class.

1. Does your mother walk to work?
2. Do you like Sundays?
3. Do you finish school/work early today?
4. Does your brother or sister get up before you?
5. Do your friends use computers?
6. Do you ride a bike to school/to work?
7. Do your friends speak English?
8. Does your sister or brother play the piano?
9. Does your father meet his friends? If yes, when does he usually meet them?
10. Do you live near the city center?

c) Test administration and analysis of outcomes

The modified version of the original test was successfully administered since abovementioned three weaknesses of the test had been completely eliminated. As a result, the original test, which only checks the grammar ability of a student, became a test that integrates grammar task with other language skills of reading, listening, writing and speaking in some extent. Although all of Gizatullina Adelina`s answers for the original grammar test items were almost correct in a written form, she needed more authentic task to practice that grammar construction. After taking the modified version of the original test, Miss Gizatullina had an opportunity to practice her grammar knowledge of the present simple tense in the speaking performance. In addition to this, she was provided with oral comments from the teacher and other students, which, in its turn, helped to identify her own mistakes in using grammar structure and not to repeat them in future.

d) Comparison of original and modified version of the test

In the original test, Gizatullina Adelina did two grammar tasks, the first of which asked her to rewrite the given positive sentences in a negative form of present simple tense and the second was about putting the words in the correct order in order to make the question form of the same tense using auxiliary verbs of do and does. The teacher scored this test giving one mark for each correct answer. However, in the modified version of the test, these two grammar tasks were changed into speaking interview task called “Find interesting information” and all of the items of the original test became questions in a present simple tense that Adelina should have to ask her partner and write partner`s answers in

a short form. After getting results, she had to report them back to the classroom. Thus, after these changes, it can be said that now the modified version of the test checks grammar knowledge of a student in an integrated way including listening, writing and speaking skills while the original test had a discrete-point approach with mechanical tasks. When it comes to the scoring process of this task, teacher decided not to use a score at all instead the instructor provided Adelina with oral comments about her use of grammar structure based on focused observation throughout her performance. This means that the modified version of the test provides beneficial and positive washback, which the original version of the test does not have. Based on these changes, now it can be said that the three weaknesses of the original test, which are (1) having a discrete point approach (2) having only mechanical tasks and (3) not having positive washback were eliminated in the modified test and the content validity, rater-reliability of the original test also remained in the modified version. Since these tests were small-classroom assessment tasks, both of the tests are still considered as practical.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is necessary to mention that there were several reasons to make changes into this original grammar test. According to John Oller (1979, as cited in Brown & Abeywickrama, 2010), the language is “a unified set of interacting abilities that could not be tested separately”. It means that such integration cannot be tested in only discrete grammar assessment task. Therefore, the author of this paper decided to integrate this grammar task with other four language skills of reading, listening, writing and speaking. Moreover, Bachman and Palmer (1996) said, “in order for a particular language test to be useful for its intended purposes, test performance must correspond in demonstrative ways to language use in non-test situations” (p. 9). That is why the mechanical tasks of the original test were changed into more authentic task, where the learner should have an interview with her pair. Additionally, it has been stated that the chosen test does not provide any washback while the modified version has positive washback in the form of teacher`s oral comments on the learner`s performance since, according to Brawn and Abeywickrama (2010), “one way to enhance washback is to comment generously and specifically on test performance” (p. 38).

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REQUIREMENTS OF THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODOLOGY PROGRAM. POPULAR METHODS OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Abstract. This article describes the requirements of the foreign language teaching methodology program, popular methods of foreign language teaching. All the necessary methods and terms in language teaching and the ease and conditions created for the younger generation were discussed.

Keywords: foreign language; budgets; methodology; lexicon; grammar; language materials; language technique.

In order to take the popularization of teaching foreign languages to a new level in our country and to organize systematic work for the development of the field, to educate the growing young generation in all aspects, and to create all the conditions for this, the Cabinet of Ministers decides:

1. "On the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022" of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Public Education and the Agency for Popularization of Foreign Language Learning under the Cabinet of Ministers (hereinafter - the Agency) A one-time 15.0 approve the proposal to allocate financial assistance in the amount of billion soums.

Starting from 2023, the Ministry of Finance should provide the necessary funds for the formation of the Fund's funds in the parameters of the State budget in accordance with the Agency's based calculations.

2. It should be noted that the funds allocated to the Fund from the State budget are used for the following purposes:

introduction of teaching methods, programs and textbooks that have given effective results around the world in preschool education organizations, general education schools, academic lyceums, higher education institutions and training centers;

purchase copyrights of modern educational and scientific literature, textbooks and training manuals published in foreign countries, international tests and relevant permits and licenses for their introduction, content aimed at teaching foreign languages;

development and implementation of information and communication technologies, software projects in the popularization of foreign language learning;

creating videos, games, entertainment shows, films and other educational content for the thorough mastery of foreign languages, the formation of basic language skills;

attracting highly qualified specialists, including local and foreign experts, on the basis of civil-legal contracts;

Funding of expenses for maintenance, use, construction and repair of buildings and structures on the balance sheet of the Agency, provision of necessary equipment, including furniture, communication, computers and other means;

Decisions were made on material and social support of the agency's employees, other expenses related to the implementation of tasks specified in the documents and assignments of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers.

Mastering the achievements of foreign language teaching methods in secondary general education schools creates the following opportunities for students:

- 1) prepares a thorough theoretical basis for future professional activities;
- 2) thoroughly introduces modern methods, organizational forms and means of education;
- 3) creates skills and competencies for students to effectively apply the acquired methodological knowledge in practice;
- 4) help to creatively apply theoretical knowledge and practical skills acquired in all subjects in school education.

Methodology is a science that acts as a "bridge" between the sum of knowledge given in the institute (university) and school experience. The laws of foreign language teaching are explained in the lectures and practical sessions, and a view of methodology science as a special theory of education is formed. While taking a methodical course, a student participates in three types of training: he listens to a set of lectures based on the program of the higher educational institution, takes practical-methodical lessons, and undergoes educational (pedagogical) practice. In the first two sessions, they are engaged in science, and in the third type of work, they teach and conduct extracurricular activities.

Under the guidance and recommendation of the teacher-methodist, students keep a "Methodical folder". It contains lecture notebooks, synopses of seminars and laboratory sessions, plans of lessons in pedagogic practice, hand-made albums, demonstrations, didactic handouts. Educational and methodical literature, printed and hand-made audio-visual (auditory and visual) tools, educational and educational plans written during practice "Methodical folder" necessary for a student to start work. (incl. Student's Guide Book) is included.

When we talk about the educational program, one or another type of educational institution is involuntarily embodied in our eyes. For example, we can talk about the programs of foreign language secondary general education

schools or academic lyceums and vocational colleges or higher educational institutions (faculties) of foreign languages. Each of them should be clearly distinguished.

The program of secondary general education school, secondary special and vocational educational institutions forms the basis of the higher school program. Among them, special attention is paid to ensuring unity.

The recommended textbook is based on the methodology program for teaching foreign languages in schools, universities and colleges, and the "foreign language" subject in their curriculum is the source of its learning. The object of students' study is "methodological science", and the subject of this science is "foreign language".

School, listey and college foreign language courses are fundamentally different from other subjects taught in them. The concept of "foreign language" can be interpreted as follows: the methodological term "learning a foreign language" means acquiring the skills and abilities of speaking, listening, reading and writing in this language.

Just as any object (thing and event) in nature and society has its beginning and end, all four types of speech activity are studied in a limited way, that is, within the framework of program topics and in the volume of specially selected language material..

As a result of the types of speech activities - speaking, listening comprehension, reading, teaching writing and language material - lexicon, grammar, pronunciation, students are taught the skills of exchanging information (information) in a foreign language.

Types of speech activity. Among living beings, only man has the ability to think. Thinking is a complex mental process that is carried out by using words, phrases and sentences in speech activity. Speech activity is studied by a number of sciences. Linguistics deals with the scientific analysis of the speech product (text-text), psychology - speech process, physiology - speech mechanisms. Psycholinguistics is a relatively new science of speech perception and production.

In the methodology, scientific considerations are made about why (educational goal), what (educational content), how (based on educational methods and principles) and to whom (student).

Speech in the form of a monologue (monologue) and a dialogue (couplet speech) are small types of speech. A monologue is practiced with the help of a topic, and a dialogue is practiced in connection with an educational speech situation.

The selection, distribution, methodical classification and presentation of foreign language material is carried out by program developers and textbook authors. During learning/teaching of the educational material, the student and the teacher participate and work together.

Language is considered as the "construction" material of speech activity in the form of a social phenomenon that integrates lexicon, grammar, and pronunciation units. Lexical unit, grammar unit and pronunciation unit are considered teaching-learning units in speaking, listening comprehension, reading and writing. Their functional, semantic and formal aspects require special exercises to master. Senses (hearing, speech, sight, and hand) are involved in listening, speaking, reading, and writing a language unit.

The content (speech) arising from these units is the result of the work of analyzers (hearing, speech movement, vision and hand movement). In addition to senses and analyzers, language units deal with memory and thinking.

The technical side of the language units used in speech and the aspects of generalization of these units are explained in the methodology by means of the terms "language technique" and "rule".

The concept of "language technique". The terms "reading technique" and "writing technique" are often found in written sources devoted to language teaching methodology and in the daily conversations of teachers. The relationship with the sound, and in the writing technique, the rules of writing a letter are understood. Among these terms, synonyms such as "reading rule" and "writing rule" are also used. It is appropriate to add "pronunciation technique" to these two methodical terms. In other words, it can be called "articulation rule". Thus, when acquiring language material, one is also engaged in mastering speaking (pronunciation), reading and writing, and combining all three, it is called a single term - "language technique".

The rules of language material (vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation) in speaking and listening (listening-pronunciation), reading (reading, i.e. letter-sound relationship) and writing (writing) language techniques means Language material, on the one hand, is the phenomena that exist in real reality, which can be said, heard, seen and written with the help of senses, and on the other hand, it can be applied and understood through speech activities. The first is the technique of language material, and the second is expressed as a factor of expressing thoughts in oral and written speech or perceiving and understanding the thoughts of another person. So, oral dialogue and monologue speech consists of sounds (phonemes), while written speech includes letters (graphemes). The phoneme relationship in them creates a complex of reading rules

The conditions of foreign language teaching (artificial environment and limited hours) make the problem of simplifying and reducing the number of rules transverse. Language unity, on the one hand, is perceived with the help of senses, on the other hand, it is realized only as a product of thinking, as a result of a logical process. It is known from the theory of speech activity that the content of activity is made up of actions (academic Aleksey Nikolayevich Leontiev). The action of the subject consists of orientation (guide) and execution parts. For example, acquisition of grammatical actions means the formation of automatic skills in the grammatical formation of speech (scientific discovery of

Prof. Valentina Samoylovna Setlin). Action, in turn, is made up of operations. Operation is a means of action. The operating system is a model of action, an algorithm for its implementation. It is not appropriate to confuse a rule with an algorithm in the language teaching methodology. By an algorithm, we understand a clear instruction to perform simple operations in a certain sequence. Every algorithm is a rule, but every rule is not an algorithm. It is better to call a set of instructions or generalizations that are usually used in the process of forming spoken grammatical skills by the name of a rule.

The rule of a foreign language is a tool that facilitates the acquisition of speech activity, the rule is divided into two from the point of view of mastering speech material: The rule is a generalization (after the material is learned in speech) and the rule is an instruction (given before the material is learned). In terms of application, it is appropriate to divide the rule into three groups: 1) verbal rules (defined using words): a) written in the textbook (verbal-graphic rule) and b) rules issued by the teacher or students. These can be called verbally defined rules; 2) visual rules (rules that are given without the participation of words, without description): schemes, tables and symbols (for example, $S + P + O$); 3) rule — analogy (without the help of words or any signs, "rules" expressing a certain linguistic concept and regularity by students involuntarily or according to their own language experience, for example, noun, adjective, sentence, possessor, concepts expressed in terms such as participles or word order in a sentence, foreign language rules indicating word formation events, etc.).

According to the content of the rule, there are three levels: 1) initial or primary rule (some fact of the linguistic phenomenon, for example, the formation of the present tense verb in the 3rd person singular form); 2) secondary or comparative rule — (a) unilateral comparison, e.g. formation of the 3rd person singular and other person forms of the English present tense verb, (b) two-way comparison; 3) the final rule - systematization, (a) generalization of all forms of an event - partial systematization, for example, the expression of the present tense verb in all forms, (b) generalization of all events at this stage - programmatic systematization, e.g. verbs are used in three tenses, and (d) generalization of all language events learned in the foreign language course - relatively complete systematization. Rules at all three levels are given only in relation to school language material, they do not aim at the linguistic goal of systematizing the language.

The rules of foreign language events differ from those of the native language or the second language in that they are given in the native language, not in the foreign language the students are learning, they are not memorized, written in notebooks, and are not asked separately.

System of exercises. It is no exaggeration or mistake to say that learning a foreign language is a process of doing exercises. This is the dynamic side of the

exercise. Its static (status) aspect is that it is organized in the form of educational material in the textbook.

Exercise in statics is understood as an educational-methodical category that is marked with a certain number or letter in a foreign language textbook or is specially highlighted, consists of two parts, and makes up the content of the lesson. The parts of the exercise are called "exercise requirement (title)" and "exercise material" in methodical literature. spoken text) can be.

An exercise in dynamics is an educational action performed by a student in a foreign language, from writing letters or pronouncing sounds to perceiving and understanding the text or expressing one's thoughts freely. and speech is practical behavior and attempts to develop skills and competences.

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ELEMENTS OF INTERDISCIPLINARY CONNECTION IN BIOPHYSICS TEACHING

Abstract. One of the main elements of modern teaching technologies is the use of interdisciplinary communication in lessons. Because now scientific innovations in the field of sciences are created on the basis of interconnected problems of various sciences. This article aims to increase the effectiveness of the lesson by using elements of sciences close to biophysics.

Key words: biophysics, physics, spectroscopy, x-ray structural analysis, electron paramagnetic resonance.

The Laws on Education implemented in our republic set the task of reforming the education system, ensuring that the teaching of sciences in all educational institutions is modern, and that the scope of knowledge is connected with life processes. Demands such as wide application of new pedagogical technology of teaching are set. Therefore, special attention is paid to the development success of modern science and technology physics and related biophysics based on programmatic requirements. In order to fulfill such a task, first of all, it requires a wide application of the integrative method of teaching.

In modern pedagogy, learning by connecting the directions of the educational system is called integrative education. For example, the study of physics and biophysics has a great impact on the understanding of physical phenomena and processes that occur in nature, living organisms, including the human body, as well as the physical methods of examining natural processes and treating patients. On the one hand, this is an important factor for the successful implementation of interdisciplinary communication in teaching, and on the other hand, it serves as an important factor for directing students to the specialty of biophysics, in particular, to the specialty of medicine.

In modern medical practice, various physical devices are widely used for both diagnosis and treatment. This puts before educational institutions the issue of training personnel who have solidly mastered the basics of physics and biophysics.

The main methods of biophysics include: spectroscopy, X-ray structural analysis, radiospectroscopy, including electron paramagnetic and nuclear resonance, spectropolarimetry and other optical methods for studying the structure of molecules, measuring biopotentials and electrical conductivity, calorimetric measurements, vacuum techniques and low-temperature techniques,

the method of targeted atoms, ionizing and optical radiation sources (including quantum generators-lasers), as well as physical and mathematical modeling of biological processes. All these methods, tools and methods came to biology from physics, physical chemistry and mathematics.

The science of physics is the main base of the development of science and technology, in turn, the development of technology helps the development of the science of physics. The development of physics and technology, in turn, serves as the main factor for the development of other sciences and their practical application. This issue is also specific to the medical field.

The instrument-making industry of our country makes a great contribution to the development of medicine by applying the achievements of physics.

Below we will consider interdisciplinary connections in passing some topics.

№	Physics topics	Biophysics topics
1	Speed, average speed	Speed of human movement. Nerve impulses, speed of blood flow in veins. The effect of high speed on the human body. Accelerations that occur during the start of the athletes and during the ascent and landing of the pilot or cosmonauts.
2	Forces of nature, elastic forces	Human and animal muscle strength, stretching and shortening of muscles, causes of bone fractures. Application of force meter in medicine.
3	Mechanical work	Muscle work. Heart work and strength.
4	Movement of liquid in a pipe, Bernoulli's equation	Laws of blood movement in blood vessels. Measuring his movement speed, blood pressure.
5	Gas laws	Use of gas laws during respiration.
6	Surface tension, molecular theory of the surface layer	Blood transfusion, structure and importance of skin.
7	Electric current. Current strength	Use of electric currents for therapeutic purposes.
8	Electric current in a vacuum. Electric lamps.	Use of electronic lamps in medicine. Electrocardiograph. Application of electronic oscillograph for analysis of biopotentials.
9	Diffusion of light. Illumination.	The influence of light on human growth and development. The norm of illumination for various tasks.
10	X-ray light	The effect of X-ray light on the body. X-ray devices.
11	Radioactive isotopes.	Use of radioactive isotopes in medicine. Biophysical basis of human radiation protection. Impact of biosphere pollution on public health.

It is important to study the medical aspects of biophysics in such an interconnected manner, because the human body is a very complex system, which can be studied only by synthesizing and generalizing the knowledge obtained from various disciplines.

The purpose of using the method of interdisciplinarity in the study of biophysics is to encourage students to acquire knowledge in depth, to acquire skills and competences based on the requirements of DTS, to develop observational skills in students, to transfer the knowledge gained on one or another general issue to others. is to supplement with information obtained from subjects and to increase the ability to retain in memory.

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RECENT TRENDS AND ISSUES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

Abstract. The article dedicated the worldwide challenge of teaching English to 21st century students has created a global crisis in terms of reconsidering language instruction standards. A modern orthodoxy will rise, as “The World English Project” takes hold. [5] This article discusses briefly the most recent trends in English language teaching and learning.

Key words: effectively, participation, culture, curriculum subjects, performance, significantly, outcomes, learner-centered, collaborative, and technology-focused.

English language teaching (ELT) has used many decades ago. ELT tendencies in the past that were widely used by educators, have vanished today and have been substituted by others. So, language teaching in the twentieth century underwent a variety of modifications and innovations. Teachers must comprehend the demands and obstacles of their students in order to engage in English language learning (ELL) with them effectively. Investigate current ELL concerns and trends, including as student participation, culture, and core curriculum.

Core Curriculum Issue

According Patrica, who is an English as a Second Language (ESL) teaching candidate, “English language learners might be academically behind their peers. This is partly because English language instruction overall does not concentrate on core curriculum subjects like math, reading, and science. If a student is trying to learn basic English at the same time they're trying to learn the specific terminology associated with core curriculum subjects, the student may feel overwhelmed.” [4]

“Therefore, a new trend in English language instruction is becoming more actively involved in guiding students not only in English but also in the context of the core curriculum.” Authorities in charge of amending educational regulations are thinking about integrating ESL programs into the basic curriculum while study in the topic is still ongoing. For instance, the academic performance of students in the core curriculum is used to evaluate public schools. [4]

Culture and Language

As an American and a native speaker of English, Patricia believes that the most interesting classroom discussions have to do with American culture, like food, holidays, and music.

Patricia is right since teaching the culture associated with language is one of the challenges that effects the field of teaching English language. Consequently, there is a trend to encourage EFL teachers to teach culture, which may prompt policymakers to include intercultural competency as a quality educator trait. Proponents argue that learning a language is easier and more enjoyable if students are interested in the culture.

Individualized, customizable, learner-centered approaches.

Jacobs and Farrell consider that, “If teacher-centric instruction is out, then student-centered approaches are definitely in, as is recognizing the need for learner autonomy and cooperative learning.”[1, p38] In the 21st century, individualized instruction is becoming the norm. Teachers and schools recognize the knowledge of students clearly and specifically.

According Pauk “Not only is learning becoming more student centered, but also student participation the development of outcomes for learning is on the rise.”[2,p116]. Although this may be disconcerting to teachers and administrators accustomed to using their power to determine student outcomes, the trend toward a learner-centered approach and student involvement in developing outcomes is likely to continue.

Today's language classroom is significantly different from the language classroom of the mid to late 20th century. The focus is no longer on grammar, memorization and note-taking, but on the use of language and cultural knowledge in communication in various parts of the world. Technology transcends geographic and physical boundaries as students learn to engage with the world around them, using their language and cultural skills to facilitate connections. It is justified to create a reconceptualized field that is more learner-centered, collaborative, and technology-focused. The trends in language education push us forward so that our students can interact with others around the world in real time.

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WAYS OF TEACHING IDIOMS IN THE ESL CLASSROOM

Abstract. This article gives information about ideas and ways for teaching English Idioms to students through authentic examples, topic-based approaches and also activities in the ESL classroom.

Keywords: Authentic material, ESL classroom, context, teachable moment.

Idioms are used more by native English speakers, and it cannot be easy to learn and understand their meanings without understanding the proper context for which they are used. The main reason is that the meaning of an idiom is not always obvious or literal. The flexibility and appropriate use of idioms by non-native English speakers is also a key indicator of fluency, mainly in spoken English.

Teach idioms related to the topic or theme of the lesson

The English language is rich in idioms so there is a variety to choose from. To introduce idioms in your ESL classroom, select a couple of them that are related to the topic or theme of the lesson. A suggested progression for learning English idioms is between 5 to 10 idioms per lesson depending on the level and age that you are teaching. For example, you can teach 5 to 10 idioms inspired by animals, family, time, sports, weather and more. If you're not sure where to start, topic-related idioms lists are easily accessible on the Internet. Depending on the textbook your school uses, you may find idioms in there as well. Let us look at the topic of weather, for example. Some idioms related to this theme include:

- It's a breeze
- Come rain or shine
- Take a rain check
- Under the weather

Connecting idioms to the topic of the theme or lesson, allows us to better organize the idioms that we include in our lessons. It also helps the students to remember them better if the idioms are based on a specific theme.

Using authentic examples of idioms in context. Many native English speakers, especially when they converse among themselves use idioms, informal colloquial expressions, and slang. As a result, one problem that you might

encounter while teaching idioms is finding authentic examples to explain what idioms mean and how they are used in real life. Video clips from TV shows, interviews, and even songs can be a great resource for introducing how idioms are used in everyday life. Play the clips and do a gap-fill activity to listen for any idioms, or you can also do a matching activity where students listen and use what they hear to match the idioms with the definitions. You can even include these clips as part of a game. Please refer to the next section of the article for some game suggestions. While these resources are widely available on the Internet, they may take some time to compile. Before teaching your list, take some time to prepare your online resources and save them for later use.

Another way to obtain genuine examples is by getting students to search newspapers or even magazines. This activity idea is a great way to introduce idioms to students for the first time. Depending on your students' level, select articles that contain examples of idioms and get them to do a 'treasure hunt.' Students can work in pairs or in small groups to find the idioms on your list. To help them to complete the task, you can give the meanings as clues.

You can either project or write the clues on the board or give them a separate worksheet to help them search for the idioms in the text.

If you have access to resources like electronic devices or a computer lab, you can also put your students to work by getting them to search for the meaning and examples of their use. Write the list of idioms on the board and challenge students to find meanings for the idioms you are teaching that day. Another option would be to give 2-3 idioms to a pair of students and get them to teach the meanings of each idiom to the class after doing a bit of research. Several studies have shown that the more time and effort given in actively learning something correlates with how much students retain.

Practicing idioms in speaking and writing activities. After introducing the list of idioms to your students, you can facilitate speaking and writing activities that can help them to understand the usage and appropriate context for when to use the idioms learned in class.

Many teachers love to include dialogues or skits in their lesson plans. If you have an outgoing or lively class, this activity can keep your students engaged. To set an example, prepare a short 1 to 2-minute dialogue as a gap-fill activity. After doing the gap-fill as a class, you can model the dialogue with a volunteer, or get two students to act it out. Give students some time to create their own 1 to 2-minute dialogues in pairs and give them the option of using any idioms from the list. Dialogues are a great way of getting students to practice using the vocabulary in context. Even if your class is not particularly outgoing, you can also use this activity to encourage your students to get out of their shells or try something outside of their comfort zone. As a follow-up to the previous activity, you can facilitate group discussions by using the idioms in conversation questions. Prepare a few questions which contain the idioms and put the students in pairs or small groups so that they can practice using them in a discussion.

These questions can also be used to conduct surveys, wherein students are encouraged to get out of their seats and speak with different people in the class. This works especially well for older learners. It would be best to model this activity before getting students to do it on their own. A little bit of preparation can give students confidence, so make sure to give your students ample time to think about their answers before getting them to express their ideas to their peers. Let us use the weather-related idiom list above as an example:

- What is something that you consider to be a breeze?
- What is something that you would do come rain or shine?
- Was there ever a time that you had to take a rain check? Why?
- Have you ever felt under the weather? Share your experience.

To sum up, the English language is dynamic and always changing, and we can see that with the use of idioms. Depending on the context, some idioms are considered old-fashioned, while others are current and relevant. As teachers, we can use idioms for teachable moments like talking about which expressions are currently or frequently used by speakers in the country in which we are teaching. Try to add a few idioms as part of a mini-lesson or as an engaging activity by using any of the methods above to help your students build a more different vocabulary, and to develop a more flexible range and use of the English language.

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O'QUVCHILARNI ESTETIK TARBIYALASHDA BUXORO FOLKLOR QO'SHIQLARINI O'RGATISHNING AHAMIYATI

Annotasiya. Ushbu maqolada buxoro folklor qoshiqlari yosh avlodni komil inson qilib tarbiyalashdagi orni haqida bayon etilgan. Buxoro folklor qo'shiqlari inson hissiyotiga kuchli ta'sir eta olish xususi yatiga ega bolib, axloqiy tarbiyaning muhim manbaidir. Hayotning betakror qirralari va ijod ahlining lirik kechinmalarini ozida aks e ttirgan folklor qoshiqlari oquvchilarning ongida ham nozik kechinmalarni uygotib, ularni gozallik olamiga olib kirishi, gozallikka mehr-muhabbat uygotib, oqishda va mehnatda faollikka ruhlantirishi shubhasizdir.

Tayanch sozlar: folklor, metod, estetika, kuy, mahalliy uslub,xalq qo'shiqlari, madaniyat, sub-madaniyat, musiqa, qo'shiq,ohang, hissiyot, ma'naviyat, axloqiy madaniyat, san'at, adabiyot,pedagogika, xonanda.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TEACHING BUKHARA FOLKLORE SONGS IN AESTHETIC EDUCATION OF STUDENTS

Annotation. The article deals with methodological aspects in the selection of Bukhara folk songs. Acquaintance with national culture. The structure of personality, the place of children's folklore among schoolchildren, purposeful pedagogical processes of formation and integration of moral qualities are discussed.

Key words: method, folk songs, culture, music, song, feeling, ability, structure, teacher, national culture.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning 2020-yil 24-yanvardagi Oliy Majlisga tarixiy Murojaatnomasida pedagogika sohasini rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlarini belgilash bo'yicha ustuvor vazifalar belgilab berilganidan kelib chiqadi. Ta'lim, kasb-hunar va pedagogik kadrlar tayyorlash, o'qitish va tarbiyalashning zamonaviy uslublari, maktabda kasbga yo'naltirish ishlari, o'quvchilarning qobiliyatini aniqlash, ta'lim yo'nalishlari va

mutaxassisliklari bo'yicha o'quv rejalari va dasturlarini takomillashtirish, ilmiy va innovatsion faoliyatni samarali tashkil etish-o'zaro bog'liqlikdir. Fan, ta'lim va ishlab chiqarish, maktablar bilan aloqa, kadrlar tayyorlashning istiqbolli rejalari va boshqa birdek muhim vazifalardan biridir.

Yosh avlodning musiqiy iste'dodi va madaniyatini yuksaltirish maqsadida mamlakatimizning har bir shahar va tumanida musiqa va san'at maktablarining faoliyat ko'rsatishi nazarda tutilgan. Bunday imkoniyatlarning yaratilishi, birinchidan, bolalarda kuy-qo'shiqqa, san'atga muhabbat uyg'otib, ularda cholg'uchilik, ijrochilik kabi bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni shakllantiradi. Ikkinchidan, musiqa san'ati asosida o'quvchi shaxsining ma'naviy, axloqiy madaniyatini, milliy g'urur va vatanparvarlik tarbiyasini amalga oshiradi. Ijodiy mahorat, nafosat va badiiy didni o'stiradi, fikrlash darajasini kengaytiradi. Uchinchidan, musiqa san'ati navqiron avlodimizning yuksak ma'naviyat ruhida kamol topishiga kuchli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Shuni alohida ta'kidlash kerakki, mustaqillikning birinchi yillaridanoq mamlakatimizda musiqa san'atini keng rivojlantirishga alohida ahamiyat berildi. Ayniqsa, mumtoz musiqiy merosimizni asrab-avaylash va o'rganish, uni yosh avlodlarga bezavol yetkazish davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarildi. Buning natijasida nufuzli xalqaro musiqa anjumanlari, «Sharq taronalari» muntazam ravishda o'tkazib kelinmoqda. Shuni alohida e'tirof etish lozimki, yoshlar ta'lim-tarbiyasi sifati va samaradorligi ustida qanchalik harakat qilmaylik, hali hanuz ijtimoiy hayotimizda g'arb musiqasiga xos bo'lgan «Rep», «Gok» kabi jazavaga tushish ruhiyatini qo'zg'atadigan kuy va qo'shiqlar kirib kelmoqda. Bunday qo'shiqlar yana «ommaviy madaniyat» g'oyasi ostida qabul qilinmoqda. Bugungi kunda ana shunday yengil-yelpi, ma'nosiz va to'mtoq qo'shiqlar bilan bizning milliy mentalitetimizga xos bo'lmagan odatlarni yoshlarimiz tabiatiga singdirish uchun harakatlar qilinmoqda. Biz buni noodatiy va «ommaviy madaniyat» unsurlaridan ularni asrab qolishimiz zarur.

O'zbek xalqi tarixida shakllangan va rivojlangan Buxoro musiqa folklori istiqbol yillarida sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga ko'tarildi. Milliy musiqa san'ati yutuqlarini o'rganish bo'yicha katta imkoniyatlar ochildi. Bu soha rivojiga ko'rsatilayotgan doimiy e'tibor natijasida yosh iste'dodlarning o'zini namoyon etish uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratildi. Yosh avlodning musiqiy iste'dodi va madaniyatini yuksaltirish maqsadida mamlakatimizning har bir shahar va tumanlarida umumta'lim maktablaridagi musiqa to'garaklari, bundan tashqari musiqa va san'at maktablarining faoliyat ko'rsatishi nazarda tutilgan. Ayniqsa, mumtoz musiqiy merosimizni asrab-avaylash va o'rganish, uni yosh avlodlarga bezavol yetkazish davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarildi. Buning natijasida nufuzli xalqaro musiqa anjumanlari, «Sharq taronalari», «Shashmaqom festivali», «Ipak va ziravorlar» muntazam ravishda o'tkazib kelinmoqda.

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O'zbek musiqa folklori asosida o'quvchilarni estetik tarbiyalash dolzarb muammolardan biriga aylandi. Chunki, o'zbek musiqa folklori, jumladan, Buxoro musiqa folklori millatning ma'naviy-musiqiy boyligi hisoblanishi bilan birga uning mazmunida milliy urf-odat va an'analar, milliy mentalitet o'z ifodasini topgan. Buxoro musiqa folklori o'zining o'ynoqiligi va jo'shqinligiga ko'ra o'quvchilarni estetik tarbiyalashda muhim didaktik vosita sanalanadi. Shuning uchun ham umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarida "Musiqqa madaniyati" o'quv fani jarayonida Buxoro musiqa folklorini o'rganish o'quvchilarning san'at asarlarini his etish, ulardan ma'naviy zavq olish, go'zallikka intilish kabi xislatlarining shakllanishida alohida ahamiyatga ega.

Shu jihatdan ham bugungi kunda Buxoro musiqa folklori asosida o'quvchilarni estetik tarbiyalash usullari, vositalarini, estetik tarbiyaning pedagogik-psixologik imkoniyatlarini ochish zaruriyati alohida dolzarblik kasb etmoqda. Chunki musiqa ta'limining ushbu yo'nalishi o'quvchilarda musiqa folkloriga oid nazariy va amaliy bilimlarni, badiiy-musiqiy, estetik tafakkurni shakllantirishda, ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyalashda dolzarb muammolardan hisoblanadi. Fuqarolik jamiyatini tarkib toptirish, eng avvalo, mazkur jamiyatda yashayotgan kishilarning ma'naviy – axloqiy jihatdan yetukligi va yuksak darajadagi aqliy salohiyatiga bog'liq. Yosh avlodga ta'lim–tarbiya berish umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarida o'qitiladigan har bir o'quv predmeti hamda sinfdan tashqari olib boriladigan tadbirlar orqali amalga oshiriladi. Maktab o'quv predmetlari o'quvchilarni estetik ruhda tarbiyalash vositasi sifatida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Estetik ta'lim-tarbiya tufayli o'quvchilarda bir qator ijobiy sifatlar shakllanadi. Jumladan, ularda kuchli hissiy mushohada, mustaqil tafakkur yuritish qobiliyati, mantiqiy fikrlash xususiyatlari tarkib topadi. Shunday ekan, umumiy o'rta ta'lim bosqichida o'quvchilarda estetik madaniyatni shakllantirishga alohida e'tibor qaratish zarur.

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TURIZM INDUSTRIYASIDA MENEJMENTNING RIVOJLANISH BOSQICHLARI

Annotatsiya. Menejmentning asosiy tushunchalari va tamoyillari, xizmat ko'rsatuvchi tashkilotni boshqarishning zamonaviy yondashuvlari, shuningdek, ularning ijtimoiymadaniy xizmat ko'rsatish va turizm sohasidagi o'ziga xos xususiyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilish va ularni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi axborot tizimlariga e'tibor qaratiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: xulq-atvori motivlari, tranzit yo'lovchilar, sayohatchi, turizm xarajatlari, manfaatdor mijozlar.

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STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

Annotation. Basic concepts and principles of management, modern approaches to management of a service organization, as well as their specific features in the field of sociocultural service and tourism are considered. Emphasis is placed on management decision-making and information systems that support them.

Key words: behavioral motives, transit passengers, traveler, tourism expenditure, interested customers.

Keng ma'noda menejment - bu odamlarning mehnat, xulq-atvor motivlari va aql-idrokidan foydalangan holda g'alaba qozonish, maqsadlarga erishish haqidagi fan va san'at. Shuning uchun, u haqida maqsadli ta'sir uyushmagan elementlarni samarali va ishlab chiqaruvchi kuchga aylantirish maqsadida odamlarga. Menejmentni tashkiliy jarayonni boshqarish bo'yicha faoliyat turi va boshqa turli tashkilotlardagi odamlarni boshqarish sifatida ham aniqlash mumkin. Agar menejmentni tabiatning tashqi kuchlari, inson kuchlari, tajribani tashkil etish majmui deb hisoblagan O.Bogdanovning tashkiliy jarayon formulasiga murojaat qilsak, turizmni boshqarishni tashkiliy jarayon qismlarining o'zaro ta'sirini boshqarish deb tushunish kerak. - tabiat boyligi, mehnati, tajribasi, aql-zakovati, odamlarning xulq-atvori motivlari - turizmda inson faoliyati sohasi sifatida. Turizm menejmentining mohiyati shu hududning

boshqalaridan ajratib turadigan xususiyatlari bilan bog'liq. Bir qarashda, hamma "turizm" tushunchasini tushunadi, ammo ilmiy maqsadlarda inson faoliyatining ushbu turini boshqalardan, xususan, o'zidan ajratish uchun teng mezonlar:

Bunday asosiy mezonlar turizmni odamlarning doimiy yoki uzoq muddatli yashash joyi bo'lmagan va ularning mehnat faoliyati bilan bog'liq bo'lmagan joylarga sayohati va bo'lishi bilan birga keladigan munosabatlar, aloqalar va hodisalar yig'indisi sifatida aniqlash imkonini beradi. Biroq, asosiy mezonlarni qo'llash etarli bo'lmagan sayohatchilarning maxsus toifalari mavjud - qochqinlar, ko'chmanchilar, mahbuslar, tranzit yo'lovchilar. Eng umumlashtirilgan shaklda turizm deganda, joydan tashqarida bo'lgan odamlarning bo'sh vaqtlarini dam olish (sog'liqni saqlash, ta'lim, sport, madaniy-ko'ngilochar va boshqalar) uchun ishlatish jarayonida yuzaga keladigan hodisalar va munosabatlar yig'indisi tushuniladi. moddiy mukofotlar olish bilan bog'liq. doimiy yashash joyi 24 soatdan ortiq ixtisoslashgan sohalarda. Safarning uzunligi (qolish) muhim statistika hisoblanadi.

Xalqaro qoidalarga ko'ra, maksimal muddat, undan keyin tashrif sayyohlik hisoblanmaydi, - 1 yil, Ukraina qonunchiligiga muvofiq - 6 oy. Turist va sayohatchi - bir kunlik (tunni o'tkazmaydigan) tashrif buyuruvchi tushunchalarini farqlash uchun qolish yoki sayohatning minimal davomiyligi (24 soat) qo'llaniladi. Jismoniy shaxsning davomiyligi (turish yoki sayohat) turizm xarajatlarini bilvosita baholash uchun ishlatilishi mumkin, ayniqsa o'rtacha davomiylik guruhning o'sishiga asoslangan bo'lsa. Turizmning iqtisodiy jihati uni sanoat sifatida ko'rib chiqishni o'z ichiga oladi. Jahon xo'jaligining zamonaviy rivojlanishida turizm faoliyati, uni amalga oshirish jarayoni, turli taksonomik teng darajadagi turizm tizimlarining faoliyati doirasida shakllanadigan "inson - tabiat" tizimidagi o'ziga xos munosabatlar muhim o'rin tutadi.

Turistik faoliyat - bu jismoniy va ma'naviy holatni tiklash, shaxsning individual qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish va boyitish maqsadida doimiy yashash joyidan tashqarida erkin tanlov asosida amalga oshiriladigan rekreatsion faoliyatning bir qismi. jamoat ahamiyati turizm faoliyati insonga bevosita tibbiy-biologik, ijtimoiy-madaniy va ma'rifiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bundan tashqari, turizmning ahamiyatini oshirish tendentsiyasi odamlarning bo'sh vaqtini ko'paytirishning umumiy tendentsiyasi bilan belgilanadi. zamonaviy sharoitlar turmush darajasini shakllantirish jarayonini aks ettiradi va ijtimoiy farovonlik va rivojlanish mezoni hisoblanadi. Funktsiyani amalga oshirish iqtisodiy faoliyat turizmda u ixtisoslashgan korxonalariga asoslanadi, ularning faoliyati mamlakat iqtisodiyotining turli tarmoq komplekslarining o'zaro ta'siri bilan belgilanadi. Bunday o'zaro ta'sirning o'ziga xosligi va murakkabligi murakkab tabiati bilan bog'liq turizm xizmatlari va shuning uchun turizm mahsuloti. Turizm industriyasi faoliyatining hozirgi bosqichida resurslardan foydalanish jarayonini optimallashtirish zarurati keskinlashmoqda.

Turizmda mehnatni boshqarishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari mavjud bo'lib, u boshqa sohadagi ishchilar faoliyatidan farq qiladi. Turizmda menejmentning vazifasi, umumiy tendentsiya va uning rivojlanish qonuniyatlarini aniqlash hamda o'ziga xos tomonlarini topishdan iborat. Turizm sohasining o'ziga xos tomonlari turizm tashkilotlari va vositachilar taklif qilayotgan xizmatlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqadi. Ko'pchilik turizm tashkilotlari uncha katta emas. Katta turizm tashkilotlari faqat aholi zich yashaydigan joylarda tuziladi, ular turizm industriyasi uchun oddiy holdir, lekin bu zavod singari faqat bir turdagi sex kabi boshqaruv tuzilishiga ega emas.

Turizm industriyasida juda ko'p turizm tashkilotlari va agentlari yagona hududiy boshqaruv tizimiga mos kelishi kerak va bu bozorning uzoq muddatga mo'ljallangan ishonchliligi va raqobatbardoshligini ta'minlash maqsadlariga qaratilgan bo'lishi kerak. Turizm tashkilotlariga ikkiyoqlama mas'uliyat yuklatilgan bo'lib, ular o'z faoliyati davomida hududdagi taklifni muvofiqlashtiruvchi tashkilot vazifasini bajaradilar va butun hududning faoliyati uchun javobgardirlar.

Rivojlanish strategiyasi butun hududgagi kabi alohida turizm tashkiloti uchun ham ishlab chiqilishi lozim. Turizmning boshqaruv obyekti sifatida o'ziga xosligi, noaniq va qiyin aniqlanadigan maqsadlardir.

Foydani ko'paytirish, foyda olishga qaratilgan hususiy turistik tashkilotlari menejmentining asosiy maqsadi hisoblanadi. Turizm tashkilotlari menejmenti uchun bunday maqsadlar korxonada, hudud darajasida mavjud emas. Turizm tashkilotining muvaffaqiyati nimalardan iborat va u qanday aniqlanadi?

Turizm boshqaruvining uchinchi o'ziga xos xususiyati, uning hudud rivojlanishiga cheklangan ta'siridan iborat. Chunki, turizm tashkiloti davlat masalalari bilan shug'ullanadi va buning uchun ko'pincha davlat vositalaridan foydalanadi. Shu sababli unga davlat siyosatining ta'siri juda katta bo'ladi.

Turizmning yana bir o'ziga xosligi manfaatdor mijozlarning unga kuchli ta'sir o'tkazishidan iborat. Turizm tashkilotlari aholi orasida turizm rivojlanishidan manfaatdor bo'lgan kreditor, siyosiy tashkilot, hokimlik hamda ta'minotchilar bilan bevosita aloqada bo'ladi.

Me'yorlar asosida boshqaruvga (turizm tashkiloti darajasida-korxonada siyosatiga, hududiy darajada ergashtiruvchi timsolni ishlab chiqishni rejalashtirish va muvofiqlashtirishga) katta ahamiyat beriladi. Turizmning boshqaruv obyekti sifatida muhim xususiyati uning o'ziga xos mahsuloti, ya'ni mahsulotning manbaidan ajralmasligidir. Turmahsulot xizmat ko'rinishida bo'lgani uchun, uning zaruriy sharti mijozning ishtirok etishi va uni omborga joylab bo'lmasligidadir. Turmahsulotning tashqi ko'rinishi uning o'ziga xosligini tashkil qiladi. Turizm iqtisod, ekologiya, siyosat kabi sohalarga katta ta'sir o'tkazadi va ular ham o'z navbatida turizmga ta'sir etadi. Shuning uchun yil sayin turizmga talab ortib bormoqda.

XULOSA

O'zbekistonda bozor iqtisodiyotining shakllanishi jahon bozorlarida turizm sohasidagi keskin o'zgarishlar davriga to'g'ri keldi. Jahonda turizm iqtisodiyotning ahamiyatli tarmoqlaridan biriga aylandi. Turizm industriyasi millionga yaqin ishchi va xizmatchilarni ish joylari bilan ta'minlab, ular kasb mahoratining o'sishiga imkoniyatlar yaratib bermoqda. Shuni aytib o'tish kerakki, bu sohada ish bilan ta'minlanish boshqa sohalarga qaraganda ikki barobar tez o'smoqda. Ichki va xalqaro turizm rivojlanishi tartibsiz ravishda sodir b'lmaydi. Bu boshqarilishi kerak bo'lgan inson faoliyatining maxsus shaklidir.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasida fuqarolarning dam olish huquqlari belgilab qo'yilgan, lekin bu huquqdan foydalanish uchun qator ijtimoiy yo'nalishdagi muammolarni hal qilish kerak: transport, yo'l, ovqatlanish va boshqalar shular jumlasidandir. Bu erda boshqarilishi lozim bo'lgan turizm infratuzulmasi nazarda tutilmoqda.

Shuning uchun turizm boshqaruvni joriy qilishda quyidagilarga e'tiborni qaratish lozim. Boshqaruv nazoratining 3 qirradi mavjud. Ular ichida alohida ahamiyat kasb etadiganlari quyidagilardir:

- standartlar o'rnatilishi, ma'lum vaqt oralig'ida bajarilishi kerak bo'lgan maqsadlarni yaqqol aniqlashdan iborat;

- erishilgan natijani baholash va kutilgan natija bilan solishtirish;

- to'g'rilash va aniqlik kiritiladigan jarayon, to'g'ri qaror qabul qilish va aloqa (kommunikatsiya, axborot almashinuvi)ni talab etadi.

To'g'ri qaror qabul qilish uchun mutanosib (adekvat) axborot kerak. Uni olish uchun ishonchli kommunikatsiya zarur bo'ladi.

Turizm industriyasida juda ko'p turizm tashkilotlari va agentlari yagona hududiy boshqaruv tizimiga mos kelishi kerak va bu bozorning uzoq muddatga mo'ljallangan ishonchliligi va raqobatbardoshligini ta'minlash maqsadlariga qaratilgan bo'lishi kerak. Rivojlanish strategiyasi butun hududgagi kabi alohida turizm tashkiloti uchun ham ishlab chiqilishi lozim. Turizmning boshqaruv obyektini sifatida o'ziga xosligi noaniq va qiyin aniqlanadigan maqsadlardir.

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ONE OF THE WORLD ECONOMIC LEADERS: INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS, PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN GERMANY AND APPLICABLE ASPECTS TO OUR ECONOMY

Abstract. Small businesses and private enterprises play a vital role in economic growth and job creation, both in Germany and Uzbekistan. The infrastructure required for their development is critical for their success. This article examines the infrastructure necessary for small businesses and private enterprises in Germany and the applicability of these aspects to Uzbekistan. The article explores the legal, financial, physical, technological, and human infrastructure necessary for small businesses and private enterprises in Germany to thrive. Germany has a well-developed legal system that protects the rights of businesses and individuals. The country also has a robust financial infrastructure, providing access to traditional bank loans, venture capital funding, and government grants and subsidies. The physical infrastructure in Germany offers access to office space, manufacturing facilities, and transportation networks, while the technological infrastructure provides access to high-speed internet, digital tools, and advanced technologies like artificial intelligence and machine learning. In this article, we conclude applicable aspects that can give opportunities for infrastructure development.

Keywords: small business, infrastructure, entrepreneurship, entrepreneur, development, strategies, policy, Germany, Uzbekistan.

Introduction

Small businesses and private entrepreneurship are key drivers of economic growth, innovation, and job creation in countries across the world. In Germany, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) account for more than 99% of all companies and employ around 60% of the workforce. Similarly, in Uzbekistan, SMEs represent more than 95% of all businesses and play a significant role in the country's economic development. However, for small businesses and private entrepreneurship to thrive, the infrastructure required for their development must be in place.

Infrastructure can be defined as the physical, legal, financial, technological, and human resources necessary for the growth and success of businesses. The infrastructure required for small businesses and private entrepreneurship varies depending on the country's economic, political, and

social context. In Germany, for example, the infrastructure for small businesses and private entrepreneurship is well-developed, with robust legal, financial, physical, technological, and human resources available to support their growth. On the other hand, in Uzbekistan, while significant progress has been made, further investments and reforms are necessary to strengthen the infrastructure required for small businesses and private entrepreneurship.

This article explores the infrastructure necessary for the development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship in Germany and the applicability of these aspects to Uzbekistan. The article examines the legal, financial, physical, technological, and human infrastructure necessary for small businesses and private entrepreneurship in Germany and how these aspects can be applicable to Uzbekistan. The article concludes by providing recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders in both countries to support the growth and success of small businesses and private entrepreneurship.

Legal Infrastructure

The legal infrastructure is critical for the development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship. It provides the legal framework necessary for businesses to operate and protects the rights of businesses and individuals. In Germany, the legal infrastructure is well-developed, with a legal system that protects property rights, enforces contracts, and provides dispute resolution mechanisms. Additionally, Germany has established institutions that support small businesses and private entrepreneurship, including chambers of commerce, industry associations, and trade unions.

In Uzbekistan, the legal infrastructure has undergone significant reforms in recent years to support the development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship. The government has implemented reforms to improve the ease of doing business, including the simplification of business registration procedures and the introduction of electronic tax filing. However, further reforms are necessary to strengthen the legal infrastructure, including the establishment of independent courts, the protection of intellectual property rights, and the development of a transparent and predictable regulatory environment.

Financial Infrastructure

Access to financing is critical for small businesses and private entrepreneurship to start and grow their businesses. In Germany, small businesses and private entrepreneurship have access to a variety of financing options, including traditional bank loans, venture capital funding, and government grants and subsidies. Additionally, Germany has established institutions that support small businesses and private entrepreneurship, including the KfW Bankengruppe, which provides financing and consulting services to small businesses.

In Uzbekistan, access to financing remains a significant challenge for small businesses and private entrepreneurship. The government has established microcredit organizations to provide financing to small businesses, but access to traditional bank loans remains limited. Additionally, the lack of collateral and credit history requirements make it difficult for small businesses and private entrepreneurship to access financing. Further investments and reforms are necessary to strengthen the financial infrastructure, including the establishment of credit bureaus and the development of a regulatory framework for microfinance institutions.

Physical Infrastructure

The physical infrastructure includes facilities and services necessary for the operation of businesses, such as office space, manufacturing facilities, and transportation networks. In Germany, the physical infrastructure is well-developed, with access to modern office spaces, manufacturing facilities, and transportation networks. The country has invested in high-speed railways, highways, and airports to support the efficient movement of goods and people.

Literature review

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) play a significant role in the economic development of many countries. According to the European Commission (2020), SMEs represent 99% of all businesses in the European Union (EU), and they are responsible for two-thirds of employment and more than half of the total value added. In Germany, SMEs account for 99.3% of all businesses, and they provide more than 60% of employment (Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie [BMWi], 2020). German SMEs are considered to be the backbone of the German economy, and they are known for their innovation, productivity, and competitiveness (Deutsche Bank Research, 2019)[5,6].

The success of German SMEs can be attributed to various factors, including a supportive legal and regulatory environment, access to finance, availability of skilled workforce, and advanced infrastructure (OECD, 2019). Germany has a well-developed infrastructure, which includes transport, energy, telecommunications, and digital networks. These infrastructure elements play a crucial role in the growth and competitiveness of SMEs. For example, a well-functioning transport system enables SMEs to access markets and supply chains, while reliable energy supply and digital networks enable them to operate efficiently and effectively.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has also recognized the importance of SMEs in its economic development. The government has implemented various measures to promote the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, including the approval of the National Strategy for the Development of Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship in 2019 (Uzbekistan National News Agency [UzA], 2019). The strategy aims to create a

favorable environment for SMEs, improve access to finance, and enhance the skills of entrepreneurs and employees.

However, the infrastructure for SMEs in Uzbekistan is not as developed as in Germany. According to the World Bank (2021), Uzbekistan ranks 169th out of 190 economies in the ease of doing business, which indicates that the country still faces significant challenges in providing a supportive business environment. In particular, the country needs to improve its infrastructure, including transport, energy, and digital networks, to facilitate the growth and competitiveness of SMEs[12].

The European Investment Bank (EIB) has been actively involved in supporting the development of SMEs in Uzbekistan. In 2021, the EIB signed agreements worth more than 600 million euros with Uzbekistan to finance various projects, including the modernization of transport infrastructure, renewable energy, and digitalization (UzA, 2021). These investments are expected to improve the business environment and facilitate the growth of SMEs in the country.

In summary, the literature suggests that a well-developed infrastructure is critical for the growth and competitiveness of SMEs. Germany provides an excellent example of how a supportive legal and regulatory environment, access to finance, availability of skilled workforce, and advanced infrastructure can contribute to the success of SMEs. Uzbekistan has recognized the importance of SMEs in its economic development and has implemented measures to promote their growth. However, the country still faces significant challenges in providing a supportive business environment, particularly in terms of infrastructure. The investment by the EIB in Uzbekistan's infrastructure is expected to improve the business environment and facilitate the growth of SMEs in the country.

Methodology

This article is based on a literature review of relevant sources, including academic articles, reports, and policy documents, related to the infrastructure for the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in Germany and Uzbekistan. The literature review was conducted using various databases, including Google Scholar, JSTOR, and the World Bank's Open Knowledge Repository. The search terms used for the review included "small business," "SMEs," "private entrepreneurship," "infrastructure," "Germany," and "Uzbekistan."

The literature review aimed to identify the key infrastructure elements that contribute to the growth and competitiveness of SMEs in Germany and the challenges faced by SMEs in Uzbekistan due to inadequate infrastructure. The review also aimed to identify the measures taken by the German and Uzbekistani governments to support SMEs and improve their access to infrastructure.

The findings of the literature review were synthesized and presented in the previous section of this article, which discussed the importance of infrastructure

for the development of SMEs, the well-developed infrastructure in Germany, the challenges faced by SMEs in Uzbekistan due to inadequate infrastructure, and the measures taken by the Uzbekistani government and the European Investment Bank to improve infrastructure in the country.

The literature review was complemented by a desk-based analysis of relevant statistical data on the performance of SMEs in Germany and Uzbekistan, including their contribution to the respective economies and their access to infrastructure. The data were sourced from various international organizations, including the European Commission, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the World Bank.

Overall, this article employs a qualitative research approach, which is based on the analysis of secondary data sources. The research design is appropriate for the research question, which aims to explore the infrastructure for the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in Germany and Uzbekistan. The literature review and the analysis of statistical data provide a comprehensive overview of the infrastructure elements that contribute to the growth and competitiveness of SMEs and the challenges faced by SMEs in Uzbekistan due to inadequate infrastructure.

Discussion and Conclusion

The literature review and the analysis of statistical data suggest that infrastructure is a critical determinant of the growth and competitiveness of SMEs. In Germany, SMEs benefit from a well-developed infrastructure, which includes advanced transportation networks, modern communication technologies, and efficient logistics systems. These infrastructure elements contribute to the efficient distribution of goods and services, reduce transportation costs, and facilitate access to markets, suppliers, and customers. Additionally, the availability of affordable and reliable energy, water, and sanitation services supports the growth of SMEs and enhances their productivity. Particularly, digital infrastructure developing small business survey gave to results for future improvements(Figure 1.).



Figure 1. Digital infrastructure survey results in Germany.

Resourse: <https://www.dotmagazine.online/>

In Uzbekistan, however, SMEs face significant challenges due to inadequate infrastructure. The country's transportation networks are underdeveloped and suffer from poor quality roads and railways, leading to high transportation costs and long delivery times. The lack of access to affordable and reliable energy and water services hampers the productivity and competitiveness of SMEs, particularly in rural areas. Additionally, the inadequate telecommunications infrastructure limits SMEs' ability to use modern communication technologies, such as e-commerce and online marketing, to reach customers and suppliers.

To address these challenges, the Uzbekistani government has launched various initiatives to improve infrastructure, including the construction of new highways and railways, the development of renewable energy sources, and the expansion of telecommunications networks. The European Investment Bank has also provided funding to support infrastructure development in the country. However, more efforts are needed to ensure that SMEs in Uzbekistan have access to the necessary infrastructure to compete effectively in domestic and international markets.

In conclusion, the infrastructure for the development of small business and private entrepreneurship is critical for the growth and competitiveness of SMEs. The literature review suggests that advanced transportation networks, modern communication technologies, efficient logistics systems, and reliable energy, water, and sanitation services are essential infrastructure elements that SMEs require to compete effectively in domestic and international markets. In Germany, SMEs benefit from a well-developed infrastructure, while SMEs in Uzbekistan face significant challenges due to inadequate infrastructure. The Uzbekistani government and international organizations have taken steps to improve infrastructure, but more efforts are needed to support SMEs and enhance their access to infrastructure.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

Abstract. This article discusses the importance of digital technologies in enterprise management. Development prospects of digital technologies in enterprise management were studied and conclusions and proposals were developed.

Key words: digital technologies, enterprise, management, telecommunications, function.

At the new stage of enterprise management, modern digital technologies are considered as the main production resource determining the growth of social welfare. First of all, the use of modern computer and information systems by enterprises of the real sector of the economy is the most important condition for their effective operation in the digital economy.

Issues of widespread use of digital technologies in management by Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6079 of October 5, 2020 “On approval of the “Digital Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy and measures for its effective implementation” established, including the creation of a unified state information management system, the creation of all the resources necessary for the collection and digitization of information in public administration, the automatic formation of informed decision-making, the adoption of management information tasked with improving the support system, including by introducing a real-time business analysis system⁵. In addition, by the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 22, 2022 "On measures to bring the field of information and communication technologies to a new level in 2022-2023" PQ-357, the management system of enterprises (Implementation of ERP) modules and filling with additional functions, management of employees and calculation of income, management of sales, organization of maintenance activities, monitoring and analysis of enterprise activity indicators are put forward⁶.

Korxonani raqamlashtirish zamonaviy ishlab chiqarish usullariga asoslangan holda texnologik jarayonlarni va boshqaruvning barcha darajalarida qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarini boshqarish sifatini keskin o'zgartiradi va

⁵ From the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 5, 2020 on the approval of the “Digital Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy and measures for its effective implementation.

⁶ From the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 22, 2022 No. PQ-357 “On measures to bring the field of information and communication technologies to a new stage in 2022-2023”.

korxonada faoliyati samaradorligi va barqarorligini oshirish uchun eng muhim omillardan biri hisoblanadi.

In general, the enterprise management process is a set of purposeful actions to coordinate the joint activities of employees to achieve the set goals of enterprise management and management apparatus. According to the procedure of implementation of management activities, it can be divided into the following stages: goal, situation, problem and decision-making. Before making any influence in enterprise management, its purpose should be determined, because management is carried out to achieve a certain goal.

The IT industry is actively developing. More and more aspects of human and social life are associated with it. Enterprise management is no exception. Businesses use a large number of solutions to achieve their goals. Information systems and technologies (IT) in the field of organization management are methods that allow you to effectively plan, share data, control deliveries, and perform other actions aimed at optimizing work processes and maximizing profits. They are performed on the basis of computers or other equipment.

There are various definitions of the concept of IT. We can say that this is a set of processes for creating, storing, and disseminating information. Traditionally, it is customary to identify this industry with the use of computers. This is due to the fact that with their introduction, this area began to develop much faster. However, it is not limited to electronic devices. Tools for fixing data and their further exchange have been known since antiquity. These are books familiar to every person and their early analogues: papyrus and clay tablets.

The purpose of using information technology (IT) in the enterprise is to solve problems in the management of objects and processes. With the help of writing, it was possible to significantly expand the opportunities for construction, crafts and agriculture. Records helped our ancestors keep records and share experiences among themselves. In the 19th century there was a breakthrough in this area. In addition to the already indicated means, new ones began to appear - typewriters, gramophones and records for them. From the beginning of the 1940s, electronic instruments began to be produced - the first computers, electric players and voice recorders. The methods familiar to us began to be applied in the 90s. Now the task of IT in the global sense is the same, only now to do it faster, more conveniently and more efficiently.

In our time, it is difficult to overestimate the role of the use of information technology in enterprise management, as well as in other sectors of public life. There is a trend towards significant changes in all areas where human resources are present. Company managers try to optimize all processes as much as possible and increase profits.

This is one of the many areas in which the technologies described in the article are involved. To ensure the smooth operation of the department, the heads of small offices are consistently implementing data collection and processing systems. They have several basic functions. Among them:

accounting for the number of existing employees;
fixing payroll operations;
human resources management - search for candidates for positions,
training, conducting internships.

If we are talking about a larger firm, then information technology in management activities covers management at all levels: tactical, strategic, and also operational.

There are a number of parameters that software must meet if its goal is to optimize the work of the personnel department. Some of them:

- high degree of protection against access by unauthorized persons;
- user-friendly interface;
- fast data processing in real-time mode;
- the ability to function in a local network or the Internet;
- ranking rights depending on the position and authority of employees.

Today, there are a large number of products from different manufacturers on the market. But before purchasing, you need to make sure that the program meets the above requirements. Otherwise, it will not be able to perform the tasks assigned to it. After we figured out what information technology is in management, we need to understand the categories into which they are divided.

This group includes all IT that has been created by man and used for various purposes. Allocate:

Telecommunications - mobile communications, Internet, cable and satellite TV.

Text - for example, automatic speech recognizers that record it in printed form.

Graphic - work with images: photo editors, software for drawing and modeling.

Multimedia - simultaneous processing of picture and sound.

Databases are used to store and process information.

Internet - mail clients, instant messengers, websites.

Software - software development.

Server - connection of users.

Protective - prevent leaks and theft of traffic.

artificial intelligence - teaching a machine how to think.

A common characteristic of information management technologies is versatility. IT is applied in all areas of industry as well as in everyday life.

Nowadays, they are actively used to transfer, receive and accumulate knowledge. Various means are used for this. For example, the Internet. Now online courses and distance learning are actively gaining popularity. Large databases are used for storage.

In addition, with their help, you can fully manage the educational process. They allow teachers, principals and school managers to maintain two-way

communication with parents, store grades, and create communities within the institution.

The financial sector is also affected by IT. There are many examples. Here are some of them:

Computer technologies in business process management. Their job is that they analyze the financial condition of the company, accounting for goods, costs and other parameters.

Data protection, leak prevention. For example, through coding.

Expert systems accumulate knowledge in a certain industry, and then suggest a solution to the problem based on it.

Reference and legal - provide consulting services on a variety of issues. The most famous are Consultant Plus, Guarantor and so on.

Corporate information technologies in production management. This group includes those intended for resource planning, supply management, implementation, and monitoring of all indicators.

Support - with their help, the search for a way out of certain situations is carried out.

This is another area where IT is actively involved. They are necessary due to the fact that enterprises in this area are divided into a large number of departments. Each of them uses their own communication structures. Companies of this profile use a large number of control systems and computer technologies. Among them:

cellular;

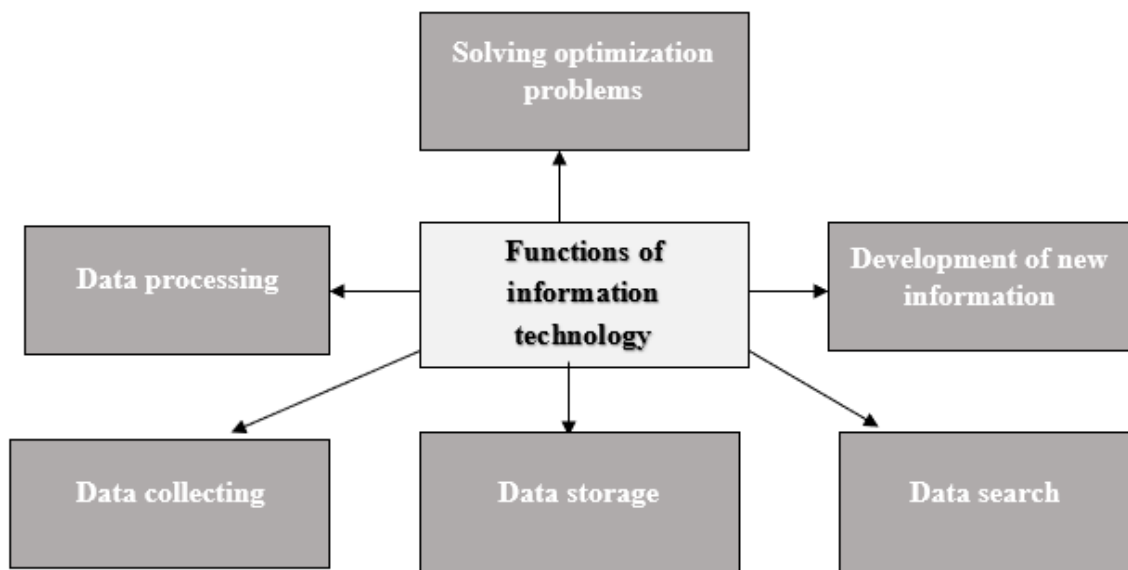
Internet;

control and accounting of expenses;

billing;

and others.

First of all, it is the search, processing and storage of information. Separately, it is necessary to make a reservation that the list of IT appointments includes not only work with old data, but also the constant creation of new ones. It is necessary to make managerial decisions. The costs that go to their



development and gradual implementation pay off through automation and optimization. As a result, the company's income increases. In the following picture, we shall see the functions of information technologies.

There are several basic concepts according to which they are used in production. Among them:

Operational regulation - this means that it is carried out in real time.

End-to-end administration - support for the full cycle of management. If we take a specific object, then first data is collected about it, then its state is predicted after a certain time period, a plan is drawn up, and potential performers are informed. The last step is to check the execution of the task.

Adaptability is the principle that process control systems and information technology adapt to existing conditions.

Network regulation is a concept according to which the vertical and horizontal directions of the company's work are distinguished.

Based on the above pillars, IT is beginning to take on the role of an intelligent pipeline. It helps to automate part of the management. As a consequence, this leads to a significant reduction in costs that can arise due to poorly tuned control mechanisms. Proper implementation and use will help to significantly increase the profit from commercial activities.

Today, in the practice of managing large companies and corporations, there are a number of IT. Among them:

Resource planning (ERP) is a database that allows you to manage business processes. It works on the basis of a single application with the same interface. It covers a number of areas. These include: drawing up plans and forecasts, sales management, administration of the release of goods, purchases.

Customer Relationship Management (CRM) is a management information technology that allows you to build relationships with customers as well as with

business partners. With its help, you can automate part of the work of the marketing department, call center, and so on. Such a decision has a positive effect on the income received at the end of the month and the profitability of the entire company.

Support for analytical activities (BI). The system is designed to store the data that was obtained as a result of the analysis. Another task that they have is their subsequent processing.

This category includes non-closed systems that are used in the management of the company. Allocate:

Supply chain management (SCM) - used in the process of creating complex goods. The peculiarity is that components have to be ordered from several different suppliers. In order to avoid interruptions in production, it is important that all items are delivered to warehouses promptly. The specified IT allows you to calculate and track the supply at all stages.

Material Resource Planning (MRP) - with their help, the corporation's management carries out the acquisition, manufacture, and sale of products.

Human Resources Management (HRM) - systems are engaged in the search for potential employees, as well as monitoring their activities.

The modern field of recruiting is no exception - it is also actively introducing new solutions that help automate their work and reduce costs. Such IT is divided into the following categories:

Electronic directories - they contain useful information about many industries. For example, a list of laws. Consulting bases are popular. They can also contain high-quality and interesting information on any other topic. They will come in handy in the process of completing the tasks.

Software that serves to automate some fronts of the company's activities;

Complex solutions and individual parts that they include;

Specialized information management technologies.

This category includes information technology designed to solve functional problems if the company employs a large number of personnel. In such cases, the manager needs to carry out more careful and thoughtful monitoring.

The programs described in this subsection are able to satisfy any customer's needs, even if they are complex from a technical point of view. Such requests include:

organization management;

control of existing employees, evaluation of their performance;

maintaining the circulation of all documents related to personnel;

calculation of accrued wages for each employee;

recruiting;

conducting analytics.

In conclusion, the development of organizational management information technologies makes it possible to make personnel records

operational and process data in real time. In addition, the possibility of human error is now much lower due to the introduction of new approaches. If flaws have already been made, with the help of modern tools it is much easier to correct them. When using the described systems, it is possible to cover all areas of activity within the organization as much as possible. The main reason is a single space in which decisions are made.

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IMPROVING THE METHODS OF PREPARING STUDENTS FOR OLYMPIADS IN PHYSICS

Abstract. The article is devoted to improving the methods of preparing students for Olympiads in physics. The article presents the key methods used in the preparation of students, as well as the results obtained as a result of their use. The features of conducting physical Olympiads are analyzed and the most effective approaches to training students are proposed.

Keywords: physics Olympiads, training methodology, efficiency, students.

Introductory section:

Physical Olympiads are an important tool in the development of students and the identification of the most capable and talented students. However, preparation for the Olympics can be quite time-consuming and requires special approaches and methods. In this article, we will look at some of the most effective methods of preparing students for physics Olympiads.

The International Physics Olympiad (IPhO) is an annual competition in physics for high school students. The first IPhO was held in 1967 in Warsaw, Poland, with five participating countries. Since then, the competition has grown significantly, with over 100 countries now participating.

The idea for the IPhO came from a group of Czechoslovakian physicists in the early 1960s. They organized a national physics competition for high school students and invited students from other countries to participate. The success of this competition led to the creation of the IPhO.

The format of the IPhO is a five-hour theoretical exam and a five-hour experimental exam, both held on separate days. The exams cover a range of physics topics, including mechanics, electricity and magnetism, thermodynamics, and quantum mechanics.

In addition to the IPhO, there are several other physics olympiads for high school students. The Asian Physics Olympiad (APhO) was first held in 2000 and includes participants from countries in Asia and the Middle East. The European Physics Olympiad (EuPhO) was first held in 2017 and includes participants from European countries^[7]

The success of the physics olympiads has led to the creation of other subject-specific olympiads, including mathematics, chemistry, biology, and informatics. These competitions provide an opportunity for high-achieving

⁷ Vasilieva, T. V. The practice of recruiting and training foreign applicants in Russian universities: a methodological manual / Scientific. ed. L. A. Verbitskaya; T.V. Vasilieva, A.A. Zhidikin, A.V. Korotyshev, etc. St. Petersburg: ROPRYAL, 2019 .55 p

students to showcase their knowledge and skills, and to meet other like-minded students from around the world.

Methods Section:

One of the most effective methods of preparing students is practical work. Practical work allows students to better understand the theoretical foundations of physics and consolidate them in practice. At the same time, students can independently explore the laws of physics and solve problems, which helps them develop logical thinking and a creative approach to problem solving.

Another method is the systematic repetition of the material covered. Regular repetition allows students to better memorize the basic theoretical provisions and learn how to apply them in practice. As exercises for repetition, you can use tasks, tests and lecture notes.

Also an effective method is the participation of students in competitions and Olympiads. Participation in Olympiads allows students not only to show their knowledge and skills, but also to get feedback

Results section

Currently, physics Olympiads are becoming increasingly popular among schoolchildren who show interest in scientific research and seek to expand their knowledge in the field of physics. However, not all students can successfully compete in these competitions due to various reasons, such as insufficient preparation, ineffective teaching methods and insufficient amount of time allocated for preparation.

In this article, we propose a new methodology for preparing students for physics Olympiads, based on an individual approach to each student, the use of modern educational technologies and the active use of practical tasks.

We conducted an experimental study in which high school students from several schools participated. The students were offered individual lessons with experienced physics teachers who used our methodology in the learning process. As a control group, students who studied according to the standard methodology were used.

The results of the study showed that the students who were trained according to our methodology achieved higher results in physics Olympiads than the students of the control group. Moreover, students who studied according to our methodology showed more interest in the subject, became more independent in solving problems and were better prepared for long-term intellectual work.

Physics Olympiads are an important tool for assessing students' knowledge in the field of physics. Success at the Olympiads not only demonstrates students' deep knowledge, but also contributes to the development of their critical thinking and problem solving. In this article, we will look at the

methods of preparing students for physics Olympiads and discuss their effectiveness⁸.

There are many methods of preparing students for Olympiads in physics. Some of them include traditional approaches such as repetition of material and problem solving, while other techniques offer more innovative and interactive approaches.

One of the techniques that has become widespread is the use of online courses. These courses include video lectures, tests and interactive tasks that help students deepen their knowledge and develop problem solving skills. The results showed that the use of online courses significantly increases the success of students at physics Olympiads.

Another technique that has gained popularity is the use of research tasks. Unlike traditional tasks, where the solution is known in advance, in research tasks, students must independently determine how to solve the problem. This helps them develop the ability to analyze, search for solutions and apply their knowledge in the real world. The results showed that the use of research tasks increases the creativity and analytical abilities of students and contributes to their success in physics Olympiads.

Preparing students for olympiads in physics requires a multifaceted approach that involves not only imparting knowledge but also developing critical thinking, problem-solving, and test-taking skills. Here are some methods that can be used to improve the preparation of students for olympiads in physics:

1. Encourage participation in physics clubs and competitions: Students who participate in physics clubs and competitions are more likely to develop a deeper understanding of physics concepts and better problem-solving skills. Schools should encourage students to participate in physics competitions such as the International Physics Olympiad and encourage the formation of physics clubs where students can discuss challenging physics problems.

2. Provide access to high-quality resources: Access to high-quality resources such as textbooks, online lectures, and simulations can help students to deepen their understanding of physics concepts. Schools should invest in high-quality resources and make them available to students.

3. Assign challenging problem sets: Assigning challenging problem sets can help students to develop their problem-solving skills and critical thinking. Teachers should assign challenging problems that require creative thinking and encourage students to work collaboratively to solve them.

4. Provide individualized feedback: Providing individualized feedback on assignments and practice tests can help students to identify areas where they need improvement and develop their problem-solving skills. Teachers should

⁸ Vashurina, E.V. Attracting foreign students to Russian universities. Practical guidance: [monograph] / E.V. Vashurina, O. A. Vershinin, Ch. F. Gaziev, Y. Sh. Evdokimov, A. A. Krylov, S. A. Mukhamediev, O. V. Pavlova, F A. Khaidarov. Yekaterinburg: Publishing House Ural. University, 2016. 154 p

provide detailed feedback on assignments and practice tests and encourage students to ask questions and seek help when needed.

5. Engage students in hands-on experiments: Hands-on experiments can help students to develop a deeper understanding of physics concepts and improve their problem-solving skills. Teachers should engage students in hands-on experiments that require them to apply physics concepts to solve real-world problems.

6. Offer coaching and mentoring: Coaching and mentoring can help students to develop their problem-solving skills and build their confidence. Teachers or experienced physics students can provide coaching and mentoring to help students prepare for olympiads in physics.

By implementing these methods, schools can improve the preparation of students for olympiads in physics and help them to develop the skills they need to succeed in the field of physics.

Discussion section

The results of our research confirm that the use of an individual approach to learning, modern educational technologies and the active use of practical tasks can significantly increase the effectiveness of preparing students for physics Olympiads.

One of the key elements of our methodology is an individual approach to each student.

Participation in physics Olympiads is a great opportunity for students to show their talent and gain experience in solving complex problems. However, in order to successfully compete at the Olympics, good preparation is necessary. This article will consider the improvement of the methodology of preparing students for Olympiads in physics.

Discussion

1. Organization of classes

The organization of classes is the basis for successful preparation for the physics Olympiads. Classes should be regular and systematic. It is recommended to conduct classes at least twice a week. In addition, it is necessary to use a variety of teaching methods in the classroom: lectures, practical exercises, testing.

2. Selection of educational material

The choice of educational material is one of the main aspects in preparing students for Olympiads in physics. It is necessary to choose textbooks and tasks that correspond to the level of knowledge of students. It is also necessary to study theoretical material and practical tasks separately.

3. Preparation for the experimental part

The experimental part is one of the most difficult parts of the Physics Olympiad. To successfully prepare for this part, it is necessary to conduct practical classes where students will have the opportunity to independently conduct experiments and analyze the results obtained.

4. Working with errors

It must be remembered that mistakes are an unavoidable aspect in preparing for the Physics Olympiads. However, it is important to be able to analyze errors and eliminate them. To do this, you can conduct testing and analyze the results.

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THE INVESTIGATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN AMERICAN VARIANT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Annotation. The article deals with the investigation of phraseological units in American variant of the English language. For years of independence over 51,7 thousand teachers of foreign languages are trained, multimedia textbooks on English, German and French languages for 5-9 classes of comprehensive schools, electronic resources on studying of English in initial classes are created, over 5 thousand language laboratories at comprehensive schools, professional colleges and the academic lyceums are equipped.

Key words: investigation, language, barrier, phraseology, standards.

At the same time the analysis of the operating system of the organization of learning of foreign languages shows that educational standards, training programs and textbooks not fully conform to modern requirements, especially regarding use of front lines information and media technologies. Training is conducted by generally traditional methods. Demand further improvement the organization of a continuity of learning of foreign languages at all levels of an education system, and also work on professional development of teachers and their providing with modern educational and methodical materials.

For cardinal improvement of system of training of younger generation in foreign languages, the training of specialists which are fluent in them by introduction of the advanced methods of teaching with use of modern pedagogical and information and communication technologies and on this basis of creation of conditions and opportunities for their broad access to achievements the worldto civilization and world information resources, developments of the international cooperation and communication [5].

English language has thousand-year history. During this time in it a large number of expressions which people found successful, well-aimed and beautiful collected. And there was a special layer of language – phraseology, set of the set expressions having independent value.

Studying of English is widespread in our country. Good knowledge of language including English, it is impossible without knowledge of its phraseology. The knowledge of phraseology extremely facilitates reading both publicity, and fiction. Reasonable use of phraseological units does the speech of more idiomatic.

By means of phraseological expressions which aren't transferred literally, and are perceived it is rethought, the esthetic aspect of language amplifies. "By means of idioms as by means of various shades of flowers, information aspect of language is supplemented with the sensual and intuitive description of our world, our life" [51,15].

The world of phraseology of modern English is great and diverse, and each aspect of its research, certainly, deserves due consideration.

For learning English as foreign this layer of language presents difficulty at development, but after development of phraseological units we start speaking as British, we take of them the hint, our speech readiness sharply increases. We briefly and very precisely can express the thought, being confident in correctness of its expression.

In spite of the fact that distinctions between English in the USA and England attracted attention researchers for a long time, in linguistic literature there are no the works devoted to the systematized comparison of these two main options of English. As a rule, in the works devoted to this subject distinctive elements of the American and British options are considered not in the context of language system, and with other elements of language structure [78,3].

It is represented clear that the real picture of the existing ratio between the American and British option of English can be opened not by the simple list of their distinctive lines, and only by a way of specific weight of distinctive elements, and also scales and depth of distinctions at all levels of language structure. And it can be reached only in case distinctive and general elements are considered as a component of uniform language system.

The phraseology is a science about phraseological units (phraseological units), i.e. about steady combinations of the words to the complicated semantics which aren't formed on the generating structural semantic models of variable combinations.

The phraseology consists of three sections: idiomatics, an idiofrazematic (semi - idioms) and a frazeomatic. This division is based on various types of value of phraseological units: from more complicated to less complicate. This classification includes the classification offered by V. V. Vinogradov and supplements it. Need for new classification arose because the English phraseology doesn't keep within three classes allocated with V. V. Vinogradov. The idiofrazematic and a number of the groups entering a frazeomatics, for example, frazeomatizm with additionally - qualifying value are for the first time allocated. The section of a frazeomatics includes actually phraseological units, or idioms i.e. steady combinations of lexemes with in whole or in part the rethought value. These FU happen various structural types and can be both motivated, and unmotivated.

The section of an idiofrazematic includes idiofrazematic units, or idiofrazematizm, i.e. set phrases, at the first the frazeosemantic options (the

fraziosematic option is understood as one of values of the polysemantic phraseological unit. The term is formed by analogy with the term "lexicon-semantic option" offered by A. I. Smirnitsky, i.e. one of values of the polysemantic word.

At the second idiomatic options - completely rethought, for example, 1) chain reaction (completely rethought idiomatic option). The second option - reconsideration of the first, being its prototype. Reconsideration has metaphorical character.

The section of a frazeomatics includes frazeomatic units, or phraseological units of not idiomatic character, but with the complicated value. In traditional turns like fail in one's duty –невыполнитьсвойдолг; hope for the best –надеятьсяналучшее, etc. the semantic structure isn't complicated, and similar turns aren't objects of studying of phraseology. They are under authority of a lexicology. It is fair and concerning turns with terminological value, for example, - a hydraulic brake; - measuring device; - visual navigation, etc.

Similar turns, on the one hand, are the reproduced language units, and with another are formed on the generating model of the variable phrase, i.e. represent variable - steady educations. The generating model removes similar educations out of phraseology limits. It is visible, it is expedient to leave as object studying of phraseology only technical turns, both with literal, and with in whole or in part the rethought values, black box which aren't formed on the generating model, for example, - black box; blind gut (medical) - a blind gut, etc. cf. bull heart, wolf mouth, angina pectoris, thorax, cleft lip, wisdom tooth, Night blindness, elephantiasis, auricle, etc.

The phrases with narrow value of the leading componentaren't object of phraseology, for example, with a verb of to launch-запускатьвкосмос; to launch a rocket (spacecraft, spaceship, an astronaut, an earth satellite), etc. L. P. Smith wrote that in English idioms there is a lot of humor, but it isn't enough beauty and romanticism. Such expression as «coucher a la belle etoile» (French) (letters, to sleep under a fine star ~ to sleep in the open air) would be heard in English informal conversation a little strange. The content of English idiomatic expressions is our terrestrial world, and their atmosphere is the acute common sense deprived of romanticism [76,28]. Success and money - in their center: to have one's bread buttered on both sides.

The question of phraseology as to linguistic discipline was for the first time given by the linguist professor E.D. Polivanov.

E.D. Polivanov repeatedly came back to this question and claimed that the lexicon studies individual lexical meanings of words, morphology - formal word meanings, syntax - formal values of phrases. "And there is a need for special department which would be measurable with syntax, but at the same time meant not the general types, but individual values of separate phrases just as the lexicon deals with individual (lexical) values of separate words. To this department of linguistics as in total the phenomena studied in it, I also give the

name of phraseology (I will specify that for this value also other term - idiomatics is offered)"

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TALABALARNING MUSTAQIL ISHLARI MOTIVATSIYASI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada talabalarning mustaqil ishlarini tashkil qilishdagi omillar haqida fikrlar tahlil qilinadi. Talabalarning turli manbalarni tahlil qilishlari asosida mustaqil izlanishga bo'lgan ko'nikmalari takomillashtiridai. Mustaqil ishlarni bajarish asosida kasbiy faoliyatga tayyorgarlik samaradorligi mazmunini boyitadi.

Kalit so'zlar: kasbiy faoliyat, rag'batlantiruvchi omil, intensiv pedagogika, o'z o'zini takomillashtirish, vazifalarni individuallashtirish.

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MOTIVATION OF STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT WORK

Annotation. The article provides an analysis of the factors in the organization of independent work of students. Based on the analysis by students of various sources, the skills of independent research activities are improved. In performing independent work, the effectiveness of the content of their preparation for professional activities is enriched.

Key words: professional activity, incentive factor, intensive pedagogy, self-improvement, individualization of functions.

Talabalar mustaqil ishining maqsadi - turli manbalardan yangi bilimlarni o'zlashtirish jarayonida ularning shaxsiy rivojlanishi. Talabalarning mustaqil ishlarini rejalashtirish va tashkil etishga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlarda (L.G.Vyatkin, M.G.Garunov, B.P.Esipov, V.A.Kozakov, I.Ya.Lerner, M.I.Maxmutov, N.A.Polovnikova, P.I.Pidkasisty va boshqalar) umumiy didaktik, psixologik, tashkiliy va faoliyati, bu faoliyatning uslubiy, mantiqiy va boshqa jihatlari ko'rib chiqiladi, o'rganilayotgan muammoning ko'p jihatlari, ayniqsa, an'anaviy didaktik rejada ochib beriladi

Mustaqil ishlarga darsliklar, o'quv-uslubiy qo'llanmalar, psixologiya klassiklarining ilmiy ishlari, monografiyalar, ilmiy maqolalar to'plamlari va ilmiy ma'ruzalar, ixtisoslashtirilgan psixologik jurnallardagi ilmiy maqolalar, davriy nashrlardagi psixologiyaga oid materiallar, badiiy adabiyotlar bilan ishlash kiradi. So'nggi paytlarda mustaqil ishlarda elektron shakldagi manbalar (Internet tizimi, kompyuter dasturlari va elektron tashuvchilardagi ma'lumotlar) bilan ishlash katta o'rin egalladi. Talabalarning mustaqil ishlariga insholar, izohlar, tezislar yozish kiradi.

Darsliklar va o'quv qo'llanmalari bilan ishlash ko'pincha talaba uchun eng ko'p vaqtni oladi. Darslik dasturning barcha masalalarini to'liq qamrab olishga da'vo qilmaydi va fan bo'yicha o'quv materialini o'z ichiga oladi, shu bilan birga alohida mavzular to'liq ishlab chiqilishi mumkin, dasturning boshqa mavzulari umuman ko'rib chiqilmaydi.

Darslik va o'quv qo'llanma bilan ishlash ham tizimli bo'lishi kerak. U uch bosqichdan iborat. Birinchi bosqichda talaba darslik yoki o'quv qo'llanma bilan tanishadi, mualliflarning ism-shariflariga, izohlarga e'tibor beradi, mazmunini ko'rib chiqadi, mundarija, diagramma, chizmalarni ko'zdan kechiradi, o'zi qiziqqan matnga murojaat qiladi..

Talabalarning faol mustaqil ishi faqat jiddiy va barqaror motivatsiya mavjud bo'lganda mumkin. Eng kuchli rag'batlantiruvchi omil - bu keyingi samarali kasbiy faoliyatga tayyorgarlik.⁹

Mustaqil ishlarni faollashtirishga yordam beradigan quyidagi ichki omillar mavjud:

1. Bajarilgan ishning foydaliligi. Agar talaba o'z ishining natijalari ma'ruza kursida, uslubiy qo'llanmada, laboratoriya ustaxonasida, nashrni tayyorlashda yoki boshqa usullarda qo'llanilishini bilsa, u holda topshiriqni bajarishga bo'lgan munosabat yaxshi tomonga sezilarli darajada o'zgaradi. bajarilayotgan ishlarning sifati oshadi. Shu bilan birga, talabani psixologik jihatdan shakllantirish, unga ishning qanchalik zarurligini ko'rsatish muhimdir.

2. Talabalarning ijodiy faoliyatda ishtiroki. Bu ma'lum bir bo'limda olib boriladigan tadqiqot, ishlab chiqish yoki uslubiy ishlarda ishtirok etish bo'lishi mumkin.

3. Muhim motivatsion omil - intensiv pedagogika. U ta'lim jarayoniga faol usullarni, birinchi navbatda, innovatsion va tashkiliy-faol o'yinlarga asoslangan o'yin mashg'ulotlarini joriy qilishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bunday o'yinlarda faqat qaror qabul qilish ko'nikmalarini egallash emas, balki ob'ekt haqida bir tomonlama ma'lum bilimlardan ko'p tomonlama bilimga o'tish, uni etakchi qarama-qarshiliklarni aniqlash bilan modellashtirish mavjud. Ushbu yondashuvdagi birinchi qadam biznes yoki vaziyatli o'rganish shakllari, shu jumladan kompyuterlardan foydalanadiganlardir.

4. O'quv fanlari bo'yicha olimpiadalarda, ilmiy tadqiqot yoki amaliy ishlar bo'yicha tanlovlarda qatnashish va hokazo.

5. Bilimlarni nazorat qilish uchun rag'batlantiruvchi omillardan foydalanish (jamlangan baholar, reyting, testlar, nostandart imtihon tartiblari). Bu omillar, ma'lum sharoitlarda, raqobatbardoshlikka intilishni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin, bu o'z-o'zidan talabaning o'zini o'zi takomillashtirish uchun kuchli motivatsion omil hisoblanadi.

⁹ Qo 'ziboyeva M.M. Talabalar mustaqil ishlarini tashkil etishning pedagogik xususiyatlari. Экономика и социум. Электронно-периодическое издание № 5 (96) – 2022. 175 b.

6. Talabalarni o'qish va ijodiy faoliyatdagi muvaffaqiyatlari uchun rag'batlantirish (stipendiyalar, bonuslar, rag'batlantirish ballari) va yomon o'qish uchun sanktsiyalar. Masalan, muddatidan oldin topshirilgan ish uchun siz oshirilgan belgini qo'yishingiz mumkin, aks holda uni kamaytirishingiz mumkin.

7. Darsda ham, undan tashqarida ham bajariladigan vazifalarni individuallashtirish, ularni doimiy ravishda yangilab turish.

8. Kuchli tarbiyaviy ish va birinchi navbatda mustaqil ishning rag'batlantiruvchi omili o'qituvchi shaxsidir. O'qituvchi o'quvchiga kasb egasi, ijodkor sifatida namuna bo'la oladi. O'qituvchi o'quvchining ijodiy imkoniyatlarini ochishda, uning ichki o'sishi istiqbollari aniqlashda yordam berishi mumkin va kerak.

9. Mustaqil ta'lim faoliyati uchun motivatsiyani o'quv jarayonini tashkil etishning tsiklik mashg'ulot ("immersion usuli") kabi shaklidan foydalanish orqali oshirish mumkin. Ushbu usul sizga materialni o'rganishni faollashtirishga imkon beradi, chunki ma'lum bir fan bo'yicha darslar orasidagi intervalni qisqartirish kurs mazmuniga doimiy e'tibor berishni talab qiladi va unutish darajasini pasaytiradi.

Ushbu turdagi treningning o'zgarishi kursning bir nechta mavzularini qamrab olgan va o'zaro bog'liq muammolarni hal qilishga qaratilgan ko'p soatlik amaliy mashg'ulotlar o'tkazishdir.

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ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF TRADITIONAL ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT THOUGHTS ON CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Abstract. Economic management has a high position in all fields. Now China's economic development has entered a stage of high quality, and economic management pays more attention to quality and efficiency. In other words, with the rapid economic development and the transformation of the social environment, economic management needs to change the direction and core theme of economic management, pay more attention to the requirements of social and economic development on economic management, and realize the innovation of economic management means and economic management methods. As far as the current situation of economic management is concerned, traditional economic management thoughts still have a certain influence on it. On the one hand, this influence will hinder the development of economic management, on the other hand, it will also promote the innovation of economic management. In actual management, the role of traditional economic management thoughts on contemporary economic management should be clarified, and corresponding improvement strategies and measures should be put forward gradually from its existing problems, and applied to modern economic activities, Promote the development of modern economic management.

Keywords: economic management; traditional thought; contemporary economic management.

Although traditional economic management thoughts no longer adapt to modern society, the development of modern economic management is from the perspective of traditional economic management thoughts. Traditional economic management thoughts also have their own value and role, and not only have negative effects. Examining contemporary economic management through traditional economic management thoughts can better find the shortcomings of economic management, and is more conducive to finding the reform point of economic management, Promote the development of contemporary economic management. Therefore, in view of the development status quo of contemporary economic management, this paper explores the influence of traditional economic management ideas from different development angles, proposes suggestions for

improvement, and reasonably promotes the long-term development of contemporary economic management, so as to promote the continuous change of contemporary economic management ideas with the socio-economic management, and better adapt to the socio-economic development environment.

1. Traditional economic management thought

At the beginning of the 20th century, enterprise management was born. After decades of innovation and exploration, people have formed an important theoretical basis in the process of enterprise management to help managers make decisions [2]. In the process of continuous research and practice, people have formed the traditional economic management thought through the integration of various ideas and concepts. However, compared with modern economic management thought, natural resources and social resources are the main contents of traditional economic management, which is very extensive for economic management. In economic management, the agricultural and financial industries are paid special attention, while the development of China's economy and society is more diversified. The traditional economic management thoughts on agriculture and financial industries cannot fully meet the diversified needs of modern economic development. The traditional economic management thoughts on other aspects of economic development have been seriously affected by the concept of emphasizing agriculture. [1]

It is just like this. We should treat the economic management thought in different periods based on different attitudes. We should realize that although there are many contents and ideas worthy of our reference in the traditional economic management thought, which can play a vital role in the process of practical management, the development of society and the times has gradually exposed the drawbacks of the traditional economic management thought, which needs us to face up to [3].

2. The Connotation of Traditional Economic Management Thought

The traditional economic management thought is a general term for the previous economic management thought. From the perspective of the development of the times, the traditional economic management thought is naturally backward and has no more practical value. However, from the perspective of China's development process and social construction, the traditional economic management thought has its own value under the social environment and economic development level at that time. Contemporary economic management is based on the new management concept generated by China's current economic management activities. The development of this management concept is affected by traditional economic management ideas. In order to promote the healthy, long-term and sustainable development of contemporary economic management ideas, we should base ourselves on traditional economic management ideas, establish more new practices, constantly improve the system of contemporary economic management, and rationally draw on the experience of previous economic management, And

closely linked with the modern development environment to form a systematic and scientific contemporary economic management system.

Therefore, the traditional economic management thought is relatively speaking. From the track of historical development, the traditional economic management thought was born in the feudal society and the planned economy system. The theory, mode and method of this economic management are closely related to the era background and market environment at that time, not only including social resource management and natural resource management, but also affected by the social environment, system, cultural background and other factors at that time. As an obvious manifestation, it is to restrain commerce and pay attention to agriculture. Our ancient society inherited the thought of "scholar, farmer, industry and commerce", so the traditional economic management thought paid more attention to agricultural development, which would relatively inhibit the commercial economy. However, this idea has lost its influence in the development of modern society, because the social environment, cultural background and ideas are constantly updated. As various enterprises enter the market in China, their management ideas and management connotation also change accordingly. In particular, the renewal of ideas and the improvement of social system, the gradual maturity of economic management system and system, and more emphasis on the relationship with the environment, so the traditional economic management ideas have gradually withdrawn from the market stage, agriculture, finance, enterprises and other fields have gradually formed new economic management ideas. Of course, these new economic management thoughts are more or less affected by the traditional economic management thoughts from the extension or evolution of the traditional economic management thoughts. Therefore, the traditional economic management thought, like the contemporary economic management, has a unique role in promoting social and economic development.

3. Characteristics of Traditional Economic Management Thought

3.1. Attach Importance to Agriculture and Suppress Business

China is a large agricultural country, and agriculture plays an important role in economic development. It has become an important economic management idea to emphasize agriculture and restrain commerce. In traditional production activities, labor is the key factor. Only by producing enough food and increasing the number of labor, can we carry out the construction of the country and achieve the goal of making the country rich and the people strong. Therefore, agriculture has become the foundation of national development. Industrial and commercial activities not only occupy a certain amount of labor force, but also may struggle for it, which will affect agricultural production. Therefore, the state takes certain restraining measures to ensure that there is sufficient labor force in agricultural production. The thought of attaching importance to agriculture and restraining commerce has directly hindered the

development of commodity economy. From the current perspective, it is not conducive to the development of commercial economy.

3.2. Focus on ethics

Economic management thoughts can not be seen or touched. They belong to an ideology and are closely related to political and cultural development. The ancient political thought of China, represented by Confucianism, stresses the three cardinal principles and five virtues, and the order of nobility and humbleness. The political thought is integrated into economic management and restricts economic activities in the form of morality, involving distribution, consumption, trading and other links. Focusing on ethics can form a standardized and orderly management culture, so that workers can better identify with the corporate culture, but there are also limitations. For example, focusing on the interests of enterprises, ignoring the rights of individuals, and blindly emphasizing the obedience of individuals to the whole will weaken the enthusiasm of individuals, leading to lower labor productivity.

3.3. Homeland isomorphism

In China's traditional economy, family business is an important component, which is closely related to family rules in management. First, it follows the order of seniority and inferiority, and second, it has inheritance characteristics. The application of this idea in economic management is a centralized, unified and pyramidal management model. The disadvantages of this management mode are: first, there are many upper and lower levels, which is not conducive to efficient information transmission; Second, the top personnel have great power and exclusive management, which makes it difficult to ensure the scientific decision-making; Third, management activities tend to be closed, which is not conducive to the updating of knowledge and technology, and will affect the long-term development of enterprises.

3.4. People oriented

"Attaching importance to people" is a key point of China's traditional management. Cultivating one's moral character, regulating one's family, governing the country and pacifying the world are all inseparable from talents. Therefore, China has always paid attention to the way of employing people. "The Analects of Confucius" said that "the people of the world should return to their hearts". Sima Qian advocated "becoming rich with skill". In "Guanzi", a special investigation was carried out to establish a "person rate" for production experts and commend them. In the three elements theory, it is believed that the three elements of quality management are people, technology and management, among which people occupy a dominant position. In analogy to riding a bicycle, the technology and management are the front wheel and the rear wheel respectively. The cyclist is the driving force. No one can only park the bicycle where it is, which cannot play a role. Attaching importance to talents, so that managers can constantly enrich the human management system, and constantly

improve the treatment of talents, finally forming the concept of "people-oriented", which has been used up to now.

4. Differences between Contemporary Economic Management and Traditional Economic Management Thoughts

Contemporary economic management, which includes knowledge in economics, management, politics and other fields, is a relatively comprehensive specialty and has a great impact on today's economic management activities and development. In the process of practical work, people will use past practical experience to summarize new practical methods and update the theoretical system. The biggest difference between traditional economic management and contemporary economic management lies in the changes of the times and core ideas.

The traditional economic management thought and the contemporary economic management are in different environments, and there are great differences in management concepts and methods. This is because with the change of the times, the objective development conditions of society have changed significantly. The prosperity and development of science and technology, thought and economy make the foothold of contemporary economic management different from the traditional economic management thought, especially in the management object, management environment, management means and management methods. Traditional economic management pays more attention to natural resource management and social resource management, but the objects and contents of contemporary economic management have been expanded, more attention has been paid to sustainable economic development, more attention has been paid to the quality and energy efficiency of economic management, which has little to do with the industry and direction of management.

Through continuous innovation and exploration of traditional economic management ideas, preliminary management concepts have been basically formed, providing scientific basis for people to make management decisions [7]. In the process of economic management, a systematic economic management idea has been formed for the development and application of management ideas at the present stage. Under the social background of such fierce social competition, the transformation of contemporary economic management ideas provides a standardized system guarantee for enterprise management, and the formation of knowledge structure system is relatively perfect. As the economic management work has obvious disciplinary characteristics, it needs correct management methods to assist the management work, so as to ensure the efficiency and rationality of the economic management practice. The contemporary economic management thought is actually the continuation of the traditional economic management thought. In the process of the continuous development of the market, enterprises should refer to their own actual situation and market situation, combine various advanced information technologies, grasp

the market competition trend, improve their own management methods, and constantly innovate their own management to truly ensure that the development of enterprises can adapt to the situation of economic changes.

On the basis of the traditional economic management thought, the contemporary economic management thought was finally formed through continuous innovation and research. In the process of continuous development of society and enterprises, we should fully reflect the concept of traditional economic management ideas, formulate applicable management ideas with reference to modern social conditions, apply modern management concepts, and eliminate the aspects that are not conducive to social development from traditional economic management ideas. Only by using modern management technology can we truly promote the development of modern social economy. In order to truly realize the sustainable development of modern economy, only in the process of enterprise management can we constantly study and apply the traditional economic management ideas.

The contemporary economic management thought fully combines theory and practice, aims at promoting sustainable economic development, and is committed to changing the traditional and backward economic management model. With the development of modern science and technology, it promotes the stable development of modern economy, builds a perfect modern economic management framework, and improves the management level of modern enterprises. Traditional economic management thought involves many fields, but its influence on modern economic development gradually fades away. The economic management framework and structure constructed by it lags behind the development of enterprises. Only by making changes and innovations can it play its practical role. Therefore, traditional economic management thoughts still have an impact on contemporary economic management. There are significant differences in their core connotation, objectives, objects and backgrounds. However, excellent ideas and management methods in traditional economic management have a strong inspiration and promotion effect on the development of modern economic management practice.

The times are changing constantly, and the contemporary economic management model is also constantly innovating. Therefore, we must use scientific management methods to carry out effective management, so as to ensure the effective operation of economic management activities. In the process of applying traditional economic management ideas, we should fully combine the actual development of modern enterprises, improve the level of economic management in China through diversified means, and lay a good foundation for the sustainable development of modern economy. [2]

5. The Influence of Traditional Economic Management Thoughts on Contemporary Economic Management

The traditional economic management thought still has its own value in the context of modernization, and its impact on contemporary economic

management is reflected in many fields, the most obvious is the reference to modern enterprise management, the role of agricultural activities, the analysis of the relationship between supply and demand, which means that the traditional economic management thought is not useless, and still has strong application value. Therefore, in the new era, we should take its essence and discard its dross, and promote the rapid development of contemporary economic management with the help of traditional economic management ideas.

5.1. The promotion of traditional economic management thought to modern enterprise management.

Under the background of rapid economic and social development, modern economic management, especially the theory of enterprise economic development, is constantly updating, improving its own branches, committed to improving the level of enterprise management, and integrating fragmented economic management theories into systematic management ideas. In the development process of enterprise economic management systematization, the traditional economic management theory will gradually build a perfect modern management system with the change of social environment and objective conditions, as well as the renewal and improvement of economic phenomena. Therefore, the contemporary economic management is based on the traditional economic management thought. The traditional economic management realizes innovation and improvement through reasonable adjustment, and extends the contemporary economic management. For enterprises, economic management is the lifeline of development. As the most basic economic unit, enterprises are also living economic life. Their internal laws and logic should be constantly improved with the development of the times, and should also be combined with contemporary social and economic practices. For example, after the "Internet plus" strategy was proposed, the traditional enterprise economic management theory cannot grasp the impact of the Internet. It is necessary to start from the objective environment of the development of the times and the understanding of the market audience, and review the modern enterprise business process and behavior through the traditional enterprise economic management thought. On the one hand, with the help of traditional ideas and experience, promote the development of enterprise economic management and improve the problems faced by enterprise economic management, On the other hand, improving the economic management level of enterprises will help enterprises learn from modern technology and various management methods, and enhance the competitiveness of enterprises in the market environment.

5.2. The role of traditional economic management thought in agricultural activities.

China's agricultural development is the foundation of our country, and agriculture has always been the core development field of our country. Since ancient times, the agricultural economy has affected the overall development level of our country. From the perspective of the value and role of agricultural

activities, agricultural economic development will not only directly affect the overall economy of China, but also have a significant impact on social life. Ensuring the normal development of agricultural production activities is the basis for social construction and development. China's agricultural economy is characterized by self-sufficiency, recycling and dispersion. Traditional agriculture is highly dependent on natural conditions. Traditional economic management pays special attention to the experience gained in agricultural production activities and how to ensure the orderly development of agricultural production.[3] Because the doctrine of the mean in traditional economic management is centered on social stability, but modern science and technology have developed rapidly. Under the conditions of modern management, agriculture has less dependence on natural conditions. However, it still needs to follow the doctrine of the mean and conform to the basic laws of agricultural planting. The development of modern agriculture should be based on the actual situation, follow the rules of crop growth and planting, plant cash crops according to regional characteristics, and develop agriculture reasonably according to regional characteristics. Only by following these rules can we realize the stable development of agricultural economy, effectively improve the quality of agricultural production and enhance the effectiveness of agricultural production activities. Scientific and effective development of agricultural production and management activities is a good requirement of traditional economic management ideas for agricultural activities.

5.3. The influence of traditional economic management on supply and demand activities in China.

The supply and demand activities in China are closely related to the social environment and consumption concept. The division of labor in the social environment will not only directly affect the stable development of the social economy, but also need to achieve the coordinated development of the industry from multiple aspects. One industry cannot be strengthened alone, or it will affect the sustainable development of the enterprise industry. In order to promote the sustainable development of China's economy, we should optimize the industrial structure, reasonably circulate and scientifically distribute goods in economic activities, and achieve effective management of social production activities and supervision and protection of normal consumer activities. Because, under the current economic policy, the scientific flow of goods needs the support of the following two points to ensure the balance between supply and demand. First, the average input, and second, the average output. With the goal of serving the masses, the management of production activities is carried out orderly. The management of modern supply and demand activities can not adopt a single model, but should start from the actual development direction, reasonably intervene and let go of economic activities, so as to enrich the living materials of the masses. For example, in recent years, China has made many adjustments and controls on the real estate industry. The purpose is to avoid the

negative impact of the real estate adjustment and control on the national economy, to reasonably control the sales of real estate, to ensure that the sales of real estate can be relatively stable, and to promote the development of the real estate industry while ensuring the life of the people on the premise of meeting the demand of the people for housing.

6. Practice and Application of Traditional Economic Management Thought in Contemporary Economic Management

With the development and proposal of enterprise management right, people's economic management activities also have further reference basis, follow scientific and perfect management methods, conduct economic and effective management on enterprises, and ensure the continuous development and innovation of theories on the original basis. Summarize and summarize the development theory of enterprise management. Classical development theory has been transformed into modern management theory. The scientific nature of management is primarily formed by the traditional economic management thought through continuous absorption of essence and reform and innovation.

The world economic environment has undergone earth shaking changes in the early 1990s. Information technology has gained unprecedented space for development. It has also created new opportunities for economic management of enterprises and put forward more diversified requirements. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure economic management thinking and innovate the original content constantly to meet the growing social development needs. [4]

6.1. Impact on agricultural economic management

China is a large agricultural country, and its economic development is closely related to the traditional economic development. China attaches great importance to agricultural development, which is also an important part of China's economic development. Therefore, the traditional economic thought attaches more importance to agricultural economic development. We must dialectically analyze the positive and negative effects of traditional economic thoughts on ancient economic thoughts, as well as the decisive effect of Confucianism on economic thoughts.

Although the traditional economic management thought has a certain role and value in the process of agricultural economic management, we should also correctly understand the shortcomings of the traditional economic management thought. In the context of the development of traditional culture, people's lives are carried out according to the predetermined track, the pace of life is relatively slow, and the social mobility is poor, which is the Confucian ideal of advocating peace.

Although in recent years, the Chinese government has vigorously advocated building a socialist harmonious society, promoting the concept of harmonious development and sustainable progress, the people's ideological and social construction has been extremely stable, and the political civilization and economic construction have been gradually promoted, initially forming the

development layout of a harmonious society. However, we must be correctly aware that in all areas of economic development, due to the traditional economic thinking, the development tendency of small-scale peasant economy is relatively serious, and there is a lack of firm and long-term goals in economic and social activities. We are just satisfied with the slow, stable and risk free development, too conservative, unwilling to innovate and break through, and lack of innovative competitiveness. In this case, they will lose their sense of innovation, which leads to the unwillingness of the whole society to break through the development, and also affects the further improvement of China's economy. It must be clearly recognized that the important nature of the era of traditional economic thought and its negative impact on economic development, under the conditions of natural economic development, both rich and poor, can promote the enthusiasm of farmers' production activities, so it has a certain role in promoting the era of "big pot".

In the case of limited productivity, we can effectively concentrate resources to further develop the socialist market economy, but the social ethos of making do with everything, opposing taking the lead, and being lazy and comfortable that emerged in the era of "big pot" is quite different from the background and environment of economic development. The traditional conservative economic management ideology is contrary to the spirit of forge ahead and competition and risk taking advocated by the current economic society. In this case, the further development of China's social economy has also hindered the progress of mankind.

For example, the traditional economic management thought attaches great importance to agricultural development and lacks the spirit of innovation. It only obtains experience from stable daily agricultural production activities. Agricultural production is also carried out according to relevant procedures. [5] The management mode of managers is relatively simple, and the tradition lacks the spirit of innovation to keep pace with the times. Due to the lack of flexibility and the mediocrity of traditional management ideas, in the modern management process, we must closely combine the actual development needs. For example, in the planting process of crops, although the natural laws such as season and climate are allowed, we do not know what climate, what time, and what kind of soil are suitable for crop planting. In particular, economic crops planted with different regional characteristics should fully respect the natural planting laws of crops. It can be seen from relevant events that planned agricultural economic activities must be carried out to ensure sustainable growth of agricultural output. Only by improving the overall economic development of agriculture or the sustainable growth of social economy can we create good economic conditions for the people and create a harmonious and stable social atmosphere.

6.2. Supply and demand management of the whole society

The traditional economic management thought not only has certain obstacles to agricultural production, but also seriously affects the fairness of the

whole society. Social supply and demand activities are common supply and demand activities in people's daily life, which have a very obvious impact. If you want to improve the socialist economic development environment, you must subdivide the social environment. However, in the process of traditional economic management thought, great importance was attached to the development of enterprises, but the sustainable balance of industrial structure was ignored, leading to the socialist market economy, which was difficult to develop in an all-round way.

Supply and demand activities are extremely important and typical features of economic activities. Therefore, in order to ensure the sustainable development of economic activities, we must use scientific and reasonable supply and demand distribution methods to closely analyze current consumption behavior, effectively master demand and strengthen management according to social production activities. According to the current economic policies, effectively implement the demand for goods flow, ensure the balance between the output and input of goods, meet the diversified needs of the people in their daily lives, and effectively provide diversified services for the people.

In the process of daily production activity management, we must abandon the single management mode and model, and effectively combine the teaching management mode with the actual development of the industry and the development ideas of social and economic activities, so as to improve the quality of life of the people. Both the people and enterprises must correctly understand the importance of economic management. The country should also effectively adjust its economic management ideas to effectively meet the diversified development needs of the social economy. Economic activities can be laissez faire and constrained to ensure that the country is rich and the people are strong.

6.3. Financial and monetary management

To strengthen the effective management of economic activities, we must think and explore from the three perspectives of management, demand and, therefore, we must comprehensively consider the relationship between finance and currency. As the supply and demand relationship between finance and money is independent, it is also closely integrated. In the concept of monetary management, people usually regard price as a key issue, and the official price shall prevail. Therefore, who is important in commerce and agriculture is also a topic of debate since ancient times.

Although our country manages the currency and devalues it in the Spring and Autumn Period, this kind of single management mode centered on the interests of the government is unfair to the people, and the words and currency management methods are also impractical. Borrowing, interest, principal and loan are extremely important components of economic activities, and borrowing and loan have also become important monetary forms. For example, before

buying a house or a car, people mainly use loans. With the gradual development of the economy, installment payments are also accepted by more people.

At present, China's economic level is growing rapidly, and people's consumption level is also increasing. In order to effectively relieve people's life pressure, large and small household appliances can be paid in installments, and people can enjoy using them in advance. Usury is also one of the products. Although it was born in ancient China, it was mainly managed by the government to strengthen the restriction on the market economy and ensure the smooth operation of the market economy. The country must formulate relevant reasonable laws and regulations to effectively solve the problem of usury management.

6.4. Economic and financial management of enterprises

At present, with the rapid development of economic activities in China, the internal management activities among enterprises are also moving towards the direction of diversification and continuous innovation and development. In order to achieve good development results, enterprise management is regarded as the center of management theory. However, enterprise management contains a large number of traditional economic management ideas, which will hinder the economic management activities of enterprises. [6]

As traditional economic management ideas have been difficult to meet the diversified needs of modernization, and modern economic management is mainly carried out on a realistic basis, enterprises must effectively combine the actual needs of their own development and the diversified development environment of the market to constantly summarize and analyze various problems that exist in the process of traditional economic management ideas, and formulate appropriate solutions for enterprises and, The enterprise management system of modern economic development defines the future development direction of the enterprise and the background of modern economic development. The effective innovation of enterprise operation and development mode, the use of excessive science and technology, lay a solid foundation for the future development of enterprises, and provide more broad development space. The enterprise must treat the traditional economic management thought rationally, but take its essence, discard its dross, and apply it innovatively, with more scientific and modern ideas, and effective software enterprises' development challenges and opportunities in the real society.

6.5. Political and economic management

Whether developing countries or developed countries, the political and economic management departments are all governments. Therefore, if the government wants to truly implement political and economic management, it must combine the development forces of the masses and society to obtain more abundant and effective economic resources. The country's politics and economy are closely linked. According to historical records, in ancient times, China's economic management was affected by economic management ideas. As a

result, the development of modern traditional economic management thoughts still plays an extremely important role in political and economic management, especially in the tax field. By adopting the concept of increasing revenue and reducing expenditure, we can increase the sources of tax revenue, clarify the control idea of financial expenditure, and lay a solid and sufficient financial condition for China's sustainable development.

Further analysis of the government's economic management shows that there are more problems in the current traditional economic management thought, but there are also advantages worth developing. Therefore, we must look at the traditional economic management thought scientifically and rationally, and avoid destroying the original good sustainable development line because of excessive reform.

6.6. Management of national politics and economy

When the government conducts economic management of the country, it must effectively apply all kinds of relationships between resources to improve the management efficiency of social economy. When the government conducts management, it must strengthen the effective management of economic resources, population resources and military resources, and give full play to its role in economic management to promote the overall sustainable development of society. In the process of ancient economic management, adhering to the principle of "living within your means" also played a positive role in promoting the economic development of the future market.

Economic income is mainly derived from the scientific and reasonable distribution of various production activities at the beginning, so that economic income can be realized. At the same time, scientific and strict control of economic expenditure must be carried out, so as to effectively achieve the goal of increasing revenue and reducing expenditure, effectively increase the use of national funds, and ensure the smooth and sustainable development of various economic activities. [7]

At present, China's traditional economic management thought is constantly developing and innovating. The economic management thought based on Deng Xiaoping's economic management thought has gradually formed. The traditional economic management thought has been effectively analyzed and carefully summarized. Based on the continuous practice of economic management thought, a management theory with unique innovation spirit has been formed, which has also become a management concept with the characteristics of the times.

The most obvious feature is that the economic management thought has a strong scientific nature, and has the characteristics of systematic development in ancient times. Therefore, in the process of national management, the economic management thought must be fully explained to effectively realize the new development decision. Comrade Deng Xiaoping expounded the new development characteristics of economic management thought, clearly endowed

various characteristics of economic management and modern management, and people must effectively absorb social culture to be able to carry out sustainable development of modern economic management system, which plays an extremely important role in promoting the formulation of modern economic management system.

The economic management theory put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made unprecedented breakthroughs in China's economic reform. Especially in the economic management activities and agricultural production activities of our country, we have made remarkable achievements. The state has also gradually changed its economic management activities from direct management to indirect management, forming a management mode centered on market economy, adopting diversified economic management methods for comprehensive management, and effectively realizing the overall development of society.

It can be seen from this that the traditional economic management thought not only promotes the development of the contemporary economy, but also has a certain blocking effect. It must be effectively treated with a scientific and correct attitude, effectively apply the advantages in the development process, improve the existing shortcomings and problems, help to form the social economic management thought and theory, and help the long-term development of the social economy to meet the growing diversified life needs of people, We will improve the real standard of living and ultimately realize the Chinese Dream of great national rejuvenation. [8]

7. Conclusion

To sum up, in the context of modern social development, traditional economic management ideas generally do not conform to the laws of development of the times, but excellent ideas and management methods still play a strong role in contemporary economic management, affecting the development of contemporary economic management. To ensure the smooth construction of contemporary economic management system, it is necessary to promote the development of contemporary economic management practice, combine traditional ideas with modern practice, so as to promote the construction of contemporary economic management framework.

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ALSGEYMER KASALLIGI. KEKSALIKDAN CHAQALOQLIKKA QADAR. "IBTIDOGA QAYTISH"

Annotatsiya. Maqola Alsgeymer kasalligi, sabablari davolanishi hozirgi kunda kundan kun yosharib ommalashib borayotkani va eng muhimi va salbiy tomoni haligacha kasallikka davol topilmagan va haliham kasallik o'rganilyatkani haqida ma'lumot beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Alsgeymer kasalligi, xotira, demensiya, neyronlar, sinapslar, patologiyalar.

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ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE. FROM OLD AGE TO CHILDHOOD. "BACK TO THE BEGINNING"

Annotation. The article provides information about Alzheimer's disease, its causes, and the fact that its treatment is becoming more and more popular nowadays, and the most important and negative aspect is that a cure for the disease has not yet been found and the disease is still being studied.

Key words: Alzheimer's disease, memory, dementia, neurons, synapses, pathologies.

Kirish:

Alsgeymer kasalligiga o'xshash kasallikka "Eljernonga atalgan gullar" kitobini o'qiganimda duch kelganman. Asar qahramonidastlab aqliy faoliyati past bo'ladi keyinchalik laboratoriyada olib borilgan tajribalar va shifokorlar yordamida tuzaladi, lekin keyinchalik yana aqliy darajasi pasayishni boshlaydi. Unda dastlab ayrim narsalar esidan chiqadi keyinchalik oddiy gaplar kundalik so'zlar hotirasidan chiqib boshlaydi u boshida bunga e'tibor bermaydi. Lekin sekin asta bu jarayon kuchayadi kundalik ishlar gapirish qiyinlashadi sekin asta bari unitiladi u borgan sari aqliy faoliyati pasayib kichiklashib boradi huddi kata

odam kichkina bolaga aylanayotkandek. Alsgeymer kasalligi ham huddi shunday kechadi.

Tadqiqot usullari: Mavjud adabiyotlarni, jumladan, ilmiy tadqiqotlar, tibbiy hisobotlar va ilmiy maqolalarni ko'rib chiqish, internet ma'lumotlaridan.

Natijalar: Alsgeymer kasalligi- xotira buzilishi bilan kechadigan og'ir ruhiy hastalik. U hotira yo'qolishi yoki demensiyaning keng tarqalgan ko'rinishidir. Odatda xotira yo'qolishi yoshi kattalar uchun hos shuning uchun ham bu kasallik ko'pincha 60-65 yoshdan oshgan keksalarda aniqladi. 2020 yilda Qo'shma Shtatlarda Alsgeymer kasalligining yosh guruhlari bo'yicha taxminiy tarqalishini ko'rsatadigan (jadval 1).

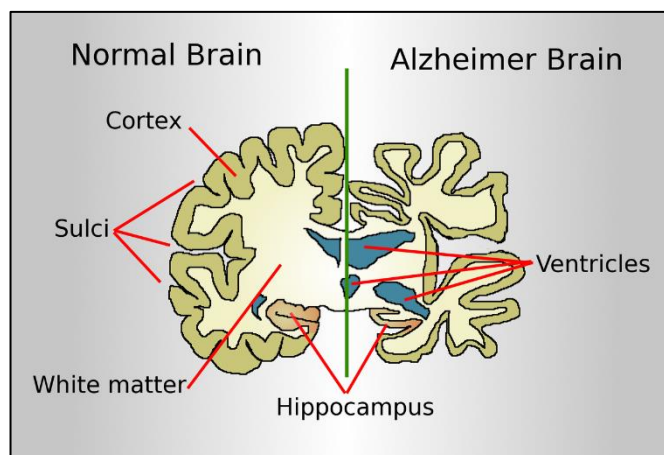
Jadval 1

Yosh guruhi	Alsgeymer kasalligining taxminiy tarqalishi
65-74	3.2%
75-84	17.3%
85 va kattaroq	32.8%

Kasallik boshlanishi aytkanimizdek asar qahramoni singari xotira buzilishi uzoq muddatli emas dastlab qisqa mudatli hotira buzilishi bilan boshlanadi. Yaqinda o'rgangan olgan ma'lumotlarini unutishni boshlaydi lekin oldin bo'lgan ishlar voqealarni doimgidek eslaydi. Boshida bu unchalik e'tiborga loyiqdek ko'rinmaydi. Ba'zi narsalarni esdan chiqarish bo'lib turadigan vaziyatdek ko'rinadi va jiddiy qaralmaydi. Lekin bu holat asta sekin ko'payadi bunaqa vaziyatlar doimgi holga aylanadi va asata sekin qisqa mudatli xotiralarni unutish yig'ilib uzoq mudatli xotirani unutishga olib keladi. Alsgeymerning asosiy alomati xotira buzulishi. Bunga sabab esa miyadagi neyronlar atrofiyasi kasallangan inson miyasi chegaralari kamayishidir. Kasallangan bemorda bir qancha patologiyalar asta sekin kelib chiqadi: miya to'qimalarida oqsillar noto'g'ri shakllanishi, neyronlar sinapslarini "yo'qolishi" va asab impulslarni o'tkazishda muammolar kelib chiqishidir. Shu kabi holatlardan keyin kasallik rivojlanishni boshlaydi. Alsgeymer kasalligi haqida toliq ma'lumotlar va tajribalarni bizga nemis psixiatri Alois Alsgeymer taqdim etadi. U turli hil kuzatishlar tadqiqotlar olib borib 1907 – yilda ommaga to'liq kasallik va kasallik borishi haqida to'liq malumot beradi. Kasallikni o'rgangan olim sifatida kasallika uning nomini berishadi.

Asosiy qism: Alsgeymer kasallik boshlanishi, alomatlari rivojlanishi sabablari va davo choralari.

Kasallik alomatlari yakuniy tashxis qoyilishidan ancha avval namoyon bo'ladi. Kasallik bu bosqichi preddemensiya deb ataladi. Kasallik boshlanish belgilari qisqa mudatli xotiraning buzilishi yangi ma'lumotlarni eslab qolishda va o'zlashtirishda qiyinchiliklar. Diqqatni jamlay olmaslik fikrlash bilan muammolar so'zlarni unutish. So'zlarni ma'nolarini unutish kasallikning eng muhim belgilaridan biri. Keying bosqich preddemensiya o'rnini erta demensiya egallaydi,(rasm 1) xotirada pasayish kuchayib boradi agnoziya (idrokni har hil turlari buzilishi)paydo bo'ladi.



Rasm 1. Diagram of a normal brain compared to the brain of a person with Alzheimer's

Demensiya dastlabki bosqichlarida so'z bo'yli kamayadi nutq tezligi pasayadi kundalik ishlarni qilish sekin asta qiyinlashadi. Keying bosqich yengil demensiya bu bosqichda erta demensiyadegi buzilishlar kuchayadi qo'shimcha yozish va o'qish qobiliyatlari yo'qoladi sekin asta bemorga shahsiy gigiyenik ishlarida yordam kerak bo'la boshlaydi. Yengil demensiyaning eng muhim buzulish uzoq mudatli xotiraning buzilishi va xulq atvordagi o'zgarishlardir. Keying so'ngi bosqich og'ir demensiya bu bosqichda bemor toliq yordamga muhtoj bo'ladi nutqi chala ma'lum bir qismlardan iborat bo'lafi mushaklari sustlashadi sekin asta bu bora bora o'limga olib keladi. Ohir oqibat bemor hatto qorni ochganiyu nafas olish kerakligini ham esda chiqaradi. Va tamom ohiri o'lim bilan tugaydi.

Kasallik sabablari haligacha to'liq aniqlanmagan va isbotlanmagan. Lekin uni keltirib chiqaruvchilar haqidagi bir nechta tahminlar, gipotezalar mavjud.

Xolinergik gipoteza kasallik nerv muskul tarqalishi uchun javob beradigan biologik faol moddalarni kamayishi. Lekin bu gipotezga ko'pchilik olimlar qo'shilmaydi chunki bemorga shu kabi ner muskullarni tarqalishi uchun yordam beradigan moddalar jo'natilganda yaxshi samara bermagan.

Amiloid gipotezasi nomidan kelib chiqib turibdiki kasallik asosiy sababi betta-amiloidi peptidlaridir. Sog'lom odamda u miyyadagi asab hujayralarini himoya qiladi. Ular o'z vazifasini bajargandan so'ng xavsiz toksinlarga aylanadi keyin esa tanadan chiqib ketadi. Lekin aynan shu jarayon buzilsa aksincha

himoya o'rniga zarar vazifasini bajaradi. Qo'shimcha ravishda ular birlashib proteazni yo'q qiluvchilarga kirishni to'sadi. Va qaysidur ma'noda miyyada keraksiz yot moddalar ahlatlar to'planadi. Shu tariqa alsgeymer kelib chiqadi degan tahmin bor. O'ylashimch bu gipoteza haqiqatga yaqinroq lekin haliyam buning ustida tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda.

Ohirgi gipoteza Tau gipotezasi tushunib turipmizki mikrotabular bilan bog'liq bo'lgan oqsil Tau oqsili tuzulishidagi buzulishlar oqibatida kelib chiqadigan anormalliklarni o'rganadi. Tau oqsillari tuzulishidagi buzulishda ular iplari birlashib asab hujayralarida chalkashlik kelib chiqadi bu esa mikrotabularning parchalanishiga neyron tizimi ishdan chiqishiga sabab bo'ladi.

Kasallik ilk yengil formadagi belgilarini sezganingizda tezda shifokorga murojat qiling turmush tarzini o'zgartiring. Bu tarzda siz kasallikni qanchadur muddadga sekinlashtirishingiz uni og'ir asoratlarini bartaraf qilishingiz uchun imkoniyat paydo bo'ladi.

Kasallikni tekshirishda nevropatologga murojat qilinadi. Shifokor bemor va uning yaqinlari bilan suhbatlashishi anamnez yeg'ishi muhimdir. Bemor bilan neyropsixik testlar skrininglar sinovlari o'kaziladi. Bular barchasi xotira bilan bog'liq ishlardir eslab qolish rasmlardan nusxa ko'chirish yodlash va bosqalar. Uskunalar bilan tekshirishda SPECT va ET tasvirlash uskunalari qo'llaniladi va yana serebrospinal suyuqlik tahlil qilinadi bu tepada aytgan gipotezalarimizdan tau amiloidlarni tekshirish uchun zarur. Kasallikni to'liq davolash usullari yo'q lekin sekinlashtirish vaqt cho'zish mumkin.

Alsgeymerni qo'llab quvatlovchi terapiyalarga avvalambor shifokor ko'rsatmalarini bajarish qa'tiy rioya qilish kasallik kechishini yumshatish asoratlarini kamaytirish mumkin. Kasallik davolashda 2 ta terapiya mavjud:

Dori terapiyasi – patalogik jarayonlarga ta'sir o'tkazishga imkon beradi. Alsgeymer kasalligida blyashka hosil bo'lishini oldini oladigan xolinesterezni to'sib turadigan dorilar buyuriladi. Bular donepezil rivastigmin va galantamin. bu dorilar xotirani nutqni yaxshilaydi. miyani qon aylanishini yaxshilash va neyronlarni himoya qilish uchun serebrozolin aktovegin buyuriladi. Tioridazin asablarni yumshatish uyqsizlikni oldini olishda ishlatiladi. Psixoemotsional stressni oldini olishda glitserin buyuriladi. Lekin shunga ham e'tibor berish kerakki kasallik hamada ham bir hil ketmaydi shuning uchun doim shifokor nazoratida bo'lish va o'zboshimchalik bilan ish tutmaslik kerak.

Psixoiijtimoiy terapiya bu 2 terapiya bir birini toldiradi. Bunday terapiya alsgeymer kasalligini dastlabki bosqichlarida bemorlar kasallikka moslashishi ko'nokishi uchun beriladi. Bu usulda xotiralar bilan ishlash muloqat intellektual vazifalar bemor psixikasini ijobiy holatga keltirish kabilardir. Aytaknimizdek alsgeymer usulini universal va yakuniy davolash usullari yo'q.

Xulosa: kasallik ommalashuvi va yosharishi. Davolash choralari nega haligacha to'liq emas?

Kasallik uchrashi oldingi yillarga qaraganda jadal suratda ortgan. Achinarli jihati kasallik yoshlarda ham uchramoqda. 2006- yil global kasalliklar

qatoridan joy olgan kasallikka chalinganlar soni 26.6 millionni tashkil etadi. 2050- yilga kelib ushbu raqam 4 baravarga ortishi olimlar tomonidan tahmin qilinmoqda. Kasallik Amerika va Yevropada o'rtacha yiliga ming kishiga 5-8 ta holat patologiya bilan o'rganib chiqilgan bemorlar esa 27 million kishidan oshadi. JSST ma'lumotlariga qaraydigan bo'lsak har 3 soniyada 1 kishi alsgeymerga chalinadi hozir esa chalinganlar soni 50 milliondan ortiq. Yosharishiga sabab atrof muhit inson miyyasiga ta'sir qiladigan psihik moddalar qandli diabet semizlik aqliy faoliyatning pastligi yoki gen yoki xromasoma kasalliklaridir.

Davolash choralari haligacha toliq emas sabab? Sabab shuki inson hali shu paytgacha to'liq o'rganib chiqilmagan haligacha tadqiqotlar olib boriladi. Inson miyyasi esa o'ya nozik mehanizm o'rganisg uchun hali yana vaqt kerak kasallik paydo bolish tahminlarini ayta olsakda lekin bu 100 foiz mos tushmayapti. Bu kasallik hanuzgacha kelib chiqishi noaniq davosi yo'q kasalliklar qatorida.

Alseymer kasalligiga qiziqanim shuki inson kasallik oqibatida ochligini unutish gapirishni unutish bora bora nafas olishni unutishi juda qiziq miyya shu darajada pastka qulab boradiki eng boshiga qaytadi. Alsgeymerni yetuklikdan ibtidoqqa qaytish desak bo'ladi bemalol sabab? Sabab shuki inson takkomillashadi yildan yil katta bo'ladi fikrlashi oshadi bilsak bollar katta bo'gan sari aqliy yetuk bolib fikrlashni o'sadi o'zi mustaqil kundalik ishlarni bajarishni boshlaydi mana o'zingiz ham qarab nazar solishingiz mumkin chaqaloq tug'ildi u faqat ovqatlanadi uhlaydi sekin asta narsalarga e'tibor berishdi ranglarni tovushlarni ajratishdi boshlaydi sekin asta emaklaydi keyin yuradi sekin asta boshida ba'zi so'zlarni gapirishdi boshlaydi shunday qilib bola katta bo'ladi katta bo'lgan sari har tomonlama o'sadi. Endi esa alsgeymerga qaytamiz. Alsgeymerda huddi shu holat teskari ketadi ya'ni katta bir yetuk inson kasallandi sekin asta katta bo'lib erishgan barcha qobiliyatlaridan birin ketin ayriladi. Avval xotira so'zlarni joylarni esidan chiqaradi oddiy ishlarni bajarish ham qiyinlashib boradi. O'zingiz bir o'ylang yo'lda ketyapsiz birdan miyyangiz bo'm bo'sh bo'lib qolgandek bo'ldi na bir joy nomi manzilni eslay olasiz hech nima esingizda yo'q. Shunchaki ketaverasz. Bemor ham huddi shunday o'lim tomon ozi tushunmagan holda keta bo'shlaydi. Harakatlanish qiyin mushaklarida og'riq bo'ladi va ohiri turalmay qoladi. Mana bu qaytish keksalikdan chaqaloqlikka qaytishdir. Bemor jim huddi chaqaloqlardek hech nimani bilmay yotadi. Va nafas olishni ham unutib ohiri ozi hohlamagan holda o'ladi.

Bu kasallik shunchalik qiziqarli va ochilmagan o'rganilmagan jihatlari inson shu darajada eslay olmasligi juda g'aroyib va juda achinarli holat albatta shu yaqin yillarda bariga javob olamiz degan umiddaman. Hozirda olimlar tomonidan tadqiqotlar davo choralari izlanmoqda. Ishonamizki hozirgi tibbiyotimiz bilan albatta shu yaqin yillar bu kasallik ham noma'lum va to'la o'rganilmagan kasalliklar qatoridan chiqadi.

“Yo’q, men kasal emasman. Kasal bo’lganimda kasal ekanimni bilmagan ham bo’lardim. Alsgeymerga duchor bo’lganlar menga o’xshab qalam olib o’z tarixini yozarmidi? Yo’q, yozmaydi. Kechinmalarinimi? Bilmadim. Ular nimani his qilarkin ozi? Axir ular hech nimani eslolmaydi, nimani qoralasin? Bugun tongda nonushtaga nima yeganinimi? Yo’q yo’q, sirayam yodiga kelmagan bo’lardim.”

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JIZZAX VILOYATIDAGI EKOLOGIK TOPONIMLAR TAHLILI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Jizzax viloyatidagi joy nomlarining tabiiy-geografik, o'simlik va hayvonot olami bilan bog'liq nomlarni ekologik funksiyasi tadqiq etilgan bo'lib, shuningdek suv obyektlarini tabiiy-geografik va gidrologik xususiyatlarini ekologik jihatlari o'rganilgan va taxlil etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: toponimlar, oronimlar, gidronimlar, fitonimlar, zootoponimlar, ekologik funksiyani bajaruvchi joy nomlari.

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ANALYSIS OF ECOLOGICAL NAMES IN JIZZAKH REGION

Annotation. In this article, the ecological function of place names in the Jizzakh region, names related to the natural-geographical, plant and animal world has been researched, as well as the ecological aspects of the natural-geographical and hydrological features of water bodies have been studied and analyzed.

Key words: toponyms, oronyms, hydronyms, phytonyms, zootoponyms, place names performing an ecological function.

Kirish. Ma'lumki, kishilik jamiyati uchun geografik nomlar (toponimlar)ning adreslik funksiyasi eng muhim hisoblanadi, chunki faqat uning yordamida bir geografik obyektning ikkinchisidan ajratish, farqlash va geografik o'rnini topish mumkin. Joy nomi, ya'ni toponim - geografik obyektning adreslilik funksiyasini bajaradi. Geografik nomlarning adreslik funksiyasi naqadar muhimligini V.A.Nikonov aniq ta'riflagan: "Bir lahzaga faraz qilaylik, planetamizda geografik nomlar o'chirib tashlandi. Shaharlar, qishloqlar, daryolar, dengizlar, tog'lar, davlatlar, ko'chalar hammasi nomsiz. Natijada, transport izidan chiqqan, odamlar qayerga yurishini, yuklarni qayerga tushirishni, tez yordam mashinasi qayerga borishini bilmaydi, jahon xo'jaligining inqirozga, insoniyatning esa ibtidoiy jamoa davriga tushib qolish xavfi paydo bo'lgan, buning hammasi kichkina bir geografik nom tufaylidir" [6]. Bizga ma'lumki Toponimika oraliq mavqega ega bo'lgan integral fan bo'lib, lingvistik (tilshunoslik), geografiya, tarix fanlari oraliq'ida yuzaga keldi.

Shunda uning murakkabligi, fanlararo majmuali mohiyati ochiladi. Hozirga kelib bu soha ekologiya fanining ham tadqiqot doirasiga tortilmoqda. Ekologik jihatidan ahamiyati yuqori bo'lgan toponimlarni fanda ekologik toponimlar deb atalmoqda. Ekologik toponimlar tushunchasi adabiyotlarda ilk bor 1993 yilda Dog'istonlik olim X.L.Xanmagomedov tomonidan ishlatildi [5].

Asosiy qism. Geografik nomlarni mazkur yo'nalishda o'rganishni boshlab bergan olim S.Qorayev ekanligini ta'kidlash zarur. Olimning "mamlakatimiz hududida yashagan Qulon, (Qulonsoy, Qulonboshi, Qulontepa toponimlaridan), Bulon (Bulon, Bulonti toponimlaridan), Sirtlon (Do'lta, Do'ltali toponimlaridan), Yo'lbars (Palangdara toponimidan) kabi xayvonlar hozirda yo'q bo'lib ketsada, nomlarning saqlanganligi haqida 1969 yilda yozgan edi [4]. Olimning ta'kidlashicha "Bir vaqtlar O'rta Osiyoda qulon deb atalgan yovvoyi otlar uyur-uyur bo'lib yurishgan. *Qulonni* ovlay berib, qirib yuborishgan. Xozirgi vaqtda qulon Turkmanistondagi Bodxiz qo'riqxonasida qolgan, xolos. Bundan tashqari *Bulon* degan xam xayvon bo'lgan. qulon va bulon to'grisida xalq og'zida mana shunday she'r bor":

Qulon yurmas yerlardan.
Quvib o'tib boradi,
Bulon yurmas yerlardan
Qalqib o'tib boradi.

Bulonni bundan 9 asr oldin Maxmud Qoshg'ariy "Qipchiqlar mamlakatda bo'ladigan katta gavdali xayvon deb ta'riflagan" [3]. Xozirgi kunda mazkur xayvon turi yo'q bo'lib ketgan bo'lsa ham lekin geografik obektga berilgan nom o'z holicha qolganligini Jizzax viloyati misolida ko'rishimiz mumkin. Masalan Sharof Rashidov tumanida *Pulonsoy, Palangtepa* kabi joy nomlari saqlanib qolgan. Bu kabi joy nomlari ana shu qimmatli hayvonlarning bir zamonlar ko'p bo'lganligidan dalolat beradi.

Joyning relyef tuzilishini o'zida aks ettirgan tog', adir, qir, tepa, shuningdek relyefning salbiy shakllari - vodiylar, daralar, jarliklar, soyliklar, o'yiq-chiqiqlar, shuningdek, tekislik, past-tekisliklar va qumliklar umumiy nom bilan oronimlar deb ataladi. Vaqt o'tishi bilan tabiiy va antropogen ta'sir natijasida relyef shakllari o'zgarishi, hozirgi holati haqida ma'lumot ya'ni informatsiya berib, geografik nomlarning asosiy vazifasi bo'lgan adreslilik funksiyasidan tashqari ekologik funksiyani ham bajaradi va shu bilan birga geografik obyekt nomi saqlanib qolaveradi. Viloyatda "tepa" termini orqali yasalgan joy nomlari 109 marta takrorlanganligini nomlarni taxlili orqali ko'rishimiz mumkin. Masalan, *Nurlitepa, Balandtepa, Yortepa, Zartepa, Saritepa, Galatepa, Qo'rg'ontepa, Xontepa, Oltitepa, Qumtepa, Choshtepa, Palangtepa, Shoshtepa* kabi nomlarni misol keltirishimiz mumkin.

Ekologik funksiyani bajaruvchi joy nomlari orasida suv obyektlarini turini bildiruvchi gidronimlar ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etib bormoqda. Ekologik jihatdan olib qaraganda suv va suv obyektlarining tabiiy – ekologik xususiyatlari vaqt o'tishi bilan o'zgarib boradi. Dunyoda ro'y berayotgan iqlim o'zgarishi

sharoitida bunday o'zgarishlar qisqa vaqt davomida bo'lishini hisobga olsak, gidronimlarning dastlabki holati haqida ma'lumot beruvchi manba sifatida uning nomidan olingan ma'lumotlar qammatli hisoblanadi. Gidronimlar tarkibida urug', qabila, xalq, millat nomi bilan yoki insonlar ismi bilan atalgan suv obyektlarining nomi o'zgargan yoki unutilgan. Viloyatdagi nomlar taxlili orqali gidronimlarni tabiiy-ekologik xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi nomlarni quydagi guruhlarga bo'lish tavsiya etildi:

a) suvning rangini anglatuvchi nomlar tarkibida ko'proq ko'k, qizil, oq, qora, sariq ranglar takrorlanib turadi. Masalan, Oqbuloq, Qorasuv (Arnasoy tumani), Qorabuloq, Qoradaryo (Baxmal tumani), Oqdaryo (Do'stlik tumani), Oqbuloq, Qizilqiyasoy (Forish tumani), Ko'kbuloq, Ko'kchashma, Oqchashma, Qorabuloq, Qizilbuloq (G'allaorol tumani) kabi nomlar;

b) suvning maza – taminadan xabar berib turuvchi gidronimlarda shirin, shakar, totli, sho'r, achchiq so'zlari ko'proq uchraydi. Masalan, Sho'rbuloq (Baxmal tumani), Shakarsoy, Sho'rsuv (Do'stlik tumani), Shirinbuloq, Sho'rbuloq (Forish tumani), Shirinbuloq, Tozabuloq (G'allaorol tumani), Sho'rbuloqsoy (Yangiobod tumani) kabi;

d) suvning harorati bilan berilgan gidronimlarga Sovuqbuloq, Qaynarbuloq (Baxmal tumani), Issiqko'l (Forish tumani), Muzbuloq (G'allaorol tumani) kabi nomlar kiradi;

e) suvning o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biri bo'lgan shifobaxshligi haqida darak (informatsiya)ni foydalanuvchilarga yetkazib beruvchi nomlarga Shifobuloq (Forish tumani), Chaqabuloq (G'allaorol tumani), Qashqabuloq (Zomin tumani) kabi nomlar kiradi.

O'simlik va hayvonot dunyosi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan nomlar – fitonimlar hisoblanadi. Shu bilan bir vaqtda, kishilik jamiyatining eng ta'siriga uchragan va o'zgargan tabiat komponentlari ham aynan o'simlik va hayvonot olami hisoblanadi. O'simlik nomlarining ekologik tadqiqotlar uchun ahamiyatli tomoni shundaki, ular asosan toponimik pozitivlik qonuniyati asosida qo'yiladi. Bu qonuniyat asosida qo'yilgan nomlar asosan geografik obyektning tabiiy va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hususiyatlarini ya'ni real voqea -hodisalarni o'zida aks ettiradi [1].

Viloyatda hozirda kamayib borayotgan o'simlik nomlari bilan bog'liq nomlar ham uchraydi. Masala, Sharof Rashidov tumanida *Yantoqzor* nomli qishloq bor. Bu nom – zor affiksi orqali yasalgan bo'lib ana shu hududda yantoq o'simligini ko'p tarqalganligi bildiradi, lekin hozirda bu o'simlik turi qishloqda topish qiyin. Shuningdek, ko'plab o'simlik nomi bilan atalgan qishloq va mahallalarda ana shu o'simlik uchramasligi mumkin. Masalan, Baxmal tumanidagi *Sadarayhon*, Jizzax shahrida *Chilonjyda*, Sharof Rashidov tumanida *Sada* kabi nomlar.

Viloyatning hayvonot dunyosi nomlari bilan atalgan geografik obyektlarning nomlari ham ekologik jihatidan o'rganilishi mumkin. S.Qorayevning yozishicha, zootoponimlar tarkibida ayg'ir, baliq, bahrin,

bedana, biya, burga, burgut, bo‘yra, bo‘ri, do‘lta (“sirtlon”), ilon -jilon, karp, laylak, malax (tojikcha), ot, tuya, chag‘a, chovli, shag‘ol, echki, eshak, qarsak, qarchig‘ay, qarg‘a, qulon, qoplon, g‘ajir (g‘ajimoq-felidan o‘limtikxo‘r beso‘naqay qush, tasqara ham deyiladi) kabi so‘zlar uchraydi [2]. Masalan, viloyat hududidagi *Ilonli, Baliqchi, Kaptarxona, Palangtepa* kabi nomlar.

Viloyat hududida tarqalgan, hozirda yo‘q bo‘lib yoki kamayib ketayotgan yovvoyi hayvonlar nomi bilan atalgan mahalla yoki qishloq nomlari ham uchraydi. Do‘stlik tumanida qishloqlarning biri *G‘azalkent* (Ohuni g‘izol deb atashadi) deb ataladi. Ilmiy adabiyotlarda etimologiyasi berilmagan bo‘lsada, bu nom zootoponimik (hayvon nomi bilan bog‘liq) bo‘lishi mumkin. XX asr boshida g‘izollar, jayronlar o‘lkamizning qariyb ko‘plab joylarida yovvoyi holda yashagan. Lekin o‘tgan asrda ushbu hayvon turini ov qilinishi natijasida ohular soni keskin kamayib ketgan. Shuningdek viloyat hududida kamayib borayotgan qushlardan *Sarlochin* (Jizzax shahri), *Semurg‘* (Paxtakor tumani) kabi nomlar ham uchraydi. Bundan tashqari qush va parrandalar nomidan *Kaptarli, Qaldirg‘och* (Baxmal tumani), *Kaptarxona* (Zafarobod tumani) kabi nomlar uchraydi.

Xulosa o‘rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, viloyatdagi joy nomlarinig tabiiy – geografik, o‘simlik va hayvonot olami bilan bog‘liq nomlarni ekologik funksiyasini o‘rganish natijasida, kishilarning ho‘jalik faoliyati natijasida o‘zgartirilib yuborilgan relyef shakllari yoki yo‘q bo‘lib ketayotgan o‘simlik va hayvon turilarini aniqlash imkonini beradi. Shuningdek viloyatdagi gidronimlarni guruhlariga bo‘lish orqali suv obyektlarining tabiiy – geografik va gidrologik xususiyatlari sezilarli o‘zgarganligi to‘g‘risida ma’lumot olish mumkin. Bu esa suv obyektlariga nom qo‘yishning ekologik jihatlari bugungi kunimiz uchun ahamiyatli ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

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THE ROLE OF SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE SERVICE SECTOR

Annotation. This article discusses the role of small business and entrepreneurship in the service sector. The scientific activity of scientists who conducted research on this issue in our country and abroad is considered. The importance of small business and entrepreneurship in the development of the industry is revealed.

Keywords: service sector, small business, entrepreneurship, foreign experience, economic factors, profit, jobs.

The experience of developed countries in the world economy shows that private entrepreneurship, especially entities in the service sector, is one of the main factors that ensure social and economic stability in all aspects of society's development. The development of this sector leads to the enrichment of the country's population, economic development, saturation of the consumer market, increase in state budget revenues, and reduction of unemployment. It is worth noting that some problems are encountered in the formation and development of service sector entities and in ensuring their high efficiency. Eliminating these problems, solving not only practical, but also a number of theoretical issues requires conducting research aimed at the sustainable development of the socio-economic development of our country in exchange for increasing the effectiveness of this field.

About the essence of small business and private entrepreneurship, factors affecting the development of this field, its prospects from foreign scientists Cantilon Richard, By Jean-Baptiste Say, J.B. Clark, A. Shapero, L. Sokol, B. Karlöf, J. A. Timmons, S. Spinelli, A. Marshall conducted research.

Measures to eliminate problems and measures of development of small business and service sectors in private entrepreneurship can be seen in the researches of V. Kh. Belenkiy, A. O. Blinov, H. Stevenson, J. Jarrillo-Mossi and V. V. Kossov from the CIS countries.

Academician S.S. Gulomov, K. Muftaydinov, K. Aybeshov, A. Yo. bdullaev, among our local scientists, on the development of the service sector in small business and private entrepreneurship, based on the study of the efficiency indicators of the service sector in small business and private entrepreneurship, its theoretical and practical problems, F. Karimov, D. Kh. Suyunov and others can be seen in their scientific works.

It is known from the experience of the world economy that today the share of the service sector in the GDP of countries is high compared to other sectors,

so the world economy is already considered a service economy. Due to the innumerable advantages of this sector, most countries pay attention to the effective development of the service sector in order to increase the welfare of the population and ensure the employment of the population. Therefore, the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan has implemented some measures aimed at the further development of the service sector. For example, in the “Strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, the issues of “rapid development of the service sector, the role and contribution of services in the formation of the gross domestic product, the fundamental transformation of the country” are emphasized, and a number of tasks regarding services provided to modern high technologies are defined first of all.

Small business and private entrepreneurship activity and its role in the economy and its content require a deeper study, which is important in the development of the future prospects of this sector and the ways of development in the context of structural changes. For this, first of all, it is appropriate to clarify the term entrepreneurship, secondly, to research the theoretical foundations of entrepreneurship, and thirdly, to scientifically justify the entrepreneurial process conducted with the industry development model.

It is appropriate to rely on the concept of service when defining service delivery. Because, in the 5-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, service is defined as “service, help”. It follows from this that it is necessary to consider the provision of services as a situation directed to a specific destination. Having theoretically studied the service sector and its nature as an important branch of the economy, it is appropriate to define it as follows: “Service is a conscious activity that can be shown to bring benefit to people, aimed at satisfying a certain need of a person, labor team, region, state and society.”

Such reforms carried out by our government for the development of the service sector in small business and private entrepreneurship allow to determine not only the sector, the region, but also the future prospects of the country's economy. Therefore, in our opinion, in order to further improve the service sector in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

paying attention to the development of new modern types of services, further expanding new types of services;

to ensure that the share of the service sector in the gross domestic product will increase based on the improvement of accounting of some types of services;

increasing attention to the training of qualified specialists in the service sector and accelerating the creation of new jobs in the service sector.

From the above comments, it can be noted that one of the conditions for the development of the service sector in our country is the growth of the country's economic potential and the increase of the competitiveness of the national economy. Analyzes show that the service sector in Uzbekistan is developing at a faster rate than the real sector of the economy. Taking into

account the globalization trends in the world economy, it is manifested in the conditions of structural changes in the national economy, in the service sector of small business entities, increasing the well-being and income of the population, as well as in the development of the market with the service sector.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INNOVATIVE FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Abstract. This article discusses the importance of innovative factors in the development of small business and entrepreneurship. that innovative designs and methods play a critical role in business.

Key words: innovations, small business, entrepreneurship, private sector, economic growth, innovative production.

In recent years, a number of surveys have increasingly shown that service sector firms are innovative, but have different innovation models than those in the manufacturing sector. In general, innovation in the service sector relies less on in-house R&D than in the manufacturing sector. Although countries with high R&D activity in their manufacturing industries (measured as a share of value added) also have a high proportion of innovative manufacturing firms, this relationship does not hold for the service sector.

Germany, for example, reports very high rates of innovation in the service sector, but low R&D spending as a share of value added in services. Conversely, innovation rates in Denmark and Norway are lower than the European average despite high relative costs of R&D services.

As Rust & Miu point out, computing will play a central role in the service revolution by making it easier to communicate, store and process data. By using IT, businesses have improved internal and customer relationships. Different departments within a single enterprise can easily share information electronically, and businesses and customers can now communicate with each other via email. Firms are now able to collect and analyze information about customers' entire purchase and contact history.

As IT dramatically reduced the cost of customization, marketing to smaller segments became economically feasible. As technology continues to drive down the cost of personalization, the logical end point is one-to-one marketing, where businesses can provide targeted and individually tailored marketing to each customer. Over time, firms can build relationships with customers based on their needs and providing services to meet those needs.

Information also empowers the consumer. Consumers can learn about a wide range of businesses and also conduct their own searches to find a product that fits their needs. Consequently, businesses face more competition and a greater need to differentiate. Firms must provide the best value to well-informed consumers or fail to attract them.

Computing and IT provide particularly strong support for the transition to services by providing information and tools to facilitate communication and build relationships with customers. As the ability to collect and process information increases, businesses can use their new knowledge to offer customized services. Thus, information-based service is essential for customer satisfaction and profitability when additional information is available to improve service.

Many businesses have focused on the cost reductions made possible by technology, but focusing only on cost savings is an outmoded manufacturing mindset that small businesses and sole proprietorships must avoid in order to succeed. Academic research shows that tunnel vision on productivity and efficiency can lead to an unexpected erosion of service quality, which can hurt revenue and profits despite cost savings. Instead, small businesses and sole proprietorships should use IT to expand revenue through better service, as well as reduce costs through automation. Communicating with customers in real time is becoming easier and cheaper.

Small businesses and private entrepreneurs can quickly identify customer preferences, direct them to products that meet their needs, and provide the level of service they need. In addition, firms can quickly identify and resolve customer problems, which in turn can increase customer satisfaction and build long-term relationships. Small businesses and sole traders learn from their customer relationships. By using computer databases in conjunction with data collected through surveys, businesses can better understand customer attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors. Armed with this new knowledge, businesses can design and improve services to ensure long-term profitability.

Finally, the service gives small businesses and sole traders a new tool for financial accountability. Customer equity is a measure of future cash flows that is useful in business valuation and makes it easier to calculate the return on investment for service improvements or any other business improvement. In addition, customer equity allows companies to compare prospective returns on investment from competing service strategies. On the other hand, if policymakers want to boost economic growth and improve the foundations for future performance of economies, the services sector needs to perform better.

But boosting growth rates is not the only challenge facing policymakers; countries are also facing increasing globalization of services and manufacturing and rapid technological change. This has cast doubt on the economies' ability to create new jobs, while at the same time creating new opportunities for international trade and investment. Addressing these challenges and strengthening the capacity of services to support employment, productivity and innovation should be based on sound macroeconomic fundamentals and include a combination of structural policies. In terms of services to small businesses and private entrepreneurs, we believe that they encourage action in a number of areas, including:

Expanding internal service markets to create new jobs, innovate and improve productivity - this will increase the incentives for businesses to innovate and improve productivity. While significant progress has been made in opening services markets, further steps are needed in reducing state ownership in competitive industries such as air transport, eliminating anti-competitive practices in professional services, and reducing barriers to doing business.

It also shows that the advantages of investment in services are very important when taking unilateral and multilateral measures to open international markets for trade and investment in services. Policymakers can take unilateral action to open markets to international competition, particularly by lowering barriers to foreign direct investment. At the same time, multilateral efforts are needed to ensure wide opening of markets and wide distribution of benefits.

Reforming labor markets to create jobs and adapt to a growing service economy, including effective labor and social policies to help countries' economies adapt to globalization, structural change, and the transition to services. To boost job creation in the service sector, policymakers should focus on job prospects for low-skilled workers and high labor taxes that affect the growth of personal services. Countries with overly restrictive employment protection laws should be reformed to help improve the capacity of these economies to create employment and increase productivity in services.

Adapt education and training policies to rapidly changing new skills requirements. Since most services involve direct contact with customers, human resources are key to service industry operations. Education policy should help to provide workers with essential skills and services needed to help them adapt to globalization and structural changes. However, they need to be complemented by action and co-financing by businesses, workers and governments to promote lifelong learning. This requires improving incentives for private funding of lifelong learning and ensuring equal access to formal and online learning in the workplace.

Innovation policy needs to be adapted to the growing importance of service innovation, while innovation policy remains unadapted to the growing importance of service innovation and the new potential of product and process innovation due to information and communication technologies (ICT). Policymakers should consider how existing public R&D efforts can better meet the needs of the services sector and improve links between the services sector and public research. In changing policies related to intellectual property in the services sector, governments need to strike a careful balance between innovation and the spillover of service innovations to other sectors.

Removing barriers that prevent service firms from taking advantage of ICT. To reap the benefits of ICT for services, governments should continue to promote effective competition in ICT infrastructure, network services and applications, particularly in broadband. They should also increase confidence in e-business by developing an effective regulatory framework. In addition,

governments can act themselves by developing public services and digital content.

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PUL KREDIT SIYOSATI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalash sharoitida davlatning pulkredit siyosati o'rganish asosida uni takomillashtirish, hamda global iqtisodiy inqirozda pul – kredit siyosatining ahamiyati xususida fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: pul – kredit siyosati, global iqtisodiy inqiroz, milliy mahsulot, hisob stavkasi.

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MONEY CREDIT POLICY

Annotation. This article discusses the importance of monetary and credit policy in the global economic crisis, as well as its improvement based on the study of the monetary and credit policy of the state in the context of modernization of the economy.

Key words: money – credit policy, global economic crisis, national product, discount rate.

Bugungi kunda iqtisodiy o'zgarishlar davri iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda moliyaviy va valyuta vositalarining roli, ahamiyati to'g'risidagi tasavvurni sezilarli darajada o'zgartirganligi va tobora rivojlanib borayotgan bozor iqtisodiyotini davlat tomonidan tartibga solish tizimida ularning ustuvorlikka erishganligi isbotini topgan. Hozirgi paytda davlat iqtisodiy siyosati, davlat moliyasi jahon bozorlari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlarini, shuningdek, jahon raqobati qoidalarini hisobga olishi kerak. Shu sababli ham davlat moliyasi barqarorligini ta'minlashda pul-kredit siyosatini yuksaltirish o'rindir.

¹⁰Bugungi kunga kelib dunyo markaziy banklari, jumladan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy bank faoliyatining bosh mezoni bu - narxlar barqarorligi, inflyatsiyani nazorat qilish samaradorligidir. Hozirda ko'pchilik tomonidan umumiy qabul qilingan nuqtai nazar: narxlar barqarorligi, iqtisodiy o'sish va bandlikni ta'minlash uchun zaruriy shart-sharoitni ta'minlashdir. Agar

¹⁰ Kolpakova G.M. Finansbi. Deneznoe obrashenie. Kredit: Uchebnik.postr. - 2-e izdatelstvo, pererab. i dop. - M.: Finansbi i statistika, 2005. 400-402 s.

² www.ziyonet.uz.

mamlakatda yuqori inflyatsiya uzoq muddat davr davom etishi iqtisodiyot uchun salbiy oqibatlariga olib keladi. Ayni vaqtda valyuta bozorini liberallashtirish borasidagi islohotlarning muvafaqqiyatli tugallanishi ko'p jihatdan pul-kredit siyosatini takomillashtirish, tijorat banklari faoliyatini mustahkamlash hamda bank tizimini rivojlantirish choralari samaradorligi bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Hozirgi vaqtga kelib davlatning iqtisodiy va moliyaviy siyosatini amalga oshirishda davlat moliyasining ahamiyati yanada yuksaldi. Takror ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini ta'minlash, xalqning moddiy va ma'naviy jihatdan farovon turmush tarziga ega bo'lishi uchun zarur shart-sharoitlar barpo qilish, davlat organlarini mablag' tomonlama ta'minotini qoplash, davlatni idora qilish singari sohalarda yetakchi vosita sifatida o'rin egalladi.

Pul - kredit siyosatini amalga oshirishning muhim vositalardan biri — bu hisob stavkasi siyosatidir. Hisob stavkasi yoki qayta moliyalash stavkasi deb Markaziy bank tomonidan tijorat banklariga beriladigan ssudaning foiz stavkasi tushuniladi. Amaliyotda, davlatlar hisob stavkasi siyosatini ochiq bozordagi operatsiyalar siyosati bilan muvofiqlashtirilgan holda olib borishga harakat qiladilar. Pul-kredit siyosatini yuritish vositalaridan yana biri — bu, majburiy bank zaxira me'yorini o'zgartirish siyosatidir. Majburiy zaxiralar — bu, kredit maqsadlari uchun ishlatilmaydigan bank omonatlarining bir qismidir. Ular mijozlar tomonidan o'z omonatlarini talab qilib olganda zarur bo'ladi. Zaxira normasi ikki asosiy funktsiyani bajaradi: bank likvidligini joriy tartibga solish uchun sharoit yaratadi emissiyasini cheklaydi. Markaziy bank tijorat banklari Markaziy bankda ushlab turishga majbur bo'lgan zaxiralarning eng quyi normasini o'rnatadi va shu vosita yordamida ular kreditlash qobiliyatiga, imkoniyatiga ta'sir etadi. Bu me'yor qanchalik yuqori bo'lsa, ortiqcha zaxiralar shunchalik kam va tijorat banklarining kredit berish yo'li bilan «pullarni barpo etish» qobiliyati past bo'ladi. Pul kredit siyosati vositalari albatta alohida-aloxida ishlatilishi shart emas. Aksincha ko'pincha bir necha vosita birdaniga qo'llanilishi, ya'ni kompleks siyosat o'tkazish amaliyotda tez-tez uchray turadi.

¹¹Davlat tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan pul-kredit siyosati YaIM, bandlik va baholar darajasiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Faraz qilamizki, iqtisodiyotda ishlab chiqarish qisqarmoqda va ishsizlar soni ortib bormoqda. Bunday sharoitda davlat Markaziy bank orqali pul taklifini biz yuqorida ko'rib chiqqan vositalar yordamida oshirishga harakat qiladi. Natijada pul taklifi o'sadi, foiz stavkasi esa kamayadi. Bu esa investitsiyalarga bo'lgan talabni oshiradi va o'z navbatida, YaIM miqdorining ko'payishiga olib keladi. Bu bilan davlat ma'lum davrda o'z maqsadiga erishadi, ishlab chiqarishning orqaga ketishi to'xtaydi, ishsizlar soni kamayadi, jamiyatning daromadlari esa oshadi.

Pul-kredit siyosatining oqibati to'g'risida gapirganda, bu siyosatning qisqa muddatli va uzoq muddatli oqibatlarini farqlash kerak. Agarda qisqa muddatli

³ A.V.Vahobov., T.S.Malikov.Moliya. «NOSHIR».Toshkent-2012. 6362. Мадина Гайфулина./специалист департамента. Оценка эффективности операционного механизма денежно-кредитной политики. Ташкент. 2021

davrda davlat pul taklifini oshirgan va buning natijasida YaIM miqdori o'sishini rag'batlantirgan hamda ma'lum darajada samaradorlikka erishgan bo'lsa, uzoq muddatli davrda esa bu choralarning samaradorligi pasayishi mumkin. Pul-kredit siyosati asosida iqtisodiyotga pul-kredit siyosatining ta'sir etishi jarayonlarini o'rganuvchi pul nazariyasi yotadi. Ushbu nazariyaga ikki xil yondashuvchi iqtisodchilar o'rtasida ko'p yillardan beri tortishuvlar bo'lib kelmoqda. Bularga neokeynschilar nazariyasi va zamonoviy pul miqdori nazariyasi tarafdorlarini kiritamiz. Har ikki nazariya tarafdorlari ham pul taklifining nominal YaIM ga ta'sirini inkor etmaydilar, ammo bu ta'sirning ahamiyatiga xar xil baxo beradilar. Keynschilar fikricha, monetar siyosat yuritishda foiz stavkasi darajasiga asoslanishi, monetaristlar fikricha esa, pul taklifining darajasiga asoslanishi lozim. Keynschilar bozor iqtisodiyotini tartibga solishda davlat aralashuvi shart deb xisoblashadi, monetaristlar esa uni ortiqcha deb hisoblaydilar. Iqtisodiyotni samarali rivojlantirish uchun zarur shart-sharoitlardan biri, Markaziy bankning biznes faoliyatini barqarorlashtirish, tijorat banklarining faoliyatini nazorat qilishga, pul muomalasini barqarorlashtirishga imkon beradigan pul siyosatining aniq mexanizmini shakllantirishdir.

Pul-kredit siyosati - bu mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga ko'pchilik, biznes tizimining subyektsiyasini buzmaydigan darajada ta'sir ko'rsatishi uchun juda samarali vositadir. Garchi ularning iqtisodiy erkinliklari doirasini cheklash (bu holda iqtisodiy faoliyatning har qanday tartibga solish imkonsiz, ammo ushbu fanlar tomonidan qabul qilingan asosiy qarorlar faqat bilvosita ta'sir qiladi. Pul-kredit siyosati deganda, to'liq bandlik sharoitida yalpi milliy mahsulotni ishlab chiqarishga inflyatsiyaning ta'sirini kamaytirish yoki bartaraf etish maqsadida muomaladagi pul miqdorini o'zgartirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar tushuniladi. Pul kredit siyosati davlat tomonidan belgilanadi va uni Markaziy Bank amalga oshiradi. Uning yordamida har qanday davlat mamlakatda iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash vazifasini hayotga tadbiiq etadi.

¹²Pul-kredit siyosati bevosita va bilvosita vositalar orqali amalga oshiriladi:

1) Bevosita vositalar — moliyaviy institutlardagi moliyaviy aktivlar narxleri (foiz stavkalari)ni yoki ular hajmini to'g'ridan to'g'ri boshqarish orqali olib boriladi. Markaziy bank tomonidan tijorat banklaridagi mavjud depozit ko'rinishidagi pullarni hamda ular tomonidan beriladigan kreditlar narxleri va hajmini ham nazoratda tutadi.

2) Bilvosita vositalar — Markaziy bank tomonidan moliyaviy institutlar resurslarita bozor mexanizmlari (majburiy zahira talablari, ochiq bozordagi

⁴Mirazizov A., Radjabova I., Rasulov N., Faizulloyev M., Mamatkulov A., Davlatzoda D., Azimov H., Dzuhrayev G., Ahmadov B./ The effektivnenes of financial and monetary instruments of sustainable developement 'S./ Economy and ways of improving them./ Journal of internet Banking &Commerce.2016. Vol.21 Issue 3, p1-13./ 13p.

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operatsiyalar, tijorat banklarini qayta moliyalash va Markaziy bankning hisob stavkasi, tijorat banklaridan depozitlarni qabul qilish va boshqalar) orqali iqtisodiyotdagi pul massasiga ta'sir etadi. Bulardan tashqari, Markaziy bank foydalanadigan vositalarning har biri foiz stavkalarining o'sishiga, kreditlash va qarz olish hajmini kamaytirishga, lozim bo'lganda foiz stavkalarini oshirishga yoki aksincha, tushirishga xizmat qiladi. Ochiq bozordagi operatsiyalar, majburiy eng kam zahiralarning bo'lishi, hisobga olish siyosati, valyuta siyosati pul-kredit siyosatining asosiy tarkibiy qismlarini tashkil etadi. Pul-kredit siyosati haqida gapirganda, albatta uning ob'yektlari va sub'yektlarini qatordan tushirib qolmaslik lozim. Negaki, pul-kredit siyosatining ob'yekt va sub'yektlari qaysidir ma'noda uning «tana a'zolari» hisoblanadi.

Bugungi kunda jamiyatning iqtisodiy jihatdan yuksalib borayotganligi valyuta bozorini liberallashtirish borasidagi islohotlarning muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirilishi ko'pgina jihatdan pul-kredit siyosatini yuksaltirish, tijorat banklari faoliyatini yanada mustahkam qilish va albatta, bank tizimini ham rivojlantirish sohasidagi choralarning naqadar samaradorli ekanligiga chambarchas bog'liqdir.

Yuqorida ta'kidlanganlardan kelib chiqib, muhtaram Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev bir necha qaror va farmonga buyruq berdilar. Xususan, «Valyuta bozorini liberallashtirish bo'yicha birinchi navbatdagi chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida»gi Farmonlarining e'lon qilinganiga u qadar ko'p vaqt bo'lmay, davlatimiz rahbarining «Pul-kredit siyosatini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi qarorlari qabul qilindi. Hamda pul-kredit siyosatini 2017-2021-yillar davomida rivojlantirish va inflatsion targetlash rejimiga bosqichma-bosqich o'tish bo'yicha ham chora-tadbirlar Kompleksi o'z tasdig'iga ega bo'ldi.

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**MARVARIDGUL (CONVALLARIA MAJALIS) DORIVOR
O‘SIMLIGINING TARQALISHI VA ULARDAN FOYDALANISH,
XALQ TABOBATIDA ISHLATILISHI**

Anotatsiya. Marvaridgul (Convallaria majalis) dorivor o‘simligining tarqalish areallari, xalq tabobatida ishlatilishi va ulardan oqilona foydalanish.

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**DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF THE MEDICINAL PLANT
CONVALLARIA MAJALIS, ITS USE IN FOLK MEDICINE**

Annotation. Distribution areas of the medicinal plant Convallaria majalis, its use in folk medicine and its rational use.

May marvaridguli Ukraina, Belarus, Moldova, Rossiyaning Ovrupo qismidagi o‘rmonlarda o‘sadi. Mahsulotni asosan Shimoliy Kavkaz, Volga bo‘yi yerlar, Rossiyaning Voronej va boshqa markaziy viloyatlarida, Belarus, Ukraina respublikalarida tayyorlanadi.

May marvaridguli – Convallaria majalis L. Lolaguldoshlar – Liliaceae oilasiga kiradi. ko‘p yillik, bo‘yi 15-30 sm ga yetadigan o‘t o‘simlik. Ildizpoyasi yer ostida gorizontol joylashgan, bo‘g‘imli va shoxlangan bo‘lib, bo‘g‘imlaridan ko‘pgina mayda ildizlar, yer ustiga ildizoldi barglari va gul o‘qi o‘rib chiqadi. Gullari oq rangli, yoqimli hidli, pastga qaragan, oltita birlashgan toj bargidan tashkil topgan. Otagi 6 ta, onalik tuguni uch xonali, yuqoriga o‘rnashgan. Mevasi – to‘q sariq qizil rangli, sharsimon, sersuv va ko‘p urug‘li ho‘l meva.

April – iyun oylarida gullaydi, mevasi avgust – sentabrda yetiladi. O‘simlikning hamma qismi zaharli.

Oson o‘sadigan ko‘p yillik o‘simlik rangli va xushbo‘y tuproq qoplamini yaratadi. Convallaria majalis, shuningdek, Vodiy nilufari nomi bilan tanilgan, bahor oxiridan yozning boshiga qadar gullaydigan xushbo‘y, yumshoq pushti pushti, qo‘ng‘iroq shaklidagi gullarga ega. Uning gullari kesilgan gullar ko‘rgazmalariga joziba qo‘shadi. Bo‘yi 6-8 dyuym bo‘lgan Convallaria majalis Rosea jozibali barglardan yam-yashil gilam hosil qiladi. Qattiq va beparvo, bu soyali ko‘p yillik o‘simlik hatto o‘t o‘smaydigan nam joylarda ham o‘sadi.

Garchi o'simlik novdalari birinchi mavsumda gullamasligi mumkin, lekin ular keyingi fasllarda tabiiylashadi va ko'payadi.

O'simlikning kimyoviy tarkibi. O'simlikning hamma qismi tarkibida yurak glikozidlari bo'ladi. Gulidan konvallatoksin glikozidi ajratib olingan. Bargining tarkibida 0,1 % yurak glikozidlari yig'indisi bor. Glikozidlar yig'indisidan konvallotoksin, konvallatoksol, glyukokonvallazid, konvallazid va boshqa yurak glikozidlari ajratib olingan. Yurak glikozidlaridan tashqari bargda 15 tagacha flavonoidlar, konvalların saponini va boshqa birikmalar bor. Konvalların saponini ichakning shilliq qavatlarini hamda buyrakni tozalash xossasiga va surgi xususiyatiga ega.

Glikozidlar o'simliklar olamida keng tarqalgan bo'lib, triterpen yoki steroid aglikon (sapogenin) bilan bog'langan qand qismidan iborat. Ular ko'plab o'simlik preparatlari va xalq tabobatining tarkibiy qismlari, ayniqsa sharqdan yangi spirostanol sapogeninlari va bir nechta OH guruhlari bo'lgan saponinlar Liliaceae oilasidan Convallaria majalisdan ajratilgan. Polshada Herba Convallaria majalis yurak glikozidlari miqdori tufayli dorivor material sifatida ishlatiladi. Yaqinda bir nechta yangi tetra- va penta-gidroksillangan sapogeninlar va saponinlar (ildiz va ildizpoyalardan) ajratildi va 1D va 2D NMR texnikasi yordamida aniqlandi. Ushbu yangi saponinlar antiangiogen faollik uchun sinovdan o'tkazildi va konvallahamarozid samarali ekanligi isbotlandi. Poligidroksi birikmalarning biologik xossalari ularning suv molekullari bilan vodorod aloqalarini hosil qilish qobiliyati bilan bog'liq.

SBL Convallaria majalis damlamasi yurak kasalliklarini davolash uchun tavsiya etilgan va yurakni tonik sifatida qabul qiluvchi kuchli gomeopatiya dorisidir. Qorinchalar kattalashganda va dialatsiya boshlanganda foydalidir. Shuningdek, u shikastlangan tomirlar, zaif arteriyalar va shishlar, zerikarli bosh og'rig'i, shovqin va lablarda qichishish tufayli oyoq yoki to'piqlardagi yaralar uchun ko'rsatiladi. Ko'krak qafasidagi tiqilish, nafas olish paytida noqulaylik va tomoqdagi issiqlik hissi bo'lsa, tavsiya etiladi.

Fransiyada marvaridgul baxt va sog'liq keltiradi deyishadi. U bahor oyida gullaydi. O'zining yaxshi ko'rgan insoniga bu gulni sovg'a qilish XVI asrdan beri an'anaga aylanib qolgan. 1561 yil 1 mayda qirol Karl IX saroyidagi barcha xonimlarga marvaridgul sovg'a qilib bu an'anani ta'sis etdi. Bu bayram mehnat bayrami bilan ham bog'liq. Har yili 1 mayda chiroyli marvaridgullarini qidirib topishga harakat qilishadi. Kimdir uni o'rmonlardan, yana kimlardir shahar gul do'konlaridan sotib olishadi. Fransuzlar marvaridgullarini asosan Nantaning tevarak atrofida yetishtiradilar. Gullarni ozroq miqdorda Bordoga yaqin joylarga ham ekishadi. Odatda marvaridgullari har doim 1 mayda gullaydi, lekin sal oldin yoki keyinroq ham gullashi mumkin. Shuning uchun marvaridgullarini yetishtiruvchilar gullarni o'z vaqtida ochilishi uchun barcha usullarini ustalik bilan qo'llaydilar. Ammo har doim ham ishlari muvafaqiyat bilan tugamaydi. Marvaridgullarining xushbo'y isı odamni hayratga soladi, zavqlantiradi, mast qiladi. Uning boshni aylantirish xususiyati, balki bir lahzaligidadir. Marvaridgul

inson hayoti uchun zarar tomoni ham bor, agar uni bilmay turib yutib yuborilsa o'limga olib kelishi mumkin. Ammo bu guldan tayyorlangan pardoz-andoz buyumlari juda ajoyib. Taniqli Edmon Rudnitskiy tomonidan yaratilgan "Diorissimo", "Christian Dior" parfyum atirlarining mashhurligi aynan marvaridgullari bilan bog'liq.

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ZAMONAVIY TA’LIM TEXNOLOGIYALARINING FIZIKANI O‘QITISHDAGI O‘RNI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada fizikani o‘qitishda zamonaviy o‘qitish vositalari bilan rivojlantirish yondashuvlari bayon qilingan. Ta’lim jarayonida zamonaviy ta’lim texnologiyalaridan foydalanish talabalarning aqliy faolligini rivojlantiradi, ta’lim jarayonini talabalar uchun tushunarli va qiziqarli qilish imkonini beradi.

Tayanch so‘zlar: fizika predmeti, fizik jarayon, fizik tushuncha, innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalar, multimedia, interaktiv, interfaol o‘qitish usuli, ijodkorlik.

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ROLE OF MODERN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING PHYSICS

Abstract. The article describes the approaches to the development of physics teaching with modern teaching tools. The use of modern educational technologies in the educational process develops mental activity of students, makes the educational process understandable and interesting for students.

Key words: physics subject, physical process, physical understanding, innovative pedagogical technologies, multimedia, interactive, interactive teaching method, creativity.

Zamonaviy ta’lim texnologiyalarini fizikani o‘qitishda qo‘llash so‘nggi yillarda jaxondagi yetakchi universitetlarda qo‘llanilib kelinayotgan Internet yoki Intranet tarmog‘i orqali elektron shakldagi ta’lim turi Elearning (elektron ta’lim) atamasi bilan kirib keldi.

Fizik jarayonlarni anglash topqirlik va zukkolikni talab qiladi. Ma’lumki, fizik tushuncha, hodisa va jarayonlarni tushunib yetish, vazifalarni hal etish natijasida shakllanadi. Shuning uchun, bu vazifalarni hal qilishda amaliy mashg‘ulotlarda zamonaviy ta’lim texnologiyalari orqali biz talabalarda qiziqishni shakllantirishimiz kerak.

O'qitish tajribasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, hal etiladigan vazifalar nafaqat an'anaviy yondashuv bilan, balki multimediyadan foydalanish bilan ham ta'minlanadi. Har bir bo'lajak o'qituvchilar uchun fizika bo'yicha amaliy mashg'ulotlarni olib borish talabani o'quv materialini samarali o'rganishi, uni o'zlashtirishi, talabani tayyorgarlik darajasiga muvofiq vazifalarni tanlash orqali amalga oshirilishi zarur.

Pedagogik texnologiyani eng asosiy negizi bu o'qituvchi va o'quvchi belgilangan maqsaddan kafolatlangan natijaga erishishdir. Bu jarayonni tashkil etishning eng samarali usullaridan biri "Klaster" metodi hisoblanadi. Klaster inglizcha so'z bo'lib (kluster) - bir butun holatda ma'lum mavzu bo'yicha erkin va ochiq fikrlashning notekis shaklini namoyon etadi. Klaster metodini amalga oshirishda yangi mavzuning asosiy tushunchasi geometrik shaklidagi chizmalar ichida yoziladi. Masalan yangi mavzuga taluqli bo'lsa o'quvchilar u haqida ko'z oldiga kelgan fikrlarni yozish taklif etiladi. Bunda o'quvchilar tomonidan yozilgan fikrlar umumlashtirib aytib beriladi. Bu fikrlarni doskada bo'r yoki plakatda flomasterlar bilan yozish mumkin. O'qitish jarayonida amalga oshiriladigan bu metod puxta o'ylangan strategiya bo'lib, undan talaba bilan yakka tartibda yoki guruh asosida tashkil etiladigan mashg'ulotlar jarayonida foydalanish mumkin.

Yuqoridagi aytilgan fikrlardan kelib chiqib quyidagi talablar qo'yiladi: didaktik va tarbiyaviy maqsadning aniq bayoni, har bir darsning maqsadlari, o'qitishning umumiy vazifalari o'rtasidagi mantiqiy bog'liqlik, o'quv materialini ilmiy tanlash talabalarning rivojlanish darajasiga mos kelishi.

Fizika bo'yicha barcha ma'ruzalar talabalarga yangi bilimlarni beradi. Shuning uchun, ma'ruza davomida o'qituvchi talabalarning passiv bo'lib qolmasligi uchun barcha sa'y-harakatlarini amalga oshirishi kerak.

Amaliy fizika darslaridagi interfaol stend talabalarga yangi ko'nikamalarni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi, shu jumladan loyihalash, qaror qabul qilish va ijodiy ishlarni bajarish va saqlash qobiliyati, innovatsiyalarning yuqori darajasini egallash. Ta'lim vazifalarini to'g'ri tanlash juda muhim bo'lib, ular interfaol doskadan foydalanishning ratsionalligi va ixchamligini belgilab beradi.

O'qitishda interfaol doskadan foydalanish o'quv jarayonini optimallashtirish uchun asos sifatida talabalar fizikani o'rganish jarayonida hisobga olinadi. Xususan, bu borada ma'ruza va amaliy mashg'ulotlarda interfaol doskadan foydalanishga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Kelajakda interfaol doska vositasida fizikani o'qitish mazmuni va tizimini takomillashtirish, laboratoriya ishi, individual topshiriqlar va mustaqil ishlarni olib borish bo'yicha tavsiyalar beriladi. Masalan, "Atom fizikasi" bobini olaylik fizika o'qitishni an'anaviy va zamonaviy ta'lim texnologiyalarini qo'llash bilan, ya'ni interfaol doska vositasida amalga oshiriladi. Energiyasi 5 MeV bo'lgan alfa -zarralarning Cu yadrolari bilan har qanday muvofiqlashtirilgan reaksiyada, oxirgilari 3,9 MeV energiya bilan orqaga uchib

ketadi. Cu va alfa- yadrosining massa nisbati aniqlanishini interfaol doska vositasida ko'rsatishimiz mumkin.

Demak, zamonaviy ta'lim texnologiyalaridan fizik masala yechishda, virtual laboratoriya ishlarini namoyish qilishda keng foydalansa bo'ladi. Bu texnologiyalar ta'lim tizimida fizikaning barcha bo'limlari bilan ishlash, jarayonlarni chuqur o'rganish imkoniyatini yaratadi.

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EKSPORT-IMPORT OPERATSIYALARI HISOBINING MAQSAD VA VAZIFALARI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada eksport-import operatsiyalari hisobining maqsad va vazifalari, muammo yechimlari, mamlakatimizda bugungi kunda eksport-import soxasidagi o'zgarishlar va isloxlari ochib berilgan va mavzu doirasida xulosa va takliflar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: eksport, import, globallashuv, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, taraqqiyot, savdo-sotiq, investitsiya, moliyaviy qo'yilma, xizmatlar ko'rsatish, litsenziya, savdo markazi, dastur, patent, bojxona.

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PURPOSES AND TASKS OF ACCOUNTING FOR EXPORT-IMPORT OPERATIONS

Abstract. In the article, the goals and tasks of accounting for export-import operations, solutions to problems, changes and reforms in the field of export-import in our country today are revealed, and conclusions and suggestions are given within the scope of the topic.

Key words: export, import, globalization, socio-economic, development, trade, investment, financial investment, provision of services, license, trade center, program, patent, customs.

Globallashuv jarayonlarining kengayishi jahon mamlakatlari o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy munosabatlarning yanada takomillashuviga olib keladi. Hozirgi davrda dunyo mamlakatlari ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyoti o'zining ma'no-mazmuni jihatidan oldingi bosqichlardan keskin farq qiladi. Bunda eng asosiy va muhim jihat – milliy iqtisodiyotlarning tobora integratsiyalashuvi va globallashuvining

kuchayib borishidir. Ayni paytda bu jarayonlar xalqaro maydondagi raqobatning ham keskinlashuviga, har bir mamlakatning xalqaro mehnat taqsimotidagi o'z mavqegini mustahkamlash uchun kurashining kuchayishiga ham ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Prezident Sh.Mirziyoev ta'kidlaganlaridek "barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishning eng muhim garovi – raqobatdosh mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish, ular uchun yangi xalqaro bozorlar topish va eksportni ko'paytirish, tranzit salohiyatidan to'liq foydalanish hisoblanadi... Yana bir muhim masalaga e'tiboringizni qaratmoqchiman. Aholi daromadlarini oshirish, qo'shimcha ish o'rinlari yaratish, mahsulot ishlab chiqarishni ko'paytirish uchun bizga yangi-yangi bozorlar kerak. Uning uchun bozor iqtisodiyoti va davr talablariga mos ko'plab qonun va qarorlarni qabul qilyapmiz."

Mamlakatimizda tashqi iqtisodiy aloqlarni rivojlantirish bo'yicha bir qator chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat bu tashqi savdo va boshqa davlatlar, ularning yuridik va jismoniy shaxslari bilan iqtisodiy munosabatlaridir. Ushbu munosabatlarni iqtisodiyotni liberallashtirish sharoitida rivojlantirish, mahsulotlarni eksport qilish, importyorlar bilan hisob-kitoblarni to'g'ri amalga oshirish va ularni buxgalteriya hisobida to'g'ri hisobga olib borish muhim hisoblanadi.

Mamlakatimiz tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat munosabatlarni iqtisodiyotni liberallashtirish sharoitida rivojlantirish jarayonida, xo'jalik sub'ektlarida eksport va import operatsiyalari bo'yicha yuzaga keladigan hisoblashuv muomalalari hisobini to'g'ri amalga oshirish va ularni buxgalteriya hisobida to'g'ri hisobga olib borishni nazariy va amaliy jihatlarini tadqiq etish dolzarb masalalardan hisoblanadi.

Iqtisodiyotni liberallashtirish sharoitida xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish yo'li bilan, ishlab chiqarish va xizmat ko'rsatish sohalarini rivojlantirish muhim hisoblanadi. Xorijiy investitsiyalar mavjud korxonalar quyidagi yo'nalishlarda xorij kompaniya va firmalari bilan moliyaviy xo'jalik muammolarini amalga oshiradilar:

- savdo-sotiq faoliyati - tuzilgan shartnomalarga asosan xorijdagi sub'ektlarga o'zining tayyor mahsulotlari yoki tovarlarini sotadi yoki ulardan tovarlarni sotib oladilar;

- investitsiya (moliyaviy qo'yilma) faoliyati - kelishilgan holda chet el sarmoyalarini o'zining faoliyatiga jalb qiladi yoki o'zining vaqtincha ortiqcha mablag'larini chet el firmalarining faoliyatiga ulush sifatida beradilar;

- ishlarni bajarish va xizmatlar ko'rsatish - tuzilgan kontraktlarga asosan chet el firmalarining buyurtmalari bo'yicha ishlarni bajaradilar va xizmat ko'rsatadilar va o'z navbatida chet el firmalariga buyurtmalar beradilar. Ularning bajargan ishlarini qabul qiladilar va xizmatlarini iste'mol qiladilar;

- litsenziya, savdo markalari, dasturlar va patentlarni sotish yoki sotib olish va boshqalar.

Sub'ektlarning tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyatini davlat tomonidan tartibga solish, avvalo, bojxona tartibi orqali amalga oshiriladi. Bojxona tizimida davlat

chegarasidan o'tadigan tovarlar, ishlar va xizmatlar qo'llaniladigan tartiblar ko'rsatiladi:

- bojxona tarifi (olinadigan yig'imlar, to'lovlar);
- tovar va xizmatlarni chegaradan o'tkazish tartibi;
- kontrabandaga qarshi tadbirlar;
- o'tqaziladigan va kiritiladigan tovarlar, ishlar va xizmatlarning turlari va miqdori.

Tovar va ishlarning nomenklaturasiga asosan quyidagilar tuziladi:

- dastlabki hujjatlarning shakli va uning mazmuni o'rnatilgan xalqaro tartib va qoidaga asosan o'zgartirilgan holda;
- bojxona deklaratsiyasi - tegishli tovarlar, ish va xizmatlarning nomlari, miqdori va qiymati ko'rsatilgan holda;
- xalqaro yukxatlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, mahsus belgilar qo'yilgan holda.

Ushbu faoliyatda asosiy bosqichlardan bittasi tegishli kontraktlarni tuzish, miqdor, baho va tovarlarni etkazib berish tartibi va grafigi hisoblanadi. Chunki ushbu talablarning bajarilishi ustidan tezkor va qattiq nazorat o'rnatiladi.

Bundan tashqari hisoblashish jarayoni tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyatda asosiy o'rinlardan birini egallab, bu munosabatlar «Valyuta tartiblari va valyuta nazorati to'g'risida»gi Qonunga asosan amalga oshiriladi. Valyuta tartiblariga rioya qilish Markaziy bank tomonidan nazorati qilinadi, ushbu bankga quyidagi vakolatlar yuklatilgan:

- xorij valyutalari muomalalarining tartibi va faoliyat jarayonlari;
- rezident va norezidentlar tomonidan valyuta muomalalarini amalga oshirish qoidalari;
- valyuta muomalalarini hisobga olish, hisoblab hujjatlashtirish va statistikasining umumiy tartibini o'rnatish.

Xalqaro tartiblar esa «Tovarlarning xalqaro oldi-sotdi to'g'risidagi shartnoma» BMT konventsiyasi, A/SONE. 97/18 Annex 1. va Inkoterms hujjatlariga asoslanadi. Ushbu hujjatlarda:

iqtisodiy aloqalarga qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratish, aloqa o'rnatish, shartnomalar tuzish va tegishli tartib va qoidalarni o'rnatish uchun ma'lumotlar va axborotlar bilan ta'minlash;

- tovarlarni olish va sotishdagi to'siqlardan o'tish, shartnomalar tuzish, tovarlarning turlari, miqdori va grafiklarini belgilash va etkazib berish uchun sharoitlar yaratish;

- tovarlarni sotib olish va sotish bo'yicha kamsitishlar (diskriminatsiya)ni tugatish, tomonlarning manfaatlarini ko'zlagan holda xo'jalik muammolarini amalga oshirish;

- shartnomalarni amalga oshirishga sarflanadigan vaqt va xarajatlarni qisqartirish maqsadida ko'rsatilgan shakllarda xarajatlarni hisobga olishda tasdiqlangan «Nizom» qoidalariga amal qilinadi. Yuqoridagi munosabatlarni korxonada faoliyatida to'g'ri va aniq tarzda yuritish, eksport-import

muomalalariga doir hisob-kitob hujjatlarini rasmiylashtirish hamda bu munosabatlarning amalga oshirish jarayonini samarali boshqarish va nazorat qilish uchun eksport-import muomalalarining hisobi va uning tahlilini yuritish lozim bo'ladi.

Eksport-import operatsiyalari buxgalteriya hisobining asosiy maqsadi – foydalanuvchilarni eksport-import operatsiyalariga oid to'liq va ishonchli moliyaviy hamda buxgalteriya axboroti bilan o'z vaqtida ta'minlashdan iborat.

Iqtisodiyotni liberallashtirish sharoitida har qanday tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat bilan shug'ullanuvchi korxonada boshqaruv tizimi eksport-import munosabatlari bo'yicha axborot bilan ta'minlashning tegishli tizimiga ehtiyoj sezadi. Shu sababli, mazkur mavzu bo'yicha axborot to'plash, umumlashtirish va qayta ishlashning eng muhim vositalaridan biri – buxgalteriya hisobi va tahlildir. Bundan tashqari, eksport-import muomalalarining holati va harakatini o'z vaqtida hamda to'g'ri hisobga olishi, talqin etishi va ana shu asosda barqaror rivojlana olishi uchun bunday ma'lumotlarni yig'ish va qayta ishlashning samarali tizimiga ega ega bo'lishi kerak.

Eksport-import operatsiyalari bo'yicha buxgalteriya hisobining asosiy vazifalari qo'yidagilardan iborat:

- Korxonada faoliyatining eksport-import operatsiyalari bo'yicha sodir bo'layotgan xo'jalik muomalalarini hujjatlarda to'g'ri va o'z vaqtida rasmiylashtirish;

- Buxgalteriya hisobi hisobvaraqlarida eksport-import munosabatlarining holati va harakati, bu munosabatlar bo'yicha hisoblashishlar tartibi va ular bo'yicha korxonada majburiyatlarining holati to'g'risida to'liq va ishonchli ma'lumotlarni shakllantirish.

- Tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat sub'ektlarida boshqaruv samaradorligini oshirish uchun eksport-import muomalalariga oid buxgalteriya hisobi ma'lumotlarini umumlashtirish va bu ma'lumotlar asosida boshqaruv qarorlarini ishlab chiqish.

- Eksport-import muomalalarining holati va harakatini moliyaviy hisobotlarda o'z vaqtida aks ettirish va tegishli organlarga taqdim etish

Yuqoridagilarni inobatga olib, quyidagi xulosa va takliflarni berishimiz mumkin:

*Birinchi*dan, eksport saloxiyatini tiklash, rivojlantirish va eksport tarkibini yaxshilash. Buning uchun, qisqa fursat ichida eksportga mo'ljallangan mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarishni kuchaytirish, bu erda nafaqat xom-ashyomiz va tabiiy resurslarimiz hisobiga balki, ilmiy-texnikaviy bilimlarimiz, arzon ishchi kuchi hisobiga, ishlab chiqarishning ustuvor soxalarini rivojlantirish hisobiga erishish kerak.

*Ikkinchi*dan esa, importni ratsionallashtirish muxim vazifalardan biri bo'lib, bu erda import siyosati nafaqat aholining turmush tarzi va manfaatlarini ko'zlab, balki iqtisodiyotni yangilash va raqobatbardoshligini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi. Mashinasozlik importida imkon boricha tayyor mashinalar,

transport vositalari va texnologik asbob-uskunalari ko'proq foydali qazilmalar qazish ishlari uchun va qayta ishlovchi soxalar uchun sotib olinishi kerak. Importning samarasini oshirilishida yana, O'zbekiston iqtisodiyoti uchun zarur bo'lgan maxsulotlar o'rnini bosuvchi va kam xarajatlar sarflanadigan (ya'ni, bu erda albatta sotib olish va olib kelish uchun ketgan xarajatlar e'tiborga olinib) mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etish ham asosiy yo'nalishlardandir.

Uchinchidan, respublikada ishlab chiqarilayotgan mahsulotlarning jahon bozorlarida raqobatbardoshligini oshirishdir. Eksport potentsialini kengaytirishda va jahon xo'jaligiga kirishning integratsiya jarayonida, O'zbekistonda ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlar iloji boricha sifatli va kam xarajat qilingan, jahon bozori shartlari va talablarini qoniqtiradigan darajada bo'lishi shart. Buning uchun esa, asta-sekinlik bilan ichki va jahon ishlab chiqarish andozalari va maxsulotlar sifatini bir-biriga yaqinlashtirish kerak.

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XO'JALIK SUB'EKTLARINING TASHQI IQTISODIY FAOLIYATI HISOBLASHUV MUOMALALARI TASNIFI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada eksport-import operatsiyalari hisobida Xo'jalik sub'ektlarining tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyati hisoblashuv muomalalari tasnifi, muammo yechimlari, mamlakatimizda bugungi kunda eksport-import sohasidagi o'zgarishlar va islohotlari ochib berilgan va mavzu doirasida xulosa va takliflar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: eksport, import, iqtisod, tashqi, savdo-sotiq, investitsiya, sub'ekt, bank, tovar-pul vositalari, hisob-kitob, xalqaro, hujjat, akkreditiv, inkasso, to'lov topshiriqnomasi, chek, SVIFT (SWIFT), shartnoma.

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CLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTING TRANSACTIONS OF THE EXTERNAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF ECONOMIC SUBJECTS

Abstract. In the article, the classification of foreign economic activities of economic entities on the account of export-import transactions, problem solutions, changes and reforms in the field of export-import in our country today, and conclusions and suggestions are given within the scope of the topic.

Keywords: export, import, economy, foreign, trade, investment, subject, bank, commodity-money, settlement, international, document, letter of credit, collection, payment order, check, SWIFT (SWIFT), contract.

Tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat bo'yicha hisoblashuvlar turli mamlakatlar hududida joylashgan davlatlar, fuqarolar o'rtasida tashqiiqtisodiy faoliyatni amalga oshirishda vujudga keladigan moliya talabnomalari va majburiyatlari bo'yicha to'lovlarni tashkil etish va nazorat qilish tizimidan iborat. Xalqaro

hisoblashuvlarda asosiy vositachilar banklar bo'lib, ular tashqi iqtisodiy siyosat ishtirokchilari bo'lmish o'z mijozlarining pul vositalarini korrespondent hisobvaraqlari asosida mamlakatlararo harakatini ta'minlaydilar. Xalqaro to'lovlarning asosiy qismi naqd pulsiz shaklda amalga oshiriladi.

Tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat bo'yicha hisoblashuvlar holatiga kompleks ravishda quyidagi omillar ta'sir ko'rsatadi: pul va tovar bozoridagi ahvol, tovarlar, xizmat ko'rsatish va sarmoyalarning mamlakatlararo harakatini davlatlararo tomonidan nazorat choralarning samaradorligi, alohida mamlakatlardagi inflyatsiya sur'atlarining turlichaligi, to'lov balansining ahvoli, tashqi savdo bitimlarining shartlari, bank faoliyatining xalqaro qoidalari va o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, valyuta qonunchiligi va h.k.

Tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat bo'yicha hisoblashuvlarning sub'ekti – bu eksportchilar va banklardir. Ular tovar-pul taqsimlovchi hujjatlar harakati va to'lovlarni rasmiylashtirish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan munosobatlariga binoan amalga oshiriladi. Bank qoidalari va an'analari ham katta ahamiyatga ega.

Tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat bo'yicha hisob-kitoblarning turli shakllari mamlakatlarning yuridik va jismoniy shaxslari tomonidan keng qo'llaniladi.

Tovar ishlab chiqarish va ularni sotish jarayonlarining baynalmilallashuvi, xalqaro hisob-kitoblarning mazmunida yangi o'zgarishlar paydo bo'lishiga olib keldi. Xalqaro hisob-kitoblar keng qamrovli bo'lib, u eksport-import operatsiyalari, tijorat tusiga ega bo'lmagan to'lovlar – sayyohlik, sport, fuqarolar tomonidan xorijiy davlatlarga pul o'tkazishlar, xorijiy davlatlarga diplomatik va savdo vakolatxonalarini ochish, o'zga davlatlar hududida harbiy qismlarni saqlash hamda kapitallar va kreditlarning harakati bo'yicha amalga oshiriladigan hisob-kitoblarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Har kuni jahon valyuta bozorlarida 3-3,5 trln. AQSh dollari miqdorida xalqaro hisob-kitoblar amalga oshiriladi.¹³ Shuning 40% i AQSh dollarida amalga oshiriladi. Dunyo bo'yicha jami konversion operatsiyalarning 90% i 5 ta valyutada amalga oshiriladi. Jumladan:

1. AQSh dollari (USD) – 40%;
2. Evro (EURO) – 30%;
3. Yaponiya ienasi (JPY) – 15%;
4. Angliya funt-sterlingi (GBP) – 8-10%;
5. Shveytsariya franki (CHF) – 1-2%.

Tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat bo'yicha hisoblashuv muomalalari 2 guruhga bo'linadi:

I. Hujjatlashtiriladigan to'lovlarga:

1. Hujjatlashtirilgan akkreditiv;
2. Inkasso bilan amalga oshiriladigan hamma to'lovlar kiradi.

II. Hujjatlashtirilmaydigan to'lovlarga:

1. To'lov topshiriqnomasi;

¹³ <http://www.fxclub.org/>

2. Cheklar;
3. SVIFT (SWIFT) kiradi.

Hujjatlashtirilmaydigan to'lovlarni turkumlashda mezon shartlarini to'lov shartlari o'taydi. Agar har qanday hisob-kitob quyidagi 3 to'lov asosida amalga oshirilsa, bu hujjatlashtirilmaydigan hisob-kitob bo'lib hisoblanadi:

1. Oldindan to'lash;
2. Tovarni olgandan so'ng to'lash;
3. Ochiq hisobvaraqlar bo'yicha hisob-kitoblar.

Xalqaro hisob-kitoblarning asosiy shakli sifatida quyidagilarni ko'rsatish mumkin:¹⁴

1. To'lov topshiriqnomalari;
2. Cheklar;
3. Hujjatlashtiriladigan akkreditiv;
4. Inkasso.

To'lov usullarini batafsilroq ko'rib chiqamiz:

Ochiq schyotga to'lov (clean payment) – sotuvchi tovarni to'lov kafolatlarisiz etkazib bersa, xaridor to'lov kunida pulni o'tkazadi. Sotuvchi xaridor tomonidan hech qanday kafolat olmaydi. Shuning uchun bunday to'lov shartlari bir mamlakat hududida va bir-birini yaxshi bilgan firmalar o'rtasida amalga oshirilishi mumkin.

Hujjatlar topshirilgandagi to'lov (cash against document) – inkasso. Tovarni etkazgandan keyin eksportchi o'z bankiga hujjatlarni topshiradi. Bank, o'z navbatida, ularni importchi bankiga yuboradi. Importchi banki bu xujjatlarni, to'lovni amalga oshirib, importchiga topshiradi va eksportchi bankiga uning schyotiga to'lov summasi o'tkazganligi haqida xabar beradi. Shundan keyin eksportchi banki eksportchi bilan hisoblashadi.

Inkasso operatsiyalari ancha sodda bo'lib, tovar uchun to'lovni kafolatlaydi, chunki tovar xaridorga to'lov amalga oshirilgandan keyingina o'tadi, lekin bu usul ayrim kamchiliklarga ham ega. Uning eng asosiysi tovar etkazish, hujjatlarni bankka topshirish va to'lovni amalga oshirish o'rtasida anchagina vaqtning o'tishidir. Natijada eksportchi bozordagi talab va taklifning o'zgarib qolishi, xaridorning kerak vaqtda to'lovga qodir bo'lmay qolishligi kabi xavflarga duch kelishi mumkin.

Akkreditivning tovar uchun to'lash majburiyatlari akkreditiv ochilgan bankga topshirilishini bildiradi. Bu eksportchi uchun ko'proq afzallikka ega bo'lgan to'lov usuli, chunki u to'lovning ishonchligini ta'minlaydi va eksportchini siyosiy va valyuta xavflaridan saqlaydi. Aksincha, importchi uchun bu usul foydali emas, chunki mablag'lar akkreditivda to'planib, muomala jarayonini sekinlashtiradi. Akkreditiv ochish bo'yicha xarajatlar importchi hisobiga qoplanadi. Bankning mukofot puli bu holda inkassodan yuqori bo'ladi.

¹⁴ Egamberdieva S.R. Moliyaviy va boshqaruv hisobi. O'quv qo'llanma. - T.: Fan va texnologiya, 2019. 289 b.

Tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat bo'yicha hisoblashuv muomalalarini amalga oshirish bo'yicha birinchi o'rinni tijorat banklari egallaydi. Sababi shundaki, xalqaro operatsiyalarning asosiy qismi – tashqi savdo operatsiyalari va kapitallar hamda kreditlarning harakati bo'yicha amalga oshiriladigan hisob-kitoblarga to'g'ri keladi. Ushbu hisob-kitoblarda ishtirok etuvchi tijorat tuzilmalariga kredit-hisob-kitob xizmatlarini ko'rsatish huquqiga ega emas. Demak, tijorat banklari orqali tijorat tusidagi operatsiyalarning asosiy qismi amalga oshiriladi.

Hozirgi kunda xalqaro hisob-kitoblarda eng keng qo'llanuvchi beshta davlatning milliy valyutasini ko'rsatish mumkin (1-jadval).

1– jadval

Tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat bo'yicha hisoblashuv muomalalarida qo'llanuvchi asosiy valyutalar 2019 yil I chorak¹⁵

№	Valyutalarning turlari	Tashqi savdo bo'yicha hisob-kitoblarda salmog'i, % da	Valyutalarning xalqaro miqyosda tan olingan belgilanishi	Valyutalarga nisbatan qo'llanuvchi koeffitsientlar
1	AQSh dollari	40	USD	1
2	Evro	30	EURO	100
3	Yaponiya ienasi	15	JPY	100
4	Buyuk Britaniya funt-sterlingi	8-11	GBP	1

Tashqi savdo shartnomasining quyidagi to'rt moliya – to'lov shartini ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin:

1. Baho valyutasi;
2. To'lov valyutasi;
3. To'lov sharti;
4. Hisob-kitob shakli.

Tashqi savdo bitimini tuzishda sheriklar tovarni sotuvchidan xaridorga etkazib berish bilan bog'liq (transportda tashish, yo'lda sug'urta qilish, bojxona hujjatlarini rasmiylashtirish va h.k.) ko'plab majburiyatlarni o'zaro aniq taqsimlab olishlari zarur. Bu majburiyatlardan har biri turli xarajatlarni nazarda tutadi, shuningdek, tovarni transportda tashishda uning buzilishi yoki yo'qolishi bilan bog'liq tavakkal ham mavjud.

Shartnoma tomonlarining huquq va majburiyatlarini bir xillashtirish uchun shartnomaning bazis shartlari ishlab chiqilgan. Ular sotuvchi va xaridorning tovarni etkazib berish bo'yicha majburiyatlarini belgilab beradi, tovar tasodifan yo'qolishi yoki buzilishi tavakkalining sotuvchidan xaridorga o'tish paytini o'rnatadi.

Bu shartlar shuning uchun ham bazis shartlari deb ataladiki, ular etkazib berish bo'yicha xarajatlar tovarning narxiga kirish-kirmasligidan kelib chiqib, narxning bazisini (asosini) belgilab qo'yadi.

¹⁵ Manba: <http://www.fxclub.org/>

Bazis shartlari xalqaro savdo amaliyoti asosida ishlab chiqiladi. Ular tovarlar etkazib berish bilan bog'liq operatsiyalarni soddalashtiradi, xalqaro savdoda umume'tirof etgan va qoida tariqasida, alohida davlatlar, portlar, savdo tarmoqlarining tijorat amaliyotida shakllangan savdo odatlari bilan belgilanadi. Bazis shartlarini kelishib olish, ularni bir xilda tushunish kontragentlar uchun tashqi savdo bitimlari samaradorligining muhim omil hisoblanadi.

Shartnomada quyidagi turli narxlar qo'llanilishi mumkin:

- qat'iy narx;
- keyinchalik qayd etib boriladigan (fiksatsiya) narx;
- o'zgaruvchan narx.

Qat'iy narx muzokaralarda tomonlarning kelishib olganlaridan so'ng shartnomaga kiritiladi va shartnoma bajarilishi davomida o'zgartirilishi mumkin emas. qat'iy narxlar tashqi savdo operatsiyalarida juda ko'p qo'llaniladi. Biroq narxni belgilashning shu usulidan foydalanayotganda, bu usul faqat qisqa muddatli bitimlarga (1–1,5 yil) mos kelishini unutmash kerak. Uzoqroq muddatga ega shartnomalarda qat'iy narxni qayd etib qo'yish shunga olib kelishi mumkinki, shartnoma narxlari joriy bozor narxlaridan ancha farq qilishi mumkin. Bu esa tomonlardan biri uchun foydali emas.

To'lov shartlari to'lovning valyutasini, usulini va etkazib berilgan tovar uchun hisob-kitobning tartibini, to'lov uchun taqdim qilinadigan hujjatlarning ro'yxatini, asossiz ravishda to'lovni kechiqtirish yoki shartnomaning to'lov shartlarini boshqacha buzishlardan himoya choralarini belgilab qo'yadi.

Yuqoridagilarni inobatga olib, quyidagi xulosa va takliflarni berishimiz mumkin:

Birinchi, barcha oldi-sotdi shartnomalari sug'urtalash bilan birga amalga oshirilishi zarur. Shartnomaning shartlaridan kelib chiqib, bu majburiyat yo sotuvchiga yoki xaridorga yuklanadi. Agar bitimning shaklida bu majburiyat ko'rsatilmagan bo'lsa, transportirovka vaqtida tovar tasodifan buzilishi tavakkali zimmasida bo'lgan tomon tovarni sug'urtalashdan manfaatdordir.

Ikkinchi, sug'urtalash masalalariga bag'ishlangan moddada shartnoma tomonlari quyidagilarni nazarda tutishlari kerak: qanday yuk sug'urtalanishi kerak, qanday xavfdan sug'urtalanishi kerak, tomonlardan qaysi biri sug'urtalashni amalga oshiriladi va u kimning foydasiga amalga oshiriladi.

Uchinchi, tashqi savdo bitimlarida sug'urtalash asosan, tovarni transportda tashishda nazarda tutishlari kerak bo'ladi. Sug'urtalashga nisbatan tomonlarning majburiyatlari shartnomaning bazis shartlari bilan o'rnatiladi. Suurtalashni amalga oshirish uchun sug'urta kompaniyasi va xo'jalik tashkiloti o'rtasida bosh kelishuv (asosiy polis) tuziladi. U sug'urtalashning umumiy shartlarini aks ettiradi. Yuklarni sug'urtalash sug'urta kompaniyasida turli shartlarda amalga oshirilishi mumkin.

To'rtinchi, xalqaro hisoblashuvlarda asosiy vositachilar banklar bo'lib, ular tashqi iqtisodiy siyosat ishtirokchilari bo'lmish o'z mijozlarining pul vositalarini korrespondent hisobvaraqlari asosida mamlakatlararo harakatini

ta'minlaydilar. Va bizda ham tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat bo'yicha hisoblashuvlar tijorat banklardagi siyosiy holatini yaxshilash joiz deb o'ylaymiz.

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OLIV TA'IMDA PROFESSOR-O'QITUVCHILAR VA ULARNING KASBIY KOMPETENSIYAVIY JIHATLARI

Annotatsiya. Bu maqolamizda zamon talabidan kelib chiqqan holda respublikamizdagi oliy ta'lim muassasalaridagi ta'lim sifatini boshqarishda kompetentli yondashuv indikatorlari, ularning faoliyati va turlari xususida fikr va takliflar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim, tarbiya, sifat, boshqaruv, bilim, malaka, ko'nikma, tizimli tahlil, qaror qabul qilish asoslari, ta'lim texnologiyalari.

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PROFESSORS-TEACHERS IN HIGHER EDUCATION AND THEIR PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCY ASPECTS

Abstract. In this article, based on the needs of the times, there are opinions and suggestions about the indicators of a competent approach to the management of the quality of education in higher education institutions of our republic, their activities and types.

Keywords: education, training, quality, management, knowledge, competence, skills, systematic analysis, decision-making bases, educational technologies.

Oliy ta'lim muassasalari rahbar xodimlariga kasb kompetentligi nuqtai nazaridan qo'yiladigan malaka talablari quyidagicha belgilab berilgan:

- bakalavriat ta'lim yo'nalishlari, magistratura mutaxassisliklari o'quv jarayoni sifatini ta'minlash va boshqarish;
- talabalar bilim, malaka va ko'nikmalarining davlat ta'lim standartlariga muvofiqligini adolatli baholanishini nazorat qilish;
- normativ-xuquqiy hujjatlar asosida ilmiy-tadqiqotchilik faoliyatini tashkil etish va rivojlantirish borasida ko'nikma va malakalarga ega bo'lishi kerak [1].

Bundan tashqari, Oliy ta'lim muassasalari rahbar kadrlari ilg'or ta'lim texnologiyalari va pedagogik mahorat bo'yicha ta'lim jarayonida axborot-kommunikasiya texnologiyalarini qo'llash, amaliy xorijiy til, tizimli taxlil va qarorlar qabul qilish asoslari, shuningdek, maxsus fanlarni o'zlashtirgan, malaka

va ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lishlari lozim.

Yuqorida ta'kidlab o'tilgan kompetentlik foaliyati komponentlari asosida ta'lim tizimi sifatini xorijiy tajribalarga asoslangan holda ta'lim sifatini baholashning quyidagi sifat indikatorlarini keltirib o'tish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Buyuk Britaniya oliy ta'lim tizimi sifatini nazorat qilish Agentligining Koidalar majmuasi (Sifat koidalari majmuasi) oliy ta'lim tizimini sifatini nazorat qilish Agentligida ro'yxatdan o'tgan oliy ta'lim muassasalariga qo'yiladigan talablarni belgilab beradi.

Buyuk Britaniya oliy ta'lim tizimini sifatini nazorat qilish bo'yicha Agentlikning qoidalar Majmuasining maqsadi qo'yidagilardir:

– oliy ta'lim tizimiga kuyiladigan yukori akademik standartlarga mos kelish;

– oliy ta'lim muassasasi talabalarga berilayotgan ta'lim sifatini ta'minlash;

– oliy ta'lim tizimini uzluksiz va tizimli ravishda rivojlanishini qo'llab-quvvatlash;

– oliy ta'lim muassasalari hakida to'liq ma'lumotning mavjudligini ta'minlash [2].

Ta'lim sifatini nazorat qilish xalqaro qoidalariga ko'ra ta'limda eng ko'p takrorlanadigan sifat indikatorlarini **ta'lim sifatini baholash mezonlari** sifatida qabul qilish maqsadga muvofiqdir:

– dastur (talab va ehtiyojga javob beruvchi va yangilanib boruvchi) va o'quv jarayoni;

– xavfsiz, sog'lom ichki va tashqi muhit;

– kasbiy rivojlanish imkoniyati (o'qituvchi va talaba uchun);

– liderlik, samarali boshqaruv va ma'muriyat.

Jarayonga asoslangan indikatorlar.

1. Boshqaruv jarayoni:

– boshqaruvning samaradorligi;

– boshqaruv, o'qituvchi, ota-ona o'rtasidagi o'zaro hamjihatlik, maqsadni bir xil ko'ra olish, vazifalar va rejalarni bajarishda umumiy xarakterlanish.

2. Talabalar uchun o'sish va rivojlanish jarayoni [3]:

– yo'l-yo'riq va maslahat berish;

– ma'naviy va fuqarolik ta'limi;

– talabalar tashkiloti (jamiyati, assosiasiyasi)ning mavjudligi;

– jamiyat xizmati.

3. Tashqi aloqa jarayoni:

– boshqa ta'lim muassasalari, ta'lim, biznes, jamiyat, davlat idoralari bilan ta'lim sifatini yaxshilash yo'lida xamkorlik aloqalarining o'rnatilganligi;

– ish beruvchi bilan aloqa.

4. Natijalarga erishish jarayoni (outcome process indicators):

– fuqarolik mas'uliyati va axloqiy (ma'naviy) munosabat;

– sport va boshqa sohalarda ishtirok etish, muvaffaqiyatga erishish;

- ijtimoiy va kommunikasiya ko‘nikmalari, ta’lim muassasasi va jamiyatga xizmat ko‘rsatishga tayyorlik;
- bosim va muammolarni yenga olish qobiliyati;
- akademik muvaffaqiyat.

Kompetentli yondashuv doirasida ta’lim tizimini boshqarishda yuqoridagi sifat indikatorlari albatta e’tiborga olinishi lozim.

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CLASSIFICATION OF DESERT LANDSCAPES AND THEIR GEOECOLOGICAL STATUS

Abstract: In this article, the characteristics of the natural conditions of the Karshi desert landscapes and the zonal types of their stratification are distinguished. The geoecological issues related to water and wind erosion of the Kara desert and adjacent areas are analyzed.

Key words: desert, plain, alluvial, proluvial, eolian accumulative, wind erosion, water erosion, relief, anthropogenic landscape, limestone, gypsum desert, landscape.

Kashkadarya basin is located between desert landscapes - 260-500 m hypsometric levels. Alluvial-proluvial plains make up a large part of the plain. The highest points of the desert are in Konhirtog and Saksondara and Oloviddintog hills. The ancient types of relief are made up of hills. (Kongyrtog, Kosontog, Maimanogtog, Oloviddintog, Doltali, etc.). Among the alluvial-proluvial plains of this desert there are Chorogil, Dengizkol, Shorsoy, Jalovash and other deposits.

The south-western part of the plain of Kashkadarya region is high with the conical spread of Guzordarya, which is divided by the ancient riverbeds of Karasuv, Qiliso, Shuqurbulok, Shurtansoi and other streams. Along the southern edge of the Karshi desert, near the foot of the hills, there is a wide and dry Jalavashsoy alluvium. In the past, Guzordarya flowed along this ridge and Amudarya was placed.

In the western part of the Karshi desert, some areas are occupied by sand dunes and aeolian accumulative relief dominates. In the eolian relief type, the sub-types of relief of sands and ridges can be distinguished.[8]

The northern and southern parts of the Karshi desert are located in the foothills of the Zarafshan and Hisar ridges, and they are divided into undulating, less fragmented and flat parts. The plain part of the Kashkadarya region consists of desert landscapes, and Karshi partially occupies the adjacent areas of

Bukhara, Navoi, and Samarkand regions. desert is characterized by unique natural geographical and ecological conditions. [3] The plain part of Kashkadarya region is diverse in terms of landscape structure, developed during historical development, and differs from each other in terms of its formation. The development of plants and the distribution of soil cover occupy a key place in the formation of landscapes.

The cartographic analysis of the distribution of plant-soil cover in the Kashkadarya basin shows that a specific type of plant-soil cover corresponds to each type of wetting. So, the zonation of moisture conditions determines the zonal distribution of vegetation-soil cover, which is the most obvious sign of the stratification of natural landscapes. Wetting types correspond to a separate zonal type of plant soil cover. Based on such specific characteristics of the soil and vegetation, the Kashkadarya basin allows to distinguish zonal types of desert landscapes. [2]

Desert landscapes- In the southern parts of the Nishan district, loess desert landscapes are formed, in which ephemeral and ephemeroïd plant communities are widespread, forming light gray and typical gray soils.

Limestone Desert Landscapes- The area belonging to this landscape type is spread around the Tallimarjon reservoir, and mainly on the incompletely developed brownish brown soils and sands, wormwood, cyerovuq, and dye plants are scattered.

Gypsum desert landscapes- The province is spread over the Mirishkor region in the western part of the plain, where it is mostly typical brown

Wormwood, cyerovug, and dyeing plants are scattered in the brown soils and sands.

Sandy desert landscapes- The area belonging to this landscape type is also widespread in Mirishkor region of the plain of the region, mainly in the sands, juzung, cherkiz, white saxavul, black saxavul, juzgun, sandy acacia plants are widespread.

Clay desert landscapes- In barren soils and remnants of shorkhok and barrens, cyerovuq hamma da ivy and grain plants are distributed in the Mubarak region.

Shorhoksim desert landscapes- In the northern regions of Mubarak and Koson districts, there are typical shorkhoks, and the vegetation communities of yulgun, one-year shora, and sarzazan are scattered.

Anthropogenic landscapes- In Kashkadarya region, mainly irrigated land is divided into semi-arid areas and dry land. [10]

In connection with the natural resource potential of the Kara desert, anthropogenic changes are increasing dramatically. It is of great practical importance to study the natural potential of the Karshi desert and the changes in the geocological condition of the agricultural lands, especially due to the deterioration of the soil cover due to erosion, and to organize an appropriate evaluation.[9]

We have analyzed the geocological situation caused by wind and water erosion in the Karshi desert. Wind erosion and water erosion in the Karshi desert cause great damage to agricultural production. The degree of wind erosion damage of irrigated lands is related to the mechanical composition of the soil, the amount of humus, moisture, salinity.

One of the main reasons for increased irrigation erosion on irrigated lands in the oasis is the resistance of gray soils to leaching. The distribution and degree of irrigation erosion depends on the slope exposure and forms of the slopes. On the other hand, in many ways, the irrigation technique also has an effect.[6] One of the main reasons for the development of irrigation erosion is the susceptibility of soils to leaching. Water erosion deteriorates soil fertility, causes its structure to deteriorate, and reduces the yield and quality of agricultural products. Irrigation in irrigated lands leads to the formation of ravines without saving water. In order to ensure a favorable land reclamation condition, the following should be implemented;

- to lower the level of seepage waters and ensure that they are at an optimal depth for safe re-salination and to increase productivity;

- creation of conditions for timely implementation of all types of agricultural work.

- reconstruction of the used ditch-drainage networks, regular implementation of cleaning them from muddy and humus deposits and provision of opportunities to improve the flow of mineralized water in them.

It is important to prevent water and wind erosion, to determine the causes of its origin and to implement measures to prevent it in time, to protect the soil cover, and to implement agrotechnical measures in time.[5]

Carrying out agro-irrigation activities increases the productivity of agricultural crops and improves the aesthetic appearance of landscapes.

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QASHQADARYO VILOYATI TABIIY RESURSLARDAN IQTISODIYOTDA FOYDALANISH ISTIQBOLLARI VA MUOMMOLARI

Annotatsiya. Qashqadaryo viloyati o'z tabiiy resurslari zaxirasi va ishlab chiqarilishi bilan mamlakatimizning yetakchi viloyatlari qatoridan o`rin olgani sir emas. Ushbu potentsialdan foydalanishning iqtisodiy jihatlari, rentabelligi hamda samaradorligi ushbu maqolada muhokama etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Tabiiy resurs, gaz, neft, suv, quyosh, iqtisodiyot, metod.

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PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS OF THE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE ECONOMY OF KASHKADARYA REGION

Abstract. It is no secret that Kashkadarya region is one of the leading regions of our country with its natural resources reserves and production. Economic aspects, profitability and effectiveness of using this potential are discussed in this article.

Key words: Natural resource, gas, oil, water, sun, economy, method.

KIRISH

O'zbekiston yer resurslari bilan yaxshi ta'minlangan. Umumiy yer zahirasi salkam o'n foizini haydalgan va sug'oriladigan yerlar tashkil etadi. Shularning asosiy qismi dehqonshilik ushuni qulay bo'lgan, aholi zish joylashgan vodiy va vohalarga to'g'ri keladi. Sug'oriladigan yerlarda paxta, bug'doy, sholi, jo'xori, kanop, sabzavot, kartoshka va poliz ekinlari, lalmi yerlarda esa bug'doy va arpa etishtiriladi. Mamlakatda sug'oriladigan yerlarning umumiy maydoni salkam 4,3 mln. gektarni tashkil etib, uning asosiy qismi tuproq-suv sharoiti nisbatan qulay bo'lgan vodiy va vohalarda joylashgan. Farg'ona, Zarafshon vodiylari, Surxondaryo, Qashqadaryo, Xorazm vohalari shular jumlasidandir. Sug'oriladigan yerlar maydoni XX asrning 60 yillaridan so'ng ikki martadan ziyod ko'paydi.

ASOSIY QISM

Mineral xom ashyo resurslarida metallardan tashqari nometall qazilma boyliklari ham ko'p. Bularga tog'-ruda xom ashyosi, tog'-kimyo xom ashyosi, qurilish materiallari, yer osti suvlari kiradi. Tog'-ruda xom ashyosi o'z ishiga erituvshan shpat, dala shpati-kvarsli xom ashyosi, qoliplaydigan xom ashyo, vollastonit, asbest va boshqalarni oladi. Erituvshan shpat, dala shpati Toshkentoldi geologiya-iqtisodiy rayonida, Navoiy viloyatida topilgan. Tog'-kimyo xom ashyosi hisoblangan fosforitlar, tabiiy tuz, soda, agrokimyo xom ashyosi, sulfat, kaliy, osh tuzi konlari borligi yirik-yirik zavodlarning ishga tushishiga sabab bo'lgan. Masalan, Qo'ng'iro't soda zavodi, Qashqadaryodagi kaliy o'g'itlar ishlab shiqarish zavodi va boshqalar [1].

Yoqilg'i-energetika resurslariga neft, gaz, ko'mir va elektroenergiya kiradi. Bulardan neft konlari Farg'ona vodiysida, xususan, Farg'ona viloyatining Shimoliy So'x, Shung'ara, Shimyon, Sho'rsuv, Andijon viloyatining Janubiy Olamushuk, Polvontosh konlaridan qazib olinadi. Farg'ona vodiysida Xo'jaobod, Janubiy Olamushuk, Shimoliy Olamushuk, Polvontosh, Xo'ja Usmon, Xartum kabi yangi konlar topilgan va ishga tushirilgan. Janubiy O'zbekiston Surxondaryo va Qashqadaryoda yangi-yangineft konlari (Kokaydi, Lalmikor Xaudak, Ushqizil) topilgan. Shuningdek, Surxondaryo, Namangan viloyatlarida, Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasida ham neft konlari topilgan. Muborak, Sho'rtan, O'rtabuloq va Ko'kdumaloq konlarida neft-gaz kondensati ushraydi. Ustyurt, Buxoro-Xiva, Janubiy- G'arbiy Hisor, Surxondaryo, Farg'ona mintaqalari neft va gaz mavjud bo'lgan beshta asosiy mintaqadir. O'zbekistonda gaz va neft zahiralarini izlab topish darajasi hozir 30-32 foizdan oshmasada, gazning aniqlangan zahirasi mamlakat ehtiyojini 35, neftniki 30 yil mobaynida qoplashga yetadi [2].

Yoqilg'i-energetika xom ashyosida neftni qazib olish va qayta ishlash ishlarining jadallashuvi 1995 yilda respublika neft mustaqilligiga erishishiga olib keldi. Buxoro viloyatida joylashgan Ko'kdumaloq neft koni negizida, yirik Qorovulbozor neftni qayta ishlash zavodining ishga tushishiga sabab bo'ldi. Shuningdek, Qorovulbozordan 30 km masofada yangi Kamalak neft koni aniqlandi. neft bilan baravariga gaz konlari ham respublika tabiiy xom ashyo potensialida muhim o'rin tutadi. Tabiiy gazga boyligi jihatidan, O'zbekiston dunyodagi 10 ta davlatning biri hisoblanadi. Respublikaning Buxoro va Qashqadaryo viloyatlarida tabiiygazning yirik konlari mavjud. Hududimiz tabiiy gaz zahiralariga juda boy. Hozirgi davrda zahirasi juda katta bo'lgan gaz koni Qashqadaryo viloyatidagi Sho'rton koni, Buxoroning Ko'kdumaloq konidan neft bilan birga gaz ajralib olinadi.

Tog`-kon sanoati va oshiq konlarni ishlash, amaldagi narxlarda, mlrd. so`m
[7]

Hududlar	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
O`zbekiston Respublikasi*	10 870,8	10 721,2	18 234,7	29 087,9	43 438,9	33 106,9
Qoraqalpog`iston Respublikasi	136,4	169,7	234,7	356,7	503,6	154,0
Andijon	76,7	102,1	103,1	113,4	206,6	115,3
Buxoro	530,9	553,8	514,4	600,5	1 266,7	238,9
Jizzax	19,3	30,3	20,4	45,5	119,4	182,5
Qashqadaryo	3 636,2	3 666,1	4 369,2	5 395,5	1338,39266	1 725,5
Navoiy	2 082,8	2 328,6	3 126,2	3 261,4	5 069,7	6 152,1
Namangan	23,5	13,5	14,7	38,9	53,9	46,8
Samarqand	47,9	50,3	61,2	96,9	138,6	231,2
Surxondaryo	73,6	123,3	128,2	175,0	240,3	212,5
Sirdaryo	3,5	8,5	6,5	12,6	27,7	82,4
Toshkent	1 447,6	1 672,1	2 832,1	1 548,0	2 186,2	2 583,9
Farg`ona	12,2	21,3	31,6	49,2	116,5	133,9
Xorazm	0,3	0,3	0,03	0,05	2,37	1,0
Toshkent sh.	138,1	158,4	437,1	1 490,8	11 229,0	13 077,8

Yuqoridagi jadvalga asoslanib aytish mumkinki, tog`-kon sanoati Navoiy va Qashqadaryo viloyatlarida, ulardan so`ng Toshkent viloyatida yuqori ko`rsatkishlarga ega. Statistik ma`lumotlar ko`rsatmoqdaki, ushbu sanoat darajasi 2015-yildan 2020-yilga qadar 3 barobar ko`payishga erishdi.

Ko`rinib turibdiki, bizda energiya va tabiiy gaz resurslari rivojlangan davlatlarga nisbatan bir nasha barobar arzon. Lekin resurslardan oqilona foydalanish yo`qligi natijasida tannarxning pasayishiga, mahsulot hajmi o`shishiga erishish qiyin bo`lmoqda Energiya resurslaridan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirish ushun mamlakatimiz energetika tizimini isloh qilishimiz, bu borada aniq strategiya ishlab shiqishimiz lozim. Avvalo, samarasiz va zarar bilan ishlaydigan korxonalarini xususiylashtirish, monopoliyani tugatish kerak. Shuningdek, elektr energiyasi yetkazib berishda raqobat muhitini shakllantirish va muqobil energiya manbalaridan foydalanishni rag`batlantirish zarur. Buning ushun xususiy sektorni keng jalb etgan holda, ishlab shiqarishni moliyalashtirish bo`yisha bozor mexanizmlariga o`tish talab etiladi. Bozor iqtisodiyotining talabi shundayki, resurs va imkoniyatlardan foydalanish imkoni, ya`ni faoliyat maydoni hammaga teng bo`lishi kerak. Bo`sh turgan davlat mulki ob`yektlarini o`zaro sheriklik asosida xususiy sektorga o`tkazish bo`yisha, Internet tarmog`ida elektron savdolar va auksionlar orqali **yer ushastkalarini, jumladan, tadbirkorlar ushun ajratishning yagona tartibini** yer resurslaridan samarali foydalanishga qoyilgan qadamlardan biri desak mubolag`a bo`lmaydi [6].

XULOSA VA MUNOZARA

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoevning 2021 yil 30 dekabrda “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 2022–2026 yillarga mo‘ljallangan investitsiya dasturini tasdiqlash hamda investitsiya loyihalarini boshqarishning yangi yondashuv va mexanizmlarini joriy etish to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-72-sonli qaroriga asosan Energetika vazirligi tizimidagi “Issiqlik elektr stansiyalari” AJ tomonidan bir qator yirik investitsiya loyihalari amalga oshiriladi. Jumladan, Tallimarjon IESda umumiy quvvati 900 MVtdan kam bo‘lmagan ikkita bug‘-gaz qurilmasi 2024 yilda qurib foydalanishga topshirilishi rejalashtirilgan. Ahamiyatlisi, qurilmalarning foydali ish koeffitsienti yuqoriligi hisobiga yiliga bir necha mlrd kub metr tabiiy gaz iqtisod qilinadi.

Qashqadaryo viloyatida gaz va neftni qayta ishlash sanoatining gigant zavodi — “Uzbekistan GTL” nafaqat viloyat, balki, mamlakat gaz va gaz-kimyoy majmuasi rivojlanishida ulkan ahamiyat kasb etadi. Mazkur zavod jahon energetika tarmog‘idagi eng yirik loyihalardan biri bo‘lib, Prezidentimizning 2016 yil 29 dekabrda “Sho‘rtan gaz-kimyoy kompleksining tozalangan metan negizida suyuq sintetik yoqilg‘i ishlab chiqarish” investitsiya loyihasini amalga oshirishga doir qo‘shimcha chora- tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi qaroriga ko‘ra boshlangan. Zavod ishga tushgach, sanoat va qishloq xo‘jaligi uchun zarur barcha yoqilg‘i turlari - aviakerosin, dizel yonilg‘isi, nafta va suyultirilgan gaz ishlab chiqariladi.

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TURIZMNING – IQTISODIYOTDAGI O'RNI VA UNING HISOBINI TASHKIL ETISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada turizmning milliy iqtisodiyot barqarorligini ta'minlashdagi ahamiyati yoritilgan bo'lib, turizm sohasining rivojlanish ko'rsatkichlari tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: milliy iqtisodiyot, turizm, turizm industriyasi, sayyoh, turistik korxonalar.

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ORGANIZING AN ACCOUNT OF THE ROLE OF TOURISM IN THE ECONOMY

Annotatiton. The article provides information about the importance of tourism in order to ensure the national economy and analyze the trends in the development of the tourism industry.

Key words: National economy, tourism, tourism industry, tourist, tourist enterprises.

Kirish. So'nggi yillarda iqtisodiyotning tobora integratsiyalashib borayotganligi, xalqaro aloqalarning tizimli takomillashuvi natijasida turizm sohasining barqaror rivojlanib borayotganligini ko'rish mumkin. Iqtisodiyotni innovatsion rivojlantirish sharoitida turizm sohasining milliy iqtisodiyotdagi o'rni va nufuzi ham tobora ortib bormoqda. Chunki turizm eng serdaromad sohalardan biri bo'lib hisoblanadi.

Bugungi bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida turizm iqtisodiyotini isloh qilish va milliy taraqqiyot modelini mukammallashtirishga o'zining hissasini qo'shuvchi tarmoq sifatida shakllanishi uchun muayyan shart-sharoitlar yaratilgan.

Mamlakatimizda turizm salohiyatini tubdan oshirishga, turizmga iqtisodiyotning strategik sektori maqomini berish hamda turizm faoliyatini har tomonlama rivojlantirish bo'yicha keng ko'lamli islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Prezidentimiz Sh. Mirziyoyevning bevosita tashabbusi va rahbarligida qabul qilingan hamda izchil amalga oshirilayotgan 2022 — 2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida ham

xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi hamda turizmni rivojlantirish bo'yicha muhim vazifalar belgilab berilgan. Jumladan:

- Faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan erkin iqtisodiy zonalar, texnoparklar va kichik sanoat zonalarini samaradorligini oshirish, yangilarni tashkil etish;

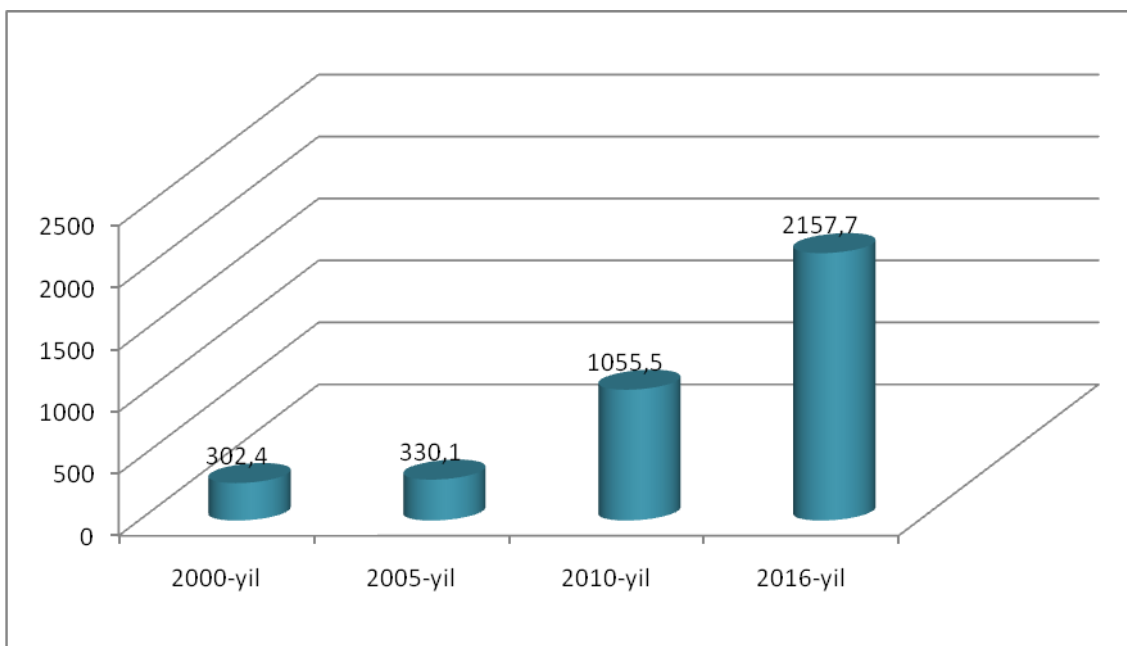
- Xizmat ko'rsatish sohasini jadal rivojlantirish, yalpi ichki mahsulotni shakllantirishda xizmatlarning o'rni va ulushini oshirish, ko'rsatilayotgan xizmatlar tarkibini, eng avvalo, ularning zamonaviy yuqori texnologik turlari hisobiga tubdan o'zgartirish;

- Turizm industriyasini jadal rivojlantirish, iqtisodiyotda uning roli va ulushini oshirish, turistik xizmatlarni diversifikatsiya qilish va sifatini yaxshilash, turizm infratuzilmasini kengaytirish va boshqalar.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh. Mirziyoyev turizmni rivojlantirish bo'yicha: "Biz hozir faqat turizmni rivojlantirish bilan shug'ullanadigan tuzilmaga doir masalalarni tasdiqladik. Bu choralar turizmning O'zbekiston iqtisodiyoti rivojiga qo'shadigan hissasini oshirish, tarixiy va madaniy qadriyatlarimizni targ'ib qilish, shuningdek, valyuta zaxiralarini to'ldirish bo'yicha aniq chora-tadbirlar bilan kuchaytirilishi zarur"¹⁶ deya ta'kidlaganlar.

Tahlil va natijalar. Mamlakatimizda turizm sohasining yildan-yilga rivojlanib, taraqqiy topib borishi natijasida yurtimizga kelayotgan sayyohlar soni ham tobora ortib bormoqda. So'nggi yillarda turizmning rivojlanib borishi orqali yurtimizda ichki turizm ham jadal taraqqiyot yo'lidan odimlab bormoqda. O'zbekistonda turizmning tez sur'atlar bilan o'sishi mamlakatimizga katta miqdordagi valyuta tushumlarining kirib kelishi hamda yangi ish o'rinlarining paydo bo'lishiga olib kelmoqda.

¹⁶ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning mamlakatimizni 2016-yilda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirishning asosiy yakunlari va 2017-yilga mo'ljallangan iqtisodiy dasturning eng muhim ustuvor yo'nalishlariga bag'ishlangan Vazirlar Mahkamasining kengaytirilgan majlisidagi ma'ruzasi. // Xalq so'zi. 2017-yil 16-yanvar.

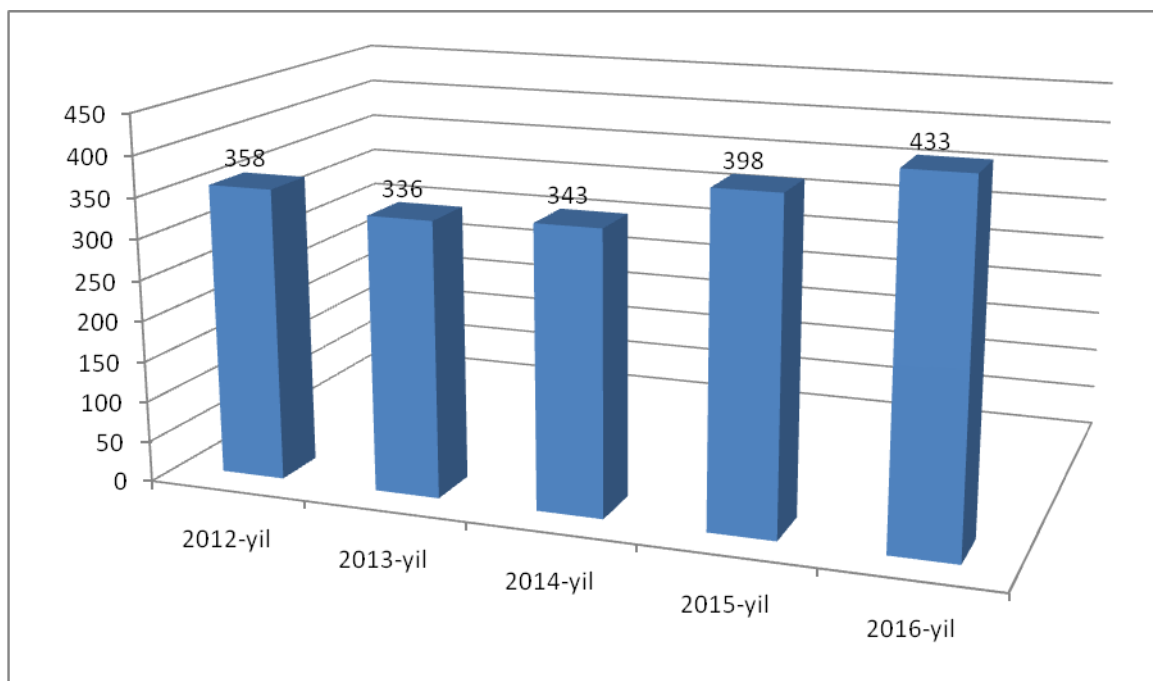


1-rasm. O'zbekiston Respublikasiga kelgan chet el fuqarolari (Rasmiy deklaratsiyadan o'tganlar, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat bojxona qo'mitasi ma'lumotlariga asosan)¹⁷

Rasmda keltirilgan ma'lumotlardan shuni ko'rish mumkinki, 2016-yilda O'zbekiston Respublikasiga 2157.7 ming nafar chet el fuqarolari tashrif buyurgan, bu esa 2000-yilga nisbatan 7 barobarga ko'paygan.

Mamlakatimizga tashrif buyurayotgan sayyohlarga xizmat ko'rsatuvchi turistik firma va tashkilotlar soni ham yildan-yilga tobora ortib bormoqda. 2016-yilda faoliyat yuritayotgan turistik firmalar soni 433 tani tashkil etgan bo'lsa, bu ko'rsatkich 2012-yilga nisbatan 75 taga ko'p. Ushbu korxonalar tomonidan xizmat ko'rsatilgan shaxslar soni 2012-yilda 511.6 ming nafarni tashkil etgan bo'lsa, 2016-yilda 465.4 ming nafarga yetgan.

¹⁷ www.stat.uz ma'lumotlariga asosan muallif tomonidan tuzildi.



2-rasm. Turistik faoliyatni amalga oshirgan tashkilotlar soni (2012-2016 yillar)¹⁸

Turistik faoliyatni amalga oshiruvchi korxonalar faoliyatini har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash orqali bunday turdagi faoliyatni amalga oshiruvchi subyektlar sonining ortib borishi hamda sayyohlarga ko'rsatiladigan xizmatlar ko'lamining yanada yaxshilanib borishiga zamin yaratadi.

Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib shuni aytish mumkinki turizim sohasida buxgalteriya hisobi to'g'ri tashkel qilish eng muhim ko'rsatkichlaridan biri bulib hisoblanadi. Turizimda buxgalteriya hisobini yuritishda korxonalar hisob siyosatidan boshlanadi, korxonalar hisob siyosatida korxonalar qanday hisob olib borishi to'g'risida kelajakdagi harakatlar strategiyasi desak buladi. Unda korxonalar asosiy vositalar hisobini olib borish eskirishni qaysi usulda olib borishi yani chiziqli eskirish, ishlab chiqarish, qolqirdli kamayish va komilyativ (yillar yig'indisi), shu usullardan qaysida eskirish hisoblanadi korxonalar hisob siyosatida ko'rsatib o'tiladi. Undan tashqari korxonalar hisob siyosatida matiriyallar sarfi va soliq hisob siyosati, yani korxonalar qaysi soliq tulov turida ekanlegini ko'rsatib o'tiladi va shu korxonalar hisob siyosatidaga qarab audit tekshiruvi ham shundan kelib chiqib tekshiruv olib boriladi.

Xulosa va takliflar. Buxgalteriya hisobi bilan bog'liq ba'zi bir moliyaviy operatsiyalar quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi: mijozlarga taqdim etilgan tovar yoki xizmatlar uchun hisob-kitoblar, mijozlar tushumlarini ro'yxatdan o'tkazish, etkazib beruvchilarning hisob-kitoblarini tekshirish va ro'yxatdan o'tkazish, etkazib beruvchilarga to'lovlarni to'lash, xodimlarning ish haqi va davlat hisobotlarini qayta ishlash hamda moliyaviy hisobotlarni yaratish. Buxgalteriya hisobining eng muhim jihati - bu barcha ma'lumotlarni aniq va dolzarb hisobga

¹⁸ www.stat.uz ma'lumotlariga asosan muallif tomonidan tuzildi.

olish. Aniqlik bu butun jarayonning eng muhim qismidir. Bugungi kunda butun dunyo bo'ylab buxgalteriya hisobi dasturiy ta'minot yordamida amalga oshiriladi.

Buning uchun debetlar va kreditlar, shuningdek, buxgalteriya balansi va daromadlar to'g'risidagi hisobotni o'z ichiga olgan moliyaviy buxgalteriya hisobi bo'yicha asosiy bilimlar kerak. Buxgalteriya - bu har kuni yangilanadigan, moliyaviy operatsiyalar va biznes bilan bog'liq bo'lgan ma'lumotlar.

Alohida moliyaviy operatsiyalar bo'yicha yozuvlarning to'g'ri, dolzarb va keng qamrovli bo'lishini ta'minlaydi. Shu sababli, aniqlik bu jarayon uchun juda muhimdir.

Ushbu element hisob-kitoblar va hisob-kitoblar tayyorlanadigan ma'lumotlarni taqdim etadi. Ushbu o'ziga xos jarayon buxgalteriya hisobining keng doiralarida sodir bo'ladi. Xarid qilish yoki sotish bo'lsin, har qanday operatsiya kitoblarga yozilishi kerak.

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2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M. Mirziyoyevning mamlakatimizni 2022 — 2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi.
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INTERNATIONAL CORPORATIONS AS SUBJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL RELATIONS

Annotation. The article provides an overview of the history and development of international corporations and examines their impact on global financial markets and economies. The author argues that international corporations have become key players in the international financial system, and that their actions can have significant consequences for global economic stability. The article also discusses the challenges and opportunities presented by the increasing power of international corporations and suggests ways in which policymakers can work to ensure that their activities are aligned with broader social and economic goals. Overall, this article provides a thought-provoking analysis of the role of international corporations in shaping international financial relations and is a valuable resource for anyone interested in understanding the dynamics of the global economy.

Keywords: international corporations, multinational corporations, international financial relations, international finance, international trade, globalization, international business, foreign investment, cross-border transactions, international accounting, international taxation, transfer pricing, foreign exchange markets, emerging markets, international competition.

Introduction: International corporations play a crucial role in the global economy as key players in international financial relations. These corporations operate in multiple countries, which creates complex financial relationships that require unique accounting and auditing practices. Proper accounting and auditing practices are critical for international corporations to ensure accurate financial reporting and compliance with international financial regulations.

International corporations are businesses that operate in multiple countries and have a global presence. These corporations have significant economic power and play a critical role in the global economy. They are responsible for a significant portion of international trade and investment and are important drivers of economic growth and development. International corporations have the ability to impact local economies through job creation, technology transfer, and investments in local infrastructure. However, their global presence also presents unique challenges, including complex financial relationships that require proper accounting and auditing practices.

International corporations play a crucial role in international financial relations. They are significant actors in the global economy and have a significant impact on economic development and growth. International corporations are defined as companies that operate in multiple countries and have significant operations in foreign countries. They are involved in various economic activities such as trade, investment, and production, and play a vital role in the global economy.

Today, international corporations operate in various industries such as manufacturing, services, and technology, among others. These corporations have a significant impact on the global economy, and their operations can have both positive and negative effects on the countries in which they operate. The following table provides an overview of the top 10 international corporations based on revenue in 2022:

Rank	Corporation	Country	Industry	Revenue (in billions)
1	Walmart	USA	Retail	\$559.2
2	State Grid	China	Utilities	\$387.2
3	Amazon	USA	Retail	\$386.1
4	Volkswagen	Germany	Automotive	\$336.6
5	Sinopec Group	China	Oil and Gas	\$314.4
6	Royal Dutch Shell	Netherlands/UK	Oil and Gas	\$262.6
7	Berkshire Hathaway	USA	Diversified	\$254.6
8	Toyota Motor	Japan	Automotive	\$254.0
9	Apple	USA	Technology	\$247.5
10	ExxonMobil	USA	Oil and Gas	\$241.5

These corporations are involved in various economic activities such as retail, utilities, automotive, oil and gas, technology, and diversified industries. These activities have significant economic implications for the countries in which they operate. For instance, Walmart, the top international corporation in terms of revenue, operates in over 25 countries and has a significant impact on the retail sector in these countries.

International corporations also play a crucial role in international trade and investment. They are involved in cross-border trade, which involves the exchange of goods and services between countries. Cross-border investment involves the acquisition of assets or the establishment of operations in foreign countries. These activities facilitate economic integration and promote economic growth and development.

However, international corporations also face several challenges in their operations. These challenges include political risks, legal and regulatory risks, and cultural differences. Political risks arise from the instability of political systems in some countries, which can affect the operations of international

corporations. Legal and regulatory risks arise from the differences in legal systems and regulations in different countries. Cultural differences can also pose challenges to international corporations as they may affect the management of operations and relationships with stakeholders.

International corporations are significant actors in international financial relations. They play a crucial role in the global economy and have significant economic implications for the countries in which they operate. The top 10 international corporations based on revenue in 2022 are involved in various economic activities such as retail, utilities, automotive, oil and gas, technology, and diversified industries. While international corporations face several challenges in their operations, their activities facilitate economic integration and promote economic growth and development.

Related research. Some related research on international corporations as subjects of international financial relations are:

"The Rise of International Corporate Power: How Did We Get Here and Where Are We Going?" by Timothy A. Canova. This article analyzes the historical and political economic factors that led to the rise of international corporate power and its effects on international financial relations.

"The Role of International Corporations in International Trade and Investment" by Kofi A. Annan. This paper discusses the role of international corporations in promoting international trade and investment and the challenges and opportunities that come with their increasing influence.

"The Influence of International Corporations on Global Governance" by Craig N. Murphy. This article examines the influence of international corporations on global governance and the potential implications for democracy, human rights, and sustainable development.

"Globalization, International Corporations, and the Future of Capitalism" by Richard D. Wolff. This paper provides a critical analysis of globalization, international corporations, and the future of capitalism, focusing on the economic, social, and political implications of their increasing dominance.

"International Corporate Social Responsibility: A Comparative Study of European and American Multinational Corporations" by Katarzyna Krot and Lukasz Suwala. This study compares the corporate social responsibility practices of European and American multinational corporations and their impact on international financial relations and sustainable development.

Analysis and results. The study found that European multinational corporations tend to prioritize corporate social responsibility more than American multinational corporations. European companies were found to have more advanced environmental and social policies and more transparent reporting practices. American companies, on the other hand, tended to focus more on financial performance and shareholder value. The study also found that there is a positive correlation between corporate social responsibility practices and financial performance. Companies that prioritize environmental and social

issues tend to have better financial performance in the long term. Additionally, the study found that there is a positive relationship between corporate social responsibility practices and the perception of the company among stakeholders, including customers, investors, and employees.

The study suggests that multinational corporations should prioritize corporate social responsibility as a means of improving their financial performance and building positive relationships with stakeholders. Additionally, the study recommends that governments and international organizations should encourage and incentivize corporate social responsibility practices among multinational corporations to promote sustainable development and responsible international financial relations.

Methodology. This article is based on a literature review and analysis of existing research on international corporations and their role in international financial relations. The methodology involved identifying and selecting relevant literature from academic journals, books, and other reliable sources related to international corporations and international financial relations.

The literature review focused on several key areas related to international corporations, including their legal structure, governance, financial reporting, and tax strategies. The review also examined the role of international corporations in international financial markets, including their impact on economic growth, trade, and investment flows.

In addition, the methodology involved a critical analysis of the literature to identify key themes and trends related to international corporations and international financial relations. The analysis focused on identifying patterns, relationships, and inconsistencies in the literature, as well as evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of existing research.

The findings of the literature review and analysis were then synthesized to develop a comprehensive understanding of the role of international corporations as subjects of international financial relations. The article presents the findings of the literature review and analysis, as well as discusses the implications of these findings for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers in the field of international finance and corporate governance.

Conclusion. In conclusion, international corporations play a significant role in international financial relations. The globalization of markets has led to increased cross-border investment, trade, and financing activities, which have resulted in the emergence of multinational corporations. The study of international corporate finance is important for understanding the complexities of international financial relations, as it involves analyzing the financial decisions made by multinational corporations operating in multiple jurisdictions.

Furthermore, the study of international corporate social responsibility is also important for sustainable development and building trust between multinational corporations and their stakeholders. The comparative study of European and American multinational corporations presented in this article

highlights the differences in corporate social responsibility practices and their impact on international financial relations.

International corporations are important actors in the global economy, and their financial decisions and practices have a significant impact on international financial relations and sustainable development. Therefore, it is important for policymakers, academics, and practitioners to continue studying the behavior and impact of international corporations in order to promote responsible and sustainable international financial relations.

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TRANSFORMATSION JARAYONLAR VA UNING IQTISODIY KONSTITUTSION ASOSLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya. Maqolada sanoat korxonalarini diversifikatsiyalash maqsadida uning asosiy usullari va bosqichlari keltirilgan, shuningdek, mazkur jarayonni differensial ravishda boshqaruv organlari tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash mexanizmlari bayon qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: Qayta tarkiblanish, diversifikatsiya, rentabellik, balans, texnologik tizim, auditorlik tekshiruvi, strategiya, asosiy fondlar, potensial imkoniyatlar, marketing.

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IMPROVEMENT OF TRANSFORMATION PROCESSES AND ITS ECONOMIC CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS

Annotation. The article describes the main methods and stages of diversification of industrial enterprises, as well as the mechanisms of differentiated support of this process by the authorities.

Keywords: Restructuring, diversification, profitability, balance sheet, technological system, audit, strategy, fixed assets, potential opportunities, marketing.

Mamlakatimizda mustaqillik yillarida amalga oshirilgan keng ko'lamli islohotlar milliy davlatchilik va suverenitetni mustahkamlash, havfsizlik va huquq-tartibotni, davlatimiz chegaralari daxlsizligini, jamiyatda qonun ustuvorligini, inson huquq va erkinliklarini, millatlararo totuvlik va diniy bag'rikenglik muhitini ta'minlash uchun muhim poydevor bo'ldi, xalqimizning munosib hayot kechirishi, fuqarolarimizning bunyodkorlik salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarishi uchun zarur shart-sharoitlarni yaratdi. Olib borilayotgan islohotlar samarasini yanada oshirish, davlat va jamiyatning har tomonlama va jadal rivojlanishi uchun shart-sharoitlar yaratish, mamlakatimizni modernizatsiya qilish hamda hayotning barcha sohalarini liberallashtirish bo'yicha ustuvor yo'nalishlarni amalga oshirish maqsadida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947 sonli Farmoni bilan "2017-2021 yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi

bo'yicha HARAKATLAR STRATEGIYASI" qabul qilindi. Unga ko'ra III ustuvor yo'nalish qilib iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish va liberallashtirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlarida, ya'ni tarkibiy o'zgarishlarni chuqurlashtirish, milliy iqtisodiyotning etakchi tarmoqlarini modernizatsiya va diversifikatsiya qilish hisobiga uning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish belgilandi.[1]

Turli xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlarning strategik rivojlanishini inobatga olgan holda, uning faoliyatini diversifikatsiyalashni amalga oshirishga quyidagicha yondashish mumkin:

Birinchi bosqich. Korxonani kompleks tadqiq etish, u quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- korxonani, uning tashkiliy tuzilmasi va boshqaruv tizimining umumiy tavsifi;
- korxonaning mol-mulkini aniqlash, korxonani asosiy fondlarining ahvolini inventarizatsiya qilish, ulardan foydalanish samaradorligi;
- korxonaning moliyaviy ahvolini tahlil qilish;
- ishlab chiqarish faoliyati xarajatlarini o'rganish (tovarlar, ishlar va xizmatlarning foyda keltirish darajasini tahlil qilish);
- uning zahiraviy, shuningdek, mehnat potentsiali bo'yicha iqtidorli imkoniyatlarini o'rganib chiqish.

Ikkinchi bosqich. Raqobat muhiti va korxonaning tovar bozorlaridagi mavqeiini tahlil qilish va baholash, u quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- tovarning marketing tadqiqotini o'tkazish;
- korxonani marketingi sohasidagi tadqiqotlar.

Uchinchi bosqich. Korxonani rivojlantirish strategiyasi va uni moliyaviy sog'lomlashtirish biznes-rejasini ishlab chiqish, u quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- korxonani rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini ishlab chiqish;
- korxonani faoliyati strategiyasini shakllantirish (ishlab chiqarish turlari, ta'minot-sotish, ishlab chiqarish-texnologik, narx-navo, moliyaviy, investitsion, kadrlar va boshqa siyosatlar);
- tashkiliy-boshqaruv tizimini shakllantirish;
- islohotlar jarayonini rejalashtirish va uni boshqarish.

Yuqorida ko'rsatilgan masalalarni turli yo'nalishlardagi konsalting firmalari yordamida hal etish kutilgan natijalarni beradi.

Ushbu ishlarning **birinchi bosqichini** amalga oshirishda asosiy ijrochilar sifatida auditorlar ishtirok etadi. Ularning vazifasi korxonaning moliyaviy hisobotlari undagi haqiqiy holatni qanchalik aniq aks ettirishini aniqlashdan iborat bo'ladi. Gap shundaki, ko'pincha korxonaning hisob yuritish siyosati noaniq aks ettiriladi, buning natijasida mahsulot tannarxi va foyda noto'g'ri hisob-kitob qilinadi va barcha moliyaviy ko'rsatkichlarni aniq hisoblab chiqishning imkoni bo'lmaydi. Bunday vaziyatdan chiqishning ikkita yo'li mavjud: yo auditor hisobotlarni to'liq tiklashni amalga oshiradi (lekin bu jarayon uzoq vaqt va ko'p mablag' talab qiladi, bunga korxonaning imkoniyati bo'lmasligi mumkin), yoki auditorlar hisobotlarga o'zgartishlar kiritish bo'yicha

tavsiyalar beradi, bu tavsiyalarni esa, korxonaning o'zi bajaradi. Birinchi bosqichning asosiy vazifasi iqtisodiy va moliyaviy ko'rsatkichlar asosida tovarlar, ishlar va xizmatlarga narxlar belgilashga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi alohida ishlab chiqarish uchastkalarini aniqlashdan iborat.

Korxonada faoliyatini diversifikatsiyalash (qayta tarkiblash) ishlarining **ikkinchi bosqichini** amalga oshirishda menejment va marketing bo'yicha mutaxassislariga muhim rol beriladi. Bunda korxonada materiallari va tegishli bozor tuzilmalarining ma'lumotlari o'rganib chiqilishi lozim. Aynan ushbu bosqichda ishlab chiqarish (xizmat ko'rsatish)ning muayyan texnologik jarayonlarida ishtirok etuvchi korxonaning rentabelsiz va past rentabelli bo'linmalariga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi, buning sabablari va ushbu bo'linmalar faoliyati samaradorligini oshirish yo'llari tahlil qilinadi.

Bu boradagi ishlarning **uchinchi bosqichi** eng murakkab jarayon bo'lib, u tashkiliy tadbirlar majmuining ishlab chiqilishini o'z ichiga oladi. Mazkur bosqichda korxonada aktivlarining samarasiz qismini sotish, korxonada tarkibidan rentabelsiz va past rentabelli ishlab chiqarishlarni ajratish, ularni davlatning imtiyozlariga ko'ra kichik toifadagi sub'ektlarga berish orqali ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini rivojlantirish bo'yicha takliflar ishlab chiqiladi.

Yuqorida ta'kidlanganidek, diversifikatsiyalash (qayta tarkiblash) ishlab chiqarish (xizmat ko'rsatish) samaradorligini oshirish asosida korxonada biznesining qiymatini oshirishga yo'naltirilgan chora-tadbirlar majmuini o'zida namoyon qiladi. Ushbu konsepsiyaga muvofiq diversifikatsiyalash (qayta tarkiblash) tadbirini boshlash uchun mazkur korxonaning biznesini baholash zarur. Har qanday sog'lomlashtirish ishida muvaffaqiyatning yarmi to'g'ri tashxis qo'yilishiga bog'liq. Shu munosabat bilan baholash, birinchi navbatda, korxonaning tashxisi hisoblanadi.[3]

Sanoat korxonalarini diversifikatsiyalash mehnat taqsimoti va ishlab chiqarishning ixtisoslashuvini ta'minlagan holda, tovarlar, ishlar va xizmatlar ishlab chiqaruvchilari va ularni iste'mol qiluvchilarning manfaatlarini inobatga oluvchi yagona konsepsiya doirasida amalga oshirilishi lozim. Mintaqalarda diversifikatsion jarayonlarni rivojlantirish "Diversifikatsiya rivojini qo'llab-quvvatlash dasturi" tarkibiga kiruvchi maxsus ishlanmalarga asoslanishi kerak.[4]

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

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Jismoniy tayyorgarlik va sport kafedrası katta o'qituvchisi O'zbekiston
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JISMONIY TARBIYA VA JISMONIY MADANIYATNING JAMIYATDAGI O'RNI VA AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: mazkur maqolada jismoniy tarbiya tarixi, rivojlanishi hamda jismoniy mashg'ulotlarning inson organizmiga ta'sir qilishi keltirilgan. Shu bilan birga jismoniy tarbiya va jismoniy madaniyatning jamiyatda tutgan o'rni va ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: jismoniy tarbiya, jismoniy madaniyat, jamiyat, sport, organism, sog'lik, kuch.

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THE PLACE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE IN SOCIETY

Abstract: this article presents the history, development and impact of physical training on the human body. At the same time, the role and importance of physical education and physical culture in society is analyzed.

Key words: physical education, physical culture, society, sport, organism, health, strength.

Mustaqillik yillari tom ma'noda O'zbekiston Respublikasi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy taraqqiyoti istiqbolini belgilash, jahon hamjamiyati mamlakatlari safidan munosib o'rin egallashga intilish yo'lidagi keng ko'lamli islohotlarni amalga oshirish bilan kechmoqda. Jahonning rivojlangan mamlakatlari tajribalarini o'rganish, mahalliy shart-sharoit, iqtisodiy va intellektual resurslarni inobatga olgan holda jamiyat hayotining barcha sohalarida tub islohotlarning amalga oshirilayotganligi yangidan-yangi yutuqlarga erishishni ta'minlamoqda [1]. Xalqimizning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy taraqqiyotida jismoniy madaniyat va sport sohasi eng muhim o'rin egallaydi. Jismoniy madaniyat va sport ijtimoiy soha sifatida insonlarni jismonan, ma'nan va ruhan etuk, komil shaxs etib tarbiyalasa, iqtisodiy jihatdan esa ishlab chiqaruvchi sub'ektlar, ya'ni insonlarni salomatliklarini hamda yuqori ish qobiliyatlarini tiklash va mustahkamlash orqali mamlakatimizning ishlab chiqarishini hamda iqtisodiyotini rivojlanishiga o'z hissasini qo'shadi. Bizga tarixdan ma'lumki, jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasi xar bir jamiyatda shu

jamiyatning mafkurasiga xizmat qiladi hamda shu jamiyatning mafkurasi ta'siri ostida rivojlanib boradi. Davlatimiz tomonidan mustaqillikning dastlabki kunlaridan barkamol avlod tarbiyasining asosiy omili sifatida jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasiga katta e'tibor berildi va davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlarining biriga aylanib, bugungi kunda ham davlatimiz tomonidan ulkan islohatlar olib borilmoqda.

Jismoniy tarbiyaning paydo bo'lishi insoniyat jamiyati tarixidagi eng qadimgi davrlarni anglatadi. Jismoniy tarbiya elementlari ibtidoiy jamiyatda vujudga kelgan. Odamlar o'z oziq-ovqatiga ega bo'ldilar, ov qildilar, uy-joy qurdilar va bu tabiiy, zaruriy faoliyat davomida ularning jismoniy qobiliyatlari - kuch, chidamlilik, tezlik o'z-o'zidan rivojlanib bordi.

Asta-sekin, tarixiy jarayon davomida odamlar ko'proq faol va harakatchan turmush tarzini olib borgan, muayyan jismoniy harakatlarni qayta-qayta takrorlaydigan, jismoniy kuch ko'rsatadigan qabila vakillarining ham kuchliroq, bardoshli va samarali ekanligiga e'tibor qaratdi. Bu odamlarning *jismoniy mashqlar (harakatlarning takrorlanishi) hodisasini ongli ravishda tushunishiga olib keldi.*

O'zbekistonda jismoniy tarbiya hamda sportning kundan kunga rivojlanib borishi barchamizni quvontirmoqda. Sportning, jismonan barkamol insonni shakillantirishdagi beqiyos hamiyati oxirgi yillarda hukumatimiz tomonidan qabul qilinayotgan qaror-farmonlarda o'z aksini topmoqda. Bu bor haqiqat. Chunki jismoniy tarbiya va sport aholini sog'lomlashtirish va inson sog'lig'ini saqlashning kaliti, desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. "Hech bir narsa mamlakatni sport kabi dunyoga tez tanita olmaydi" degan jumlaning tasdig'ini guvohi bo'lib kelmoqdamiz.

Jismoniy madaniyat jahon xalqlarining umumiy madaniyati -mazmunidan chuqur o'rin egallamoqda. Uni o'qitish, o'rganish va ilmiy tadqiqot olib borish bugunning dolzarb muammolaridan biridir [2].

Jismoniy madaniyatning ilk izlari, namunalari, o'rta yer dengizi atrofida, eradan avvalgi IV asrlarda vujudga kelgan davlatlarda (Mesopotamiya)da ko'proq uchraydi. Jismoniy mashqlarning mazmuni va shakllari harbiy faoliyatlarda o'z ifodasini topgan. Bunda, asosan, merganlik (kamon-yoy), bel ushlab kurashish, mushtlashish, g'ildirakli aravalarda poyga qilish san'ati va merganlik kabi faoliyatlar muhim o'rinni egallaydi.

Osiyo mamlakatlarida. O'rta asrlarda qadimgi jismoniy madaniyat tajribalari Hindistonda keng tarqaldi. Bunda kurash, kamondan o'q otish, yugurish, ot o'yinlaridan foydalanildi. Milliy raqslar bilan birgalikda xatxa-yog (hind gimnastikasi), ya'ni gavdaning harakat me'yorlari, marosim (ritual) o'yinlari va boshqalar ommalasha boshladi [3].

Oxirgi yillar mobaynida, yurtimiz sportchilari turli xalqaro musobaqalarda mingdan ziyod medallarni qo'lga kiritdi, ulardan 400 dan ortig'i oltin medallardir. Hozirgi vaqtda boks, dzyudo, erkin kurash, badiiy gimnastika, og'ir

atletika, shaxmat va boshqa sport turlari bo'yicha O'zbekistonda shakllangan maktablar butun dunyoda ma'lum va mashhurdir.

Bugungi kunda jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasini aholi o'rtasida rivojlantirish, ayniqsa yoshlarni tarbiylashdagi sportning roliga katta ahamiyat berib borilmoqda va bu borada bir qancha amaliy ishlar boshlab yuborildi.

Bugun dunyoda yoshlar aholining misli ko'rilmagan darajada ko'pchiligini, ya'ni 2 milliarddan ziyod qismini tashkil qilmoqda [4]. Bunda 15 yoshdan 25 yoshgacha bo'lgan navqiron insonlar yer yuzi aholisining qariyb 50 foizini tashkil qilishi katta ahamiyat kasb etadi [5]. Birgina O'zbekistonda aholining 60 foizidan ortig'ini 35 yoshgacha bo'lgan yoshlar tashkil etadi [6]. Har qanday davlatning kelajagini albatta yoshlar barpo etadi.

Bugungi kunda ham o'z ta'sir doirasini yo'qotmay kelayotgan COVID-19 infeksiyasi, odamlarning sog'lom turmush tarzini yo'lga qo'yish hamda shaxsiy immunitetni oshirishda jismoniy tarbiya va sportning o'rni nechog'lik yuksak ekanligini ko'rsatib qo'ydi. Ayni hozirgi kunga kelib: "dunyo bo'yicha 659 675 056 ta odam Covid ga chalingan, ulardan 6 678 336 tasi o'lim bilan yakun topgan. Mamlakatimizda esa bu ko'rsatkich 249 045 ta odamlar Covidga chalingan bo'lsa 1 637 tasi vafot etgan".

Butun insoniyat boshiga tushgan bunday ulkan ofatni yengida inson organizmi uchun eng kerakli bo'lgan narsa immunitet ekanligi qayd etildi. Immuniteti kuchli insonlar bu kasallikni yengil tarzda boshidan o'tkazdi ammo buning aksi bo'lgan insonlarga esa dori darmon ham yordam bermadi. Kuchli immunitetga esa sog'lom turmush tarzi, foydali va sifatli oziq-ovqat maxsulotlarini istemol qilish va eng asosiysi jismoniy tarbiya bilan uzluksiz va tizimli shug'ullanib borish orqali erishishimiz mumkin.

Sog'lom turmush tarzini shakllantirish hamda turli xil kasalliklarning oldini olishning asosiy yo'li to'g'ri tashkil etilgan jismoniy harakat madaniyati, sport, hamda sog'likni saqlash tizimidir. Jismoniy harakat odamning butun organizmidagi a'zo va tizimlar ishini normallashtiradi, buzilgan fiziologik faoliyatlarning tiklanishiga yordam beradi, aqliy va jismoniy faollikni oshiradi.

Jismoniy tarbiya – sog'liqni mustahkamlashga, odam organizmini uyg'un ravishda rivojlantirishga qaratilgan umumiy tarbiyaning uzviy qismi. Jamiyatdagi jismoniy madaniyatning aholini bildiruvchi ko'rsatkichlaridan biri [7].

"Sog'lom tanada sog'lom aql" – bu so'zlar zamonaviy jamiyatda, dolzarb bo'lgan mashhur maqol hisoblanadi, chunki jamiyatda sog'lom muhitni yo'lga qo'yish uchun ham sog'lom fikrli hamda sog'lom tan bo'lishi darkor.

Jismoniy tarbiya nafaqat insonni jismoniy jihatdan balki ruhiy salomatlikni yo'lga qo'yishda ham beqiyos o'rin tutadi. Hamda ruhiy salomatlikni himoya qiladi, stressga chidamliligini va ziddiyatli vaziyatlarni hal qilishda samaradorlikni oshiradi.

Jismoniy tarbiya darslarining barcha maktab, kollej va OTM larida joriy qilinishining sababi ham shundadir.

Sifatli jismoniy tarbiya dasturlari barcha o'quvchilarning butun umr davomida jismoniy faol bo'lishlari uchun jismoniy kompetensiyani, sog'liq bilan bog'liq tayyorgarligini, o'z-o'ziga mas'uliyat va jismoniy faoliyatdan zavqlanishlarini oshirish uchun zarur [8]. Shu bilan birga jismoniy tarbiya va jismoniy madaniyat bir birlari bilan chambarchas bog'liq jarayon hisoblanadi.

Jismoniy madaniyat – insonning qobiliyatlarini jismoniy va intellektual rivojlantirish, uning jismoniy faolligini oshirish va sog'lom turmush tarzini shakllantirish, hamda ijtimoiy moslashish maqsadida jamiyat tomonidan yaratilgan va foydalaniladigan qadriyatlar va bilimlar to'plamidir.

Jismoniy madaniyat, shuningdek, tana madaniyati sifatida ham tanilgan. Shu bilan birga jismoniy madaniyatga chuqurroq yondashadigan bo'lsak, **jismoniy madaniyat**, falsafa, rejim yoki turmush tarzi, vazn mashqlari, parhez, aerobik faoliyat, sport musobaqalari va aqliy intizom kabi vositalar orqali maksimal jismoniy rivojlanishga intiladi. Muayyan afzalliklarga salomatlik, tashqi ko'rinish, kuch, chidamlilik, moslashuvchanlik, tezlik va umumiy jismoniy tayyorgarlik, shuningdek, sport bilan bog'liq mashg'ulotlarda esa ko'proq mahorat kiradi.

Jismoniy tarbiya hamda jismoniy madaniyat jamiyatning taraqqiyoti, odamlarning samarali mehnat qilishi, aqliy imkoniyatlarining ravnaq topishi, aqliy poklanish va kelajak nasllarining jismoniy ahvoliga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ta'sir o'tkazadi. Shuning uchun ham maktablar va kollejlarda, Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ayniqsa oliy harbiy ta'lim muassasalarida jismoniy tayyorgarlikka katta e'tibor qaratiladi.

Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti (JSST) ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, yosh bolalar sog'lom tanani saqlash uchun haftasiga kamida 3 marta kuniga 60 daqiqa jismoniy mashqlar bilan shug'ullanishlari tavsiya etiladi [9].

Insonning jismoniy harakatlarga moslashuvchanlik jarayonida ham jismoniy madaniyatning o'rni mavjud. Ushbu faoliyat sohasining o'ziga xosligi "moslashuvchan" qo'shimcha ta'rifida ifodalanadi, bu sog'lig'i bo'yicha muammolari bo'lgan odamlar uchun jismoniy tarbiya vositalarining maqsadini ta'kidlaydi. Bu shuni ko'rsatadiki, jismoniy madaniyat o'zining barcha ko'rinishlarida tanadagi ijobiy morfo-funksional o'zgarishlarni rag'batlantirishi kerak.

Jismoniy madaniyat ko'p qirrali ijtimoiy hodisa bo'lib, u aholining barcha qatlamlarini rivojlantirish va tarbiyalashga kuchli ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Umuman olganda, jismoniy madaniyatning eng muhim o'ziga xos funksiyasi insonning jismoniy faoliyatga bo'lgan tabiiy ehtiyojlarini qondirish imkoniyatini yaratish va shu asosda hayotda zarur jismoniy imkoniyatlarni ta'minlashdir [9]. Jismoniy madaniyat haqiqiy (amaliy) va ideal (aqliy) faoliyatning birligidir. Bu faoliyat jarayonida shaxs ijtimoiy va tabiiy muhit bilan aloqa va munosabatlarga kirishadi [10].

Butun jamiyat madaniyati kabi jismoniy madaniyat ham turli jarayonlar va hodisalarning yetarlicha keng doirasini o'z ichiga oladi: o'ziga xos

xususiyatlar bilan inson tanasi; insonning jismoniy holati; uning jismoniy rivojlanish jarayoni; vosita faoliyatining muayyan shakllaridagi sinflar; yuqoridagi bilimlar, ehtiyojlar, qadriyat yoʻnalishlari, ijtimoiy munosabatlar bilan bogʻliq boʻladi.

Shuningdek, shaxsning jismoniy madaniyatini shakllantirish jismoniy madaniyatning maqsadi hisoblanadi. Taʼlim tizimiga xos boʻlgan eng muhim gumanistik natijalar - bu sogʻlomlashtirish, dam olish, reabilitatsiya qilish, sogʻlom turmush tarzini shakllantirish maqsadida jismoniy mashqlardan foydalanish uchun zarur boʻlgan jismoniy madaniyatga yoʻnaltirilgan bilim, koʻnikma va malakalardir. Shu bilan birga, sogʻlom, jismoniy faol turmush tarzi va unga erishishga ijtimoiy munosabatlarning qadriyat yoʻnalishlarini shakllantiradigan bilimlar muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Oxir oqibat, umumiy jismoniy tarbiya sogʻlom va majburiy jismoniy faol turmush tarzi dunyoqarashini shakllantirishi kerak.

Yuqoridagilarning har biri madaniyat olamiga nafaqat insonning ijtimoiy jihatdan shakllangan jismoniy fazilatlarini, balki ijtimoiy faoliyatning xatti-harakatlar normalari va qoidalari, turlari, shakllari va vositalarini oʻz ichiga olgan kengroq tizimning elementlari sifatida kiritilgan. faoliyat.

Xulosa oʻrnida shuni taʼkidlash joizki, Jismoniy madaniyat Oʻzbekiston tizimi insonlarni nafaqat jismoniy, balki maʼnaviy barkamol qilib tarbiyalashga, yoshlarni ijtimoiy mehnatga va Vatan himoyasiga tayyorlashga xizmat qiladi.

Demak, jismoniy madaniyat murakkab ijtimoiy hodisa boʻlib, u jismoniy rivojlanish muammolarini hal qilish bilan cheklanib qolmay, balki jamiyatning axloq, tarbiya, axloq sohasidagi boshqa ijtimoiy vazifalarini ham bajaradi. Zamonaviy jamiyat yosh avlodning jismonan barkamol, sogʻlom, quvnoq boʻlib voyaga yetishidan manfaatdor.

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YANGI O'ZBEKISTON IJTIMOIIY JARAYONLARIDA O'QUVCHI-YOSHLAR ISHTIROKINING DINAMIKASI (2017-2022 YILLAR)

Annotatsiya. Maqolada Yangi O'zbekiston ijtimoiy jarayonlarida o'quvchi-yoshlar ishtirokining dinamikasi o'rganilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan islohotlarda o'quvchi-yoshlar ishtirokining dinamikasi, umumta'lim muassasalarida yuzaga kelayotgan ayrim muammolar, ularga samarali yechimlar va xulosalar berilgan hamda statistik tahlil etilgan.

Kalit so'zlari: o'quvchi-yoshlar, o'quvchi-yoshlar ishtiroki, ijtimoiy jarayonlar, o'quvchi-yoshlar ishtirokining dinamikasi, bitiruvchi, beshta muhim tashabbus, ma'naviy salohiyat, intellektual salohiyat, kitob, kutubxona, faol kitobxon, kitobxonlik, kitobxonlik madaniyati.

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IN THE SOCIAL PROCESSES OF THE NEW UZBEKISTAN DYNAMICS OF STUDENT-YOUTH PARTICIPATION (2017-2022)

Abstract. The article examines the dynamics of student-youth participation in the social processes of New Uzbekistan. Also, in the article, the dynamics of students' participation in the reforms carried out in our country, some problems arising in general educational institutions, effective solutions and conclusions are given and statistically analyzed.

Key words: student-youth, student-youth participation, social processes, dynamics of student-youth participation, graduate, five important initiatives, spiritual potential, intellectual potential, book, library, active reader, reading, reading culture.

Kirish. Hozirgi kunda Yangi O'zbekiston strategiyasini qurish jarayonida o'quvchi-yoshlarning ijtimoiy jarayonlarda ishtirokini oshirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi, chunki o'quvchi-yoshlar mamlakatning ijtimoiy-siyosiy strategik subyektidir. O'quvchi-yoshlar Yangi O'zbekiston strategiyasini harakatga keltiruvchi yagona kuchdir. Chunki aynan yoshlar ijtimoiy tizimning zamonaviy bosqichi o'rtasidagi ko'priq vazifasini bajaruvchi qatlam hisoblanadi.

Hozirda O'zbekiston aholi sonini 2022-yil 1-iyun holatiga [3] ko'ra mamlakat aholisi 35 271 296 kishini tashkil etib, shundan, 20.7 % i (7 306 161 ta) 7 yoshdan 18 yoshgacha bo'lgan o'quvchi-yoshlarni tashkil etadi. Bu

raqamlar, jamiyatning istiqbolli rivojlanish infrastrukturasi o'quvchi-yoshlar ham miqdor, ham sifat jihatdan o'zgarishlar, istiqbolli ijtimoiy jarayonlarning rivoji uchun asos bo'lishini belgilab beradi. Chunki yoshlarga xos bo'lgan ijtimoiy xususiyatlar - ularning dunyoqarashi, bilim darajasi, ma'naviyati, insoniy fazilatlarini jamiyatning umumiy darajasi va taraqqiyotiga o'z ta'sirini o'tkazishi shubhasiz.

Asosiy qism. Mamlakatimizda barkamol o'quvchi-yoshlarni shakllantirish, ularni ma'naviy-axloqiy va jismonan sog'lom etib tarbiyalash hamda olib borilayotgan ijtimoiy-siyosiy islohotlarning faol strategik ishtirokchisiga aylantirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Maktab o'quvchilarining bilimi va ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish, ularni milliy hamda umuminsoniy qadriyatlarga sodiqlik ruhida tarbiyalash, o'qituvchi kasbi nufuzini va pedagoglarning sifat tarkibini oshirish, darsliklar va o'quv metodik majmualarni zamon talablari asosida takomillashtirish, xalq ta'limi muassasalarining xalqaro standartlarga javob beradigan zamonaviy modellarini barpo etish maqsadida, shuningdek, 2022 - 2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning Taraqqiyot strategiyasini "Inson qadrini ulug'lash va faol mahalla yili"da amalga oshirishga oid davlat dasturiga muvofiq O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 11-maydagi "2022-2026-yillarda xalq ta'limini rivojlantirish bo'yicha milliy dasturni tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi PF-134-son Farmoni [1] qabul qilindi. Mazkur Farmonda 2022-2026-yillarda xalq ta'limini rivojlantirish bo'yicha milliy dasturi tasdiqlangan.

Rivojlantirish dasturida umumiy o'rta ta'lim muassasalarida ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlarni tizimli tashkil etish, mazkur yo'nalishda uzluksiz monitoring, baholash va prognozlash mexanizmlarini yo'lga qo'yish, bola ta'lim-tarbiyasida oila, ayniqsa, ota-onaning o'rnini oshirish, o'quvchilarning bo'sh vaqtlarini mazmunli tashkil etish, ularni kasblarga yo'naltirish tizimini takomillashtirish hamda alohida ta'lim ehtiyojlari bo'lgan bolalarning xalq ta'limi tizimiga integratsiyasini kuchaytirish hamda inklyuziv ta'lim jarayonlarini jadallashtirish kabi ustuvor yo'nalishlar belgilab berilgan.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish kerakki, Rivojlantirish dasturi orqali o'quvchi-yoshlarni ijtimoiy jarayonlarda ishtirokini oshirish, davlat oldidagi mas'uliyatini yanada mustahkamlash, umuta'lim muassasalarda iqtidorli o'quvchi-yoshlar bilan ishlash, o'quvchi-yoshlarning bo'sh vaqtlarini mazmunli tashkil etish va ularni kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish tizimini takomillashtirib borish, ijodkor va iqtidorli o'quvchi-yoshlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash tizimini joriy etish, o'quvchi-yoshlarning qiziqishi va qobiliyatlarini aniqlash bo'yicha yagona elektron platforma yaratish hamda har bir 5-11-sinf o'quvchisi uchun elektron "Ish daftari"ni joriy etish hamda alohida ta'lim ehtiyojlari bo'lgan bolalar uchun ta'lim tizimini takomillashtirish va inklyuziv ta'lim jarayonlarini kengaytirish kabi ilmiy-amaliy dasturlar joriy qilish ko'zda tutilgan. Rivojlantirish dasturi o'quvchi-yoshlarni ma'naviy va intellektual salohiyatli, porloq kelajagiga mustahkam ishonchini, professional kasbga yo'naltiruvchi va xalqaro standartlar

talablariga javob beradigan yetuk kadr bo‘lib yetishishiga zamin yaratadigan tizim vazifasini bajaradi.

Shu o‘rinda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 21-dekabrda “Yangi O‘zbekiston ma‘muriy islohotlarini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-269-sonli Farmoni [2] qabul qilindi. Mazkur Farmonga asosan Maktabgacha va maktab ta‘limi vazirligi tashkil etilganligini ma‘lumot sifatida ta‘kidlash maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Statistik ma‘lumotlar. 2021-yilda umumiy o‘rta ta‘lim maktablari o‘quvchilari o‘rtasida 8-mart - Xalqaro xotin-qizlar kuni bayramiga bag‘ishlab qizlar o‘rtasida “Nafosat olami”, “Navro‘z” umumxalq bayramiga bag‘ishlab “Milliy qadriyatlarimiz - beqiyos boyligimiz”, 1-iyun “Xalqaro bolalar kuni”ga bag‘ishlab “Sog‘lom bola”, 1-sentabr “Mustaqillik kuni”ga bag‘ishlab “Biz sog‘lom turmush tarzi tarafdorimiz” shiori ostida sport turlari va xalq o‘yinlari bo‘yicha sport tadbirlarini o‘tkazildi. Mazkur tadbirlar basketbol, voleybol, stol tenisi, badminton, badiiy gimnastika, akrobatika, og‘ir atletika sport turlari bo‘yicha o‘tkazildi hamda ularda 1,4 mln. nafardan ortiq o‘quvchilar ishtirok etib, g‘olib bo‘lgan o‘quvchilar tashkilotlar va homiyar tomonidan rag‘batlantirildilar.

Shuningdek, “5 tashabbus – sport bilan” shiori ostida umumta‘lim maktablari o‘quvchilari o‘rtasida basketbol sport turidan musobaqasi, umumiy o‘rta ta‘lim maktablari o‘quvchilari va o‘qituvchilari o‘rtasida sportning shaxmat turidan respublika birinchiligi, imkoniyati cheklangan bolalar uchun ixtisoslashtirilgan maktab-internatlari o‘quvchilari o‘rtasida respublika birinchiligi, “Futbolimiz kelajagi sening qo‘lingda” shiori ostida respublika birinchiligi, o‘qituvchilar o‘rtasida “Quvnoq startlar” sport musobaqalari, “Yoshlik sport jamoalari” respublika birinchiligi, “Kurash - milliy g‘ururimiz” shiori ostida sportning kurash turidan respublika birinchiligi o‘tkazilib, 2,8 mln. nafardan ortiq o‘quvchilar ishtirok etishdi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021-yil 6-oktabrdagi 31/1-2470- sonli topshirig‘iga muvofiq joriy yilning 4-oktabr – 14-noyabr kunlari 6 ta hududda “Save Aral - 2021” xalqaro marafoni doirasida yugurish va yurish musobaqalarida 7 794 nafar (3 111 nafar qizlar) o‘quvchilar ishtirok etdi. Jumladan, Jizzax viloyatida 1370 nafar (420 nafar qizlar), Navoiy viloyatida 2 624 nafar (1 168 nafar qizlar), Samarqand viloyati 1 500 nafar (700 nafar qizlar), Surxondaryo viloyatida 500 nafar (186 nafar qizlar), Toshkent viloyatida 500 nafar (120 nafar qizlar), Toshkent shahrida 1 300 nafar (517 nafar qizlar) o‘quvchilar marafonda qatnashganligini ma‘lum qilamiz [4].

2022-yilda esa umumta‘lim maktab bitiruvchilari bandligini ta‘minlash borasida 164 ta tuman (shaharlar) da kasb-hunar ta‘limi kengashlari tashkil etildi. 11 ta hududda viloyat hokimi boshchiligida, 98 ta tuman, shaharlarda tuman (shahar) hokimlari boshchiligida “Hokim va bitiruvchilar” uchrashuvlari o‘tkazildi. Uchrashuvlarda 139 834 nafar bitiruvchilar, 12 802 nafar ota-onalar ishtirok etdi.

Yoshlarda kasbga bo'lgan qiziqishni orttirish hamda professional ta'lim muassasalari haqida to'liq ma'lumotlar berib borish bo'yicha bugungi kunga qadar respublika bo'yicha 228 ta "Ochiq eshiklar kuni" tadbirlari tashkil etildi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 11-maydagi PF-134-son Farmoni va PQ-241-son qaroriga asosan o'quvchilarning qiziqish va qobiliyatlarini aniqlash, ularning kelajakda munosib kasb egasi bo'lishlariga ko'maklashish va o'quvchilarni kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish tizimi belgilandi.

Xususan:

Birinchidan, o'quvchilar turli kasblar uchun zarur bo'lgan ko'nikmalar, odatdagi martaba traektoriyalari va ish haqi darajalari, ommabop kasblar, kasblar klasterlari, 126 tadan ortiq kasblar to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar (professiogramma) olish imkoni beruvchi prof.maktab.uz onlayn platformasi ishga tushirildi;

Ikkinchidan, 5-11-sinf o'quvchilarining kasblarga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini aniqlash hamda ularning qiziqishlaridan kelib chiqqan holda kasblarga yo'naltirish bo'yicha 19 turdagi psixologik testlar hamda 198 dan ortiq kasblarni qamrab olgan profnavigator.uz tizim ishga tushdi;

Uchinchidan, o'quvchilarning kasblar haqidagi tushunchalarini yanada kengaytirish maqsadida 9-11-sinf o'quvchilarini ishlab chiqarish, xizmat ko'rsatish va agrotexnologiya yo'nalishidagi korxonalar va tashkilotlarga 33 839 ta ekskursiyalar tashkil etildi.

Shuningdek, 62 ta kasblar bo'yicha respublikadagi 10 130 ta maktablarni "Ishga marhamat" monomarkazlari, qisqa muddatli kurslar ochilgan ta'lim muassasalari, mahalla aholisini kasbga o'qitish markazlariga birlashtirildi. Birlashtirish natijasiga ko'ra jami 1197 ta muassasalarda kasb-hunarga o'qitish rejalashtirilmoqda.

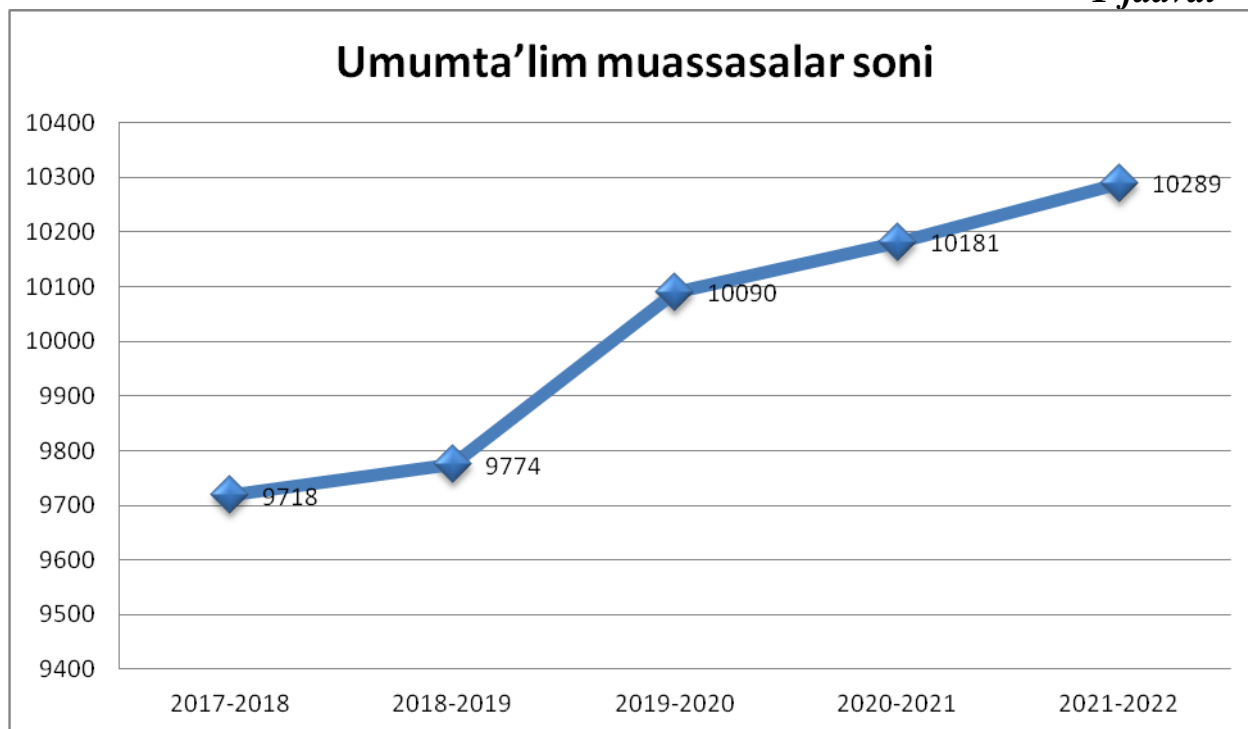
O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2022-yil 9-fevraldagi "Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi va Xorazm viloyatidagi umumiy o'rta ta'lim muassasalarida boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarini bepul ovqat bilan ta'minlashni tashkil etish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 67-sonli qaroriga asosan Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi va Xorazm viloyatida tajriba-sinov tariqasida boshlang'ich sinf (1-4-sinf) o'quvchilarini 2021/2022 o'quv yiliga qadar bepul ovqat bilan ta'minlandi. Xususan, Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasida – 139 374 nafar (726 ta maktab), Xorazmda – 134 315 nafar (549 ta maktab) o'quvchilar bepul ovqatlanishi tashkil etildi [4].

Statistik tahlillar. Bugungi kunda o'sib kelayotgan yosh avlodni ma'naviy-axloqiy va intellektual rivojlantirishni sifat jihatidan yangi darajaga ko'tarish, o'quv-tarbiya jarayoniga ta'limning innovatsion shakllari va usullarini joriy etish, shuningdek, ijtimoiy jarayonlarda o'quvchi-yoshlar ishtirokini oshirish mamlakatimiz asosiy vazifalaridan biridir. O'quvchi-yoshlar Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasini amalga oshiruvchi va harakatga keltiruvchi demografik dividend hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyot

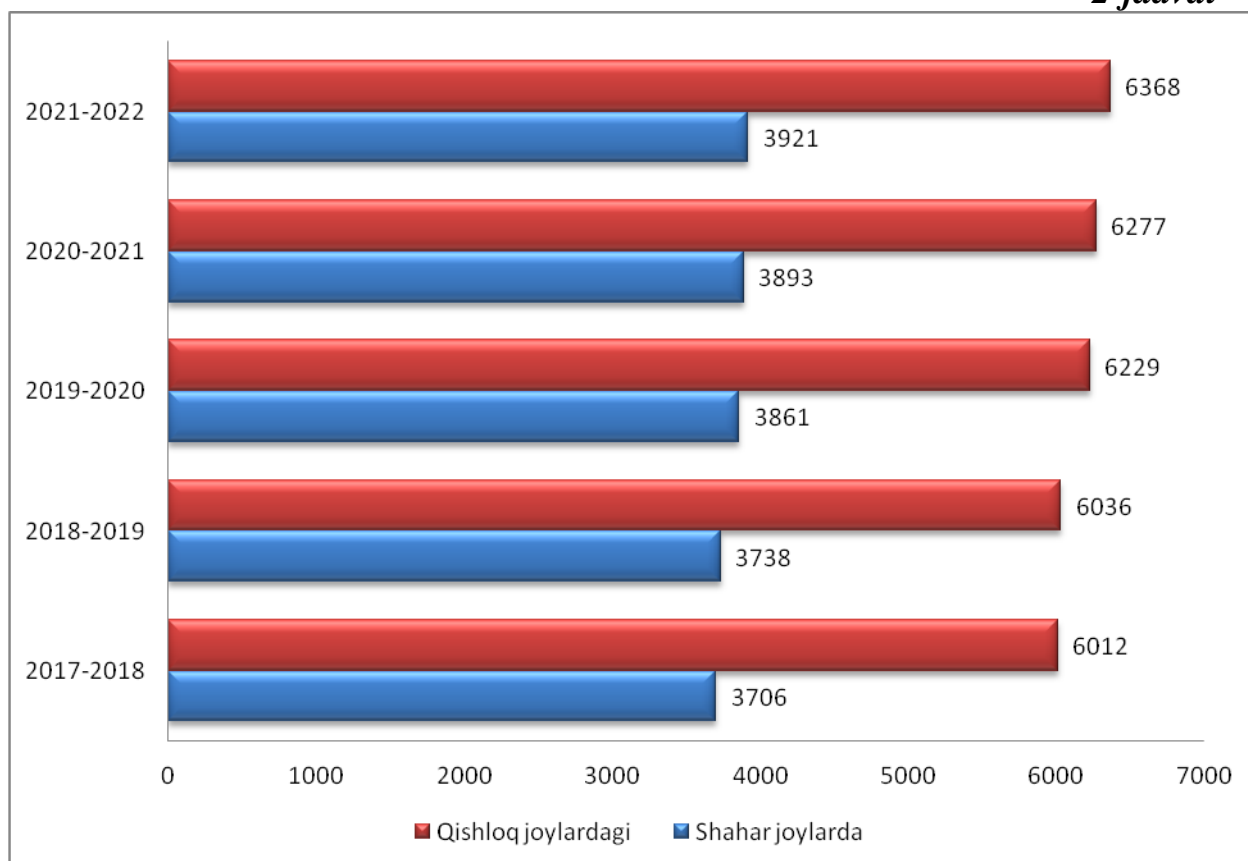
strategiyasini qurishda o'quvchi-yoshlarning ijtimoiy jarayonlarda ishtiroki dinamikasi o'rganish va tahlil qilish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Shu o'rinda, mamlakatimizda umumta'lim muassasalarni sonining 2017-2022 yillar davomida o'sib borish dinamikasini statistik tahlil qilindi. Statistik tahlil natijalari 1-jadvaldan ko'rish mumkin.

1-jadval

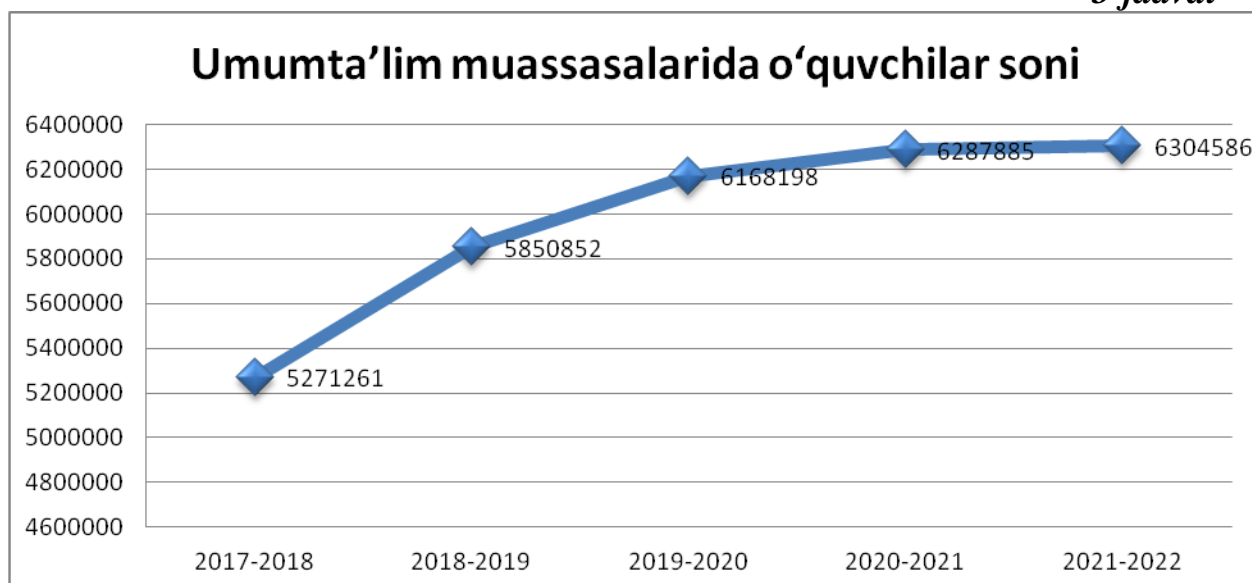


Umumta'lim muassasalarni sonining 2017-2022 yillar davomida o'sib borish dinamikasini qishloq va shahar hududlari kesimida statistik tahlil qilindi. Statistik tahlil natijalari 2-jadvaldan ko'rish mumkin.

2-jadval

Yuqoridagi 1-2 jadvallardagi statistik ma'lumotlar orqali shuni xulosa qilish mumkin. 2017-2022 yillar davomida umumta'lim muassasalar sonining o'sib borishi Yangi O'zbekistonning 2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan taraqqiyot strategiyasida belgilangan maqsadlarni amalga oshirishning yana bir mexanizmi sifatida ko'rish mumkin. Yurtimizda innovatsion va kreativ fikrlaydigan zamonaviy o'quvchi-yoshlarni tayyorlash, ularni vatanparvarlik ruhida, yuksak ma'naviyat egalari etib tarbiyalash, iqtidorli o'quvchilarni aniqlash, ular qobiliyatini rivojlantirish, o'qitishning ilg'or metodlarini joriy etish, zamonaviy bilimlar va chet tillarni puxta o'rgatish umumta'lim muassasalarning oldida turgan asosiy vazifasidir. Bugungi kundagi umumta'lim muassasalar yurtimiz kelajagi uchun xizmat qiladigan iqtidorli, qobiliyatli, ilm-fanga mehr qo'ygan o'quvchi-yoshlarning yanada ko'payishiga zamin yaratuvchilardir.

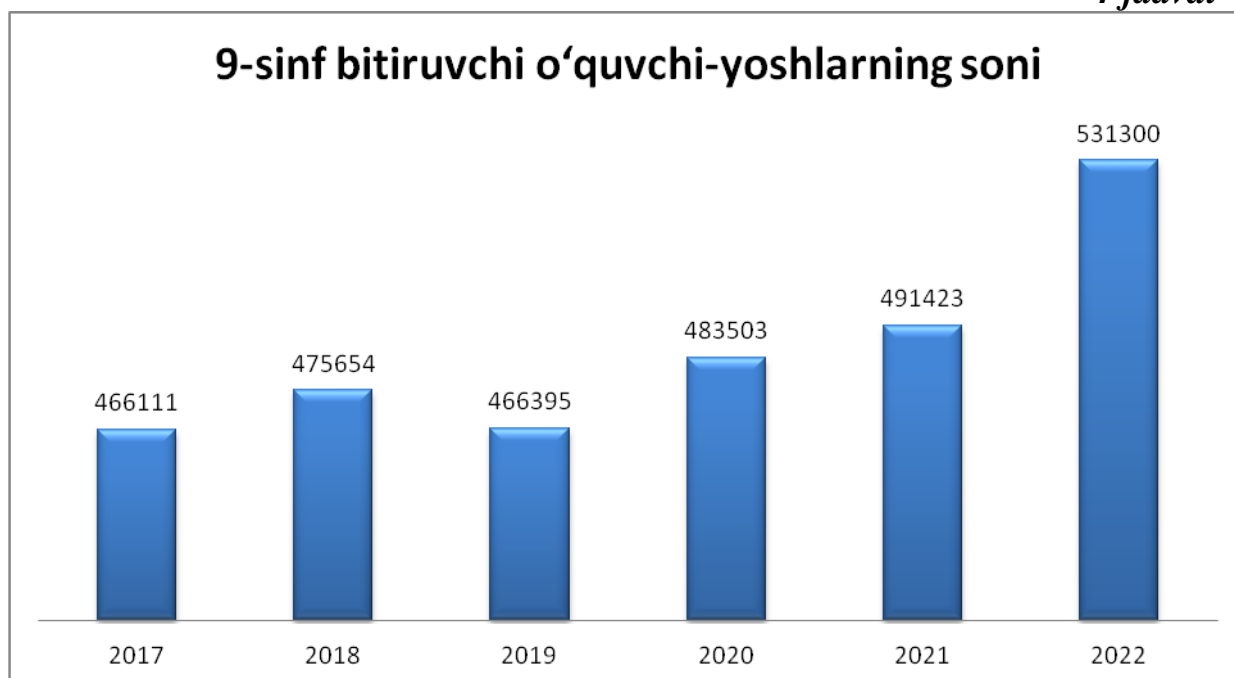
2017-2022 yillar davomida umumta'lim muassasalarida o'quvchi-yoshlar sonining o'sib borish dinamikasini statistik tahlil qilindi. Statistik tahlil natijalari 3-jadvaldan ko'rish mumkin.



Yuqorida 3-jadvaldagi statistik ma'lumotlar asosida quyidagi xulosa qilish mumkin. Yildan yilga umumta'lim muassasalarda o'quvchi-yoshlarning soni oshib borishi mamlakatimiz ta'lim tizimida yuksalishning yangi bosqichiga olib chiqish tendensiyalarini shakllantiradi. Taraqqiyotning tamal toshi ham, mamlakatni qudratli, millatni buyuk qiladigan kuch ham o'quvchi-yoshlardir. Jamiyatda yuksak malakali o'quvchi-yoshlar qancha ko'p bo'lsa, rivojlanish shuncha tez va samarali kechadi. Ta'lim sifati rivojlansa, hamma sohada o'zgarish, rivojlanish kuzatiladi.

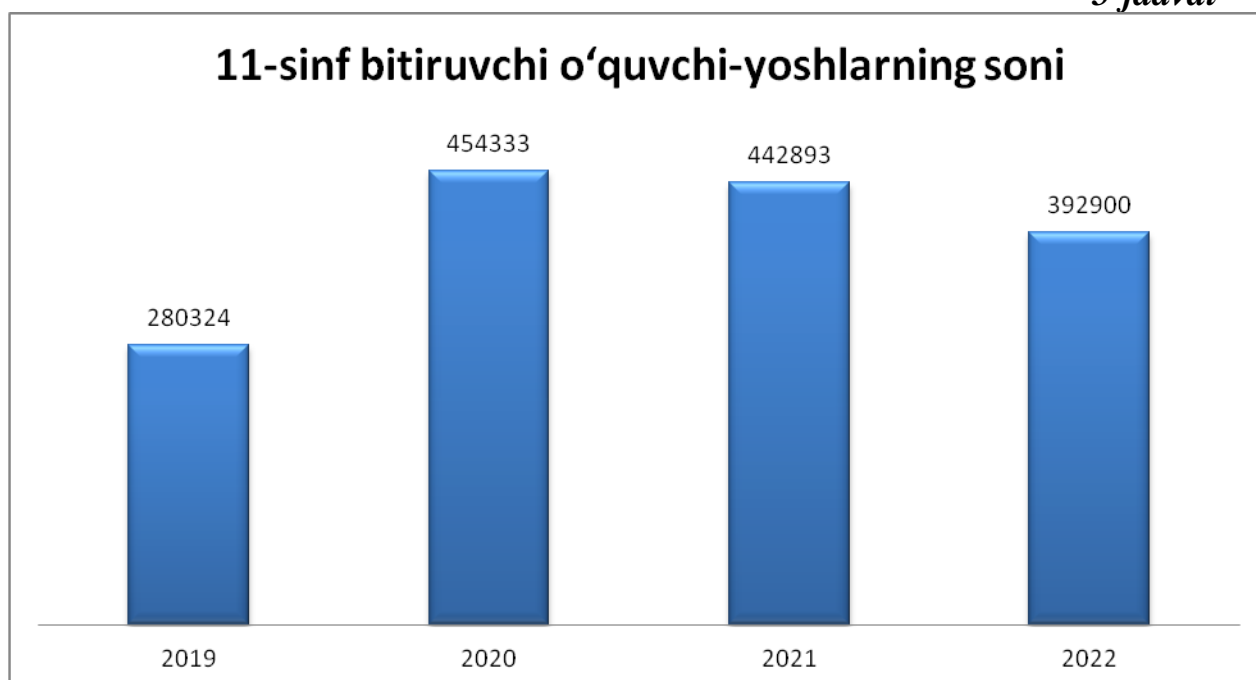
Umumta'lim muassasalarida 9-sinf bitiruvchi o'quvchi-yoshlarning soni 2017-2022 yillar davomida o'sib borish dinamikasini statistik tahlil qilindi. Statistik tahlil natijalari 4-jadvaldan ko'rish mumkin.

4-jadval



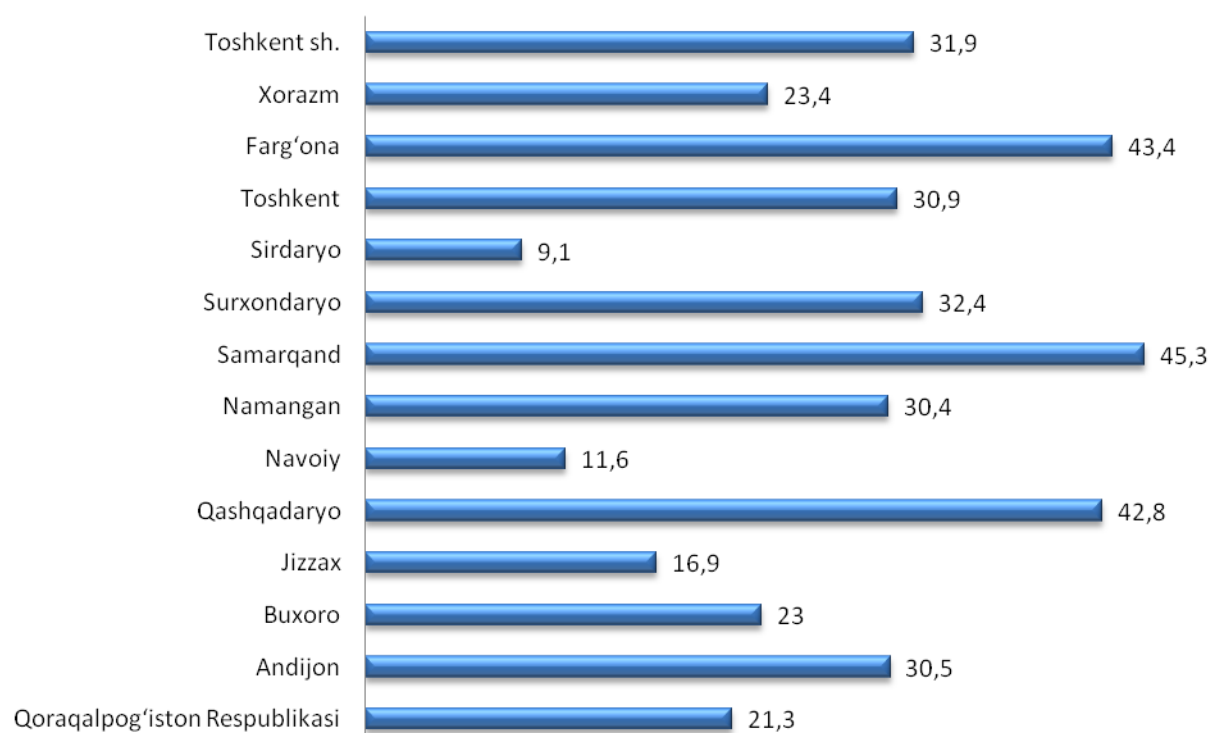
Umumta'lim muassasalarida 11-sinf bitiruvchi o'quvchi-yoshlarning soni 2019-2022 yillar davomida o'sib borish dinamikasini statistik tahlil qilindi. Statistik tahlil natijalari 5-jadvaldan ko'rish mumkin.

5-jadval



Shu o'rinda, umumta'lim muassasalarida 2021-2022 o'quv yilida 11-sinf bitiruvchi o'quvchi-yoshlarning hududlar kesimida soni statistik tahlil qilindi. Statistik tahlil natijalari 6-jadvaldan ko'rish mumkin.

11-sinf bitiruvchilarni hududlar kesimida soni



Yuqorida tahlil etilgan 4-5-6 jadvallardagi statistik ma'lumotlar asosida quyidagi xulosalarni berish mumkin. Mamlakatimizdagi umumta'lim maktablarni qishloq va shahar joylashuvi jihatdan umumiy soni, undagi o'quvchi-yoshlarning soni hamda 9-11 sinflardagi bitiruvchilar soni 2017-2022 yillar davomida o'sib borish dinamikasini statistik tahlil qilinishi umumta'lim muassasalari faoliyatini tashkil etishda ta'lim sifatini yuqori bosqichga ko'tarish shuningdek mavjud muammolarni o'z vaqtida hal etish, ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoniga individuallashtirish tamoyillarini tatbiq etish, o'qitish metodikasini takomillashtirish, o'quvchi-yoshlar ta'lim-tarbiyasi uchun qo'shimcha sharoitlar yaratishga qaratilgan kompleks chora-tadbirlarni amaliyotga tatbiq etishni amalga oshirishni yuzaga keltiradi.

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib aytganda, zamonaviy ilm va hunarlarni puxta egallagan, o'quvchi-yoshlarini shu ruhda tarbiyalagan xalqlar, davlatlar jadal rivojlanib borayotganini ko'ryapmiz, guvohi bo'lyapmiz. Shu bois, yurtimizda ham o'quvchi-yoshlarning shunday yuksak darajaga ko'tarilishi uchun zarur imkoniyatlar yaratib berilmoqda. Ta'lim tizimini tubdan o'zgartirish, uni xalqaro standartlarga integratsiyalash, mehnat bozori talabiga mos yuqori malakali mutaxassis kadrlar tayyorlash borasida izchil islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasida oliy ta'lim bilan qamrov darajasini 50 foizga yetkazish, ta'lim sifati va kadrlar buyurtmachilari takliflari asosida qabul parametrlarini oshirish asosiy maqsad qilingan. Bu orqali ta'lim va ishlab

chiqarish integratsiyasi yuzaga keladi, oliy ta'lim muassasalari talabdan kelib chiqib mutaxassis tayyorlaydilar. Ta'lim sohasidagi yangilanishlarning asosiy qismini oliy ta'lim tizimidagi islohotlar tashkil etadi. Shu bois, oliy o'quv yurtlariga qamrovni kengaytirish, ta'lim sifatini oshirish, raqamli texnologiyalar va ta'lim platformalarini joriy etish, yoshlarni ilmiy faoliyatga jalb qilishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Shu o'rinda umumta'lim muassasalarda ayrim muammolar saqlanib qolmoqda ya'ni, umumta'lim muassasalariga bolalarni qabul qilish, o'quv jarayonida turli shakldagi korrupsiya elementlari mavjudligi, iqtidorli o'quvchilarni aniqlashda tanish-bilishchilik va mahalliychilik saqlanib qolayotganligi, ko'p yillik mehnat stajiga ega pedagoglar ingliz tili yoki kompyuter savodxonligi bo'yicha yetarli bilimga ega emasligi, zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini biladigan, novator va kreativ dunyoqarashga ega yosh pedagog kadrlarni ishga qabul qilishda ayrim rahbarlar tomonidan tamagirlik hamda tanish-bilishchilik qilayotganligi, shuningdek, o'quvchilarni erkin fikrlashi hamda fikr bildirishiga ayrim pedagog va rahbarlar tomonidan tahdidga uchrash holatlari yuz bermoqda. Yuqorida aytilgan muammolarni ijobiy hal etish shuningdek, o'quvchilarni ta'lim olishga bo'lgan motivatsiyasini oshirish va mustahkamlash, umumta'lim muassasalarda o'qitish metodikasini takomillashtirish mexanizm va tendensiyalarini ishlab chiqish zarur.

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**YANGI O'ZBEKISTON IJTIMOYIY JARAYONLARIDA
O'QUVCHI-YOSHLAR ISHTIROKINING DINAMIKASI (2017-2022
YILLAR)**

Annotatsiya. Maqolada Yangi O'zbekiston ijtimoiy jarayonlarida o'quvchi-yoshlar ishtirokining dinamikasi o'rganilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan islohotlarda o'quvchi-yoshlar ishtirokining dinamikasi, umumta'lim muassasalarida yuzaga kelayotgan ayrim muammolar, ularga samarali yechimlar va xulosalar berilgan hamda statistik tahlil etilgan.

Kalit so'zlari: o'quvchi-yoshlar, o'quvchi-yoshlar ishtiroki, ijtimoiy jarayonlar, o'quvchi-yoshlar ishtirokining dinamikasi, bitiruvchi, beshta muhim tashabbus, ma'naviy salohiyat, intellektual salohiyat, kitob, kutubxona, faol kitobxon, kitobxonlik, kitobxonlik madaniyati.

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**IN THE SOCIAL PROCESSES OF THE NEW UZBEKISTAN
DYNAMICS OF STUDENT-YOUTH PARTICIPATION (2017-2022)**

Abstract. The article examines the dynamics of student-youth participation in the social processes of New Uzbekistan. Also, in the article, the dynamics of the participation of students and young people in the reforms carried out in our country, some problems arising in general educational institutions, effective solutions and conclusions are given and statistically analyzed.

Key words: student-youth, student-youth participation, social processes, dynamics of student-youth participation, graduate, five important initiatives, spiritual potential, intellectual potential, book, library, active reader, reading, reading culture.

Kirish. Hozirgi kunda Yangi O'zbekiston strategiyasini qurish jarayonida o'quvchi-yoshlarning ijtimoiy jarayonlarda ishtirokini oshirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi, chunki o'quvchi-yoshlar mamlakatning ijtimoiy-siyosiy strategik subyektidir. O'quvchi-yoshlar Yangi O'zbekiston strategiyasini harakatga keltiruvchi yagona kuchdir. Chunki aynan yoshlar ijtimoiy tizimning zamonaviy bosqichi o'rtasidagi ko'prik vazifasini bajaruvchi qatlam hisoblanadi.

Hozirda O‘zbekiston aholi sonini 2022-yil 1-iyun holatiga [3] ko‘ra mamlakat aholisi 35 271 296 kishini tashkil etib, shundan, 20.7 % i (7 306 161 ta) 7 yoshdan 18 yoshgacha bo‘lgan o‘quvchi-yoshlarni tashkil etadi. Bu raqamlar, jamiyatning istiqbolli rivojlanish infrastrukturasi o‘quvchi-yoshlar ham miqdor, ham sifat jihatdan o‘zgarishlar, istiqbolli ijtimoiy jarayonlarning rivoji uchun asos bo‘lishini belgilab beradi. Chunki yoshlarga xos bo‘lgan ijtimoiy xususiyatlar - ularning dunyoqarashi, bilim darajasi, ma’naviyati, insoniy fazilatlari jamiyatning umumiy darajasi va taraqqiyotiga o‘z ta’sirini o‘tkazishi shubhasiz.

Asosiy qism. Mamlakatimizda barkamol o‘quvchi-yoshlarni shakllantirish, ularni ma’naviy-axloqiy va jismonan sog‘lom etib tarbiyalash hamda olib borilayotgan ijtimoiy-siyosiy islohotlarning faol strategik ishtirokchisiga aylantirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Maktab o‘quvchilarining bilimi va ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish, ularni milliy hamda umuminsoniy qadriyatlarga sodiqlik ruhida tarbiyalash, o‘qituvchi kasbi nufuzini va pedagoglarning sifat tarkibini oshirish, darsliklar va o‘quv metodik majmualarni zamon talablari asosida takomillashtirish, xalq ta’limi muassasalarining xalqaro standartlarga javob beradigan zamonaviy modellarini barpo etish maqsadida, shuningdek, 2022 - 2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning Taraqqiyot strategiyasini “Inson qadrini ulug‘lash va faol mahalla yili”da amalga oshirishga oid davlat dasturiga muvofiq O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 11-maydagi “2022-2026-yillarda xalq ta’limini rivojlantirish bo‘yicha milliy dasturni tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi PF-134-son Farmoni [1] qabul qilindi. Mazkur Farmonda 2022-2026-yillarda xalq ta’limini rivojlantirish bo‘yicha milliy dasturi tasdiqlangan.

Rivojlantirish dasturida umumiy o‘rta ta’lim muassasalarida ma’naviy-ma’rifiy ishlarni tizimli tashkil etish, mazkur yo‘nalishda uzluksiz monitoring, baholash va prognozlash mexanizmlarini yo‘lga qo‘yish, bola ta’lim-tarbiyasida oila, ayniqsa, ota-onaning o‘rnini oshirish, o‘quvchilarning bo‘sh vaqtlarini mazmunli tashkil etish, ularni kasblarga yo‘naltirish tizimini takomillashtirish hamda alohida ta’lim ehtiyojlari bo‘lgan bolalarning xalq ta’limi tizimiga integratsiyasini kuchaytirish hamda inklyuziv ta’lim jarayonlarini jadallashtirish kabi ustuvor yo‘nalishlar belgilab berilgan.

Xulosa o‘rnida shuni aytish kerakki, Rivojlantirish dasturi orqali o‘quvchi-yoshlarni ijtimoiy jarayonlarda ishtirokini oshirish, davlat oldidagi mas’uliyatini yanada mustahkamlash, umuta’lim muassasalarda iqtidorli o‘quvchi-yoshlar bilan ishlash, o‘quvchi-yoshlarning bo‘sh vaqtlarini mazmunli tashkil etish va ularni kasb-hunarga yo‘naltirish tizimini takomillashtirib borish, ijodkor va iqtidorli o‘quvchi-yoshlarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash tizimini joriy etish, o‘quvchi-yoshlarning qiziqishi va qobiliyatlarini aniqlash bo‘yicha yagona elektron platforma yaratish hamda har bir 5-11-sinf o‘quvchisi uchun elektron “Ish daftari”ni joriy etish hamda alohida ta’lim ehtiyojlari bo‘lgan bolalar uchun ta’lim tizimini takomillashtirish va inklyuziv ta’lim jarayonlarini kengaytirish

kabi ilmiy-amaliy dasturlar joriy qilish ko'zda tutilgan. Rivojlantirish dasturi o'quvchi-yoshlarni ma'naviy va intellektual salohiyatli, porloq kelajagiga mustahkam ishonchini, professional kasbga yo'naltiruvchi va xalqaro standartlar talablariga javob beradigan yetuk kadr bo'lib yetishishiga zamin yaratadigan tizim vazifasini bajaradi.

Shu o'rinda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 21-dekabrda "Yangi O'zbekiston ma'muriy islohotlarini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-269-sonli Farmoni [2] qabul qilindi. Mazkur Farmonga asosan Maktabgacha va maktab ta'limi vazirligi tashkil etilganligini ma'lumot sifatida ta'kidlash maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Statistik ma'lumotlar. 2021-yilda umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablari o'quvchilari o'rtasida 8-mart - Xalqaro xotin-qizlar kuni bayramiga bag'ishlab qizlar o'rtasida "Nafosat olami", "Navro'z" umumxalq bayramiga bag'ishlab "Milliy qadriyatlarimiz - beqiyos boyligimiz", 1-iyun "Xalqaro bolalar kuni"ga bag'ishlab "Sog'lom bola", 1-sentabr "Mustaqillik kuni"ga bag'ishlab "Biz sog'lom turmush tarzi tarafdorimiz" shiori ostida sport turlari va xalq o'yinlari bo'yicha sport tadbirlarini o'tkazildi. Mazkur tadbirlar basketbol, voleybol, stol tenisi, badminton, badiiy gimnastika, akrobatika, og'ir atletika sport turlari bo'yicha o'tkazildi hamda ularda 1,4 mln. nafardan ortiq o'quvchilar ishtirok etib, g'olib bo'lgan o'quvchilar tashkilotlar va homiylar tomonidan rag'batlantirildilar.

Shuningdek, "5 tashabbus – sport bilan" shiori ostida umumta'lim maktablari o'quvchilari o'rtasida basketbol sport turidan musobaqasi, umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablari o'quvchilari va o'qituvchilari o'rtasida sportning shaxmat turidan respublika birinchiligi, imkoniyati cheklangan bolalar uchun ixtisoslashtirilgan maktab-internatlari o'quvchilari o'rtasida respublika birinchiligi, "Futbolimiz kelajagi sening qo'lingda" shiori ostida respublika birinchiligi, o'qituvchilar o'rtasida "Quvnoq startlar" sport musobaqalari, "Yoshlik sport jamoalari" respublika birinchiligi, "Kurash - milliy g'ururimiz" shiori ostida sportning kurash turidan respublika birinchiligi o'tkazilib, 2,8 mln. nafardan ortiq o'quvchilar ishtirok etishdi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021-yil 6-oktabrdagi 31/1-2470- sonli topshirig'iga muvofiq joriy yilning 4-oktabr – 14-noyabr kunlari 6 ta hududda "Save Aral - 2021" xalqaro marafoni doirasida yugurish va yurish musobaqalarida 7 794 nafar (3 111 nafar qizlar) o'quvchilar ishtirok etdi. Jumladan, Jizzax viloyatida 1370 nafar (420 nafar qizlar), Navoiy viloyatida 2 624 nafar (1 168 nafar qizlar), Samarqand viloyati 1 500 nafar (700 nafar qizlar), Surxondaryo viloyatida 500 nafar (186 nafar qizlar), Toshkent viloyatida 500 nafar (120 nafar qizlar), Toshkent shahrida 1 300 nafar (517 nafar qizlar) o'quvchilar marafonda qatnashganligini ma'lum qilamiz [4].

2022-yilda esa umumta'lim maktab bitiruvchilari bandligini ta'minlash borasida 164 ta tuman (shaharlar) da kasb-hunar ta'limi kengashlari tashkil etildi. 11 ta hududda viloyat hokimi boshchiligida, 98 ta tuman, shaharlarda

tuman (shahar) hokimlari boshchiligida “Hokim va bitiruvchilar” uchrashuvlari o‘tkazildi. Uchrashuvlarda 139 834 nafar bitiruvchilar, 12 802 nafar ota-onalar ishtirok etdi.

Yoshlarda kasbga bo‘lgan qiziqishni orttirish hamda professional ta’lim muassasalari haqida to‘liq ma’lumotlar berib borish bo‘yicha bugungi kunga qadar respublika bo‘yicha 228 ta “Ochiq eshiklar kuni” tadbirlari tashkil etildi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 11-maydagi PF-134-son Farmoni va PQ-241-son qaroriga asosan o‘quvchilarning qiziqish va qobiliyatlarini aniqlash, ularning kelajakda munosib kasb egasi bo‘lishlariga ko‘maklashish va o‘quvchilarni kasb-hunarga yo‘naltirish tizimi belgilandi.

Xususan:

Birinchidan, o‘quvchilar turli kasblar uchun zarur bo‘lgan ko‘nikmalar, odatdagi martaba traektoriyalari va ish haqi darajalari, ommabop kasblar, kasblar klasterlari, 126 tadan ortiq kasblar to‘g‘risidagi ma’lumotlar (professiogramma) olish imkoni beruvchi prof.maktab.uz onlayn platformasi ishga tushirildi;

Ikkinchidan, 5-11-sinf o‘quvchilarining kasblarga bo‘lgan qiziqishlarini aniqlash hamda ularning qiziqishlaridan kelib chiqqan holda kasblarga yo‘naltirish bo‘yicha 19 turdagi psixologik testlar hamda 198 dan ortiq kasblarni qamrab olgan profnavigator.uz tizim ishga tushdi;

Uchinchidan, o‘quvchilarning kasblar haqidagi tushunchalarini yanada kengaytirish maqsadida 9-11-sinf o‘quvchilarini ishlab chiqarish, xizmat ko‘rsatish va agrotexnologiya yo‘nalishidagi korxonalar va tashkilotlarga 33 839 ta ekskursiyalar tashkil etildi.

Shuningdek, 62 ta kasblar bo‘yicha respublikadagi 10 130 ta maktablarni “Ishga marhamat” monomarkazlari, qisqa muddatli kurslar ochilgan ta’lim muassasalari, mahalla aholisini kasbga o‘qitish markazlariga birlashtirildi. Birlashtirish natijasiga ko‘ra jami 1197 ta muassasalarda kasb-hunarga o‘qitish rejalashtirilmoqda.

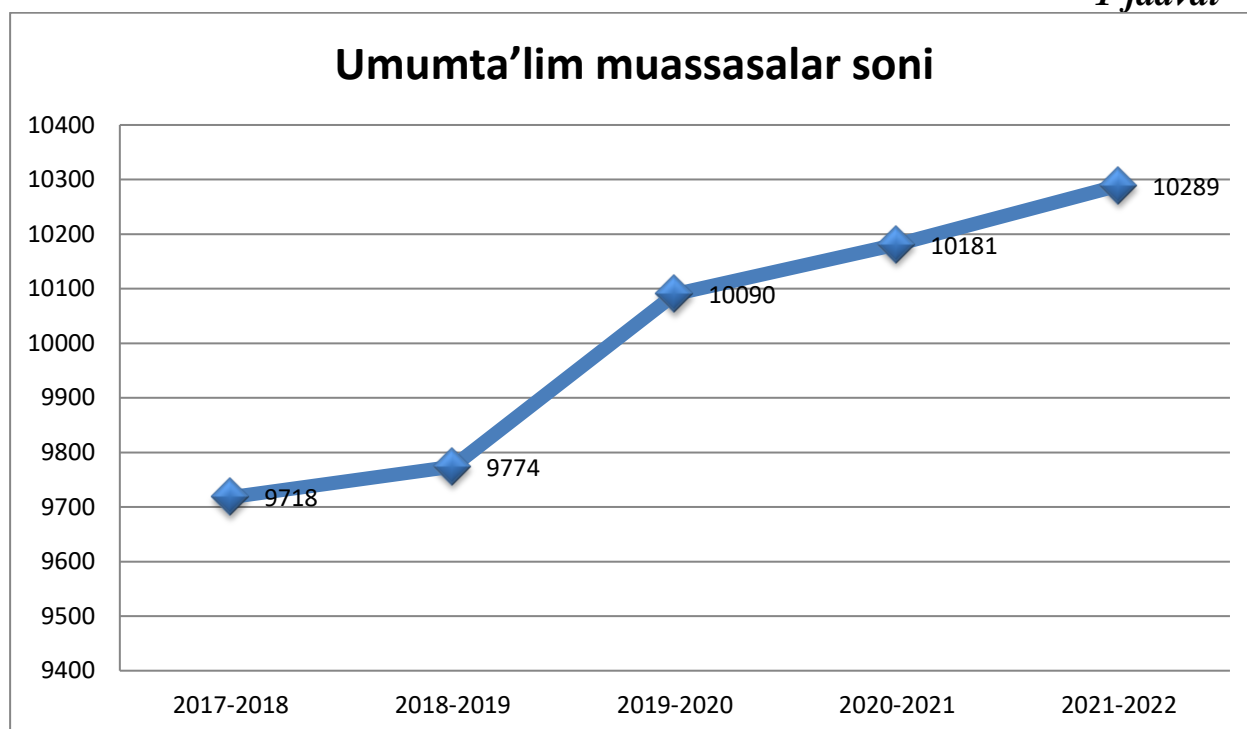
O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2022-yil 9-fevraldagi “Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi va Xorazm viloyatidagi umumiy o‘rta ta’lim muassasalarida boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarini bepul ovqat bilan ta’minlashni tashkil etish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi 67-sonli qaroriga asosan Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi va Xorazm viloyatida tajriba-sinov tariqasida boshlang‘ich sinf (1-4-sinf) o‘quvchilarini 2021/2022 o‘quv yiliga qadar bepul ovqat bilan ta’minlandi. Xususan, Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasida – 139 374 nafar (726 ta maktab), Xorazmda – 134 315 nafar (549 ta maktab) o‘quvchilar bepul ovqatlanishi tashkil etildi [4].

Statistik tahlillar. Bugungi kunda o‘zimiz kelayotgan yosh avlodni ma’naviy-axloqiy va intellektual rivojlantirishni sifat jihatidan yangi darajaga ko‘tarish, o‘quv-tarbiya jarayoniga ta’limning innovatsion shakllari va usullarini joriy etish, shuningdek, ijtimoiy jarayonlarda o‘quvchi-yoshlar ishtirokini oshirish mamlakatimiz asosiy vazifalaridan biridir. O‘quvchi-yoshlar Yangi

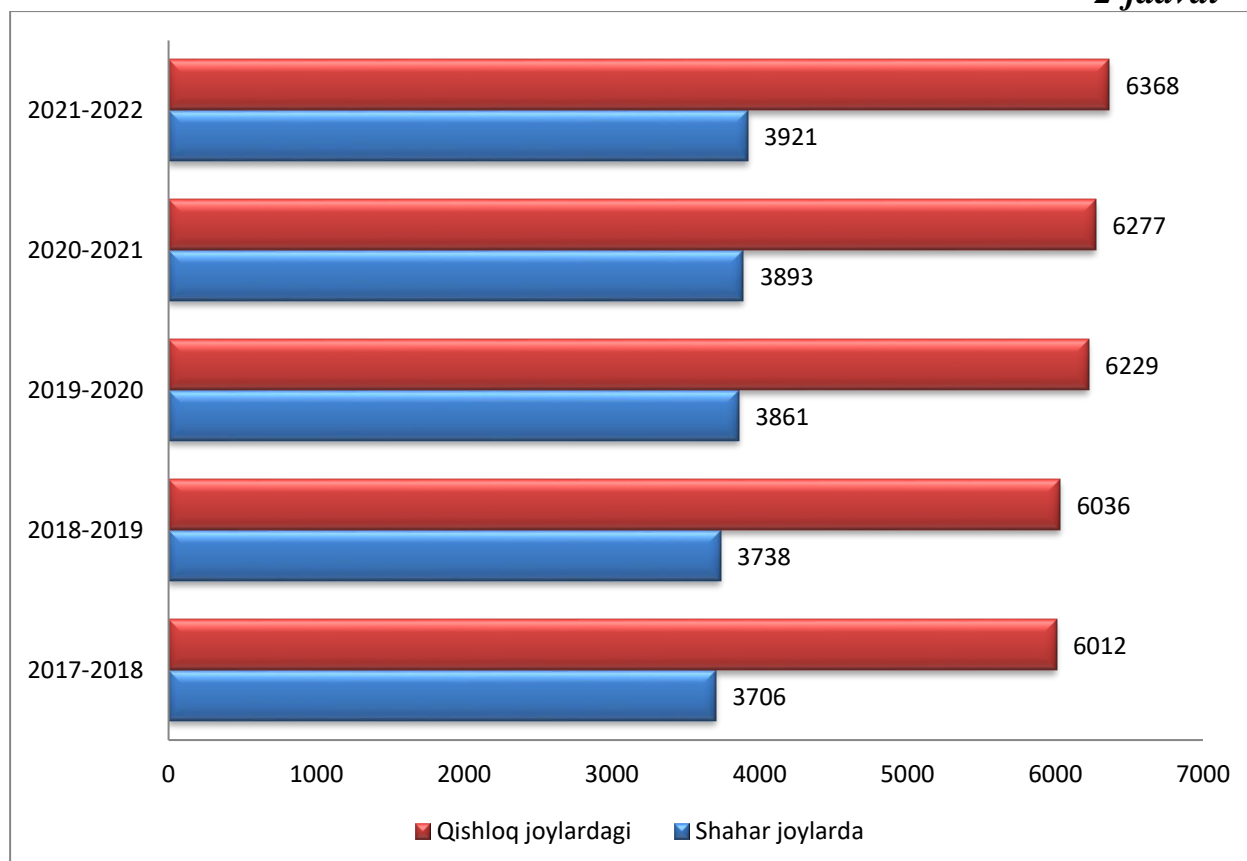
O‘zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasini amalga oshiruvchi va harakatga keltiruvchi demografik dividend hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun Yangi O‘zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasini qurishda o‘quvchi-yoshlarning ijtimoiy jarayonlarda ishtiroki dinamikasi o‘rganish va tahlil qilish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Shu o‘rinda, mamlakatimizda umumta’lim muassasalarni sonining 2017-2022 yillar davomida o‘sib borish dinamikasini statistik tahlil qilindi. Statistik tahlil natijalari 1-jadvaldan ko‘rish mumkin.

1-jadval

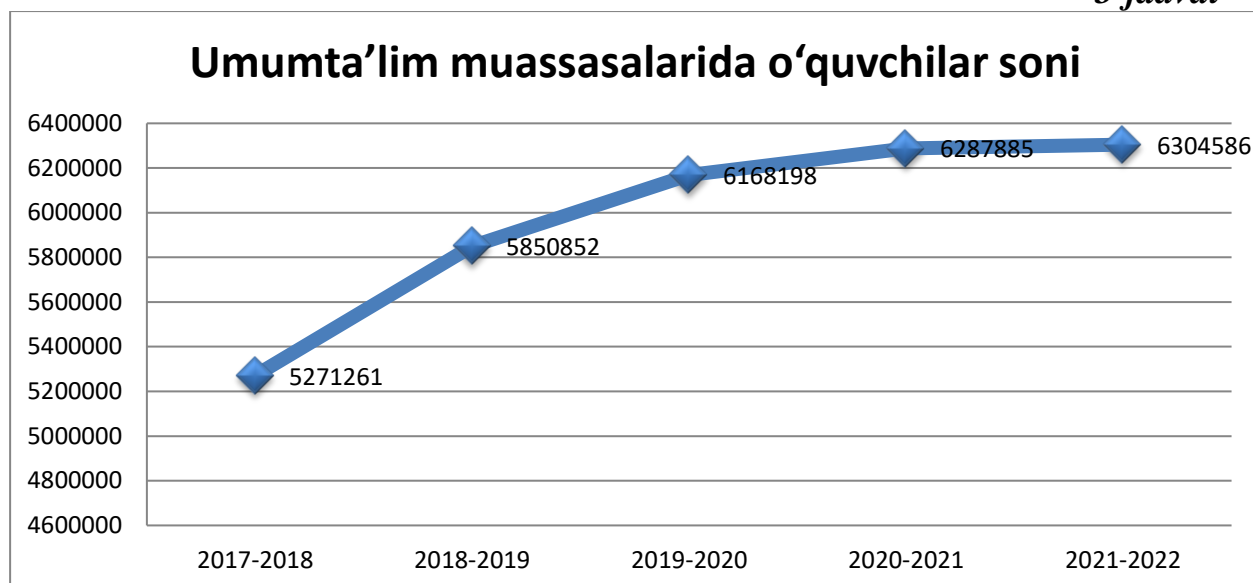


Umumta’lim muassasalarni sonining 2017-2022 yillar davomida o‘sib borish dinamikasini qishloq va shahar hududlari kesimida statistik tahlil qilindi. Statistik tahlil natijalari 2-jadvaldan ko‘rish mumkin.

2-jadval

Yuqoridagi 1-2 jadvallardagi statistik ma'lumotlar orqali shuni xulosa qilish mumkin. 2017-2022 yillar davomida umumta'lim muassasalar sonining o'sib borishi Yangi O'zbekistonning 2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan taraqqiyot strategiyasida belgilangan maqsadlarni amalga oshirishning yana bir mexanizmi sifatida ko'rish mumkin. Yurtimizda innovatsion va kreativ fikrlaydigan zamonaviy o'quvchi-yoshlarni tayyorlash, ularni vatanparvarlik ruhida, yuksak ma'naviyat egalari etib tarbiyalash, iqtidorli o'quvchilarni aniqlash, ular qobiliyatini rivojlantirish, o'qitishning ilg'or metodlarini joriy etish, zamonaviy bilimlar va chet tillarni puxta o'rgatish umumta'lim muassasalarining oldida turgan asosiy vazifasidir. Bugungi kundagi umumta'lim muassasalar yurtimiz kelajagi uchun xizmat qiladigan iqtidorli, qobiliyatli, ilm-fanga mehr qo'ygan o'quvchi-yoshlarning yanada ko'payishiga zamin yaratuvchilardir.

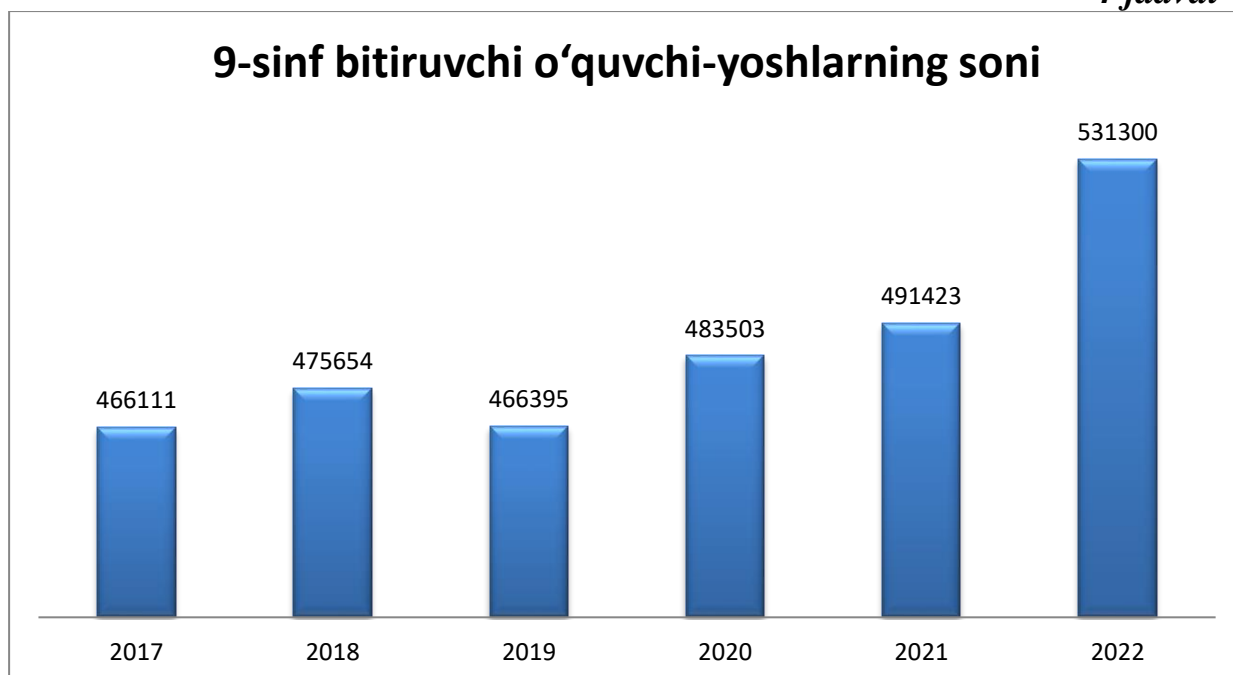
2017-2022 yillar davomida umumta'lim muassasalarida o'quvchi-yoshlar sonining o'sib borish dinamikasini statistik tahlil qilindi. Statistik tahlil natijalari 3-jadvaldan ko'rish mumkin.



Yuqorida 3-jadvaldagi statistik ma'lumotlar asosida quyidagi xulosa qilish mumkin. Yildan yilga umumta'lim muassasalarda o'quvchi-yoshlarning soni oshib borishi mamlakatimiz ta'lim tizimida yuksalishning yangi bosqichiga olib chiqish tendensiyalarini shakllantiradi. Taraqqiyotning tamal toshi ham, mamlakatni qudratli, millatni buyuk qiladigan kuch ham o'quvchi-yoshlardir. Jamiyatda yuksak malakali o'quvchi-yoshlar qancha ko'p bo'lsa, rivojlanish shuncha tez va samarali kechadi. Ta'lim sifati rivojlansa, hamma sohada o'zgarish, rivojlanish kuzatiladi.

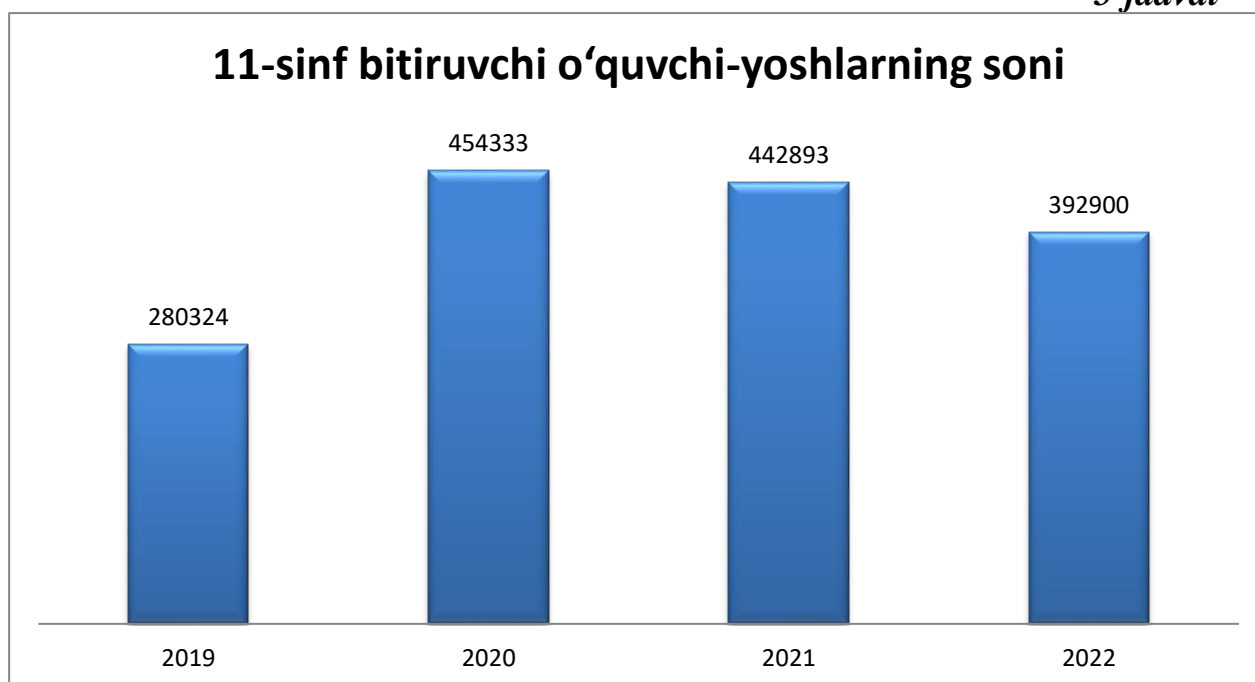
Umumta'lim muassasalarida 9-sinf bitiruvchi o'quvchi-yoshlarning soni 2017-2022 yillar davomida o'sib borish dinamikasini statistik tahlil qilindi. Statistik tahlil natijalari 4-jadvaldan ko'rish mumkin.

4-jadval

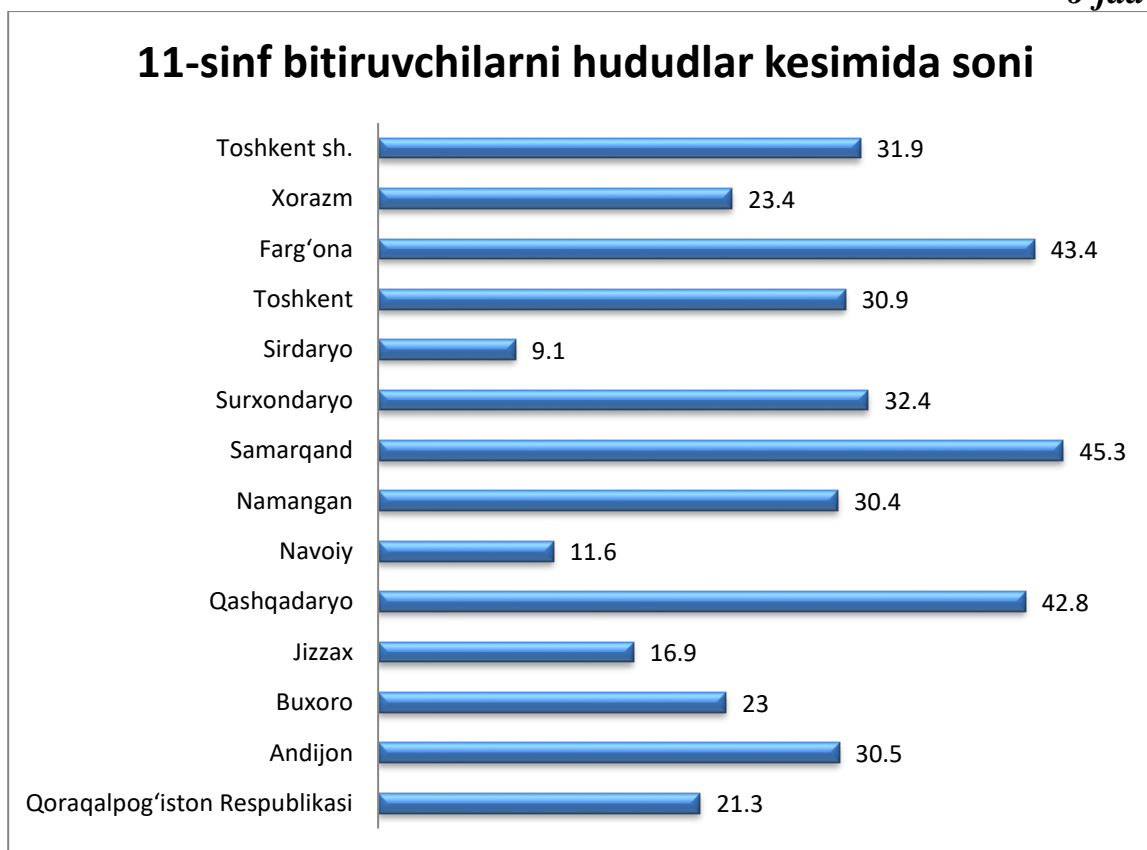


Umumta'lim muassasalarida 11-sinf bitiruvchi o'quvchi-yoshlarning soni 2019-2022 yillar davomida o'sib borish dinamikasini statistik tahlil qilindi. Statistik tahlil natijalari 5-jadvaldan ko'rish mumkin.

5-jadval



Shu o'rinda, umumta'lim muassasalarida 2021-2022 o'quv yilida 11-sinf bitiruvchi o'quvchi-yoshlarning hududlar kesimida soni statistik tahlil qilindi. Statistik tahlil natijalari 6-jadvaldan ko'rish mumkin.



Yuqorida tahlil etilgan 4-5-6 jadvallardagi statistik ma'lumotlar asosida quyidagi xulosalarni berish mumkin. Mamlakatimizdagi umumta'lim maktablarni qishloq va shahar joylashuvi jihatdan umumiy soni, undagi o'quvchi-yoshlarning soni hamda 9-11 sinflardagi bitiruvchilar soni 2017-2022 yillar davomida o'sib borish dinamikasini statistik tahlil qilinishi umumta'lim muassasalari faoliyatini tashkil etishda ta'lim sifatini yuqori bosqichga ko'tarish shuningdek mavjud muammolarni o'z vaqtida hal etish, ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoniga individuallashtirish tamoyillarini tatbiq etish, o'qitish metodikasini takomillashtirish, o'quvchi-yoshlar ta'lim-tarbiyasi uchun qo'shimcha sharoitlar yaratishga qaratilgan kompleks chora-tadbirlarni amaliyotga tatbiq etishni amalga oshirishni yuzaga keltiradi.

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib aytganda, zamonaviy ilm va hunarlarni puxta egallagan, o'quvchi-yoshlarini shu ruhda tarbiyalagan xalqlar, davlatlar jadal rivojlanib borayotganini ko'ryapmiz, guvohi bo'lyapmiz. Shu bois, yurtimizda ham o'quvchi-yoshlarning shunday yuksak darajaga ko'tarilishi uchun zarur imkoniyatlar yaratib berilmoqda. Ta'lim tizimini tubdan o'zgartirish, uni xalqaro standartlarga integratsiyalash, mehnat bozori talabiga mos yuqori malakali mutaxassis kadrlar tayyorlash borasida izchil islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasida oliy ta'lim bilan qamrov darajasini 50 foizga yetkazish, ta'lim sifati va kadrlar buyurtmachilari takliflari asosida qabul parametrlarini oshirish asosiy maqsad qilingan. Bu orqali ta'lim va ishlab

chiqarish integratsiyasi yuzaga keladi, oliy ta'lim muassasalari talabdan kelib chiqib mutaxassis tayyorlaydilar. Ta'lim sohasidagi yangilanishlarning asosiy qismini oliy ta'lim tizimidagi islohotlar tashkil etadi. Shu bois, oliy o'quv yurtlariga qamrovni kengaytirish, ta'lim sifatini oshirish, raqamli texnologiyalar va ta'lim platformalarini joriy etish, yoshlarni ilmiy faoliyatga jalb qilishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Shu o'rinda umumta'lim muassasalarda ayrim muammolar saqlanib qolmoqda ya'ni, umumta'lim muassasalariga bolalarni qabul qilish, o'quv jarayonida turli shakldagi korrupsiya elementlari mavjudligi, iqtidorli o'quvchilarni aniqlashda tanish-bilishchilik va mahalliychilik saqlanib qolayotganligi, ko'p yillik mehnat stajiga ega pedagoglar ingliz tili yoki kompyuter savodxonligi bo'yicha yetarli bilimga ega emasligi, zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini biladigan, novator va kreativ dunyoqarashga ega yosh pedagog kadrlarni ishga qabul qilishda ayrim rahbarlar tomonidan tamagirlik hamda tanish-bilishchilik qilayotganligi, shuningdek, o'quvchilarni erkin fikrlashi hamda fikr bildirishiga ayrim pedagog va rahbarlar tomonidan tahdidga uchrash holatlari yuz bermoqda. Yuqorida aytilgan muammolarni ijobiy hal etish shuningdek, o'quvchilarni ta'lim olishga bo'lgan motivatsiyasini oshirish va mustahkamlash, umumta'lim muassasalarda o'qitish metodikasini takomillashtirish mexanizm va tendensiyalarini ishlab chiqish zarur.

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TA'LIMDA SIFAT KO'RSATKICHLARI VA BU BORADA RIVOJLANGAN XORIJIY MAMLAKATLARDAN BA'ZI ANDOZALAR

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada respublikamizda mavjud oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim sifatini ta'minlash bo'yicha rivojlangan xorijiy davlatlardagi yo'nalishlari bo'yicha qilinayotgan ishlar, mavjud kamchiliklar va ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari xususida fikrlar bildirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim, tarbiya, transmilliy ta'lim, tizim, sifat, natija, raqobatbardoshlik, kompetensiya, texnologiya.

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QUALITY INDICATORS IN EDUCATION AND SOME EXAMPLES FROM DEVELOPED FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Annotation. In this article, there are opinions about the work being done in the directions of developed foreign countries to ensure the quality of education in the existing higher education institutions in our republic, the existing shortcomings and ways to eliminate them.

Keywords: education, upbringing, transnational education, system, quality, result, competitiveness, competence, technology.

O'zbekistonda ta'lim sifatini xalqaro raqobatbardoshligini ta'minlash, milliylikni saqlagan holda rivojlangan davlatlar ta'lim tizimini, jumladan Bolon deklaratsiyasini atroflicha o'rganish orqali xalqaro ta'lim tizimiga kirib borish, ta'limda hamkorlikni ta'minlash maqsadida Oliy o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi Hay'atining qarorlari qabul qilingan [1].

Hozirgi vaqtda jahon ta'lim tizimida "Transmilliy ta'lim" atamasi keng ishlatilmoqda. Transmilliy ta'lim deganda boshqa davlatda yashab, boshqa mamlakat universitetlarida ta'lim olish jarayoni tushuniladi. Yuqorida ta'kidlanganidek, transmilliy ta'limda ta'lim sifatini xalqaro nazorat qilish maqsadida Global Alliance for Transnational Education (GATE) tashkiloti tuzilgan. Ushbu tashkilot tomonidan transmilliy ta'lim tamoyillari va ushbu tamoyillar asosida faoliyat yurituvchi OTMni sertifikatsiyalash tartibi ishlab chiqilgan. Tashkilotning asosiy tamoyillariga asosan quyidagilar kiradi:

Transmilliy ta'limning maqsad va vazifalari ta'lim oluvchiga tushunarli va aniq bo'lishi, OTM-provayder kompetensiyasiga mos kelishi zarur. Transmilliy dastur asosida ta'lim oluvchi talabalar uchun universitet-provayder tomonidan universitetning manzili va o'qitish texnologiyasi qanday bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar, ta'lim dasturini standartga mos kelishi va sifat mezonlariga to'liq javob berishi kafolatlangan bo'lishi lozim. Transmilliy ta'lim ushbu OTM joylashgan davlat qonuniy hujjatlariga mos kelishi va talaba yashayotgan davlat tomonidan quvvatlanishi (tan olinishi) kerak.

Chet el oliy o'quv yurtlarida ta'lim sifatini baholash tizimlari bo'yicha har bir davlatda ta'lim dasturlari, material resurslar bazasi, xodimlar salohiyati hamda boshqarish tizimiga bog'liq holda jamiyat, shaxs va davlat talablari asosida o'ziga xos ta'lim sifatini kafolatlash tizimi yaratilgan. Oliy ta'lim sifatini boshqarish tizimida ta'lim sifatini baholash uslublari muhim rol o'ynaydi.

OTM faoliyatini baholashning tarixan shakllangan va o'z-o'zini ichki baholashga asoslangan "Angliya modeli" va oliy o'quv yurtining jamiyat va davlat oldidagi majburiyatlaridan kelib chiqib tashqi baholashga asoslangan "Fransiya modeli" hamda ularning turli kombinatsiyalaridan iborat bo'lgan turli baholash modellari amalda qo'llaniladi.

Jahon tajribasida oliy ta'limni baholash tizimini ikki turga bo'lish mumkin:

1. Oliy ta'lim muassasalari rivojlanishini muvofiqlashtiruvchi davlat boshqaruvining vakolatli organi mavjud bo'lgan mamlakatlardagi oliy ta'limni baholash tizimi. Bu hollarda baholash tizimi hukumat tomonidan moliyalashtiriluvchi davlat organlarining ustuvorligiga asoslanadi. Bunda o'z-o'zini baholashga e'tibor pastroq bo'lib, asosiy urg'u davlat organlari yoki jamoat tashkilotlari tomonidan o'tkaziladigan samarali tashqi baholashga qaratilgan bo'ladi. Bunday baholash tizimlari ko'pincha hukumat nazorati, litsenziyalash, davlat akkreditatsiyasi, turli oliy ta'lim muassasalarini solishtirish, moliyaviy resurslarni taqsimlash va OTM larga ta'sir o'tkazish bilan bog'liq. Oliy ta'limning davlat boshqaruvi organlari mavjud bo'lgan mamlakatlar qatoriga Yevropaning Germaniya, Fransiya, shuningdek, yevropacha oliy ta'lim an'alarini qabul qilgan MDH mamlakatlari kiradi.

2. Oliy ta'limni davlat boshqaruvi organlari mavjud bo'lmagan mamlakatlardagi oliy ta'limni baholash tizimi. Bu hollarda OTM lar faoliyatini yaxshilashga, ichki tahlilga asoslangan oliy ta'lim muassasalarida o'z-o'zini baholash, yoki kasbiy, yoki jamoatchilik baholashi ustuvorlik qiladi. Oliy ta'lim bo'yicha o'z-o'zini muvofiqlashtirish mamlakatlari qatoriga, birinchi navbatda, Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari, shuningdek, amerikacha oliy ta'lim an'alarini qabul qilgan mamlakatlar kiradi (Filippin, Tayvan) [2].

Ayrim mamlakatlarda oliy ta'limni baholashning yuqorida qayd qilingan usullari birgalikda qo'llaniladi (Shvesiya, Norvegiya, Finlyandiya, Buyuk Britaniya, Chexiya, Sloveniya va boshqalar). Bunday baholash tizimi

Umumjahon sifatni boshqarish (Total Quality Menegement, TQM) tamoyillari va standartlashtirish bo'yicha Xalqaro tashkilotning (International Organization for Standardization, ISO) sifat menejmenti tizimi talablariga asoslanadi.

O'z-o'zini boshqarishga asoslangan OTMda ta'lim sifatini tashqi baholash tamoyillari quyidagilardan tashkil topgan:

- OTM faoliyati va ta'lim dasturlarini asosiy maqsad va vazifalarga mos kelish darajasini muntazam tekshirib borish;

- faoliyatni ekspert baholash va OTM ning rivojlanishini rejalashtirish uchun mas'ul shaxs yoki tarkibning mavjudligi;

- o'z-o'zini tekshirish jarayonini amalga oshirish uchun keng va samarali axborot tizimining mavjudligi;

- o'z-o'zini baholashni muntazam amalga oshirilishi (xizmatlar sohasini, boshqaruv tizimini, ta'lim dasturlarini va b.) hamda OTM ning o'z-o'zini baholash natijalarini tekshirish uchun tashqi ekspert baholash;

- tashqi ekspert baholash natijalari asosida o'z vaqtida boshqaruv;

- tuzilmasi va uslubini, ta'lim dasturlarini takomillashtirish, material va moliyaviy resurslarni qayta taqsimlash, rag'batlantirish va jazolash tizimini amaliyotga joriy etish.

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MUSIQA TOVUSHLARINING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI VA ULARGA CHOLG'U ASBOBLARIDA JO'R BO'LISH METODLARI

Annotasiya. Maqolada tovushlarning psixologik, musiqiy xususiyatlari, o'zbek xalq cholg'u asboblarining tarixiy taraqqiyoti va ta'lim-tarbiyadagi roli, musiqa ijrochiligi yo'liga mos ijro shakllarini yuzaga keltirish g'oyalari haqidagi ma'lumotlar bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Tovush, psixologik, musiqa ijrochiligi; cholg'u asboblari; xromatik tovush qatori; diapazon; tovush xususiyatlari; ijro etish texnikasi; nota tizimida o'qitish; ansambl; orkestr; musiqa maktabi.

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SPECIFIC PROPERTIES OF MUSICAL SOUNDS AND THE METHODS OF ACCOMPANYING THEM ON INSTRUMENTAL INSTRUMENTS

Annotation. The article is devoted to the musical and psychological properties of sound, the history of Uzbek folk instruments and their educational role, the formation of the form of musical performance.

Keywords: musical performance; sound; psychological properties; musical instruments; chromatic scales; range; specificity of sounds; performing technique; music teaching system; ensemble; orchestra; School of Music.

Tovushning xususiyatlari va paydo bo'lishi masalasida qadimdan olimlar fikr yuritib kelganlar. Jumladan, yunon faylasufi va ensiklopedis ta'limi Aristotel kuzatishlarga asoslangan holda tovushning tabiatini va turli-xil xususiyatlarini to'g'ri tushunchasiga ega bo'lgan holda ta'kidlanganidek, u tovush chiqarayotgan jism, ketma-ket havoni siqishini va to'lqinlardagi intonatsiyani vujudga keltiradi, deb aytgan.

Masalan: tanbur, dutor, nay, qashqar rubobi, afg'on rubobi kabi cholg'ularni ijro etganda uning tebranayotgan tovushi havoni goh zichlaydi, goh siyraklaydi, havoning elastikligi tufayli esa, bunday ketma-ket bo'ladigan ta'sirlar fazodan qatlamdan-qatlamga uzatiladi, elastik to'lqinlar yuzaga keladi. Bizning qulog'imizga yetib kelgach, ular quloq pardasiga ta'sir qilib, tovush sezgisini yo'qotadi. Eng sokin va eng kimsasiz joylarda ham qulog'imiz har

doim qandaydir tovushlarni ilg'aydi. Chunki hamma joyda nimadir harakatlanadi, tebranib turadi. Kosmonavtlar ba'zi intonatsion tovushlarni eshshitadilar va turli materiallarning gavdalanishlariga qarab, tovushlarni payqab boradilar. Ovro'palik kosmonavtidan biri kosmosga o'zga sayoraga uchayotganida islom diniga mansub namoz-qiroatini «ollohu-akbar» so'zlarini eshshitganini uzoq-uzoq eslaydi va Arabistondagi sayyohatida esa ishonib, yerdagi ushbu tovushni eshitib Ollohning borligini anglab oladi va u shu kundan boshlab xristiyanlikdan islom diniga itoat qiladi va musulmon bo'ladi.

Tovush xususiyatlarining inson psixikasiga ruhiy ta'sirbaxsh tovushlarining bir necha turlari mavjud bo'lib, bular:

- Tabiiy tovush xususiyatlari.
- Moddiy-ma'naviy tovushlar.
- Texnik-vositalardan tovushlar va boshqalar.
- Musiqiy tovush turlaridir.

Afg'on rubobi-torli-chertma cholg'u bo'lib, u mezrob (mediator) vositasida chalinadi. Uning kosasi chuqur o'yilgan va teri bilan qoplangan bo'ladi, kalta va yo'g'on dastasida to'rtta bog'lama pardasi bor. Dastasining yuqori qismida 6 yoki 7 ta qo'shimcha («xas») pardalari ham bo'ladi. Afg'on rubobining 5 ta asosiy torlarida kuy chalinadi. Shuningdek, uning yon tomonidan 10-11 ta yordamchi yonquloq simlari ham tortilgan bo'lib, ular aks-sado sifatida yangraydi.

Afg'on rubobi haqida rivoyat. Buxoro xonining husnda tengi yo'q bir qizi bor ekan. Ammo u uyqusizlikka uchragan, kasalvand ekan. «Qizim o'lib qolmasmikin?» deb xon kunu tun g'amda ekan. Qaratmagan tabibi, boqtirmagan quchnochi qolmabdi. Baribir qiz tuzalмай, ahvoli kundan-kunga battarlashaveribdi.

Qizni ertalab labihovuz oldiga chiqarib qo'yishar, kechasi qasr ichiga olib kirishar ekan. Xonning qizi labihovuz oldiga o'ltirib bog'da yurgan tovuslarga tikilib xayol surgani-surgan ekan. Ularni juda yaxshi ko'rar ekan-da. Tovuslar patlarini yoysa ko'ngli yorishar, o'yinga tushishsa quvna ekan. Doim: «Shu tovuslar so'zlashib, qo'shiq aytib, raqsga tushishsa-ku?» der ekan.

Buxoroda yashovchi bir afg'on yigiti bundan xabardor bo'lib qolibdi. U qo'li gul usta bo'lib, hatto quruq yog'ochga ham «jon kiritib» yuborarkan. Hunarini ishga solib, tovsuga o'xshagan bir asbob yasabdi. Uni olib xonning saroyiga boribdi.

Xonga ro'baro' bo'lib: «Men qizingizni tuzataman», — debdi. Xon rozi bo'libdi. Afg'on yigit boqqa kirib, qizning yoniga kelibdi-da, o'zi yasagan tovussimon asbobni chala boshlabdi. Asbobning goh hazin, goh mungli, goh jo'shqin kuyiga berilib ketgan xonning qizi asta-asta uyquga ketibdi. «Uyqu dardga davo, bemorga shifo», deb bejiz aytishmagan. Afg'on yigit asbobini chalaveribdi, xonning qizi maza qilib uxlayveribdi. Bora-bora afg'on yigiti uni yaxshi ko'rib qolibdi.

Qizga mehri oshgan sari qo'lidagi asbobi yanada boshqacharoq bo'zlayveribdi. «Qizim nima bo'ldiykin, bir xabar olay», deb boqqa chiqqan xon qizining uyqu og'ushida, yonidagi afg'on yigiti esa qo'lidagi asbobni bo'zlatayotgan holda ko'rib: «Tag'in qizimning boshini aylantirib qo'ymasini», deb o'ylab, yigitni bog'dan haydab chiqaribdi. Shu tariqa qiz tuzalib ketibdi. Afg'on yigitini ko'p yo'qiatibdi, topolmabdi. Xon qizining tuzalib qolganini ko'rib, o'ziga o'xshagan xonning o'g'liga katta to'y qilib berib yuboribdi.

Afg'on yigiti qizning ko'yida o'zi yasagan asbobni chalib yuraveribdi. U chalganda uyqusizlar uyquga ketibdi, kasallar tuzalibdi. Muhabbati bevaqt xazon bo'lganlarning dardiga dard qo'shilibdi. Shu-shu afg'on yigiti yasagan asbob «Afg'on rubobi» deb ataladigan bo'libdi.¹

Shuning uchun ham musiqa madaniyati darslarida cholh`u asboblarida ijro etish faoliyat turi eng qiziqarli mashg`ulotdir. Bolalar cholg`u asboblari jonli tovushli o`yinchoqlar sifatida har bir o`quvchini qiziqtiradi. Chapak va bolalar cholg`u asboblarida ritmik jo`r bo`lish, musiqaning xarakteri va obrazlarni chuqurroq his etishda, ularga xos emotsional tuyg`ular hosil etish, ayniqsa, bolalarning ijodiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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Namangan viloyati pedagoglarni yangi metodikalarga o'rgatish milliy markazi, Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy fanlar va tillarni o'qitish metodikasi kafedrasida ona tili va adabiyot fani o'qituvchisi

ONA TILI DARSLARIDA INTERFAOL METODLARDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ona tili va adabiyot fanida qo'llaniladigan va o'quvchilarni faolligini oshiradigan turli xil metodlar, didaktik materiallar va energiyalar sifatida etirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: metodlar, innovatsion, o'quvchi, dars, interfaol, samarali, mavzu.

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Methodologies

USE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN MOTHER LANGUAGE LESSONS

Annotation: This article presents various methods, didactic materials and energizers used in the science of mother tongue and literature, which increase students' activity.

Keywords: methods, innovative, student, lesson, interactive, effective, topic.

Hozirgi vaqtda ta'lim jarayonida o'qitishning zamonaviy metodlari keng qo'llanilmoqda. O'qitishning zamonaviy metodlarini qo'llash o'qitish jarayonida yuqori samaradorlikka erishishga olib keladi. Bu metodlarni har bir darsning didaktik vazifasidan kelib chiqib tanlash maqsadga muvofiq. Zamonaviy texnologiyalar qo'llanilgan mashg'ulotlar o'quvchilar egallayotgan bilimlarni o'zlari qidirib topishlariga, mustaqil o'rganib, tahlil qilishlariga, hatto xulosalarni ham o'zlari keltirib chiqarishlariga qaratilgan. O'qituvchi bu jarayonda shaxs va jamoaning rivojlanishi, shakllanishi, bilim olishi va tarbiyanishiga sharoit yaratadi, shu bilan bir qatorda, boshqaruvchilik, yo'naltiruvchilik vazifasini bajaradi. Bunday o'quv jarayonida o'quvchi asosiy figuraga aylanadi. Dars jarayonida har xil metodlardan foydalanish o'qituvchini izlanishga va o'quvchini o'z ustida ishlashga erkin fikrlashga undaydi. Metod shunday tanlanishi kerakki unda o'quvchi o'zini erkin tuta olishi, fikrlarini

ravon aytishi, mavzuni juda yaxshi o'zlashtirilishi lozimligi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ma'lumki, hozirgi kunda interfaol metodlarning yuzdan ortiq turi mavjud bo'lib, ularning aksariyati tajriba-sinovdan o'tib, yaxshi natija bergan. Keng qo'llaniladigan usullar – «Klaster», «Aqliy hujum», «Davom ettir», «Taqdimot», «Blits-so'rov», «Muammoli vaziyat» kabilardan foydalanib, darsda samarali natijalarga erishish mumkin. Darsning o'tilgan mavzuni so'rash qismida «Sinkveyn», «Teskari test», «Aql charxi» metodlarini, yangi mavzuni tushuntirish qismida «Insert», «Pinbord», «Zinama-zina», «Bumerang» texnologiyalarini, mavzuni mustahkamlash qismida «Venn diagrammasi», «Baliq skeleti», «Nima uchun? », «Qanday? », «Konseptual jadval», «Nilufar guli» kabi grafik tashkil etuvchilar hamda «Tushunchalar tahlili», «T-jadval», «Rezyume», «Kungaboqar», «Charxpalak» metodlarini, uyga vazifa berishda «FSMU», «Klaster», «Bo'g'inlar zanjiri», «BBB» metodlarini qo'llash dars samaradorligini ta'minlab, o'quvchilarning bilimini oshirishga yordam beradi. Ona tili darslarida ham yuqorida sanab o'tilgan interfaol metodlardan tashqari «Ha... yo'q», «Ta'rif egasini top», «Men kimman?», «Domino», «Beshinchisi (oltinchisi, yettinchisi...) ortiqcha», «Sirli sandiqcha metodi», «Harfni his qilish» metodlari kabi didaktik o'yinlardan foydalanish mumkin.

«Klaster» metodi. Klaster" grafik organayzeri "Fikrlarning tarmoqlanishi" degan ma'noni anglatadi. Bu metod turi o'quvchilarning biron-bir mavzuni chuqur o'rganishlariga yordam berib, ularni mavzuga taalluqli tushuncha yoki aniq fikrlarni erkin va ochiq uzviy bog'langan ketma-ketlikda tarmoqlashni o'rgatadi. "Fikrlarning tarmoqlanishi" quyidagicha tashkil etiladi: 1. Xayolga kelgan har qanday fikr bir so'z bilan ifoda etilib ketma-ket yoziladi; 2. Fikrlar tugaguncha, yozishda davom etiladi va fikrlar tugasa, u holda yangi fikr kelgunga qadar biron rasm chizib turiladi; 3. Darsda imkon boricha fikrlarning va o'zaro bog'liqlik ketma-ketligini ko'paytirishga harakat qilinishi lozim.

«Beshinchisi (oltinchisi, yettinchisi...) ortiqcha» metodi. «Oshxona jihozlari», «Qushlar», «Uy hayvonlari va parrandalar» kabi mavzularini o'rganishda yangi mavzuni mustahkamlash uchun mazkur metodni qo'llash ijobiy natija beradi. Bunda mavzuga oid to'rtta va taalluqli bo'lmagan (ortiqcha) bitta so'z (tushuncha, fikr) beriladi. O'quvchilar ana shu so'zni (tushuncha, fikr) aniqlaydilar. Yozuv ekranda ko'rsatiladi. O'quvchilar ortiqcha so'zni aniqlashadi. Uy hayvonlari: sigir, qo'y, toshbaqa, ot, it. So'ng bu so'zlar ishtirokida gap tuzish topshirig'i beriladi va tuzilgan gaplar asosida axloqiy tarbiya beriladi. Namuna: Ot - insonning eng ishonchli do'sti. O'quvchilar tomonidan tuzilgan gaplar asosida o'quvchilar qalbida ona tabiatga muhabbat uyg'otiladi, uy hayvonlariga nisbatan ijobiy munosabatda bo'lishga o'rgatiladi.

«Sirli sandiqcha» metodi. Sirli sandiqcha metodi ham o'quvchining mantiqiy fikrlashini shakllantirishga yordam beradi. Ushbu metoddan foydalanish uchun o'quvchilar guruhlariga bo'linadi. O'qituvchi doskaga 4 ta mavzu nomini ilib ular

haqida hech qanday ma'lumot yozmaydi. Masalan, So'z turkumlaril mavzusi o'tilganda Ot, Sifat, Son, Fe'l kabi.

Ot	Sifat	Son	Fe'l



«Tushunchalar tahlili» metodi. Bu metod quyidagicha mulohaza qilinadi. Nazorat ishi yakunlanib, baholar e'lon qilingandan so'ng, har bir o'quvchi nazorat daftarida o'qituvchi tomonidan tekshirilgan va kamchiligi tuzatilgan so'zlarni ko'chirib yozadi. Bu metod ham o'quvchini hushyorlikka chorlash bilan bir qatorda o'z xatosini o'z vaqtida tushunishga va bu xatoni boshqa takrorlamaslikka olib keladi.

«Harfni his qilish» metodi. «Harfni yoki so'zni his qilish» metodida o'quvchilar tik turgan holatda bo'ladi. Eng oxirida turgan o'quvchi orqasiga o'qituvchi tomonidan ruchkaning orqa tomoni bilan harf yoki so'z yoziladi. Keyingi o'quvchi oldingi o'quvchi orqasiga yozadi. Va shu tariqa davom etadi. Birinchi partadagi o'quvchi o'zining orqasiga yozilgan harfni his qilib sinf yozuv taxtasiga kelib yozadi. Bu metodni ko'pincha nafaqat harf shaklida 4-5 sinf o'quvchilarida qo'llash mumkin, balki 5-6 sinf o'quvchilariga ikki uch harfli so'z shaklida ham qo'llash mumkin. Darslarni samarali tashkil etishda quyidagi o'yinlardan ham foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq. «Baliq ovi», «Kim hakam», «Taqdimot-tadqiqot», «Piramida», «Matn tuzib ko'r, aqling bo'lar zo'r», «Raketa», «To'g'ri noto'g'ri», «Xatosini top», «Xotira mashiqi», «Bo'g'in», «Mo'jizalar maydonchasi», «Maqol», «So'zdan so'z yasash» o'yinlaridir.

«Baliq ovi» o'yini. Doskaning bir tomoniga dengiz rasimi, ikkinchi tomoniga akvarium rasimi tushiriladi. Dengizda baliqlar bo'ladi. O'quvchi dengizdagi baliqlardan birini tutib uni orqa qismidagi savollarga javob beradi. Javob to'g'ri bo'lsa baliqni akvariumga, noto'g'ri bo'lsa dengizga qo'yib yuboradi.

«Kim hakam» o'yini. O'tilgan mavzuni mustahkamlash maqsadida «Kim hakam» o'yini olib boriladi. Bunda o'quvchilardan diqqat, tezkorlik, hozirjavoblik talab etiladi, O'quvchi fikrini jamlashga harakat qiladi. O'qituvchi tomonidan ma'lumotlar tezkorlik bilan o'qiladi. Bunda har bir guruh a'zolari to'g'ri ma'lumotlar uchun- «qizil kartochka», noto'g'ri ma'lumotlar uchun- «sariq kartochka»larini ko'tarishadi. Natijalarni aniqlab borish uchun har bir guruhga nazoratchilar birlashtiriladi. **«Taqdimot-tadqiqot» usuli.** Bu bosqichda

har bir guruhdan bir nafar o'quvchi yangi mavzu va yangi mavzuni o'tilgan mavzular bilan bog'lash maqsadida doskada taqdimot qilishadi. O'qituvchi tomonidan yangi mavzu bo'yicha qo'shimcha ma'lumotlar berib o'tiladi. **“Piramida” o'yini.** Yangi mavzuni mustahkamlash maqsadida “Piramida” o'yini olib boriladi. Natijalar tekshiriladi noto'g'ri va takrorlangan ma'lumotlar olib tashlanadi va qolgan natijalar hisoblanadi. Eng ko'p ma'lumot yozgan guruhlar taqdirlanadi. Bunda o'quvchilar o'tilgan mavzuni egallaganlik va mavzu bo'yicha tushunchalarni o'zlashtirib olganlik darajasi aniqlash, o'z bilimlarini mustaqil ravishda erkin bayon eta olish, o'zlarining bilim darajalarini baholay olish, yakka va guruhlarda ishlay olish, safdoshlarining fikriga hurmat bilan qarash, shuningdek o'z bilimlarini bir tizimga solishga o'rgatadi. **“Matn tuzib ko'r, aqling bo'lar zo'r”.** O'quvchilar monitordan uzatilgan rasm asosida, berilgan muddatda matn tuzishadi. Tuzilgan matnda undov, modal, taqlid so'zlar ishlatilishi kerak. Mazmunli va undov, modal, taqlid so'zlardan ko'p ishlatgan matn egalari g'olib bo'lishadi. **«Raketa» o'yini.** Doskaga raketa rasimi chiziladi, yoki, uchta raketa yasab savollar yoziladi kartochkalar ilinadi, Raketa o'zga sayyoraga uchish uchun yuklardan xoli bo'lishi kerak o'quvchila uch guruhga bo'linadi, qaysi guruh a'zolarisavollarga to'g'ri javob bersa kartochkalar olib tashlanadi, to'g'ri javob berilmagan kartochka raketada qoladi va u ucha olmaydi. **«So'zdan so'z yasash» o'yini.** Bu o'yin o'quvchilarni so'z boyligini oshirishga, qayta xotirlashga va mantiqan fikrlashni kengaytirishga undaydi. Bu usul orqali bir so'zdan bir necha so'z tuzish o'yini o'quvchilarni ziyraklikka, hozirjavoblikka undaydi. Yozuv taxtasiga o'qituvchi tomonidan bir so'z yozib qo'yiladi. Masalan: O'zbekiston, Zanjir... Shundan so'ng o'qituvchi ma'lum vaqt davomida ana shu so'z harflaridan foydalangan holda boshqa so'z yasashlarini aytadi.. Masalan, O'zbekiston – o'z, ek, bek, o'zbek, on, Zanjir – zar, zira, arz, ariza, jar, ranj kabilar. **“Xotira mashqi” o'yini.** Hozirjavoblik va zukkolikni oshirish maqsadida, ayniqsa birinchi tanishuv darsida qo'llash mumkin bo'lgan o'yin. O'quvchi o'z ismini aytadi va shu ism bilan boshlanuvchi biror adib ismini aytadi. Adham -Alisher Navoiy, Bahodir-Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, Gavhar-Gulhaniy.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, innovatsion metodlar o'quvchilarning savodxon bo'lishiga, DTS talablariga qo'yilgan bilim va ko'nikmalarni oson va qiziqarli egallashlarida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Dars jarayonida o'quvchilarning diqqatini mavzuga qaratishda albatta o'zining samarasini ko'rsatadi. Yuqorida keltirilgan interfaol metodlarni ona tili va adabiyot darslarida qo'llash natijasida o'quvchilarning fanga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini oshirishga, o'zlarining fikrini erkin bayon eta olishga, atrofidagilarning fikrlarini hurmat qilishga, o'zining nuqtayi nazarini himoya qila olish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga erishish mumkin.

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O'ZBEKISTONDA TARIXCHI MUTAXASSISLARNI TAYYORLASH JARAYONI TENDENSIYALARI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada tarix fanlarining o'qitishning uslub va usullari, interfaol yondoshuvli samarali jihatlari hamda bu boradagi mavjud o'ziga hos muammolarning pedagogik mahorat va pedagogik texnologiyalar asosidagi yechimlariga oid takliflar yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: tarix fanlari, ta'lim metodlari, interfaol usullar, pedagogik mahorat, pedagogik texnologiya.

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TRENDS OF THE PROCESS OF TRAINING HISTORIAN SPECIALISTS IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. The article describes methods and methods of teaching history, effective aspects of interactive approach, and suggestions for solutions of existing specific problems in this regard based on pedagogical skills and pedagogical technologies.

Key words: history, educational methods, interactive methods, pedagogical skill, pedagogical technology.

Bugungi kunda o'quvchilarni o'qishga qiziqishlari borasida turlicha yondashishlarning bir xil emasliklari yaqqol ko'zga tashlanmoqda. Yoshlarning o'rab turgan ijtimoiy muhit o'quvchilar dunyoqarashida o'z tamg'alari bilan iz qoldirmoqda. Bunday sharoitda tarix o'qituvchisining vazifasi sinfda mavjud bo'lgan barcha o'quvchilar diqqat-e'tiborini ularga nisbatan differentsiatsiya usulini qo'llab, bir vaqtda ularning hammalari uchun maqbul bo'lgan tarixiy materialni bayon qilish bilan, ikkinchi tomondan har bir o'quvchining qiziqishlarini hisobga olgan holda unga individual yondashishga harakat qilmog'i kerak.

Dars jarayonida o'quvchilar faoliyatiga differensial yondashish qanday nazorat etilsa, ularni uy vazifalarini bajarishlarini nazorat etish ham o'sha prinsipda amalga oshirilib borilmog'i kerak. Shuni alohida ta'kidlash kerakki, tarix darsining zamonaviy talabi mustaqil O'zbekiston Respublikasining yoshlar orasida olib boriladigan mafkuraviy ishlar vazifalariga mos kelishi, tarix

o'rganishning turmush bilan aloqasini bog'langanligida, O'zbekiston kelajagi buyuk davlat bo'lishini nazariy va amaliy ishlar bilan bog'lab olib borishga yo'naltirilgan bo'lmog'i lozim.

Inson bilimi cheksiz bo'lmaganidek, tarix o'qitish uslubiyoti, ayniqsa, tarix darslari turlari ham jamiyat taraqqiyoti va ilmiy-texnikaviy inqilob jarayonida yangidan yangi turli variantlar bilan boyib borishi zarurligini, umuman ta'lim nazariyasi va uslubiyoti bir joyda tepsinib turmasdan dialektik harakatda bo'lishini unutmash kerak. Zamonaviy tarix darslarining turlari-seminar darsi, muammoli darslar, ekskursiya darslaridan iborat. Prezident asarlarini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan maxsus darslar, teledarslar didaktikaga faol kirib kelayotganligini va dars samaradorligini oshirish bilan birga o'quvchilar bilim doiralari beqiyos rivojlantirib borishda munosib hissa qo'shayotganligini ham tabiiy bir hol deb qarash kerak. Respublika tarixchi-metodik olimlari vazifalari mavjud pedagogik merosdan tarixning bugungi davri talabi asosidan ilmiy-uslubiy va didaktik yo'llarini yuqori saviyada ishlab chiqishdan iboratdir.

Tarix o'qituvchisi o'zining pedagogik faoliyatida ilmiy bilimlarni tez suratlarda o'sib borayotganligini albatta hisobga olmog'i kerak. Ilmiy texnika inqilobi davrida o'quvchi yoshlar ham o'z bilimlarini mustaqil holda uzluksiz takomillashtirib borishlari, ilmiy va siyosiy axborotlar oqimida to'g'ri xulosa chiqarishga erishmoqlari lozim.

Hozirgi vaqtda o'quvchi yoshlarning akseleratsiyasi, ya'ni bolalar rivojlanishining tez suratlarda borishi, bu jarayon ularning ham aqliy, ham jismoniy jihatdan rivojlanishlarida yaqqol namoyon bo'layotganligini alohida ta'kidlash lozim. Mustaqil yurt talablari yoshligidanoq radio, televidenie, gazeta, jurnal va turli kitoblar, informatsiya kanallari orqali ko'p zamonaviy ilmiy-texnikaviy yangiliklardan boxabar bo'lmoqdalar. Bularning hammasi o'quvchi yoshlarning dunyoqarashlari qo'lamini kengayishiga olib kelmoqda. O'quvchi o'z uyida televidenie orqali, yoki kino-teatrda tarixiy mavzusidagi asarni tomosha qilib, uning mazmuni bilan chuqur tanishishga muvaffaq bo'lgani holda, o'qituvchi dars jarayonida faqatgina darslik material bilangina chegaralanayotgan bo'lsa, u holda o'quvchida mazkur dars uchun hech qanday qiziqish paydo bo'lmaydi. Ana shunday inqirozli sharoitdan chiqib ketish uchun o'qituvchi tarixiy ta'limida emotsional mahoratini oshirib borib, o'quvchilarni mavzuning mazmuniga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini oshirib borib, uning har tomonlama mustahkamlanishiga erishmog'i kerak.

Tarix darslari o'quvchi yoshlarda shunday qat'iy tushunchani mustahkam shakllantirmog'i kerak, tarix darslari samaradorligini oshirib borish uchun o'qituvchi tarix fanining rivojlanib borishini tizimli ravishda kuzatib bormog'i kerak. Ayniqsa, yuqori sinf o'quvchilarini tarixdan chop etilayotgan yangi asarlar mazmuni bilan tanishtirib borishlari o'quvchi yoshlarda tarix o'rganishga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini yanada o'sishga olib keladi. Ko'p yillar davomida maktab tarix fanlarini o'qitish tajribasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, tarixdan o'tkaziladigan ta'lim-tarbiya ishlarini tashkil etish va samaradorligini oshirib borish,

shuningdek kutilgan ijobiy natijalarga erishmoqning asosiy shakli – darsdir. O‘quvchilarga ta’lim-tarbiya berish, ularning bilish qobiliyatlari va tafakkurlarini muttasil rivojlantirib borish yuzasidan turli ilmiy-uslubiy ishlar asosan dars jarayonida amalga oshirib boriladi [3].

Har bir dars tarixdan o‘rgatilayotgan alohida olingan mavzuning, bir vaqtda butun bir kurs yuzasidan o‘tkaziladigan darslar sistemasining mantiqan shakllanib boradigan yagona zanjirini tashkil etadi. Tarix darsiga bo‘lgan talablar jamiyatda sodir bo‘ladigan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy o‘zgarishlar talabi darajasida, shuningdek, ilmfan, madaniyat va ayniqsa, ma’naviyatda sodir bo‘ladigan o‘zgarishlar talabi asosida doimo rivojlanib boradi. Mazkur o‘rinda biz O‘zbekiston va jahon tarixini o‘rganish jarayonida mustaqil o‘zbek davlatini rivojlantirishning ma’naviy-ahloqiy negizlariga qanday yondashmog‘imiz va amaliy jihatdan bu dolzarb vazifani qanday hal etilishi muammolarini sezib turibmiz.

Dars samaradorligini oshirish har bir o‘qituvchidan ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonini optimal, ya’ni qulay variantlarni puxta ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirishni talab etadi. Darsning optimal varianti deb, dars jarayonida ta’lim-tarbiya va o‘quvchilarni kompleks rivojlanishlarini ta’minlaydigan va bir vaqtda darsning shunday ijobiy natijalarini amalga oshirishda shu dars (mavzu) uchun o‘quv rejasi, shu fanda tematik kalendar rejada mo‘ljallangan mavzuni o‘rganishga dars davomida shu darsga, uy vazifalarini bajarish va tekshirish uchun o‘quvchi va o‘qituvchiga ajratilgan vaqtdan maqsadga muvofiq foydalanilib, erishilgan maksimal ijobiy ilmiy-uslubiy va didaktik natijalar kompleksiga aytiladi. Har bir darsni o‘qituvchi tomonidan sifatli qilib o‘tmoq uchun unga yaxshilab tayyorgarlik ko‘rish kerak. Tarix fanidan tematik rejalarini tuzish o‘qituvchining darsga tayyorgarlik ko‘rishining birinchi bosqichi bo‘lib, bu bosqichda o‘qituvchi dastur, darslik va o‘quv qo‘llanmalarini o‘rganadi, ular orasidagi mutanosiblikni solishtirib chiqadi. Natijada o‘quv dasturiga asoslangan o‘qituvchi darslikda nimalar ortiqchayu, nimalar yetishmasligini va uni qanday to‘ldirish lozimligi muammolarini hal etadi.

Mustaqillik yillarida takomillashtirilgan dasturlar joriy etilganligi munosabati bilan kalendar tematik rejalashtirishga qo‘yilgan talablar ham o‘zgardi. U o‘qituvchiga dars rejasini, ham darsdan tashqari ishlar rejasini tuzishda dasturning hamma komponentlaridan kompleks suratda foydalanishda, o‘quvchilarda xalqimizning ma’naviy merosiga sidqidildan qiziqish his-tuyg‘ularini shakllantirish o‘quv mehnati va malakalarni, faol hayotiy pozitsiyalarini sobitqadamlik bilan takomillashib borishiga yordam berishi kerak.

O‘qituvchi bo‘lajak darslar mazmunini tahlil etar ekan, u har bir darsdagi asosiy va boshqaruvchi g‘oyalarni, darslikda keltirilgan xulosalar, tushunchalar, u yoki bu voqea va hodisalarga berilgan baholar, shuningdek, asosiy faktlarni atroflicha tahlil etadi. O‘quvchining uy vazifasini bajarish uchun sarf etadigan vaqti, uning natijalari ham dars samaradorligini pedagogik jihatdan to‘g‘ri

tashkil etilishiga bevosita bog‘liqdir. Matbuot sahifalarida, xalq ta’limiga bag‘ishlangan anjumanlarda o‘quv mashg‘ulotlari uchun vaqt kundan-kunga ortib borayotganligiga odilona shikoyatlar qilinmoqda.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, o‘quvchini maktabga darsga kelishidan tortib, uyiga qaytib kelishiga qadar 6-7 soat vaqt talab etilsa, turli sinflarda o‘quvchilarni uy vazifalarini bajarish uchun sarflaydigan vaqtlari 1soatdan 3-4 soatgacha yetadi. Shunday qilib ko‘p hollarda, ayniqsa, yuqori sinflarda o‘quvchining o‘quv haftasi ko‘pincha 60 soatdan oshib ketadi. Bu ahvol o‘z navbatida boshqa muammo – o‘quvchini mehnat, sport, shuningdek, texnika va san’at bilan, qolaversa, ularni umumta’limiy tayyorgarliklari va har tomonlama o‘sib, kamol topishlariga yordam beradigan mashg‘ulotlar bilan shug‘ullanishlari uchun vaqtlari yetmaydi, vaqt tanqisligi muammoligi kelib chiqadi. O‘quvchining maktabda o‘quv mashg‘ulotlari bilan ortiqcha band bo‘lishlari o‘quvchini doimo harakatda bo‘lish vaqtini minimumga kamaytiradi. Nihoyat, bularning hammasi o‘quvchining ruhiyati va salomatligiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

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ART GALLERY ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Abstract. Types of art galleries and principles of their organization. Relationships between artists, sellers/collectors, and buyers/viewers in a gallery setting. An art gallery is a space designed to display fine art. Pieces on display are often for sale. Sometimes art galleries are called art museums. An art gallery is a room specially designed for viewing works of art; a public, public, or private enterprise permanently engaged in the exhibition, preservation, study, and promotion of art.

Keywords: Sat'at Gallery, artists, buyers' taste, value of works, auction, professionalism.

The art gallery is the absolute guarantee of the quality of the work sold. Its reputation and, accordingly, trust has been developed over the years due to competent work with artists and buyers, competent selection of goods and professional work of specialists.

T. M. Milyukova offers a classification of art galleries. There are seven types of them: - a gallery focused on art movements (designed to show the art of a certain group of artists united by loyalty to one direction, movement or school) - a gallery specializing in art types (one represents the interests of a certain group of artists united by the field of art: or painting, graphics, photography or plastic arts or arts and crafts, etc.); - gallery of "personal direction" (working with individual artists of different genres and art types, who may belong to different directions, schools, currents. - gallery of one artist - - of one painting gallery (the originality is expressed in a certain form of construction of the exhibition space, where only one work appears in front of the viewer at each changing exhibition. This method of exposition, which is very suitable for the museum, is an art gallery of modern art is not suitable for, because the gallery is a commercial institution); - gallery-salon (purely commercial enterprise established for the purpose of maximum profit through the sale of works of art); - virtual gallery. E. A. Melikhova classifies galleries "according to their purpose" as follows: "gallery"-do "mines" or "salons", "gallery-showroom" and "gallery-club".

The main stages of creating an exhibition in a gallery. An exhibition means displaying products, works of art, documentary materials. Exhibitions are organized in the galleries, which are the result of scientific and research work in the field of visual arts. Exhibits are not for sale. Galleries organize exhibitions without selling the exhibits, exhibitions where works of art can be purchased, and some exhibitions have the sole purpose of selling. Work on the preparation and holding of the exhibition can be divided into four stages: • scientific research work and collection of materials (a sufficient number of materials and documents have been collected on its topic, the exhibition catalog prepared); • development of the exhibition concept (with specialists in this field, managers participate in the development of the exhibition concept).

The ideological and thematic plan of the exhibition is made in relation to its goals, the place where it will be held and the guests who will see it. After the general concept of the exhibition and its technical structure are defined, the collection of exhibition materials related to the content of the exhibition begins. The materials are divided into blocks according to the thematic content of the exhibition, which provides a logical sequence of introducing the exhibits to visitors and facilitates the perception of the exhibition as a whole); * preparation of the design and architectural project of the exhibition (experts call this project the “mirror” of the exhibition, and in its preparation, together with the museum staff and exhibition organizers, the designers who designed the overview of the exhibition, its thematic sections and architects participate, develop a scheme for the movement of visitors through the exhibition); • setting up the exhibition, protecting the exhibits, working with visitors during the exhibition (the main thing is to emphasize the most important exhibits in the exposition. The criterion for this is their artistic value, originality, novelty, as well as their importance in revealing the theme of the exhibition it can).

Description of exhibits, records should contain basic information about the exhibit, time and place of its origin. Protection of exhibits is an important element in the preparation of an exhibition, especially when works of art, rare and unique items are displayed). At the stage of preparation of the educational and popularization part of the exhibition program, the following should be carried out: ü equip the exhibition with appropriate equipment (projectors, video systems, sound equipment), make the necessary sound recordings (excerpts from music, speeches, theater performances, radio broadcasts and others) provision. Sometimes it is required to prepare a special audiovisual composition that visitors can see and listen to on special monitors placed at the exhibition; ü organization of preliminary information and advertising work (preparation of posters, invitations, placement of paid advertisements in printed publications, publication of the exhibition catalog, holding of a press conference, preparation of the procedure for opening the exhibition); ü preparation of the popularization program of the exhibition (video and film screenings, lectures, interviews in accordance with the concept and theme of the exhibition); ü educational

program (exhibition tours, seminars, series of lectures, etc.). In some cases, the exhibition should provide an opportunity for independent research work, as in exhibitions at large specialized institutions.

Fairs, Dealerships, and Auctions as Art Market Entities An art market is a set of interacting entities and institutions that create, circulate, and consume art. One of the forms of commercial circulation of works of art is art fairs. An art fair is an occasional place to buy and sell works of art. Fairs can specialize in different genres, particularly fine arts.

The fair has several advantages • * a variety of works of art are offered at the same time * prices at fairs are traditionally lower than the market price * all works of art have passed a certain selection * at the fair often different art market subjects with similar tastes and preferences are represented * sale of many different professionally oriented, exhibitions, film screenings, printing and multimedia products within art fairs.

Another major commercial intermediary between the artist and the public is the auction. Auction (lat. auction-public sale) is a method of selling goods to the buyer who offers the highest price. The higher the demand for this product (usually due to its rarity or other qualities that are attractive to the buyer), the higher its price. The struggle of potential buyers to own this product increases its price. Sometimes the final price is higher than the market price, if the buyer is overcome by the desire to own the item or the desire to cancel all other offers, the item will set a price that will never be realized outside of the auction.

An auction is a market in its purest form: the price reached in the trading process is a compromise acceptable to both parties. Two main types of auction sales can be distinguished: • the English system, when the auction goes according to the principle of raising prices; • The Dutch system, when the auction is carried out according to the principle of price reduction. Auctions tend to attract as many visitors as possible, and while they certainly only care about paying visitors, everyone else plays their part as well - they build excitement in anticipation of breaking price records. Auction houses have a wide customer base and "advertised" name, for which they receive a commission, high transaction costs. On the other hand, there are undoubted advantages of selling at auction for the artist, his representative or the owner of the painting: • the sale of the desired work can be done in a very short time • the final price can be significantly higher than the market price. information is public domain. This information is clear to all market participants and can play both in favor of the artist (in the case of record sales) and against him (in case of failure - a low price or removed from the auction).

Information is distributed instantly and many participants in the art market will find out what happened. The size of the art market is usually estimated through auctions, as they are probably the only reliable sources for estimating the size of the art market. It is possible to talk about the prices formed for certain works of art by selling works of analogues 7-10 times. A single sale cannot be

the final price, because it can often be perfect for non-objective reasons – excitement, competition, desire to own, etc. The activity of auction houses for a long time formed a special stock culture, which is especially characteristic for the sale of works of art. Art dealer - in the modern sense, a specialist who buys and sells works of art, in other words, a merchant from art. The basis of the art dealer's professional activity is the search for new talented artists, establishing relationships with them in order to promote and sell works. This is the first part of the professional career of an art dealer.

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ART MARKET PRICES

Abstract. How do prices for contemporary art come into being? Buyers of contemporary art face a problem of fundamental uncertainty, because what passes as quality is difficult to determine, and buyers can hardly estimate how a specific piece of art will perform as an investment. Since a market for contemporary art presupposes the possibility of at least limited rational purchasing decisions, uncertainty must be reduced. We argue that the value of an art work or artist originates in an inter subjective process of assessment and conferring of reputation by experts in the art field, such as gallery owners, curators, critics, art dealers, journalists, and collectors, who help establish the artistic reputation of a work or an artist. The quality signals emerging from the art field enable buyers to assess the economic value of art works. We tested this initial hypothesis against two datasets containing data on art prices and information from the biographies of artists.

Key words: sale, artwork value, gallery, auction, author of the work, dealer.

Whether or not the price of an artwork is informative to the buyer is a question asked by many art market researchers. The work “Economy of Symbolic Exchange” made a great contribution to solving this problem, the main theme of this work is the question of equality of price and value for the object of modern art. The problem is that if in the food market expensive things are considered better than cheap things, then this pattern is weakly expressed or not at all in the culture. “The value of works of art is determined anew by the market every time.”

To answer this question, it is necessary to refer to the concept of information content of prices. In general, the circulation of goods in the market should be more or less constant, then the function of money can be measured. That is, when there are repeated purchases, the price reflects the ratio of supply and demand and serves as a sign of quality to the buyer. As Dolgin points out, there is no duplication of transactions in the art market. If there is no reproducibility, there is no feedback between the buyer and the seller, but in fact

prices serve as a means of determining this communication. In such conditions, money loses its ability to measure, it does not lose speed.

It should be noted that there was an attempt to justify the effectiveness of creating economic models in the labor market: Stigler and Becker presented the Z theory. In it, it is assumed that the change in the demand for the commodity can be explained by the increase in its ability to create the desired state - Z. People seek the same states, and achieving them in different ways and through different things is another matter. Thus, the main postulate of economics about the uniformity of human preferences, although it is clear that artistic tastes are different, is preserved. This theory is applied by Stigler and Becker to the classical music market: they explain the desire to listen to music by the fact that the listener increases the human capital and learns to enjoy music, thereby investing in this ability. However, the theory of z has been criticized because it is still not possible to explain the change in the demand for z, so in general this theory does not give any results.

Thus, an important conclusion presented by Dolgin in his book “symbolic exchange economy” is that money subjugates culture instead of measuring it. “Socio-cultural processes have quietly adapted to the monetary system. Be a man a thousand times not as economists paint him, but saturated with distorted information about himself, he is like a caricature of himself.” This logic is consistent with the concept of the performance of economic activities, according to which the spread of economic knowledge and economic technologies increases the credibility of economic theories and fundamentally changes economic practice.

As you know, prices in the art market do not follow the rules of traditional economic theory. Of course, prices are actually a joint result of demand and supply pressure on all participants of the economic process. The information or messages sent by individual participants are the amounts they agree to pay or receive for each product. However, not everything seems so simple in the art market.

Economic sociology examines some of the mechanisms by which prices are determined in the market. In the article “How are prices formed? Social approaches to price determination”, Jens Beckert examines the three dominant approaches of economic sociology: network analysis, the institutional approach and the cultural approach. Beckert reveals the influence of status, trust, power and social connections on prices. Very popular in economic sociology, network analysis is widely used in the study of prices. The main point here is the personal relations between the agents, as opposed to the atomization of the actors. When considering social networks as a factor in determining prices, it is also necessary to pay attention to the study of the concept of “social capital”. Social capital refers to the pool of real or potential resources associated with having a stable network. It is also worth remembering Granovetter's understanding of the power of weak ties: a large number of “weak” ties -

acquaintances - help to find a job better than “strong” ties - kinship and friendship. Granovetter's concept is important in this study to explore artists' entry into the art market. Also, the idea of social rooting of relations between partners was developed by Uzzi and Lancaster: if the relationship between buyer and seller goes beyond the formal market exchange, the seller can lower the price in favor of the buyer.

Dutch economic sociologist Olav Veltus also studied prices in the modern art market. Based on the economic theory of signals, which asserts that prices have certain meanings, he defines the process of buying and selling as a process of social coordination, in which the price of an artistic object is determined not by the qualities of the work, but by the people who create, realize and buy them. is formed from interaction. Veltus also brings up two paradoxes of pricing in the art market. The first paradox is that dealers never lower the price of works of art, that is, they act not as profit maximizers, but as price maximizers. Also, dealers are reluctant to overprice the works of young artists so that they can justify the prices for their works, rather than ruining careers with recessionary price increases. The second paradox is that prices are determined by the size of the picture, reducing the influence of other factors. Veltus concludes that gallerists are balanced between two value systems: on the one hand, art, aesthetic motives, and on the other, the market and the market laws of pricing.

There are also three approaches to evaluating the value of an object - cost, comparative and income. In addition, in fact, when evaluating art objects, the appraiser does not separate the approaches, but uses them together.

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SOCIO-CULTURAL GOALS OF ART GALLERIES

Abstract. There are many interpretations of the concept of “culture”, different scientific fields use this term in different contexts. However, culture plays an important role in all areas of knowledge. Cultural level distinguishes countries, people’s statuses, professions. In addition, the field of culture is very versatile and is actively studied by various disciplines.

Key words: Sociology, sociology of art, culture, civilization, works of art, aesthetics of art.

Cultural studies studies the phenomenon of culture as a historical and social experience of people (Georg Hegel belongs to the representatives of this direction), art history is the artistic culture of society in general and certain types of art, the founder of art history is the famous artist Giorgio Vasari; social factors of the formation and activity of cultural values and norms belong to the field of study of sociology of culture, one of the most influential representatives of modern concepts of sociology of culture is Pierre Bourdier. Along with these directions, culture is often considered from an economic point of view, since culture is also a product that functions as an object in the commercial market. This direction is studied by economists such as William Baumol, William Bowen and Garvadre Thompson, and by economic sociologists such as Olav Veltus and Thorstein Veblen.

Despite the fact that the concept of “culture” includes a wide range of studied disciplines, this research is focused on studying only one aspect of all the diversity of culture - modern works of art: paintings, installations and sculptures. Contemporary art is perhaps one of the most incomprehensible phenomena for many. The value and price of modern works of art cause particular misunderstanding and controversy. It is these aspects that are studied in this work. In this regard, it is necessary to review the theoretical and empirical work on pricing, as well as the art market, where value and price conflict have occurred.

At the beginning of the theoretical review, the interaction of the field of art with sociology and economics is considered, and the question whether art

can be autonomous is raised. This is followed by a review of the main research objects in the literature (galleries, the art object, and the art market in general), followed by a series of classifications of these concepts used in data analysis. Special attention is paid to the literature about the art market because it has characteristics and features that are not present in other product markets.

The next block of theoretical review focuses on the development of pricing concepts from the point of view of economic sociology. First, the review examines the concepts of price information, and then economic sociology approaches to pricing in general, as well as methods of valuation of works of art. There are methods and strategies. In order to understand the characteristics of prices in the Moscow art market, the next block of the theoretical overview examines the historical context from the Soviet era. The final part of this chapter will be to look at several examples of empirical studies that are as close as possible to this research design in order to review the methodology and strategy of sociological research.

The purpose of this study is to determine the parameters of the evaluation of art objects in the Russian art market and the methods of entering the art market. It is assumed that there are intangible pricing parameters that determine value and price in the art market. Thus, the object of research is the art market of Russia, in particular, the city of Moscow. The limitation of the study of the Moscow art market alone is primarily related to the scope of this study. In addition, Moscow is the center of modern Russian culture.

The subject of research is pricing in the art market, including price changes: price increases and decreases. It was decided to conduct expert interviews with art market agents as sources of price information. Among them: gallerists and artists as key reference groups, art market professionals and collectors. Also a source of information are publications in thematic publications ("art dialogues", "Arthronics" magazines): articles and interviews.

In accordance with the stated purpose, some tasks of the research were determined:

1. Determining ways of entering the art market by young artists;
2. Determination of material and non-material parameters of evaluation of modern works of art;
3. Determining the reasons and mechanisms of changes in the price of modern works of art: price increases and decreases.

Thus, the study is based on the following hypotheses:

1. Entry into the art market is made by young artists using social capital;
2. The material parameters of the work evaluation are not important in the evaluation of the work price;
3. There are informal mechanisms that increase the value of works of art regardless of their price;
4. Price reduction serves as a signal about the cheapness of the art object, so price reduction is prohibited.

In sociology, a special interdisciplinary direction - sociology of art - stood out. The main object of observation within this discipline is the relationship between civilizations and cultural products. Among the representatives of this trend, we can single out the English cultural philosopher and sociologist Arnold Toynbee. In his concept of “effective tension”, he contrasts the consumerist rationalization of civilization with the resilience of the visual arts, which seek new ways of influencing the audience. In these concepts, the idea of comparing the consumer behavior of individuals with aesthetic motives is clearly manifested. Since the beginning of the emergence of economic processes in the field of culture, the question of the interaction of these seemingly contradictory areas has been studied by many thinkers of social and cultural and economic sciences. Next, some works on the interaction of culture, sociology and economy will be considered.

The concept of signals of works of art in society is also considered from a completely different point of view. Within this approach to the study of signals, art and price exist not as signals for buyers, but as signals about the processes taking place in society. This concept was advanced by art theorist and philosopher Boris Groys. He refers to works of art as a “symbolic value system”. Within this concept, artistic objects carry symbolic messages, and creative ideas appear in symbolic and symbolic form. Thus, works of art can be seen as a certain metatext in which symbolic systems and symbols of society are combined. Clifford Girtz thinks along the same lines. In the article “Art as a cultural system”, Girtz presents the idea that art should be seen as a symbolic expression of the cultural experience of the artist, that works of art carry signals and symbols that are perceived by the viewer. “The artist works with the abilities of his audience - meaningful vision,” Geertz calls this approach to aesthetics semiotic, studying the meaning of signs. It shows the inseparable interaction of social and art in works of art.

In addition to the above concepts, it is necessary to emphasize the institutional theory of art. According to this theory, the artist is not an atomized agent, he performs a certain socio-cultural function. At the same time, the world of art is a real image of the world, a changeable system associated with certain mental structures determined by the concept of a person's place in the world. Therefore, within this theory, the specific nature of art reflects the specific nature of the social and cultural context in which it is located. Thus, the concept of the institutional theory of art defines it as follows: art is art only when the art world recognizes something.

Thus, some key works that deal with the interaction between culture and sociology have been explored. Next, we will go to a detailed review of the object of the art market and the concept of the art market itself in the literature.

Another interdisciplinary field that studies the value and cost of works of art is cultural economics. Its space includes all elements of culture: from theater

tickets to the construction of a building for the theater itself. Thus, the spheres of interest of representatives of cultural economy are much wider than works of art.

Before proceeding to the review of the literature that studies the art market, it is necessary to pay attention to the characteristics of works of art as products. Everyone has their own idea of modern art based on their own imagination, but it may not be where it seems. This is an art object problem. Its main feature is that, in addition to the price, a non-economic parameter - a creative component - is included in the price. In addition, the price of a work of art may not be related to the cost of its creation at first glance. Since works of art are created as commodities in the art market, they have a double, contradictory principle, they are certified not only from an artistic, aesthetic point of view, but also from a material and economic point of view.

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THE MAIN MARKET FOR CONTEMPORARY ART

Abstract. The main market for works of art is works for sale for the first time. The main actors here are collectors, artists and art dealers. The job of an art dealer is to promote the artist and sell his works. Usually, to find artists, dealers visit exhibitions of art school graduates and then organize exhibitions of their works in their galleries, as well as hold them at art fairs. This article discusses art markets.

Key words: Contemporary art, art market, artist, exhibition, dealers, auctions.

Depending on the purpose of the art dealer, exhibitions are divided into two types: 1) exhibitions with a visual effect (organized to increase the fame of the artist, they usually do not sell anything); 2) exhibitions with a direct sales effect (held for a narrow audience interested in buying a work of art). Art dealers, in turn, can be divided into three categories: 1) dealers from local galleries, artists who are not yet ready for high-level galleries or artists who have rejected it, as well as those who organize exhibitions and cover the costs represent cooperative associations of cover artists. 2) mainstream dealers. They are a step away from the local level and are represented by 15 to 25 artists, each of whom can count on a solo exhibition every six months in the dealer's gallery. The dealer promotes the artist, recommends him to collectors, journalists and museum trainers.

For an artist, a major dealer's first solo exhibition is an opportunity to gain fame and start getting paid for their work. Some of the works of the seller's ancestors are sold on a commission basis. 3) Brand dealers are at the top of the dealer pyramid. Artists who have achieved great success in the galleries of brand dealers, their number is less than 1% of all contemporary artists. In addition to expertise in art and marketing, the prerequisites for becoming a branded art dealer are the availability of large free capital and many connections in the art world. Examples of branded dealers are Joseph Henry Duvin, Ambroise Vollard, Leo Castelli, and Larry Gagosian. In the secondary art market, in addition to the three entities mentioned above (collectors, dealers, artists), auction houses also

play an important role (the most important are "Christie's" and "Sotheby's") and sellers of works of art called 'myths'. The committee can be a collector, an art dealer or a museum. In the secondary market, a classic sales scheme starts with a committee that goes to an auction house to sell a work of art. At the same time, the committee undertakes to pay a commission to the auction house - usually a percentage fee of 20% of the sale price and above. After the contract is concluded, the auction house organizes the transportation and storage of the art objects, checks their authenticity and provenance (the history of the owners), prepares catalogs, photographs and exhibitions.

An auction will then be held. All art auctions use a system with an increasing starting price. Auctions start at a low starting price, after which participants ask to raise the price; lot will be sold only when bids last. After that, the "premium" (which also represents a certain percentage of the price) is added to the final price from the sale, and the buyer is given an estimate of the total amount, which he can rely on to talk about the condition of the work, transport expert services and pictures. Also, there is also the practice of "guaranteed price", if a contract is concluded with a commission, the auction house undertakes to pay a pre-agreed amount of money for any sale result, even if its lot goes for a low price.

If the final price is higher than the guaranteed price, the auction house keeps twenty-five percent of the amount above the guaranteed price in its favor. This practice allows a prestigious collector-committee to avoid another auction house, as well as increase the reputation of this auction and attract other committees and buyers. In this process, the art dealer not only the seller himself, but may also serve as a consultant (helping their client with the selection of an artwork), as well as an intermediary (between the buyer and the auction house), as the client's sales representative. If the artwork comes directly from the artist's studio, gallery or contemporary art fair, it will be offered for sale for the first time. This is the primary market for art when the price of the work is first set. Galleries and collectors invest in and encourage the artist's growth in the primary market. In most cases, the artist is alive and his work is called contemporary art. Galleries sell directly to the artist, and collectors often meet the artist by visiting the studio or previewing an exhibition before purchasing. the price increases, which leads to higher prices in the primary market. The greater the demand, the higher the price. The secondary market usually occurs when an artist has promoted himself and is in demand. After the product has been bought and resold in the primary market, it is now part of the secondary market or the secondary market. Often, prices in the secondary market are more stable than for beginners or intermediate artists, but the goal of those involved in the sale is to try to achieve the highest price. A collector buys at a high price, hoping that he will be able to sell the work for a lot of money if necessary. Auction houses such as Christie's and Sotheby's rarely sell on the primary market, because they are close to fueling the secondary market. Shop online

sites like Ebay for fixed prices. While traditional and online auctions sell everything from photographs to impressionism and modern art, post-war auctions and contemporary art auctions stand out. However, poor sales results on the secondary art market can damage an artist's career and the value of future works.. With the innovative online tools now available, pricing information can be easily accessed, offering greater transparency in the market. Through sites like Artnet, users can access more information from more than 1,500 auctions on more than 300,000 artists to help determine the value of an artist's work.

When an artist is at the peak of their career, as reflected in online price reports, there is no better time to sell. In addition to auction houses, dealers operate in both the primary and secondary markets. Dealers interact with collectors, so collectors only come to them to sell works for wall space, a new look, or to maximize their profits. The primary market features artwork directly from the artist and his studio. Not only is the primary market capable of gaining recognition for beginning artists, but it is also the only market where artists accept direct payments for their work (if they are sold on the secondary market). unless they collect their artwork). Artwork sold through the main market can be purchased at contemporary art fairs and galleries representing the respective artists. Selling artwork at a gallery like Agora, supporting budding artists, or selling artwork from an artist's studio is part of the mainstream art market. When an artwork is sold through the secondary market, the profit goes to the seller or previous owner of the art, not the artist. An indirect increase in the value of a secondary market sale may increase the value of the artwork the artist sells in the primary market, but secondary market sales do not directly benefit the artist.

Well-known contemporary artists usually sell their works on the primary art market, while their older works (unless they are kept in the artist's private collection) are sold on the secondary market. Sales in the secondary market should take into account the appreciation history of the artwork. The benefits of participating in the primary market, as a collector, is to directly support the artist and his career. The primary market also provides an investment opportunity. Since artwork can be marked down at a rock-bottom price, your artwork will be appreciated if this beginning artist has a reputation or institutional attention. The secondary market also provides an investment opportunity, but the initial purchase can be a larger initial contribution to these investments than selling in the primary market. The secondary market is also where many contemporary and more non-showy artworks are sold for the long-term value of the artwork. When the artwork is sold at a profit several times, the collector can be sure that the investment will still be profitable.

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COOPERATION STRATEGIES OF ART GALLERY

Abstract. In the 21st century, the possibilities of projects and organizations in the field of arts and culture, the impact and efficiency of their business models go beyond this field and help to establish connections with other sectors of the industry and social spheres. "Mutually beneficial cooperation" refers to the cross-sectoral interaction between the arts and creative industries, as well as the culture and arts sector and other sectors, for example: commercial organizations, technology companies, urban planning, educational institutions, sustainable development organizations, etc. We will consider the nature and advantages of this type of mutually beneficial cooperation in the article.

Key words: business models, industry, culture, art, commercial organizations, technological companies, urban planning, educational institutions.

The advantage of creative industries is that they are all interconnected, and many business models in the arts are based on this connection. Cross-industry cooperation provides opportunities for a new mix of knowledge, helps the emergence of new products and companies that are not only engaged in commercial activities, but also have social goals, and significantly increases the level of customer service. It should be noted that the development of creative industries has a simultaneous effect on the economic development of a region or city: for example, a cultural festival stimulates the development of local hotel and restaurant business, transport services, etc. The "joint effect" of culture and art is "the process by which activity in the creative fields has a more significant impact on certain regions, society, or the economy due to the abundance of concepts, ideas, skills, knowledge and other types of resources. "

Examples of such activities include incubators and accelerators for start-up entrepreneurs. If incubators are associated with a non-profit organization or university and it takes years to monetize a product, accelerators can help quickly turn an idea into a commercial product. Usually, accelerators look for startups

with high development potential, and their mentors and teachers provide services, space, information in exchange for shares in this startup company.

Creative clusters are one form of such cooperation. This term refers to the concentration of creative organizations in one area in order to pool resources and optimize the entire process of production and distribution of creative sector products. Creative clusters help culture and arts to penetrate into other fields, such as research, science, technology, environmental protection, business, etc. Creative clusters are an important type of cooperation, because they create new connections and unions, help to find resources in a particular place, and combine the powers of organizations with common needs and opportunities, obstacles and risks.

Through art and creative forms of expression, we can change many social beliefs and judgments by offering new ideas to society, creating and inspiring new ideologies, and encouraging critical thinking. Art can be used as a tool to raise awareness about issues we face in our daily lives, such as social justice, ecology, health, drug addiction, unemployment, and more. Art is purposefully used as a tool for social change. These are, for example, art therapy and music therapy, culture, sustainable development, etc.

A mutually beneficial partnership between the creative sector and urban development in general

In the 21st century, an integrated approach to the urban planning process defines the field of arts and culture not as a separate area, but as an integral part of other urban planning strategies, for example, an economic development strategy, an environmental or social policy implementation plan, etc.

The concepts of "creative city" and "creative organization of space" not only emphasize the existing relations between art and other spheres of social and economic activity, but also define art, culture and creativity as a factor of sustainable development of cities. In addition, they bring joyful revitalization to city life.

What is the small difference between the concepts of "creative city" and "creative organization of space"?

"A creative city is a place that encourages thinking, planning and creative action: the role of the public sector is to create the conditions for this, to facilitate it" (Charles Landry). His concept emphasizes that the development of culture and arts and creativity in general is essential for the future of our cities.

Prof. Ann Marcusen (Prof, Ann Marcusen) says that creative organization of space is a strategy to restore the place we live in, create jobs and attract private investment. It brings art to the everyday lives of ordinary people. Some examples of creative organization of space with clear impact on other areas: creating an arts district, helping communities engage in public art (urban art), organizing film festivals, opening design centers, etc.

Understanding the importance and impact of mutually beneficial cooperation at the local, client and client numbers, products and services of the

creative sector, regionally and internationally, in various forms and methods, will help to generate innovative ideas and the coordinated work of partners will help to increase funding. makes a significant contribution to the development of a business plan based on the principles of mutual benefit and collective cooperation.

The advantage of creative industries is that they are all interconnected, and many business models in the arts are based on this connection. Cross-industry cooperation provides opportunities for a new mix of knowledge, helps the emergence of new products and companies that are not only engaged in commercial activities, but also have social goals, and significantly increases the level of customer service. It should be noted that the development of creative industries has a simultaneous effect on the economic development of a region or city: for example, a cultural festival stimulates the development of local hotel and restaurant business, transport services, etc. The "joint effect" of culture and art is "the process by which activity in the creative fields has a more significant impact on certain regions, society, or the economy due to the abundance of concepts, ideas, skills, knowledge and other types of resources. "

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REFLEKSIV TA'LIMIY MUHIT

Annotatsiya: Refleksiv ta'limiy muhitda o'quvchilar faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirish ijtimoiy amaliyot va ta'lim ehtiyojlaridan kelib chiqib, ularning qiziqishlari, shaxsiy imkoniyatlari, boshlang'ich tushunchalari hamda egallayotgan bilim, ko'nikma va malakalari darajasini tahlil qilish va ob'ektiv baholash asosida ularning faolligini rivojlantirishga yo'naltirilgan bo'lishi zarur.

Kalit so'zlar: obyektiv tizim, yaxlit tizim, subyektiv yondashuv, natijaviy refleksiya, refleksiv ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish.

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REFLECTIVE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Annotation: Coordinating students' activities in a reflexive educational environment based on social practice and educational needs, analyzing their interests, personal capabilities, initial concepts, and the level of acquired knowledge, skills, and abilities, and objectively evaluating their activity it is necessary to be oriented towards development.

Key words: objective system, integrated system, subjective approach, consequential reflection, development of reflexive skills.

KIRISH

Respublikamizda umumiy o'rta ta'lim sohasini tubdan isloh qilish, xalqaro baholash dasturlari asosida o'quvchilarda o'qish, tabiiy-ilmiy savodxonlikni rivojlantirishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Ayniqsa, o'quvchilarda o'z faoliyatini mustaqil tashkil etish, o'zini-o'zi tahlil qilish asosida voqelikka ongli munosabatni qaror toptirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasida «jismonan sog'lom, ruhan va aqlan rivojlangan, mustaqil fikrlaydigan, Vatanga sodiq, qat'iy hayotiy nuqtai nazarga ega yoshlarni tarbiyalash» masalalari ustuvor vazifalardan biri sifatida belgilangan. Bu vazifalarni amalga oshirish o'quvchilarda refleksiv ko'nikmalarni shakllantirish jarayonlarini samarali tashkil etish va boshqarish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirishni taqozo qiladi.

METODOLOGIYA

Refleksiv ta'limiy muhitda o'quvchilar faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirish ularda shakllangan yoki maxsus shakllantirilgan ehtiyojlar asosida refleksiv faoliyatini tashkil etish va faolligini rivojlantirishga, ya'ni axborotlar to'plash, tahlil qilish va ob'ektiv baholashda o'ziga xos ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan refleksiv ko'nikmalar shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi. O'quvchilarning refleksiv faoliyatini ilmiy asosda tashkil etish va muvofiqlashtirish asosida mazkur jarayonda ularning faolligini ta'minlash va rivojlantirish jarayonlarining samaradorligi o'quvchilarda refleksiv ko'nikmalar shakllantirish jarayonlarning natijaviyligini ifodalaydi.

Refleksiv ta'limiy muhitda alohida e'tibor qaratilishi zarur bo'lgan omillardan biri o'quvchilar faolligini ta'minlashning samaradorligi ularda refleksiv ko'nikmalar shakllantirish jarayonlarining natijaviyligini ifodalashi bo'lsa, natijaviylik refleksiv ta'limiy muhitda o'quvchilarning faolligi, intellektual qobiliyatlarining rivojlanish darajasi, dunyoqarashining rivojlanishi, bilimi, ko'nikma va malakalari darajasining o'sishini belgilaydi.

Shunday ekan, o'quvchilarda refleksiv ko'nikmalar shakllantirish jarayonlarida natijaviylik sub'ekt sifatida o'quvchilarning refleksiv faoliyati samaradorligiga bog'liq bo'lib, u belgilangan maqsadga erishish yo'nalishidagi xatti-harakatlar bilan qo'lga kiritilgan natijalar o'rtasidagi mutanosiblikni ifodalaydi, ya'ni natijaviylik refleksiv ta'limiy muhitda o'quvchilarning refleksiv faoliyati samaradorligining ko'rsatkichi sifatida xizmat qiladi.

MUHOKAMA

Refleksiv ta'limiy muhitda sub'ekt sifatida o'quvchilar faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirishning samaradorligi o'quvchilarda refleksiv ko'nikmalar shakllantirish jarayonlarida erishish mumkin bo'lgan natijalar bilan erishilgan natija o'rtasidagi mutanosiblikni ifodalashi bilan bir qatorda, o'quvchilarda refleksiv ko'nikmalar shakllantirish jarayonlarida natijaviylikni ta'minlash uchun quyidagi shartlarning bajarilish zaruriyatini belgilaydi:

O'quvchilarda refleksiv ko'nikmalar shakllantirish va rivojlantirish jarayonlarida sub'ekt sifatida o'quvchilarning boshlang'ich tushunchalariga ilmiy va ob'ektiv yondashish; o'quvchilarda refleksiv ko'nikmalar shakllantirish va rivojlantirish jarayonlarida sub'ektlar faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirish vositasi sifatida motivlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini inobatga olish; o'quvchilarda refleksiv ko'nikmalar shakllantirish va rivojlantirish jarayonlarida sub'ekt sifatida o'quvchilar faolligini ta'minlash uchun qulay vaziyatlarni vujudga keltiruvchi ijodiy-refleksiv ta'limiy muhitni shakllantirish;

O'quvchilarda refleksiv ko'nikmalar shakllantirish va rivojlantirish jarayonlarida sub'ektlarning refleksiv faoliyati samaradorligini baholash ko'rsatkichlari va mezonlarini ishlab chiqishda o'quvchilar faolligini ta'minlash mexanizmlari sifatida ularni refleksiv faoliyatga undovchi motivlarni asosiy omillar sifatida belgilash zarur.

Refleksiv ta'limiy muhitda o'quvchilar faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirish turli motivlar yordamida ularning faolligini ta'minlashga qaratilgan faoliyat hisoblanadi va u o'ziga xos murakkab va ko'p qirrali bo'lib o'quvchilar faoliyatini turli motivlar yordamida boshqarilishi jarayonlarini qamrab oladi.

Mazkur jarayonda motivlar yordamida o'quvchilarning irodaviy hattixarakatlarni vujudga keltiruvchi ta'sir samarali hisoblanadi va ularning refleksiv faoliyati samaradorligi motivlarning xususiyatiga bog'liq bo'ladi. O'quvchilarning irodaviy hatti-xarakatlarni vujudga keltiruvchi ta'sirning natijaviyligi o'z navbatida ularning refleksiv faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirish jarayonlarining samaradorligini ifodalaydi.

NATIJA

Yaxlit tizimni tashkil etuvchi o'quvchilarda refleksiv ko'nikmalar shakllantirish va rivojlantirish jarayonlari komponentlarining o'zaro bog'liqligi va aloqadorligini inobatga olish; o'quvchilarda refleksiv ko'nikmalar shakllantirish jarayonlarini tashkil etish va boshqarishga innovatsion tuzilishga ega bo'lgan murakkab pedagogik tizim sifatida yondashish; o'quvchilarda refleksiv ko'nikmalar shakllantirish jarayonlarida sub'ekt sifatida o'quvchilar faolligini ta'minlovchi, tanqidiy va tahliliy fikrlashga undovchi refleksiv yondashuvni joriy etish; o'quvchilarda refleksiv ko'nikmalar shakllantirish jarayonlarida shaxsga yo'naltirilgan ta'sirning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini hamda mazkur jarayon sub'ektlari sifatida o'quvchilarning refleksiv faoliyatining ahamiyatini inobatga olish.

XULOSA

Demak, ta'lim muassasalarida shakllantiriladigan refleksiv ta'limiy muhitda vujudga keladigan vaziyatlarga bog'liq holda mazkur jarayonlar samaradorligini o'rganish, tahlil qilish va takomillashtirishda innovatsion yondashuvlarni o'quvchilarda refleksiv ko'nikmalar shakllantirish jarayonlarning samaradorligini oshirishning metodologik asoslari sifatida ko'rib chiqish o'ziga xos ahamiyatga ega.

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**SUIYUAN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN AND THEIR
CONTRIBUTION TO LOCAL CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL
UNDERTAKINGS IN MODERN TIMES, 1905-1933**

Abstract. The Opium War, which broke out in 1840, opened the door of ancient China and also ushered the modernization of China unexpectedly. Many intelligent people had recognized the importance and urgency of studying advanced countries' science, technology as well as cultivating new talents actively. Saving the national crises became the theme of this period, some farsighted Chinese bravely faced the tragic reality and began to study abroad and got to know the world again. In order to acquire progressive knowledge more directly, the Chinese government at that time had sent overseas students to European and American countries since the 1870s with remarkable results. In the year of 1896, the Qing government dispatched 13 students to study in Japan. This was of great significance as it was the first time for Chinese students to study in Japan officially.

Suiyuan region in the north began to dispatch students to Japan in 1905, although it started late, it was developing continuously. Many Suiyuan students left the homeland and wrote a magnificent chapter to pursue the ideal of national salvation with patriotism and fearless spirit of exploration, which greatly promoted the modernization process of Suiyuan. Based on rich historical facts and original materials, this article takes Suiyuan students studying in Japan from 1905 to 1933 as the research object, discusses their contributions to promoting regional development, and observes the profound impact of movement of studying in Japan on the process of Chinese history.

Key words: Modern Times; Suiyuan Region; Suiyuan Students Studying in Japan; Cultural and Educational Undertakings.

Introduction

Studying abroad means that a person goes abroad to learn knowledge and receive various kinds of education under the premise of complying with applicable regulations. Depending on different sources of funds and learning time, there are government-funded and self-funded students, short-term study and long-term study, people who study in other countries are called “overseas students”. Studying abroad is an effective way to increase the cultural exchanges. It is also a momentous bridge to enhance communication between

countries, which have a far-reaching influence on the future and destiny of modern China. Among them, Chinese students studying in Japan are a picturesque scenery.

A famous Japanese scholar, Sanetou Keishuu, recorded in *History of Chinese Studying in Japan*: “From the first dispatch of Chinese students to Japan in 1896 to the outbreak of War of Resistance against Japan in 1937, the total number of Chinese students studying in Japan was not less than 50,000 in 42 years, which was an unprecedented campaign in China history.” [1] This huge group had a profound influence on the modern China. From 1905 to 1933, more than 80 Suiyuan students went to Japan to learn advanced science, technology, ideology and culture. After coming back to China, they built hometown with sincerity. Therefore, it is extremely important to research education cause of Suiyuan students studying in Japan.

Literature Review

The research of Chinese students studying abroad originated in the late Qing Dynasty, and developed gradually from the May Fourth Movement in the 1920s. Later, the relevant research was stagnated by long-term war and regime change from the 1930s to the late 1970s. Since the 1980s, the research on the history of studying abroad in China has continued to expand and deepen, and a large number of high-level works and related achievements have emerged, various categories and key points have also been refined further as well as research capabilities has been continuously improved.

Research on Chinese studying in Japan is fruitful and has different types of emphasis. *History of Chinese Studying in Japan* wrote by famous Japanese scholar Sanetou Keishuu in 1983, is known as one of the most classic work in this field. This book is characterized by concise language, rich content and powerful argument, which uses different kinds of historical materials to discuss the causes and development of the movement of Chinese studying in Japan from 1896 to 1937 in detail, as well as their abundant activities and the momentous impact on China.

Li Xisho’s article “Research on the Number of Chinese Students Studying in Japan in the Late Qing Dynasty” (1982), Jin Mingquan’s book *Research on Chinese Scholars Studying in Japan in the Early 20th century* (1995), Shen Diancheng’s book *The Centennial History of Chinese Studying in Japan, 1896-1996* (1997), Shang Xiaoming’s *Chinese Students Studying in Japan and the New Policy in the Late Qing Dynasty* (2003), Liu Gongjun’s article “The Financing and Management of Funds for Students Studying in Japan in the Qing Dynasty” (2007), *Overseas Students and the Revolution of 1911*, edited by China Overseas Students Association in 2012, Jia Linyu’s article “Sino-Japanese Cultural Communication and Influence in the Late Qing Dynasty” (2012), Luo Xiaoying’s article “The History of Chinese Students Studying in Japan in the Late Qing Dynasty and the Early Republic of China ” (2013), Dairi hochu, Sun Anshi’s *New Trends in the History of Chinese and Japanese Overseas Students*

in Modern Times (2014), Wan Jianlan's article "The Analysis of Historical Status of Students Studying in Japan in the Late Qing Dynasty and Early Republic of China" (2014), Yang Xiao and Yang Yang's book *The Survey of Modern Japanese Ethnic Education* (2015), Shi Peilei's book *Research on Historical Records of Japan in Ming and Qing Dynasties* (2016), Yan Ansheng's *A spiritual History of Modern Chinese Studying in Japan* (2018), Xu Zhimin's *Study Abroad, War and Aftermath: Research on the History of Modern Sino-Japanese Relations* (2020) and so on. Based on historical materials, these monographs and articles elucidated and explored all or part of Chinese policies about students studying in Japan, including financial subsidies, supervision and management, different aspects of communication between China and Japan, etc., all of these have an important academic value.

At present, there are no special research achievements on the education cause of Suiyuan students studying in Japan in modern times, only a few of books and articles involve some relevant contents more or less. For example, *the History of Education in Inner Mongolia* compiled by Committee of Inner Mongolia Education Annals in 1995, *The Social Changes in Modern Suiyuan Area* (2001) wrote by Niu Jingzhong, *General Records of Suiyuan* compiled by Suiyuan Tongzhi Guan in 2007, *History of Inner Mongolia in the Republic of China* wrote by Sai Hang in 2007, and *General History of Inner Mongolia* (2007) compiled by Cao Yongnian, Wang Mingliang's master degree article "A Study on Students Travel Outside of Suiyuan Area in the Republic of China 1912-1937" (2018), etc. The above works have certain reference value for writing this article.

This article takes Suiyuan overseas education in Japan in the period of 1905 to 1933 as the main research object, traces back particular historical background at that time, summarizes major reasons and characteristics of Suiyuan students studying in Japan, teases relevant policies and contents promulgated by both central government and Suiyuan local government, and deeply excavates significant contributions made by Suiyuan students after they came back from Japan.

On one hand, this article puts forward the keys of the study, on the basis of a summary on the domestic and international achievement about the theme. At the same time, this article also consults scores of historical documents, mainly including local chronicles, such as *General Records of Suiyuan*, *Suiyuan Chronicles of the Republic of China*, *Guangxu Suiyuan Draft*, *Guangxu Tumote Banner Draft* and *Inner Mongolia Education History Annals*, etc. As well as published official books, atlases and other related books are also useful reference materials. On the other hand, according to the need of research, this article conducts targeted investigation from the perspective of history, political and geographical to realize the mutual verification of literature and fieldwork, and establishes the cornerstone of this research.

The Historical Background of Suiyuan Students Studying in Japan in Modern Times

Suiyuan, situated in the central and western regions of Inner Mongolia, has traditionally been a place of competition between agricultural people in the Central Plains and nomadic people in the grasslands. In modern times, Suiyuan has also been the frontier of China's national defense, a barrier zone to defend the entire North China, it is "the lifeline of the entire nation" [2], which has a strategic position. Suiyuan region has a long history, and could be traced back to the Warring States Period more than 2,000 years ago. Soon after that many dynasties like Qin and Han had governed this area. In 1739, the Qing government set up the General's Office in Suiyuan city and began to establish an administrative system formally. In 1741, Suiyuan was under the jurisdiction of Shanxi. In 1914, Beiyang government separated Suiyuan Dao from Shanxi and merged with Xinghe Dao to create Suiyuan Special Administrative Region. In 1928, Nanjing National Government changed it into Suiyuan province, with Guisui (Hohhot) as its capital. Its jurisdiction included most of the present Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of Bayan Nur city, Wuhai city, Hohhot city, Baotou city, Ordos city and Ulanqab city.

Suiyuan region is under a vast territory and complex terrain, with hills, plains and mountains interleaves with each other and Yellow River stretching for thousands of miles. Its northern part is the Mongolian Plateau, while the southern terrain is relatively gentle. There is Yin Mountain range across the whole area, which is a natural barrier. "It is bordered by Mongolia to the north, Xinjiang in the west, and Shaanxi, Gansu, Hebei, and Shanxi in the south" [3], which is a frontier fortress. Suiyuan is an enormous area with a sparse population, rich mineral resources, diverse crop varieties and developed animal husbandry. Since the Ming Dynasty, it had grown up to be an important place for border trade and transport, and was an "excellent area for immigrants" [4]. Therefore, the ethnic groups in this area were rather complicated, with Mongolian, Han and Hui people living in a mixed community.

The Han population was the largest, accounting for about six-tenths of the total population, mostly came from Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong, Shaanxi, Gansu and other provinces. The Mongolian population was in the middle, and the Hui people had the smallest population. All nationalities had different customs and unique characteristics. Historically, the establishment of Suiyuan was late, coupled with the location of distant border area, education here was relatively backward. However, since the educational reform was carried out in 1901 during the "New Deal", Suiyuan region seized the opportunity, vigorously developed new-style education, and gradually established adequate modern schooling system. Among them, overseas education in Japan was particularly noteworthy.

Chinese students studying in Japan came into being under the complex and changeable historical background in modern times. Since the outbreak of the

Opium War in 1840, China had been trapped in the quagmire of being divided up by imperialist countries, and had been forced to open its doors and sought effective ways to save the country and people. In order to learn advanced technology better and get rid of poverty and backwardness, the Qing government sent the first batch of young children to study in the United States in August 1872 with the unremitting efforts of Rong Hong, Zeng Guofan, Li Hongzhang and other important ministers of Westernization Movement, which “opened the precedent for Chinese studying abroad officially in modern times.”[5]

After was defeated in the Sino-Japanese War in 1895, China was compelled to sign the Treaty of Shimonoseki, which directly pushed the Chinese nation to the brink of extinction, but promoted the awakening of the whole nation further. Japan, which was also located in the east of Asia and seriously threatened by powerful enemies, had a small land and a population far lower than the Qing Dynasty, however, strengthened national strength rapidly since the Meiji Restoration. Accordingly, the people with insight in the Qing government had deeply realized “the significance of Meiji Restoration for China’s reformation”. [6]

As one of the prime ways to learn from Japan, the Qing government began to dispatch 13 students, including Tang Bao’e to study in Japan in 1896, and established a formalized system of sending students to study abroad in 1898 during Hundred Days’ Reform, other provinces and regions had also sent students to study in Japan. “This province’s students went abroad to study began in 1905”. [7] Suiyuan areas began to send overseas students to study in Japan in the same year, which opened a new page in the history.

Reasons and Characteristics of Suiyuan Students Studying in Japan in Modern Times

It is universally known that sending students to study abroad is one of the best methods to be learned from foreign countries. As for the importance of studying abroad, Zhang Zhidong firmly believed that “going abroad for one year is better than reading western books for five yearsentering a foreign school one year is better than three years of Chinese schools”. [8]At the beginning of the 20th century, coping with a dangerous situation of domestic and external difficulties, students from Suiyuan went to Japan one after another in search of efficacious methods to save the whole country. Generally speaking, the reasons for Chinese studying in Japan were summarized seriously below.

First of all, the encouragement of the Qing government was the internal reason. A series of policies and measures advocated to study in Japan played a vital role in promoting the formation of an upsurge for Suiyuan students going to Japan. “Guimao school system” promulgated in 1904 had effectively boosted the development of overseas education in China, and also laid a solid foundation for promoting overseas education in Suiyuan. 1905 was the line of demarcation between the old and new China. This year, the Qing government announced the

abolition of the imperial examination system, which had existed in China for more than 1,300 years. This measure cutting off the access of traditional scholars to enter the official positions, and drove them to look for other ways.

In July of the same year, the Academic Affairs Office held the first examination for overseas graduates. Cao Rulin and others who had studied in Japan passed the examination and were appointed in different official positions. Since then, the Qing government held several examinations for overseas students and gave them honor on the basis of grades, which gave a huge temptation to those scholars who were looking forward to receiving an official career. “The policy encouragement and attraction of fame made studying in Japan was the best choice for young students at that time” [9], and so did Suiyuan students.

Secondly, the external reason was that “attracting Chinese students is a national policy of the Japanese government at that time”. [10] After 1895, there was a wave of studying Chinese affairs in Japan. From then on, Japanese government had tried its best to attract Chinese especially Suiyuan students to study in Japan in order to cultivate pro-Japanese elements and foster agents in Suiyuan, Chahar and northern Shanxi. As a senior Japanese official, Hiroshi Ueda emphasized: “We must regard the education of Chinese students in Japan as one of the major problems in our education sector.....These overseas students are a great force in the independence cause of China and Sino-Japanese cooperation, which is different from our students sent to Europe and the United States for academic research, so we must give them special protection and rewards.” [11] It could be seen that the Japanese government attached great importance to attract Chinese students at that time, no matter in the hope of strengthening Sino-Japanese communication or in order to realize the purpose of invading China.

Thirdly, objectively speaking, Zhang Zhidong and other prominent officials felt that there were many advantages for Chinese students went to Japan. Specifically, “Japan is close to China, the expense is cheaper than European and American countries. Moreover, Japanese is relatively simple for Chinese to understand, and customs between the two countries are similar and it is easy for the Chinese to adapt”. [12] In addition, Chinese people had a little psychological resistance to learning from western countries both ideologically and traditionally, while Japan not only preserved the essence of oriental culture, but also integrated advanced western culture. What’s more, Japan was a constitutional monarchy country, which was easy for Qing government to accept.

Besides above reasons, Suiyuan provincial government had also actively promoted the cause of studying abroad, paid much attention to modern education, and tried to revitalize regional cultural and educational undertakings. In the year of 1904, when Shanxi province selected overseas students, based on the convention, some outstanding talents of Suiyuan were given opportunity to

study in Japan. They overcame a variety of difficulties and went to Japan with a fearless spirit, which was also a response to the call of the times in China at that era—to study abroad to save the country. Through careful analysis and found that Chinese students went to Japan to study had complicated social reasons, and Suiyuan overseas students in Japan not only had the general characteristics of Chinese overseas students, but also were restricted by regional political, economic, cultural and social conditions, and had their own uniqueness.

The start time was late and the population of Suiyuan students went to Japan was small. In 1896, the Qing government sent 13 students to Japan, which was the first time that for Chinese students to go eastward. 1905 was a unique year, in which Chinese students studying in Japan “increased to more than 8000.” [13] In the year of 1906, the number was amounted to 123,000. Suiyuan is located in the frontier ethnic areas, with relatively backward economy, and the number of educated people was obviously lower than other provinces, its overseas education in Japan was also not advanced. It was not until 1905 that Suiyuan government began to dispatch government-funded and self-funded students to Japan, with a small number of male students. “Cao Shoupei, the chief executive of Guisui Dao, selected two government-funded students Gong Bingjun, Li Jingquan and several self-funded students including Liu Zhaorui, Li Maolin and Xie Kuyuan to study in Japan.” [14] So it was clear that Suiyuan did not take the lead in the field of overseas education in the aspect of both individual pioneer and government operation, while many areas such as Zhili and Sichuan, had taken initial steps in China.

A substantial proportion of Suiyuan students chose accelerated education. Accelerated education referred that Chinese students went to Japan to enter a special school and studied hard in a major in a short time. After the Sino-Japanese War and the War of Aggression against China by the Eight Allied Forces, Chinese were anxious about the slow pace of modernization, and the whole country strongly advocated reform. That was, “it is a temporary emergency to cultivate practical talents in a short time on the basis of a changeable world.” [15] Accelerated education could train enough new applied talents for China in a short period of time, also promoted the progress of productive forces and brought a new atmosphere to society. However, it should be noted that accelerated education had some shortcomings undeniably.

Accelerated education was the major feature of Chinese students studying in Japan in the late Qing Dynasty, and Suiyuan area was no exception. From the time when Suiyuan students went to Japan and returned home, it was not difficult to find that quite a few people only made a short stay in Japan. For example, Gong Bingjun, Li Jingquan and Liu Zhaorui went to Japan in 1905 and returned to China in the same year. Li Maolin went to Japan in 1905 and returned home after graduation in 1906. Apart from all of these, other people were in a similar situation.

The experience of Suiyuan students in Japan was difficult, and the number of returned students was large. Suiyuan students faced huge practical difficulties from the moment they set foot in Japan. They were confronted with language problems, although there were many similarities between Chinese and Japanese words, they were still complicated and difficult to learn, which had caused serious inconvenience.

In the meantime, overseas students were in a state of extreme mental stress. Since the Sino-Japanese War broke out in 1894, Japanese sense of national superiority had been grown increasingly day by day, so that they reached “an extreme beyond their own endurance.”[16] With the influence of narrow nationalism, the Japanese extremely discriminated against and insulted Chinese people. These overseas students were originally distressed because their native land was trampled down by the foreign powers including Japan, not to mention being ridiculed severely in Japan, and their inner anguish was even more unspeakable. In the period of the Republic of China, Japan intensified its efforts to foster a pro-Japanese regime in China, impaired the integrity of Chinese territory and sovereignty, even adopted a naked policy of aggression. The conflict between China and Japan became more acute, and Japanese attitude towards Chinese overseas students became worse.

Against this background, most Suiyuan students and other Chinese had a burning desire for national revival. They deeply felt a strong responsibility and tried their best to study hard and take advantage of opportunities, meanwhile, they believed that the goal of studying in Japan was not only to seek promotion for themselves, but also to closely linked their future with the fate of the whole country. After graduation, Suiyuan overseas students all returned to China and devoted themselves to the modernization construction of hometown with enthusiasm. Some people adhered to the cause of education, some established a number of enterprises, and others threw themselves into revolution.

Relevant Policies and Main Contents of Suiyuan Students Studying in Japan in Modern Times

As modern history shows, China had been in a state of turmoil and different policies changed accordingly. In terms of overseas education policy, there had been no standardized and unified policy before the establishment of Ministry of Education in 1905. After 1905, a series of standardized policies for studying abroad had been promulgated one after another. Shortly afterwards, with the continuous progress of national strength, China’s policy of studying abroad had been further improved.

Qualification and selection of overseas students. The qualification of overseas students refers to students abroad should meet the basic requirements including professional knowledge, educational background, language of foreign countries and other aspects. Originally, the Chinese government did not strictly require related qualifications. However, as the increase of the number of overseas students and the frequent exposure of many problems, the government

began to strictly examine both qualifications and procedures of going abroad after 1916. Suiyuan students went to Japan were separated into government-funded and self-funded students. The government-funded overseas students were strictly selected by Department of Education in Suiyuan, and after the number of overseas students assigned, they were

offered monthly payment, including travel expenses, packing expenses and other fees. In principle, all expenses for self-funded students were supported by themselves.

Supervise management and incentive policies. In modern times, Chinese government's principal measures for the management of students studying in Japan were "combining restraint and encouragement, simultaneously giving control and reward"[17], Suiyuan government also followed this principle. While dispatching overseas students, it usually assigned special personnel to manage specific affairs. In 1906, the Ministry of Education formulated the *Regulation on the Management of Chinese Students in Japan* to enhance the management ability. The regulation stipulated: "The Overseas Students Supervision Office shall be set up in Japan as a settled organization to deal with different kinds of affairs. At the same time, it is necessary to appoint a principal supervisor and a deputy supervisor." [18] Soon after, all previous supervisors dispatched by each province were withdrew from Japan, and so was Suiyuan region.

The government of Republic of China selectively inherited overseas education management system of the previous regime. In January 1914, the Ministry of Education issued the *Provisional Regulation on Affairs of Chinese Overseas Students in Japan*, which stipulated that all the affairs of Chinese overseas students should be administered by full-time managers in accordance with the regulation. In December 1914, the Ministry of Education once again promulgated the *Regulation on Affairs of Chinese Overseas Students in Japan* to replace the interim regulation published in January at the beginning of the year. *Regulation on Affairs of Overseas Students in Japan* was the first integrated related regulation of the Republic of China. It not only inherited something of value from the late Qing Dynasty, but also innovated many precious contents which occupied a key position in the history. After that, the Ministry of Education adjusted many rules in light of the changing reality. Suiyuan government sent students to Japan in strict accordance with central policies. Typical representatives including Yan Jiao, He Yunzhang, Chen Gang and other talents.

Suiyuan government not only set accurate demands on overseas students in Japan, but also gave them subsidies according to actual situation. In 1921, Third Session of Suiyuan Education Administration Conference was held, and decided to increase two quotas of overseas students in Japan, and supplied 400 yuan for each person every year. In 1924, Suiyuan region promulgated *Regulations on Handling Subsidies for Overseas Students*, stipulating that only those who

satisfied requirements of “graduates from universities or specialized schools” [19], and who passed the test of Ministry of Education, could receive government subsidies.

Since 1927, there had been famine in Suiyuan year after year. Local fiscal revenue had been sharply reduced, even though the allowance for overseas students could not be paid on time. In response, during Pan Xiuren’s tenure as the director of Suiyuan Education Department in 1931, he proposed that “the focal point of cultivating talents is to reward in a reasonable way.”[20] Under the consent of the provincial government, provincial Education Department was entrusted to increase special funds, giving priority to subsidize talents in agriculture, industry, science and medicine, and allocating 2,000 yuan to students studying in Japan each year.

In 1931, Suiyuan province issued a new regulation, which increased 5 overseas students in Japan on the original basis, and then added one quota every year until the full amount was reached, still giving priority to four subjects of agriculture, engineering, science and medicine sequentially. The qualification for recommendation of overseas students was changed—graduates from national, provincial or registered private schools with a bachelor’s degree and more than two years of social service was eligible. Each student studying in Japan would be offered 300 yuan for baggage fee, 250 yuan for traveling expenses, 70 yen for monthly allowance.

The examination and appointment of students who had studied in Japan were another important part of overseas education. When the imperial examination system was abolished in 1905, it was the time for Qing government to select and hire talents through other channels. Hence, the Qing government held several examinations for returned overseas students to select and appoint them. Since then, the Qing government had successively formulated regulations, such as *Regulation for Testing Graduates* and *Regulation on Testing Overseas Graduates in All Provinces* and other regulations to standardize the process of appointment and selection.

As *Regulation for Testing Graduates* stipulated: “the examination is divided into two sessions, and the first examination is based on the majors of graduates studies, the latter examination included both Chinese and foreign languages. ”[21] There were three questions in each subject in the first examination, and in the second part, there were a Chinese question and a foreign language question. It was obvious that although the examination was slightly rough, this was an operable way to test the true level of overseas students basically. The Republic of China put an emphasis on the selection and appointment of overseas students too.

Suiyuan region also laid stress on the assessment of overseas, which was mainly based on the performance of students’ examination scores, professional knowledge, academic qualifications and daily performance, etc. For example, Liu Zhaorui, who graduated from Tokyo Police Academy, passed the

examination and successively served as a member of Shanxi Provincial Police Department, the deputy supervisor of the Saibei Pass, and the director of the Suiyuan Police Department. Li Xianrui, who graduated from Tokyo Guard University, served as the staff officer of the Jinsui General Headquarters.

Contribution of Suiyuan Students Studying in Japan to Local Cultural and Educational Undertakings in Modern Times

Movement of studying in Japan had a positive impact on the modernization process of China and promoted the aspect of political, economic, cultural, scientific, educational and military of China. Suiyuan students studying in Japan were a group at the forefront of the times, whom were filled with sincerity and addicted to constructing Suiyuan region.

Taking an active part in revolutionary activities. In 1912, the establishment of Republic of China and the collapse of Qing Dynasty marked the birth of bourgeois republic and the end of feudal monarchy that had lasted more than two thousand years in China. This radical change had epoch-making significance and opened a new era in Chinese history. From then on, “the modern intellectual group represented by overseas students has stepped into the stage of Chinese history in the 20th century.” [22]

Chinese students studying in Japan were the pillars of social change in China. In 1905, Sun Yat-sen set up a new bourgeois political party in Tokyo, that was Chinese Revolutionary League. Its establishment, development and expansion were inseparable from the efforts of Chinese students studying in Japan. “There are 379 members of the Chinese Revolutionary League, 354 of them are students, and most of whom are overseas students.”[23] In addition to studying hard, these overseas students actively participated in various activities, also had extensive contacted with Japanese society, and were deeply influenced by the trends of democracy and republicanism. They founded and publicized progressive books and newspapers to promote the widespread dissemination of democratic revolutionary ideas, and became the dominating force in the revolution.

Under the circumstances, a great many students studying in Japan resolutely devoted themselves to the revolution, and became pioneers of Chinese bourgeois revolutionaries as well as the Revolution of 1911. Suiyuan people, such as Gong Bingjun, Li Jingquan, Liu Zhaorui and Li Maolin were part of them. Whenever they thought of tragic scenes that motherland was invaded by foreign powers and people were under the dark rule of the Qing government, they were eager to change the reality and participated in the revolution became stronger and stronger. Gong Bingjun, Li Jingquan, Liu Zhaorui and Li Maolin joined the Chinese Revolutionary League and became the first group of members in 1905. In the guidance of Sun Yat sen’s revolutionary strategy of “overthrowing the Qing government, and giving back our sovereignty”, they returned to China to carry out groundbreaking work and publicized Sun Yat sen’s Three People’s Principles.

In 1912, Gong Bingjun, who had studied in Japan, became the first governor of Tokoto County in Suiyuan region. As soon as he took office, he adopted many effective measures such as set up a modern school and several factories, propagated democratic ideas, and issued a strict smoking ban to rectify the local social customs. Li Jingquan positively advertised advanced revolutionary thoughts after coming back from Japan. He served successively as a teacher of Taiyuan Middle School and a member of Taiyuan Institute of Academic Affairs. He also took part in the preparation of Shanxi Provincial Consultation Bureau and was elected as a counselor. Afterwards, he served successively as governor of Salazi and contributed greatly to the cultivation of regional talents and the dissemination of revolutionary ideas.

After graduating from Tokyo Police Academy, Liu Zhaorui concentrated on the revolutionary cause. He had actively supported Yan Xishan's shanxi revolutionary army. When Yan Xishan became the commander of Shanxi Military Government in 1911, he appointed Liu Zhaorui as the tax supervisor of Suiyuan Saibei Pass and the director of Suiyuan Police Department. Liu Zhaorui worked out detailed solutions to prominent problems about tax and police affairs in Suiyuan region. Meanwhile he committed himself to improving administrative efficiency, which was widely praised by local people.

Vigorously cultivated modern talents and developed new education. It is universally known that the prosperity of a country depends on a lot of creative talents, and talents are the backbone of a country. In view of Suiyuan students studying in Japan, there were many disadvantages in the late Qing Dynasty's education system. For one thing, old-style education attached importance to words and phrases which imprisoned people's thoughts seriously divorced from reality. For another, it hindered the development of science, and ran counter to the trend of times. Therefore, it was necessary to break the old shackles and cultivate talents with excellent professional skills who could apply what they had learned.

He Yunzhang studied in the Textile Department of Tokyo Institute of Technology in 1925, and was skilled in textile technology and management knowledge. After returning to China, he was employed as a technician of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of China government, and then served as deputy director of Suiyuan Wool Weaving Factory. In his tenure, he was fully aware of the significance of specialized technical personnel and mechanical equipment for a factory, and had vigorously introduced several technicians and a group of skilled workers who were familiar with the textile industry. He also held textile training classes to teach employees basic professional knowledge, exercised their practical skills, and cultivated numerous practical talents. At that time, Suiyuan area was rich in fur production, and could produce more than 10,000 thick blankets and over 10,000 yards of coarse wool every year. These products not only satisfied demand for local need, but also were popular with consumers in Beijing, Tianjin, Gansu and other places. Consequently, He

Yunzhang was also known as “one of the principal founders of machine wool textile industry in western Inner Mongolia.” [24]

Education is indispensable for cultivating talents, and talents can only be fully developed by investing education. Together with other students studying in Japan, Gong Bingjun founded a compulsory primary school in Guisui County, his hometown, which enrolled poor children for free admission. Apart from teaching primary school students to read and write, the school also offered new courses such as music, painting and handwork lessons, which released children’s nature reasonably, developed their intelligence as well as enabled them to foster good behavior habits by free and harmonious atmosphere, laying a firm foundation for learning advanced science and arts knowledge in the future.

Later, when Gong Bingjun was an inspector in Shanxi province, he was responsible for inspecting school affairs of the whole province, especially Suiyuan region, and devoted himself to promoting the new-style education. In 1908, after inspecting two primary schools in Guisui, he praised: “Students are serious about learning foreign languages, physics, chemical arithmetic and other disciplines in a state of high spirits.” It was clear that Suiyuan students studying in Japan were enthusiastic about education and spared no efforts to build hometown.

Suiyuan students studying in Japan actively contacted and absorbed progressive ideas of freedom, democracy and equality in Japan, and spread these ideas by multifarious channels after returning home. Li Maolin, one of the representatives, zealously propagandized revolutionary ideas on diverse occasions, and practiced them personally. Every time when folk organizations performing opera, he took the chance before the play began to make a speech on the stage to spread revolutionary ideas and new things he heard and saw in Japan. At the same time, he also energetically set up female schools to promote women liberation movement. These actions played a positive role in opening up the atmosphere at that time.

Conclusion

The modern history of China is not just a history of humiliation, but also a history of struggle and exploration. At that time, China’s productivity was backward, and the government was corrupt and incompetent. What was worse, Chinese were suffering from imperialist aggression. Therefore, saving the nation from doom became the driving force for Chinese struggle tenaciously. Under this unique background, Chinese students studying in Japan had the dream of saving the country. They overcame different kinds of difficulties went to Japan to learn advanced science, technology, ideology and culture. Movement of studying in Japan became a glorious chapter in the modern history of China, which had a far-reaching impact on the future and destiny of the Chinese nation.

Despite Suiyuan was located on the frontier area, its economy was relatively backward, and overseas education in Japan started late. However, the

more backward the area was, the more advanced knowledge was needed. In the early 20th century, Suiyuan students went to Japan to study hard who returned to hometown consciously shouldered the mission entrusted by the time. They courageously participated in the revolution of liberating motherland and people, and spread the ideas of democracy and progress zealously which greatly broaden the minds of the masses. In the meantime, they also vigorously set up new-style education, and cultivated a large number of talents. In a word, they had been in the vanguard of social change in Suiyuan region.

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O'ZBEK ESTRADA SAN'ATINING XALQ MADANIY HAYOTIDA TUTGAN O'RNI

Annotatsiya. Estrada san'ati ko'p yillardan beri jahon va o'zbek san'ati rivojiga salmoqli hissa qo'shib kelmoqda. O'zbek san'atiga estrada va milliy estradaning kirib kelish jarayoni katta boy tarixga egadir. Ushbu maqolada o'zbek estradasining xalqimiz madaniy hayotida tutgan o'rni, tarixi va rivojlanish bosqichlari haqida fikr yuritilgan

Kalit so'zlar: Estrada, musiqqa, tovush, diapazon; tovush xususiyatlari; ijro etish texnikasi; nota tizimida o'qitish; ansambl; orkestr; musiqqa maktabi.

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THE PLACE OF UZBEK POP ART IN THE CULTURAL LIFE OF THE PEOPLE

Annotation. The article is devoted to the history of the art of the Uzbek stage, their educational role and place in the cultural life of the people, the formation of a form of musical performance.

Key words: Variety, music, culture, musical performance; sound; musical instruments; range; specificity of sounds; performing technique; ensemble; orchestra; School of Music.

Musiqiy madaniyat o'zining serqirraligi bilan ajralib turadi. Ayniqsa, o'zining chuqur ildizlari qadimgi davrlarga yetib boradigan o'zbek xalqining boy musiqqa merosi hozirgi kundalik hayotimizdan xam tushgani yo'q. U xalq ijodining yuksak namunalari, folklor ijrochiligi, kuy tuzilishi, mazmunan rivojlangan cholg'u va ashula asarlari, dostonlar ijrochiligi, murakkab ijrochilik turkumi atalmish maqom musiqasini o'z ichiga oladi. Bundan tashqari, Yangilanayotgan O'zbekistonimiz xalqining musiqiy madaniy hayotida Estrada san'ati alohida o'rin tutadi.

O'zbek estrada san'ati kundan-kunga rivojlanib, o'z muxlislari sonini ko'paytirib bormoqda. Hozirgi kunda "estrada" nomi bilan yuritilayotgan musiqa namunalari tobora ko'plab tinglovchilar e'tiborini o'ziga jalb etmoqda. Bugungi kunda radio-televideniye va turli bayram tantanalari dasturlaridan keng o'rin olgan bu turdagi musiqa nafaqat yoshlarni, balki jamiyatimizning turli yoshdagi millionlab vakillari ongi va ma'naviyatiga sezilarli ta'sir o'tkaza boshladi.

XIX asr oxirlariga kelib o'zbek musiqiy madaniyatida o'zgarishlar davri boshlandi. Bu albatta, Turkiston o'lkasini Rossiya tomonidan istilo qilinishi bilan bog'liqdir. Bu borada ikki tomonlama qarash bilan o'rganmok zarur bo'ladi. Chunki bazi bir hollarda milliy musiqa madaniyatimizga salbiy ta'sirini kuzatsak, ikkinchi tomondan, o'ziga xos rivojlanish davri bo'lganligini xam etirof etish zarur bo'ladi. Chunki nota yozuvining kirib kelishi, o'lkamizda milliy musiqa san'atimizni ilmiy ravishda o'rganish, folklor va etnografiya soxasidagi rivojlanishga sezilarli ta'sir etdi. So'nggi 100 yil ichida musiqiy madaniyatimiz murakkab, keskin ziddiyatlarga, ijobiy va salbiy ko'rinishlarga to'la tarixiy davrni boshidan kechirdi. Ana shu xolatlarga qaramay, o'tgan davrlar mobaynida ilm fan, san'at, jumladan, musiqiy madaniyat soxasida faxrlanishga arzigulik ishlar amalga oshirilganligini extirof etish zarur.

O'zbek estrada san'ati mavzusiga qytadigan bo'lsak, musiqa madaniyatimiz ko'p yillik tarixga ega. Uning hozirgi kunda yo'nalishlari va janrlari kengayib bormoqda. Har bir san'atning o'z asosi bo'lganidek, o'zbek estradasining ham asosi professional qo'shiqchilikka asoslangan. XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab xalq orasida «estrada», «estrada konsterti», «estrada san'ati» kabi atamalar iste'molga kirib kela boshladi. Bu Turkiston o'lkasining shaharlariga Rossiyadan gastrolga kelgan konstert guruhlarining chiqishlari bilan bog'liq edi.

XX asrning 20-30-yillarida O'zbekistonda tashkil etilgan «Ashula va raqs guruhi», «Mashshoqlar to'dasi», «Musiqiy etnografik ansambl»larning xalq ommasiga ko'rsatgan tomoshalarini «konsert», «estrada konserti» deb e'lon qilish asta-sekin odat tusiga kirdi. Shu davrdan boshlab musiqachilar ahli va xalq orasida «konsert», «estrada», «ansambl» kabi atamalar xalq orasida ommalasha bordi. 1927-yili Ali Ardobus (Ibrohimov) Samarqand shahrida yosh havaskorlardan tuzgan «Ko'k ko'ylaklar» ansambl konsertini «estrada konserti» deb e'lon qiladi.

O'zbekistonda zamonaviy milliy estrada san'atini tashkil etilishi va rivojiga Tamaraxonim (1906-1987) o'zining ulkan hissasini qo'shadi. O'zbekistonda Yevropa uslubidagi estrada san'atining turli xillari XX asming 40-yillaridan boshlab amaliyotga kirib keldi. Bu, asosan, Moskva va Leningrad shaharlarida bunyodga kelgan estrada orkestrlariga taqlid qilgan holda, rusiyzabon san'atkorlarning tashabbusi bilan respublikamizning yirik korxonalarida madaniyat saroylarida paydo bo'ldi. 1940-yil Toshkent shahrida M. Jolkov rahbarligida «Myuzik xoll» estrada jamoasi va O'zbekiston davlat

filarmoniyasi tarkibida 1942-yili estrada ansambli, 1944-yili N. Zinin rahbarligida «Simfo-jaz orkestri» tuzdi. Ushbu ansambllarning ijro dasturi asosan rus kompozitorlarining qo‘shiq va cholg‘u musiqalaridan tuzilgan edi.

Estrada san‘ati O‘zbekistonda 1950-yillardan boshlab rivojlandi. Uning birinchi asoschilari Botir Zokirov va Enmark Salixovlardir. Shu kungacha san‘atning bu yo‘nalishida juda katta yutuqlarga erishildi. 1958-yili O‘ztele-radio qoshida estrada orkestri tashkil qilindi. Kompozitorlar Sh.Ramazanov, I.Akbarov, E.Salixov, M.Leviyev, M.Burxonov, E.Qalandarov, V.Milov va boshqalar avval xalq folklor qo‘shiqlarini estrada yo‘nalishiga moslashtirib, keyinchalik esa o‘zlari shu yo‘nalishda ijod qila boshladilar. Ularning yozgan qo‘shiqlarini Botir Zokirov, Luiza Zokirova, Yunus To‘rayev, Ra‘no Sharipova, Muhabbat Shamayeva va boshqa xonandalar kuylab ijod etganlar. Bu paytda mualliflik qo‘shiqlari bobida yetuk asarlardan biri Botir Zokirov ijrosidagi Mutal Burxonovning “Maftun bo‘ldim” asari bo‘ldi. Uning o‘sha yillar ijro qilgan “Go‘zal qiz”, “Arab tangosi”, “Muhabbat”, “Jayron” kabi turli millat qo‘shiqlari bugungi kun uchun ham namunaviy bo‘lib turgan yangicha ohang tizimi milliy estrada qo‘shiqchiligidagi noyob topilmalardandir. Hozirda turli uslubiy yondashuv orqali ushbu asar ijrosiga estrada qo‘shiqchilarimiz murojaati fikrimizni tasdiqlaydi. Teatrlashtirilgan ssenariylar asosida konsert namoyishlarini tashkil etadilar. Eng muhimi o‘zbek estrada musiqasi ijrochiligi amaliyotida vokal-cholg‘u ansambllari tuzila boshlanadi, estrada xonanda va sozandalarining yangi avlodi tarbiyalanadi. Myuzik-xoll yosh xonandalar uchun haqiqiy estrada maktabi vazifasini o‘taydi.

E.Salixov, A.Kalvarskiy, E.Qalandarov, G. Xoliqov kabi kompozitorlar bu yo‘nalishda samarali ijod qiladilar. Estrada san‘atida yangi guruhlar va ijrochilar avlodi shakllanadi. Buning zaminida albatta o‘zbek estrada simfonik orkestrlarining samarali faoliyati, respublikada zamonaviy estrada musiqasi san‘atini rivojlantirishda alohida ahamiyat kasb etdi.

O‘zbekiston mustaqillikka erishgan darvdan boshlab yaratilayotgan qo‘shiqlar Vatan, Istiqlol, tabiat, do‘stlik va muhabbat kabi mavzularda yozilgan.

O‘zbekiston xalq shoiri Erkin Vohidov raisligida Milliy estrada san‘atini rivojlantirish va muvofiqlashtirish Kengashi tuzildi. Kengash badiiy-musiqiy jamoalar oldiga bir qancha asosiy vazifalar va talablar qo‘ydi.

Qo‘shiqlarda aks etgan milliylik g‘ururi, Vatanga sadoqat, milliy ohanglar tinglovchilar qalbida Vatan tuyg‘usini yanada jo‘sh urishiga zamin bo‘lmoqda.

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O‘ZBEKISTONDA AGROKLASTER RIVOJI VA ULARNING HAR TARAFLAMA TUTGAN O‘RNI, ROLI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada mamlakatimizda so‘nggi paytlarda ish yuritish tizimiga tobora kirib borayotgan klaster tizimi bo‘yicha iqtisodiyotning agrosanoat majmuasi xo‘jalik yurituvchi sub‘yektlarning doimiy ish jarayonlarini yuritish maqsadida, xo‘jaliklararo kooperatsion aloqalarni yo‘lga qo‘yish uchun xo‘jalik yuritish klasterining marketing axborot tizimi va uning prinsipial jihatlari xo‘jalik yuritish uslubi sifatida bayon qilingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: marketing, kooperatsiya, o‘zaro hamkorlik, innovatsiya, bozor infratuzilmasi, talab va taklif.

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AGROCLUSTER DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN AND THEIR EACH SIDE PLACE AND ROLE

Annotation. The article discusses the role of the agro-industrial complex of the economy in the cluster system, which has recently entered the system of office work in the country. marketing information system and its principal aspects are described as a management style.

Keywords: marketing, cooperation, interaction, innovation, market infrastructure, supply, and demand.

O‘zbekistonda mustaqillikning dastlabki yillaridan boshlab amalga oshirilgan iqtisodiy islohotlar, davlat mulkini xususiylashtirish va xususiy tadbirkorlikga keng yo‘l ochish natijasida ko‘p ukladli iqtisodiyot shakllandi va faoliyat ko‘rsatmoqda. Unda turli tarmoq va sohalarga mansub bo‘lgan aksiyadorlik jamiyatlari shaklidagi yirik korxonalar bilan birga aholi tashabbusi bilan barpo etilgan mas‘uliyati cheklangan jamiyatlar, xususiy korxonalar toifasidagi kichik tadbirkorlik korxonalari asosiy o‘rin tutadi. Xususiy korxonalar iste‘mol bozorlarini tovar va mahsulotlar bilan to‘ldirish, aholining bandligini ta‘minlash bilan birga, oilalar daromadining asosiy manbasiga ham aylanib bormoqda. Ayni paytda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M. Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga murojaatnomasida ta‘kidlanganidek “Agrar tarmoqda fermerlik harakatini qo‘llab-quvvatlash bilan birga, paxta va g‘alla

yetishtirishni klaster shakliga bosqichma-bosqich o'tkazish bo'yicha izlanishlarimizni, shuningdek, meva-sabzavot, sholichilik, chorvachilik, ipakchilik kabi boshqa tarmoqlarda ham bugungi kun talabiga javob beradigan klasterlarni tashkil etish ishlarini davom ettiramiz. Bu yil 2 mlrd dollarlik, keyingi 5-7 yilda esa 3-4 barobar ko'p meva-sabzavot mahsulotlarini eksport qilish uchun mahsulot yetishtirishni keskin ko'paytirish choralarini ko'rish zarur. Parlamentimiz ushbu islohotlarimizning huquqiy asosi bo'lgan "Kooperatsiya va klasterlar to'g'risidagi" yangi qonunni tezroq qabul qilsa, ushbu reja va niyatlarimizga mos ish bo'lur edi". Bugungi kunning vazifasi bunday mas'uliyatli vazifani o'z vaqtida va samarali hal etish uchun xo'jalik yuritish klasterlari ko'lamini yanada kengaytirish, ular imkoniyatlarini to'liq izga soluvchi yo'nalishlar va usullarni qidirib topish hamda amaliyotga joriy etishdan iboratdir.

Rivojlangan xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribasi shundan dalolat beradiki, ana shunday yo'llardan biri - bu klasterlar doirasidagi ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasini tashkil etish va rivojlantirish hisoblanadi. Klaster doirasidagi turli xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'yektlarning o'zaro hamkorligi va ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasining ahvolini o'rganib chiqish avvalombir qiyidagi potentsial jarayonlarga keng imkoniyatlar eshigini ochib beradi:

- iqtisodiyot sektorlari bo'yicha mazkur jarayonlarning rivojlanish tendensiyalarini bashorat qilishga;

- birinchi galda, tovarlar, ishlar va xizmatlarni bajarishda ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasini chuqurlashtirish bo'yicha boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilishga asos bo'ladi.

Shu bilan birga klaster doirasida ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasini rivojlantirishda foydalanilmagan zahiralarni qidirib topish tahlili, ushbu zahiralardan ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish uchun foydalanishga yo'naltirilgan tadbirlar tizimini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish imkonini beradi.

Iqtisodiyotning agrosanoat majmuasida klaster doirasidagi turli xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'yektlarning o'zaro aloqasi va ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasini tahlil qilish, uni rivojlantirish va takomillashtirish bo'yicha tadbirlar majmuasini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirishni tegishli marketing axborotisiz uddalab bo'lmaydi. Shu munosabat bilan marketing axboroti tizimini barpo etish masalasi turli faoliyatga ixtisoslashgan klaster doirasidagi xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'yektlar ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasining samarali tizimini tashkil etishga doir muhim vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Marketing axboroti tizimini barpo etish uchun katta hajmdagi mehnat va moddiy sarf-xarajatlar, shuningdek, malakali kadrlarni jalb etish talab qilinadi. Biroq bunday tizimni yaratish turli faoliyatga ixtisoslashgan xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'yektlar faoliyatini iqtisodiy natijalariga samarali ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Agrosanoat majmuasida klaster doirasidagi turli xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'yektlarning ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasi bo'yicha marketing axboroti

tizimi chizmasi 1-rasmda keltirilgan. Agrosanoat majmuasida klaster doirasidagi turli xo‘jalik yurituvchi sub’yektlarning ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasini rivojlantirish marketingi tovarlar (ishlar, xizmatlar)ning sotuvchidan xaridorga tomon maqsadli yo‘naltirilishiga ko‘maklashuvchi shart-sharoitlardan foydalanish zaruratidan kelib chiqadi.

Buni hal etishga ko‘maklashuvchi turli faoliyatga ixtisoslashgan xo‘jalik yurituvchi sub’yektlarning klaster doirasidagi o‘zaro hamkorligi va ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasini rivojlantirishning asosiy shart-sharoitlari ishlab chiqarishni tashkil qilish va xo‘jalik yurituvchi sub’yektlar faoliyatini davlat tomonidan tartibga solish jarayonlarini takomillashtirishning quyidagi yo‘nalishlarini belgilab beradi:

- klaster doirasidagi xo‘jalik yurituvchi sub’yektlarning ishlab chiqarish tarkibini diversifikatsiyalash;
- klaster doirasidagi xo‘jalik yurituvchi sub’yektlarning o‘zaro hamkorligini rivojlantirish;
- klaster doirasida ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasi jarayonlarini tartibga solishda davlatning rolini kuchaytirish.



Agrosanoat majmuasida xo‘jalik yurituvchi sub’yektlarning klaster doirasidagi ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasi bo‘yicha marketing axboroti tizimi.

Agrosanoat majmuasida turli faoliyatga ixtisoslashgan xo‘jalik yurituvchi sub’yektlarning xo‘jalik klasteri doirasidagi o‘zaro hamkorligi shart-sharoitlari va shakllarining me‘yoriy-huquqiy jihatdan tartibga solinishini ham takomillashtirish zarur. Ma‘lumki, xo‘jalik yurituvchi sub’yektlar o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro munosabatlar fuqarolik qonunchiligining umumiy me‘yorlari bilan tartibga solinadi. Biroq xorij tajribasida kichik korxonalar ishtirokidagi subpudrat munosabatlari kichik biznes manfaatlarini himoya qilishga yo‘naltirilgan maxsus qonunchilik bilan tartibga solinadi. Nazarimizda bunday maxsus qonun hujjatini bizning mamlakatda ham joriy etish, xususan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Kooperatsiya va klasterlar” to‘g‘risidagi Qonunini va “Xo‘jalik yuritish klasteri doirasida tovarlar ishlab chiqarish, ishlarni bajarish va xizmatlar ko‘rsatishda o‘zaro hamkorlik va ishlab chiqarish

kooperatsiyasi to'g'risida Nizom" loyahasini ishlab chiqish va qabul qilish kerak.

Mazkur Qonun va nizom loyihasi bilan, bizning fikrimizcha, bozorning muhim mexanizmlari tartibga solinadi, xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'yektlar tovarlar ishlab chiqarish, ishlarni bajarish va xizmatlar ko'rsatishda xo'jalik klasteri doirasidagi ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasiga bo'lgan talablarini rasmiy tarzda qondirish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi, ishlab chiqarish jarayolarini tashkil etishda xatarlar pasaytiriladi. Ushbu Qonun va nizomni ishlab chiqish va qabul qilish zarurati O'zbekiston Respublikasida xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'yektlarning xo'jalik klasteri doirasidagi o'zaro hamkorligi va ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasini rivojlantirish bo'yicha keng ko'lamli chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirishning samaradorligi bilan belgilanadi. Dastlabki ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, yuqoridagi hujjatning aniq bajarilishi ushbu jarayonga jalb etilgan respublika korxonalarining yalpi daromadi qiymatini kamida 12-15 mlrd. so'mga oshirish, ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini pasaytirish hisobidan ular foydasini (qo'shimcha qiymat zanjiri) 1,2-1,5 mlrd. so'mga ko'paytirish imkonini beradi. Bunda davlat byudjetiga dastlabki ekspert hisob-kitoblariga ko'ra taxminan qo'shimcha 4-5 mlrd. so'm tushadi, 8-10 mingta yangi ish o'rinlari barpo etiladi.

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CONSTRUCTION OF UNIVERSITY SPORTS MANAGEMENT PLATFORM BASED ON MOBILE TERMINAL

Abstract. Through the investigation of the current situation of extracurricular sports activities, physical education curriculum teaching and the management of sports venues in colleges and universities, it is found that there are certain deficiencies in the development and management of these three parts of the school. At present, there is a gap between the management of students' sports activities and the management of the Internet model. According to the School Sports Work Regulations, the school sports management platform APP is theoretically analyzed. Through the construction of the overall management framework of college sports APP platform, the functions of each management department in the framework are defined. On the basis of the overall framework construction, the contents of each part are designed accordingly.

Keywords: college sports; management platform; mobile terminal; MVC ; QMUI Android

In higher education, physical education is an essential part of implementing quality education and an important means of cultivating all-round talents. Through reasonable physical education teaching and scientific physical exercise process, we can achieve the educational goal of strengthening students' physique, exercising students' will, cultivating students' sports hobbies and "lifelong sports" awareness. Through the investigation on the physical education teaching and students' sports activities of Shandong Agricultural University, Taishan University, Tai'an Campus of Shandong First Medical University and other universities in Thailand, it is found that how to mobilize the enthusiasm of students for physical exercise, improve the effectiveness of physical education teaching, strengthen the management of after-school sports activities, improve the utilization rate of sports facilities, and improve the networking and intelligent level of sports management are urgent problems to be solved in the current sports management of colleges and universities. The popularity of mobile Internet and smart phones has provided technical means for the innovation of college sports management [1].

1. Function analysis of building college sports management system with APP as the carrier

Through the investigation of the current situation of extracurricular sports activities, sports curriculum teaching and the management of sports venues in colleges and universities, it is found that the degree of students' participation in sports activities and the management of school sports still have shortcomings. The management of public sports facilities in schools varies from school to school, and the degree of openness to students varies. There are a series of problems in the management and utilization of old stadiums and gymnasiums. The management of students' physical education mainly analyzes the management functions of physical education courses and extracurricular sports activities. Mobile Internet is changing college students' lifestyle. Through the research on the changes of college students' sports behavior before and after using sports APP, sports APP can have a positive impact on students' sports behavior. With the rapid development of mobile Internet, APP has become an indispensable life tool for students. Based on the characteristics of convenient use, convenient communication and large coverage of APP, this paper discusses the school student sports management system and public sports management system. Mobile APP can solve the problem that there is deviation in information transmission in the process of information communication, and students have insufficient understanding of the sports document notice. In the process of public sports facilities management, the management department has overall control over the use of sports facilities and students' feedback information can not be handled in a timely manner.

Through the field survey of students' sports work, access to relevant information, understand the actual situation of students' sports work in school sports at this stage, and aim at the existing deficiencies. On the basis of the establishment and functional division of sports management departments in colleges and universities in the Regulations on School Sports Work, a management system for extracurricular sports activities, sports courses and public sports facilities based on APP applications has been initially established (Figure 7). In the school sports management, follow the Tremmer's Law in management, use the characteristics and functions of each department to manage the fields they are good at, and assign corresponding functions. The management system is divided into two parts: student sports work and school public sports facilities management. The student sports work system is divided into three levels of management institutions. The school sports work committee acts as the first level leading body for sports work, and the sports department, college (department), Youth League Committee, and student office act as the second level management institution. Physical education teachers, physical education departments of colleges and departments, youth league committees of colleges (departments), student associations and clubs are the three level management organizations.

1.1. Functions of school sports authorities at all levels in the management system of extracurricular sports activities

Extracurricular sports activities in schools in china are an important part of school sports work. Students' extracurricular sports activities are a kind of sports work jointly managed and implemented by multiple functional departments in various forms. According to the "School Sports Work Regulations", the function of each department in the management system of students' extracurricular sports activities is analyzed, and the main responsibilities of each department are clarified to make the management of sports work more standardized.

1.1.1. Functions of the first level management organization in the management system of extracurricular sports activities

According to Article 24 of Chapter 7 of the Regulations on School Sports Work [1], each school should have a deputy head in charge of sports work. When making plans, summarizing work, and selecting advanced students, sports work should be listed as an important content. The leader of the school sports work committee is the vice principal in charge of sports work of the school. The main function of the school's extracurricular sports activities is to discuss the plan of extracurricular sports activities of the school throughout the year, carry out macro management on students' physique monitoring, morning exercises and daily students' sports card punching, and grasp the school's sports work. The macro design and supervision of the APP middle school students' sports work management and service platform, and the top-level design. Through the college sports APP, we can get feedback from various workers and know the data of student sports work in a timely manner. For the problems of sports work fed back by students daily and the constraints of participating in extracurricular sports activities, the work of the Sports Department should be adjusted as a whole in a timely manner. Provide policy support for the development of college sports APP, and actively advocate the cooperation of various institutions.

1.1.2. Functions of the secondary management organization in the management system of extracurricular sports activities

Compared with the establishment of the school sports department in the School Sports Work Regulations, the management of student sports work also needs to play the role of the secondary administrative units (colleges and departments) of the school. Colleges and departments are the basic units of student management, and extracurricular sports activities belong to the daily life of students. Use administrative management to manage students' extracurricular sports activities, and manage students' extracurricular sports activities through their units.

Functions of the Physical Education Department: The Physical Education Department is composed of school professional physical education teachers, who are responsible for the management and implementation of all aspects of school physical education. In the aspect of extracurricular sports activities

management, it manages and implements the students' physical health test, morning exercises and extracurricular sports activities.

The management function of monitoring students' physical health: use college sports APP to timely feedback the progress of testing work, and upload and process the overall progress of testing work and testing results in a timely manner through big data processing. The students' physical fitness test should be managed in a simple and efficient way. The main responsible department for students' physique is the school sports department, which plays a connecting role in the physique test. Implement the physical health work of the school, implement the physical education work committee's arrangements for the physical health side test, ensure the orderly development of the testing work, and better deal with the current situation of tight time and heavy task of physical health testing.

First, the physical fitness monitoring instrument instructions, test items, scoring standards, and student test results are released through college sports APP. Teachers from the Ministry of Physical Education are responsible for interpreting and publicizing the Standard and doing a good job in testing students. Explain the key contents, especially those involving students' own interests. The test results are linked to the awards and awards, and the students who fail the test cannot graduate on schedule, so they should communicate with the teachers in the student affairs offices of each college.

Second, the physical fitness testing platform of college sports APP was established, and the testing team interpreted the testing work in detail on the platform. Establish a testing team to implement the testing work. At present, a major problem in school testing is the shortage of school testing teachers. With the increase of the school's investment in testing, the hardware has basically met the requirements of the Standard. Publish the operation steps and precautions of each test instrument. Students can solve the problem of shortage of testers by conducting self-service tests according to mobile phone prompts. Timely deal with the students' opinions on the testing work and the testing problems encountered, and timely discuss and make decisions on the common problems encountered by students. Through the mobile phone or computer background management system, the testing staff can complete the processing of the application for supplementary testing and retesting. In the whole application process, paper-based written applications are removed to improve work efficiency. Finally, through the use of college sports APP, the standardization and scientificity of testing work are improved, and the efficiency of testing work is improved;

The management function of morning exercises: strengthen the reform and management of the Sports Department for morning exercises in schools, improve the reform of the forms of morning exercises through the establishment of college sports APP, increase the ways and sports items for students to participate in morning exercises, and formulate the standards for various

indicators of morning exercises. Students can freely choose the activity form of morning exercises. Supervise students' morning exercises by presenting physical indicators of online students' morning exercises and punching cards, and timely report the students' morning exercises to the school sports committee. Do a good job of communication with the physical education department of the college and department, and timely communicate with students who do not participate in morning exercises and do not meet the standard of morning exercises. For the current school morning exercise students lack of awareness, the development of a single form of phenomenon, the development of students' morning exercise mainly exists in the lack of physical activity. The form of school morning exercises needs to be reformed; The management function of after-school sports activities: reduce the work of the Sports Department on the management of students' independent participation in physical exercise, and strengthen the publicity of sports professional knowledge. The main function is to solve the problems encountered by students in daily sports through college sports APP, build skills teaching for students to participate in various sports, exercise plans with different physical and technical levels, and popularize sports health knowledge. We should combine extracurricular sports activities with physical education courses, and the two interact. Physical education can not meet the needs of participating in physical exercise for the current students' mastery of physical exercise skills, students' insufficient physical activity in sports activities, and the uneven professional level of sports APP in the market. Through the construction of college sports APP, sports professional knowledge is popularized, and students' understanding of physical exercise is deepened. Solve the problems that students have in the process of sports, and make students' extracurricular sports activities more scientific.

Functions of college (department) sports: plan and implement the extracurricular sports activities of the college (department) through administrative management, and give full play to the role of college student work in the overall development of students. Strengthen the leadership and responsibility of sports administration, and bring student sports work into the scope of daily management. To manage and implement students' physical health test, morning exercises and after-school sports activities.

The management function of students' physical fitness test: establish a two-level management system of physical education department and college for physical fitness test. The physical education department of the school is responsible for the implementation and management of the students' physical fitness test. The main function of the college is to interpret and publicize the Standard, so as to fully mobilize the initiative and enthusiasm of students to participate in the test. The college understands the test progress and test results of students in the college through the college sports APP background management system, and reasonably arranges the test time for students in the college with the college sports. The students who fail the test shall be managed

and classified, and students shall be organized to exercise from the college level. Do a good job of the college students' physical condition archives, and understand the overall physical health of students. Really link test scores with awards and graduation, and improve the importance of physical health in students' cognition; Management function of morning exercises: The online monitoring function of college sports APP can reduce the pressure of college on the management and supervision of morning exercises. The main responsibility of the college is to publicize morning exercises, improve students' awareness of the importance of morning exercises and correct their attitude towards participating in morning exercises. Through the use of college sports APP by students, the college mobilized students to organize students to exercise according to different sports hobbies. It has solved the problem of single organizational form of morning exercises and lack of professional guidance of sports. Formulate the assessment system and standard, regularly check and summarize the students' morning exercise status through background data, and quantify the students' morning exercise evaluation. The Student Affairs Office of the College is convenient for student management. It manages the implementation of students through counselors, teachers or class cadres to prevent students from cheating; The management function of extracurricular sports activities: to guide the Youth League Committee, the Student Union and the sports club to organize daily collective physical exercise, regularly check and publish the students' exercise, and play a supervisory role in the students' physical exercise. Strengthen the college's management of students' extracurricular sports activities, and increase the leadership of extracurricular sports activities through the college's direct leadership of students' daily life. To solve the problem of students' insufficient participation and sense of participation in the current after-school sports activities carried out in the form of sports competitions. The establishment of college sports APP, to a certain extent, has solved the problem of students' lack of sports skills and no guidance. The main restricting factor of extracurricular sports activities is the unity of the organization form. The college is the unit to punch in the daily exercise of students and evaluate whether the degree of physical exercise of students meets the requirements of the school.

Functions of Youth League Committee and Student Office: their main responsibilities in extracurricular sports activities are to build sports associations for school students and organize various sports competitions. At present, it is the main organizational force for schools to carry out various forms of sports activities, as well as the organizational structure of sports clubs and sports associations. The main function of Youth League Committee and Student Affairs Office is to manage students' after-school sports activities.

Management function of extracurricular sports activities: through the establishment of college sports APP, the Youth League Committee and the Student Affairs Office of the school mainly manage student associations. First,

establish online sports associations and clubs, manage the sports associations and clubs established by students, and help students carry out sports activities. Establish various sports clubs according to the degree of students' participation in sports events, establish and improve the rules and regulations of sports work, and review the proposal of students to establish clubs. Supervise and manage the daily work of the established associations and clubs. Second, organize and carry out various sports activities to enrich students' after-school life. Publicize various sports activities organized at the school level through the college sports APP platform, and mobilize students to actively participate in various sports activities. Organize various sports competitions and interesting competitions, and give play to the leading role of the Youth League Committee and the Student Affairs Office in student groups. Supervise the approval of sports activities organized by various associations, referee training of sports clubs and daily centralized exercise of clubs. To ensure the controllability of students' sports activities and prevent accidents. Third, do a good job in publicity, and publicize the sports activities held by various departments of the school. Make students understand various sports activities and competitions, and improve their participation in sports activities. Propaganda work has an important impact on students' subconsciousness, imperceptibly improving students' motivation to participate in sports. Fourth, check and summarize students' sports activities, record all sports competitions and clubs' daily sports activities through college sports APP platform, summarize the holding of students' extracurricular sports activities throughout the year, and quantify the number of sports activities per capita.

1.1.3. Functions of the three-level management organization in the management system of extracurricular sports activities

The establishment of the three-level management organization belongs to the micro management of school sports management, and the work is more specific and single. Give full play to the characteristics of each department and clarify the work responsibilities. Physical education teachers are under the management of the Ministry of Physical Education, and their functions are defined according to the work of the Ministry of Physical Education. Physical education teachers are a link between the preceding and the following in the student sports work system. They should not only participate in the school sports plan, make decisions and discuss, but also be responsible for the implementation of sports work. Reduce the role of physical education teachers in the daily management of students' extracurricular sports activities, and improve the role of guiding students' professional sports knowledge. To manage and implement students' physical health test, morning exercises and after-school sports activities.

The management function of students' physical health test: First, the technical actions of the physical health test project are demonstrated and

explained through the APP terminal, and the problems in the test are answered and released in a timely manner. Scientifically interpret the content of the Standard, publicize the arrangement and requirements of physical fitness testing through physical education classes and college sports APP platforms, and mobilize students in their physical education classes to correct their attitudes and participate in physical fitness testing. To enable students to master correct technical actions, improve the standardization of students' technical actions in the test process, and reduce sports injuries in the test process. Second, sort out the students' test data and do a good job of physical health files. The results of physical health test will be collated and reported, and the overall test results of the school will be analyzed to provide data support for the reform of school physical education. Third, physical education teachers should release the steps and precautions for the use of various instruments on the APP platform, and supervise the testing process by using test instruments skillfully and normatively. Do a good job of training on the use of the instrument to make the testing work standardized and orderly. Students do not understand some new testing instruments in the testing process, and the non-standard use in the testing process leads to inaccurate test results. In addition, guide students on the test site to ensure the accuracy of various test data;

The management function of morning exercises and after-school sports activities: At present, the guidance of physical education teachers for students' extracurricular sports activities is concentrated on students' sports competitions and training. With the school's attention to extracurricular sports activities, the demand for physical education teachers' extracurricular sports guidance is increasing. The physical education teachers in the school are limited, and can not meet the needs of the whole school students to guide extracurricular sports activities. Through the use of college sports APP, this management platform can answer and guide students' doubts in the process of sports. First, construct various sports professional knowledge through college sports APP terminal. Construct the core part of extracurricular sports activities in APP, including skill learning of sports events, daily training plans and sports competitions. Make different training plans according to students' different skill levels and physical conditions. In particular, the students who fail in the physical health test should formulate training plans and training contents to meet the needs of students with different training objectives. Second, online guide students' extracurricular physical exercise, guide students' sports associations and club construction. The main restricting factor for students to participate in extracurricular sports activities is the lack of sports skills and no guidance. Through the communication platform, physical education teachers guide the problems and training plans encountered by students in the process of exercise, which increases the scientific nature of students' exercise.

Functions of the college (department) sports department: the college (department) is mainly responsible for the daily management of students, and

the college (department) sports department is responsible for the implementation of the college sports work. To manage and implement students' physical health test, morning exercises and after-school sports activities.

The management function of students' physical health test; Through the counselors and teachers in charge of physical education, all students are mobilized to actively participate in the test, and the importance of physical health test is publicized. Coordinate the schedule of physical health test and organize students to participate in the test. Through the college sports APP background management, the students' physical health test results of the college (department) are summarized and reported to the college leadership department. Analyze and process students' test scores, establish students' physical health files, and focus on students who fail the test to ensure that students can graduate successfully; The management function of morning exercises: First of all, for the centralized organization of morning exercises, through the morning exercise system of college sports APP platform, the statistics of students participating in various exercises are carried out. The students of the college (department) shall organize morning exercises in a centralized way according to different projects. Centralized management of students' morning exercises is also conducive to preventing students from taking advantage of system loopholes to replace others in sports; The management function of extracurricular sports activities: to manage students through the college's administrative management of students and improve the systematicness of management. Do a good job of online supervision, and count the number of times students clock in and exercise time every week. Urge students to organize exercises by themselves to meet the training requirements of the school.[2]

Functions of the Youth League Committee, Student Union and Club of the College (Department): Managing students through student organizations is a major feature of the Youth League Committee and Student Union. For these two student organizations, the main function is to organize students' sports activities and sports competitions of various scales, and manage and implement students' extracurricular sports activities.

The management function of after-school sports activities: build the college (department) sports association and sports club, and build the sports association and sports club through the college sports APP platform. Adapt to the new online management mode of clubs, set up sports associations and club structures, and control the club size. Make the construction and development of sports associations and clubs scientific and reasonable, achieve a reasonable overall layout, and make the construction scale and activity scale under effective control. Build sports associations and clubs with college characteristics or project characteristics, combine characteristics with tradition, and improve the construction level. To standardize the organization of college sports activities and formulate rules and regulations. Carry out college wide sports activities to improve students' participation in sports activities. The Student Union of the

Youth League Committee of the college (department) manages the student sports activities of the college, and is responsible for the management of the online club of the college (department). The sports activities organized by students should not only meet their own training needs but also meet their own personal interests. Students' sports activities are organized in a way that combines points and areas. Various forms of competition and training are carried out according to students' choice of clubs and their level of sports skills. Through the guidance of college sports APP, students can improve their sense of sports participation, so as to improve their motivation for sports participation. Work well with the Youth League Committee and the Students' Union of the school, combine the joint surface with the Youth League Committee and the Students' Union under study, and expand the influence of sports activities in your college.

1.1.4. Functions of students in the management system of extracurricular sports activities

Students are the object of all sports management functional departments and the subject of the feedback mechanism of students in the whole management system. Sports management is a complex system of multi department and multi item sports affairs management. The administrative functional departments at all levels form an organic whole through mutual correlation and influence. In the process of various sports work, it is inevitable that there will be some phenomena inconsistent with the expected results. Students' suggestions on testing work and difficulties encountered by students during the implementation of various extracurricular sports activities and physical health tests carried out by the school, questions and messages to the competent department through the college sports APP client. The competent department shall solve the students' suggestions and problems in a timely manner, and correct and remedy the problems in the testing work. In the extracurricular sports activities, students give feedback on sports professional knowledge, skills and training plans provided by the school according to their own sports needs, and put forward their own sports needs. Feedback on the effect of sports associations and clubs through college sports APP, evaluate the overall construction, and timely correct the problems in students' self-management. Feed back the problems in the morning exercises and extracurricular sports activities, so that the supervision and management departments at all levels can solve the problems and management loopholes, make the school sports management reflect human nature, and try to meet the personalized needs of students. Through the college sports APP platform, increase the students' feedback channels and improve the feedback efficiency. Improve decision execution feedback re decision Efficiency makes the decision-making of the school sports management department more scientific.[3]

1.2. Functions of school physical education departments at all levels in physical education curriculum construction and management system

The physical education curriculum in colleges and universities is at the core of the physical education work in colleges and universities. Through the construction of sports curriculum standardization by sports staff, the general goal of school sports management can be better achieved. The construction and management of physical education curriculum are mainly managed and planned by the school physical education department and physical education teachers. Through the research on the construction and management of physical education curriculum in schools, we can explore a management model that is suitable for the development of schools and conforms to the nature of education by following the teaching rules. Through the college sports APP, we can manage the curriculum construction and management, pay attention to the laws of sports teaching and the needs of discipline development, and manage the students' sports curriculum teaching.

1.2.1. Functions of the first level management organization in the construction and management system of physical education curriculum

The school physical education work committee is a management organization composed of the school principal in charge of physical education. It formulates the general goal of physical education teaching in the school according to the national, local and school three-level curriculum management. Analyze the physical education teachers and facilities that the school has, summarize and scientifically predict the overall goal of school physical education teaching. Through the feedback of college sports APP students' demands and suggestions on sports courses, the adjustment of sports items and teaching management of sports courses are adjusted in a timely manner. Give full play to the school physical education work committee's macro construction and supervision of the school physical education curriculum to ensure the smooth development of the physical education curriculum.[4]

1.2.2. Functions of secondary management organization in the construction and management system of physical education curriculum

The physical education department in colleges and universities is the main body of physical education curriculum planning, management and implementation, which reduces the administrative intervention in the process of management. The teaching management of physical education curriculum needs to control the process of physical education teaching according to the characteristics of physical education teaching laws, constantly improve the quality of physical education teaching, and require physical education professionals to build and manage physical education curriculum. Among the secondary management organizations, the Ministry of Physical Education is mainly responsible for the construction and management of physical education courses.

Functions of the Physical Education Department: The Physical Education Department formulates the rules and regulations of school physical education curriculum management and school physical education curriculum assessment system according to the overall goal of school physical education teaching. To establish and improve the implementation methods of physical education curriculum in all aspects, including the content of physical education curriculum, curriculum teaching implementation, management and evaluation system of physical education curriculum. Construction and management of course content. In the physical education APP physical education curriculum module of colleges and universities, build the physical education knowledge and physical exercise content of the physical education curriculum, and form the physical education teaching combining inside and outside the class. Students can learn at any time and anywhere through the client, breaking the time and geographical restrictions, learning knowledge in their spare time and answering questions online. Discussion and formulation on the establishment of sports items in school physical education curriculum. It is required to gradually form the teaching mode of "one school, one quality" and "one school, multiple quality" advocated by the state, and actively form the teaching mode with its own characteristics. According to the situation of students' sports hobbies, the paper discusses the scale of physical education courses, the allocation of teachers, the division of teaching sites and other matters. The physical education department of the school is responsible for the formulation of the teaching objectives and performance assessment plan of the school physical education curriculum. According to the designated sports teaching content, organize and construct the sports teaching resource module of college sports APP terminal.

2、 The construction and management of PE curriculum evaluation system, and the establishment of teachers' teaching evaluation system. Supervise and manage teachers' lesson preparation, classes and course assessment. Through the college sports APP platform, the Ministry of Physical Education supervises and inspects teachers' lesson preparation to ensure the quality of teachers' lesson preparation and curriculum innovation. Evaluate the classroom teaching process, and assess the teachers' teaching methods and teaching modes according to the course teaching objectives and lesson preparation. Develop a student evaluation system to evaluate the teaching content, teaching mode, teaching methods and course assessment methods of teachers according to the students in the process of physical education courses, and the physical education department can timely understand the needs of students in the course. In combination with the evaluation of the physical education teaching of teachers by the physical education department, timely make an evaluation of the physical education curriculum. Through college sports APP, we can do a good job in the process evaluation of sports course teaching, which is convenient for adjusting the teaching process. The evaluation results of physical education teaching will be

published, and students can choose appropriate sports events and teachers according to their own conditions.

1.2.3. Functions of the three-level management organization in the construction and management system of physical education curriculum

Through the formulation of the construction plan of the school sports curriculum by the school sports decision-making department, the physical education teachers in the three-level management organization implement the specific plan of the physical education curriculum. Physical education teachers are the implementers of physical education curriculum construction and the managers of students' physical education classes.[5]

The functions of physical education teachers include: participating in the overall physical education teaching plan of the school, and implementing the physical education teaching work of the school. Participate in the construction of college sports APP sports teaching resources, and the construction of their own sports network resources. First, build relevant resources of curriculum content on college sports APP. Analyze the existing teaching conditions and combine the teaching objectives and syllabus of the skill level classes at all levels to formulate the curriculum teaching plan, the teaching progress of the semester curriculum, and the teaching assessment standards of the curriculum. Show the teaching methods and styles of the teachers themselves, and make teaching videos of the teaching process, so that students can intuitively understand the teaching methods of physical education and guide students to practice. Physical education teachers have more teaching content to upload video materials related to the course content and make extracurricular sports training plans. Expand the content of textbooks to meet the diversity of students' sports needs. Students' interest in sports will be increased by uploading some highlights of the games, so as to enhance their enthusiasm for learning. The popularization of sports health care knowledge will increase students' mastery of sports knowledge. Students should select several modules according to their own needs for physical education courses, and combine both in and out of class, skill practice and theoretical knowledge. Second, establish the physical health test files of class students on the college sports APP platform, diagnose sports skills at the beginning of the course and formulate sports prescriptions. According to the results of the physical health test of students and the skills evaluation of students' static physical quality, the teaching plan should be adjusted in time according to the overall situation of students' physical quality, and the teaching methods and means should be adjusted in time. To enable students to master the sports skills they have learned to achieve the teaching objectives is conducive to the targeted organization of physical training in the physical education curriculum. Do a good job of after-school guidance for students, and conduct online question answering and communication. Students can exercise independently in and out of class through the exercise prescription issued by the teacher. Third, establish the curriculum evaluation system, and combine the

process evaluation, development evaluation and result evaluation of students' physical education curriculum. Pay attention to process evaluation and development evaluation, and observe students' progress and participation in physical education according to the status of students' physical health files and skills diagnosis in the physical education APP physical education curriculum module of colleges and universities. Teachers understand the process evaluation of students on the physical education class, and adjust the students' classroom exercise intensity and time after class through their physical acceptance of the exercise load of the physical education curriculum. Whether students can adapt to the teaching methods and modes adopted by teachers in motor skill learning, so that teachers can adjust the teaching plan in time. Through students' evaluation of the classroom, teachers adjust the PE curriculum with positive feedback and negative feedback, so as to teach students in accordance with their aptitude.[6]

1.2.4. Functions of students in physical education curriculum construction and management system

Classroom feedback is an important part of the effective implementation of physical education curriculum teaching. Students provide feedback on the implementation of physical education curriculum according to their physical and mental receptivity. Students are the process of physical education teaching. The content of physical education curriculum is a system composed of three elements: physical education knowledge, original sports skills and physical exercise. Teachers adjust the contents of these three elements through the feedback information from students on physical education. In the feedback system of college sports APP platform, students will give feedback on all aspects of course teaching: whether the teacher's teaching content can meet the students' sports needs, students will evaluate the teaching content according to their own sports skill level. The overall progress of the course and the feedback of the classroom progress can facilitate the teachers' overall teaching plan to adapt to the development of students' sports skills and physical health. Evaluate and feed back the adaptability of teachers' teaching methods and the practice methods of organizing students to learn in the process of physical education course learning, and propose teaching methods suitable for themselves according to their own acceptance ability. It is more scientific for the curriculum evaluation system to put forward their own views on the evaluation system of physical education curriculum and feed back to the competent education department.

1.3. Functions of school sports authorities at all levels in the management of sports facilities

At present, the Internet has been applied in the management of all walks of life and achieved good results. It is more and more important to realize the network information management of college sports facilities. The construction of school stadiums and gymnasiums mainly adopts the administrative

legalization management mode, which is managed by sports departments and schools set up departments. A small number of schools adopt the collective or individual contract mode, the whole property management mode, etc. At present, some domestic colleges and universities, such as the sports venues of Southwest Jiaotong University, have realized the network information management of the sports venues. Through the establishment and use of the platform, the effect of venue information disclosure, venue after-school operation and daily supervision and management has been optimized. Each management mode invested by the government has its own advantages. No matter which management mode is adopted, the function of sports venues and facilities in colleges and universities is to serve teachers and students. The service of sports venues in colleges and universities needs to meet the needs of four levels: the first level: to ensure the completion of the work tasks specified by the school's various undertakings, such as physical education curriculum teaching, daily meetings and ceremonies of the school. The second level: meet the basic training needs of teachers and students in school, and provide sufficient facilities for some projects, such as outdoor track and field, basketball court, football court, etc. The third level: meet the needs of some sports interests and preferences of teachers and students at school. The venues and facilities are relatively scarce, such as tennis courts, gyms, swimming pools, badminton halls, and some venues and facilities. Level 4: Respond to the call of national policies and moderately open to the society with or without compensation. In addition to daily use, the school also needs to maintain the stadium equipment. The school develops a maintenance mechanism for the stadium equipment and assigns the responsibilities of sports facility managers at all levels in the stadium maintenance. Through investigation and reference to relevant materials, the current management of sports venues and facilities in colleges and universities is understood. Aiming at the problems in the use and maintenance process and the obstacles in information communication in the management process, an administrative management system of sports venues and facilities in colleges and universities is preliminarily established with the sports APP as the carrier.

1.3.1. Functions of the first level management organization in the management of sports facilities

The school sports work committee is a management and decision-making body established by the school, which is composed of school leaders in charge of sports, and is responsible for all matters related to sports in the school. The Regulations on School Sports Work points out that the school must formulate rules and regulations on the use, management and maintenance of sports venues, equipment and equipment, and assign special personnel to manage them. The school sports work committee is responsible for the use planning of school sports facilities and the establishment of rules and regulations, playing a role in overall planning of school public sports facilities, and formulating an appropriate management model to meet the needs of teachers and students in

physical education curriculum teaching and basic sports. The main function is to build the management platform for the competent departments of the sports APP in colleges and universities to make overall planning for various stadiums and gymnasiums, and to do a good job in top-level design of the APP terminal, and to be responsible for the macro design and planning supervision of the entire management system. Supervise the management and operation of public sports venues and facilities through the college sports APP venue management platform. Solve the problems in the use process of sports facilities fed back by various management organizations, improve the efficiency of sports facilities maintenance, ensure the safety of use and safeguard the basic rights and interests of teachers and students in using the site facilities.

1.3.2. Functions of secondary units in sports facilities management

Through consulting materials and documents, experts have made suggestions on the existing problems and suggestions in the work of the sports management executive department, as well as the confusion in the management and untimely maintenance of venues and facilities in some colleges and universities. It is increasingly important to establish a management organization for public sports facilities in colleges and universities. The management departments of sports venues and facilities in colleges and universities are generally set up in secondary units such as sports colleges or logistics departments, which are responsible for the construction, daily management and operation of college sports APP management platform. Regularly report the demand and use of the site facilities to the school to shorten the maintenance and supplement cycle of the site and equipment.

The construction of platform management: First, establish the site facilities management system; Establish and improve the management system and use system of school sports venues and facilities, and form a complete management system for each department through the release of APP platform and accurate communication of department responsibilities. The management department shall understand its own responsibilities and communication channels, and the site facility users shall abide by the rules and regulations and take good care of public facilities. Second, build a platform for the use and management of site facilities; First of all, we should meet the needs of students' daily physical education courses and specified extracurricular sports activities, make reasonable planning for sports venues, and establish equipment borrowing and returning system. Classroom locations for physical education courses of the whole school shall be divided and released, and places for students' extracurricular sports activities, morning exercises and physical health tests shall be reasonably arranged. Students can learn about the use of various venues and facilities through the client, and find free venues for exercise at any time. Third, build a sports facility maintenance management platform; Through the establishment of the management platform, the maintenance personnel and teachers and students in the school report the failure of the instrument in a

timely manner to shorten the maintenance cycle and improve the maintenance efficiency. The maintenance cycle of college facilities is generally one semester or longer, and the repair of the damage of some equipment details has been lagging behind, such as basketball court nets, volleyball screens, and some equipment failures in the gym. Through the construction of the platform, the maintenance and repair knowledge of all kinds of equipment and equipment will be transmitted. At present, the professional knowledge level of school sports ground facilities management personnel is low, and the knowledge of equipment maintenance and repair is lacking. The staff learn to improve their business ability through text or video, undertake some simple maintenance tasks, and build a maintenance team with certain professional skills. Fourth, establish the operation platform of the venue; Build the operation system of school sports venues and establish the operation management system. At present, the main function of the university gymnasium is to serve the sports needs of teachers and students, and the operation has been mainly in the form of renting venues and collecting rent. Through the judgment of the operation potential of the venue, it is appropriate to open the venue to the public free of charge or with compensation during the holidays. For the opening of some swimming pools and other venues with high maintenance costs, students can book or pay through the platform. Control the capacity of the venue to ensure that students can carry out normal sports.

1.3.3. Functions of the three-level management organization in the management of public sports facilities

The Venue Facilities Management Office plays a connecting role in the entire management system and is the implementing agency for venue maintenance. We should not only do a good job in the management and maintenance of the school's public sports facilities with the superior management organization, but also provide management training for the management personnel and maintenance personnel. Implement the rules and regulations designated by the superior management organization, and formulate the specific work content of the site facility staff. Through the site facilities use management platform in the APP, the service work should be done first, the application for the use of site equipment for various extracurricular sports activities in the school should be handled, and the use order of each unit should be coordinated. In addition, all work shall be allocated and supervised, and the scope of responsibilities of all staff shall be allocated. Supervise the staff through the platform to solve the problem that many management organizations of the school site facilities do not understand the status of the facilities. The school staff will be trained and the maintenance knowledge of various sports equipment will be uploaded. Through the investigation and the consultation of conference materials and documents, experts pointed out that the professional level of the management and maintenance of school sports facilities was low. Through the construction of the APP platform, the maintenance staff of the

school are organized to learn and practice, so as to improve their professional ability.

The management and maintenance staff are the implementation agencies of all work, and directly manage and maintain the school's site facilities. Its main functions are: First, regularly inspect and maintain the equipment and sites under its jurisdiction; Install the management application on the mobile phone, and upload photos and videos of the site facilities regularly. Report the damage degree of site equipment and problems in use to the superior management organization at the first time. Supervise and manage the site facilities users. For example, the use of some indoor site facilities has special requirements for sports preparation. Users need to enter the site as required to ensure the standardized use of equipment. Do some simple daily maintenance work, deal with the loose screws and rust of some equipment, and report serious damage to the superior organization in time.

Do a good job of service; Be responsible for the implementation of the application for the use of sports equipment and the planning of the use of venues, and ensure the timely provision of sports equipment to ensure the normal operation of sports courses. Manage the operation of venues and control the number of users according to the capacity of venues. The number of people present displayed on the platform is used to control the flow of people and ensure the movement demand of users.

1.3.4. Functions of faculty and students in the management of public sports facilities

The purpose of the construction of all site facilities of the school is to better meet the training needs of teachers, staff and students. Provide students with sports courses and extracurricular sports venues and facilities, meet the basic needs of students' physical activities, and lay a material foundation for the improvement of students' physical health. Teachers, staff and students can download the information about the use of venues and stadiums for physical education courses from the university sports client, and learn about the number of users of each venue and the information about the facilities used to facilitate the selection of venues. The main function of teachers, staff and students is to feed back the effect of venue facilities management, and to feed back the damage of equipment during use to the management organization. During the use and operation of the school's stadiums and gymnasiums, the degree of influence on the use of the teaching staff and students' venues shall be reflected, so that the management organization can adjust its business strategy and achieve open operation without affecting the use rights and interests of students. Evaluate the management system of venues and facilities to see if it can serve the needs of students' daily sports activities. The needs of some sports venues and equipment are fed back to the school, so that the school can reasonably plan all kinds of venues and facilities from the needs of students.

2. Design of college sports APP management platform

This chapter focuses on the design of college sports APP system platform, and explains the design concept of the whole system through four aspects: system framework, client function module, user authority and data processing. Through the design planning of these four aspects, a complete theoretical basis and support of the design scheme are laid for the realization of the system. It provides strong theoretical support and scheme support for the implementation of the system. The detailed design and implementation of the system in the later stage will be the subdivision and concretization of the outline design [7].

2.1. Design of college sports APP system framework

The college sports APP management platform is composed of two parts: the client and the server. The server is responsible for processing various business logics of the client, interactively processing the data transmitted from each client, and feedback and control. Users can obtain user information, behavior information, etc. through the mobile terminal device after downloading the APP client by using the mobile terminal device [1]. Through consulting relevant materials and investigations, the platform framework of the school sports APP management system is preliminarily constructed. The design of the system framework should follow a certain order. First, the overall structure of the management system should be designed, and then the upper organizational structure of the management system should be planned. From top to bottom, the main functions and structure of each module should be designed. The overall framework consists of six parts: the Sports Work Committee, the secondary administrative site and facility management organization of the school, the Facility Management Office, the school teachers and students, the venue management personnel, and the sports facility maintenance personnel. Among them, the school teachers and students, the venue management personnel, and the sports facility maintenance personnel can use the mobile client to handle their daily work, while the sports work committee of the management department The staff of the secondary administrative site facility management organization and the facility management office of the school can use the mobile client or use the computer to log in to the PC client for daily management of each module, and the data obtained by the two clients are synchronized.

The server of this design is developed using Stuts2+Spring+Mybatis framework, which has the advantages of short development cycle and reliable functions [8]. The research content and focus on the design of the client. The relevant part of the server setup is not the focus of this study.

2.2. Functional module design of college sports APP extracurricular sports activities management system

The management of school extracurricular sports activities is to manage the morning exercises, physical health tests and students' extracurricular physical exercises. For the current constraints on students' passive participation in extracurricular sports activities and participation in extracurricular sports

activities, how to use network resources and new management media to improve the organization and management of students' extracurricular sports activities. Use the college sports APP extracurricular sports activities management platform to provide various resources, ways and accurate and effective management for students' extracurricular sports activities, and improve students' motivation to participate in sports activities. The purpose of extracurricular sports activity design is to improve the standardized management of all aspects of students' extracurricular sports activities and provide various sports resources. The construction design of extracurricular sports activities requires the design of sports resources, rules and regulations of various sports activities in schools, sports associations, club management and other modules. Students' extracurricular sports activities are divided into three modules: morning exercises, physical health testing and after-school independent physical exercise.

2.2.1. Morning operation module

The main function of the morning exercise module is to provide students with the resources they need for morning exercises and supervise and assess students. The morning exercise management module is divided into four parts according to different functions: sports resources, project selection, student morning exercise assessment, and data statistics.

The morning exercise management module constructs and manages these four modules according to the different functions of management organizations at all levels. The specific operation of these four modules is: the physical education resource module organizes teachers to design the learning resources of morning exercises through the school physical education department. According to the level of physical education hardware facilities of the school and the sports needs of students, upload the organization of various sports, sports skills teaching resources and morning exercises term plan. Through this module, students can learn about the specific conditions of various sports activities and make choices. In the project selection module, students can click to enter the module and apply for the project. Self selection of sports events and organization forms. The operation of the assessment module is divided into student sports clock in and management supervision. Formulate the morning exercise assessment system and specific assessment methods, and the examiners supervise the students' morning exercise process according to the morning exercise exercise plan. During the morning exercise, students click the clocking operation through the assessment module to upload the sports data. In this module, students evaluate the degree of physical activity of the morning exercise program. The data statistics module is used by the person in charge of each college (department) to make statistics and publish the sports data uploaded by students. Students can query the morning exercise records through this module.

2.2.2. Physical health test module

The physical health test module focuses on the three functions of student physical health test management, service and guidance, and is divided into four

parts: score module, test management, test service and notice. Expand and build these parts to make the physical health testing platform more close to the management needs and better serve the testing work.

According to the functions of school physical education management organizations at all levels in the physical health testing, the operation of the physical health testing module includes: the main operation of the score function module is to import the physical health system test results into the APP client, sort out and analyze the imported data, and generate the score report. Students can clearly see each test result and analysis result through the score query module. The generated data report is convenient for the establishment of students' physical health files and data. The main operation of test management is that the Sports Department and the staff in charge of the test manage the students' test work through this module, and report and release the progress update and overall plan of the test work; The person in charge of the college (department) should master the overall test situation of the students of the college, establish the student physical health file, master and organize the student test through the test information announcement module. Students have the operational power in the student appeal part of this module. For questions about the test results and deficiencies in the feedback test work, the school sports department handles students' complaints and feedback online; The operation of test service is built in the background by the school sports department to organize relevant teachers and staff to use test equipment, test guidance of test items and exercise prescriptions.

Students click to enter this module to learn all aspects of testing work as required, and choose appropriate exercise prescriptions according to their own conditions to improve their physical health. Students who have not come and have participated in the group test and applied for retest can apply for the test through this module; The main function of the notice and announcement module is to publish the test rules and regulations, and the notice in the process of the test work, so that students can view the specific arrangements for the test. The school sports work committee has the right to enter the entire functional module, supervise the process of each link of the testing work, and view the test data results. Based on the construction of college sports APP, the overall framework of the physical health testing function module is designed. Through the use of this management medium, it reflects the refined management in the process of test management and can reduce the tedious information notification links, simplifying each link and diversifying student services.

2.2.3. Extracurricular sports activity module

The idea of building this module is to adhere to the needs of students as the center, meet the needs of college students in sports and solve the constraints of college students in sports. Proceeding from the actual situation of the school and students, and from the realization of school sports goals and the improvement of students' sports skills and physical health. The design of the

platform can not only meet the management of students' after-school sports activities by the management departments at all levels of the school, but also meet the daily sports needs of students. This module is divided into clubs, clubs and independent physical exercises. Through this module, most management departments manage and supervise students' daily sports activities, filling the gap in the current school management of students' after-school sports activities.

The main operation of the after-school sports activity management module is: the main operation of the school sports management department is the construction of sports learning resources and the management of students' sports activities. In the management module of associations and clubs, the functional departments of various affairs supervise and manage the sports associations and clubs of student groups through this part. Review the affairs of the club and standardize the organizational structure of student groups; Supervise the sports activities carried out by students and assign relevant work; As for the construction of sports learning resources, the professional sports talents of the school organize and upload the corresponding knowledge of the module according to the sports needs of students and the needs of healthy development of students' physique; Publicity and guidance of sports events to improve students' participation; The main operations of students in this module are: the management and construction of associations and clubs. Through this module, students can build their own group activities and elegant demeanor display, and organize and manage corresponding sports activities; Students in the independent exercise module, according to their own sports needs into the corresponding module to obtain sports learning resources; Through the independent forum module, exchange sports knowledge and sports, and find like-minded students to make an appointment for exercise; To obtain the information of various sports competitions of the school, you can sign up for participation in this module. The construction of students' extracurricular sports activity module, to a certain extent, is combined with the school's advantageous projects and advantageous sports resources, and constantly updates the content of sports resources. Make good use of and build the management module to standardize students' sports activities and systematize the management of functional departments at all levels.

2.3. Functional module design of college sports APP sports course teaching management system

As the core part of school physical education, physical education curriculum teaching is an indispensable part of students' all-round development. Using modern network technology to improve the teaching mode and teaching management, in order to improve the quality of school physical education teaching. Through the construction of this module of college sports APP sports teaching, we can increase the way of school sports curriculum teaching management and provide more sports curriculum resources for students. The design of this module is divided into two parts: teaching management and

teaching resources. Through the construction of these two parts, it can better serve the teaching management, students' sports needs and teaching feedback.

The main function of the physical education teaching module is the management of physical education teaching and the acquisition of physical education curriculum resources by students. The main operations of the teaching management module are the introduction of teaching information and curriculum management by the teaching management organization, the inquiry of teaching information by students and the evaluation of physical education teaching. The teaching management department imports the course selection results of the school's course selection system into the system, and imports the physical education assessment standards and results of various courses. Students can learn about various basic information and test scores of their physical education classes through the mobile phone client. The main function of the information interaction module is to evaluate and answer students' questions about the process of physical education curriculum. The management department increases the supervision of the curriculum through this module. Students and teachers interact through this module to answer students' questions about the learning process and adjust the course content. The main operation of the teaching resource module is the construction of physical education curriculum resources by the physical education department and the acquisition of physical education curriculum resources by students. Students can choose their own PE courses and PE teachers through their understanding of teacher profiles and PE curriculum contents. Through the acquisition of physical education courses, students can learn independently without the restriction of region and time. In addition, obtain some theoretical knowledge and health care knowledge related to the curriculum to make up for the lack of theoretical knowledge of students at present. Through the construction of the physical education teaching module, we can make good use of this auxiliary teaching medium to improve the effect of physical education teaching and the enthusiasm of students to learn and exercise.

2.4. Design of functional modules of college sports APP venue facility management system

The design purpose of the school sports venues and facilities management platform is to improve the management efficiency, reasonably allocate and use the school sports venues and facilities to improve the service ability of the school sports venues and facilities. The system design shall adhere to the principles of progressiveness, standardization, convenience and safety to optimize the function of the overall system. For the construction of sports venues and facilities system, since the users are maintenance staff, students and school management personnel at all levels, the system is mainly simple and easy to operate. At the same time, different functions are designed according to different users of each module, highlighting the specific functions of each module so that relevant staff can perform their duties. According to the main

functions of university stadiums and gymnasiums, the system design is divided into four functional modules, namely: site management, equipment management, teaching site planning and management module, and site equipment and facilities reservation management

2.4.1. Venue management module

The venue management module of college sports APP is also divided into venue management module and venue management module (Figure 15), and each functional module is divided into three parts. The venue management module is divided into: venue use status, venue daily inspection, and venue maintenance. The site management module is divided into: site use status, site daily inspection, site maintenance.

The main functions of this module are as follows: First, the venue and venue management module mainly records complete venue information, the venue management staff announces the use of venues, and the use status information is checked and maintained in real time. Students and teachers can enter the corresponding site information ID on the mobile client to obtain the site usage table and current usage status. The use status of venues and venues shall be updated in a timely manner to facilitate teachers and students to find spare venues for exercise. Especially the stadium and tennis court, which have limited capacity and are scarce, should be updated in time. Second, the staff shall conduct daily inspection of the venue. This module is mainly used by venue managers to update relevant information through mobile clients. Daily facility safety inspection shall be carried out for the responsible venues, and facilities with potential safety hazards shall be marked and forbidden to use. Upload the inspected text and pictures through the mobile client, and upload the damaged equipment to relevant departments. Third, the venue, maintenance and repair, through the client to understand the specific conditions of equipment damage uploaded by the management department. The staff shall deal with and repair the simple damage in time. For some complicated problems, contact the manufacturer in time and deal with them through professional guidance or professionals. Upload the venue and venue maintenance records, and update the equipment status in a timely manner.

2.4.2. Equipment management module

The sports equipment module of college sports APP is divided into three small modules: equipment information management, equipment borrowing and returning, and equipment maintenance.

The main function of the equipment management module is to record the daily use, management and maintenance information of equipment.

First, sports equipment information management. The main operation is to register the basic equipment information and record the use of equipment. All the basic equipment information can be queried according to the equipment ID. Equipment management personnel shall register the basic information of sports equipment purchased by the school, including the number, name, product type,

manufacturer, contact number, purchase date, location, service life, management responsible person and other attributes of sports equipment. Set the equipment classification number and ID in the system. Update the equipment use status and formula use plan. The user can know the basic information of the equipment through the interface to facilitate the user's planned application.

Second, the main operations of the equipment borrowing and returning module are: users and equipment managers use the equipment borrowing and returning operations in their respective clients. According to the user's ID, obtain the equipment borrowing and returning records in a timely manner. Students or teachers apply for the required equipment through the mobile client, and accurately apply for borrowing the equipment required for the course through the use plan of sports equipment. For daily borrowing application, make an appointment to register in advance.

Third, the equipment maintenance module is mainly used for the operation and maintenance personnel to check, maintain, repair and scrap the equipment. Make daily maintenance records of equipment, summarize and report them, and obtain all maintenance records of equipment according to equipment ID. Record the ID/of scrapped equipment and new equipment.

2.4.3. Planning and management module of teaching venues

Physical education course teaching is the main function of school sports venues. Through the planning and management of the use of sports teaching venues, it is convenient for students and teachers to inquire about the location of classes and the use of venues. It includes three small modules: classroom teaching venue application, teaching venue arrangement and venue use status. The main function of the teaching venue planning page is to divide the school sports venues according to the teaching needs of physical education courses.

Specific operation: PE teachers apply for the venue application module through the classroom teaching module, upload the new information of sports curriculum teaching, and apply for the stadium. The information of physical education curriculum includes: the number of students, the requirements of venues and equipment, and the semester teaching plan. The venue management personnel summarize the information uploaded by teachers through the teaching site arrangement module. Set up the physical education teaching site for each class in the system, register the use of the site for the whole semester of physical education teaching and publicize the arrangement results. Update the venue information, and update the use status of the venue in a timely manner through the venue use status page. Through this module, students and teachers can enter the ID of the venue to know the name and scope of use of physical education courses in each venue.

2.4.4. Reservation management module of venues, equipment and facilities

The main function of venue and equipment reservation is to book students' daily extracurricular sports activities and some social personnel in open

venues. It includes three parts: venue and equipment use query, venue and equipment reservation application, and venue and equipment management.

The venue reservation module makes the use and management of students and some collective activity venues more standardized and orderly. Specific applications for the use of venue facilities are divided into campus personnel and off campus personnel. For the application of teachers and students in the school, upload the activity content, the use quantity of site equipment and the activity organization unit through the venue and equipment reservation application module. Indicate the ID of the venue and equipment to be reserved. For the application of off campus personnel, it is necessary to upload the details of the activity, the requirements of the venue and the scope of the activity. The venue and equipment use query module enables the reservation personnel to know the use arrangement by entering the corresponding ID. The management of venues and equipment is to issue venue use requirements, application procedures and charging standards. Approval of reservation application and update of reservation usage. Keep records of the use of all venue equipment to facilitate the supervision and inspection of the superior department.

3. User rights

The user authority module is the authority set for each management structure and user. Users of different management organizations set different authorities according to their own functions. The teachers and students of the management organization and the personnel of each management organization have different operation permissions in different management modules through account login. Management organizations at all levels, according to different functional divisions, supervise and manage the construction of platform content and affairs. The main authority of students is to obtain resources and exchange information through mobile clients.

4. Data processing

In the process of network operation, the data format returned by the server is generally XML parsing and JSON parsing. Because XML files are huge and have large transmission bandwidth, but their formats are unified and conform to standards, they can interact with other systems remotely and share data easily. Generally, DOM and SAX are used for parsing. DOM is the whole read in memory parsing, and SAX is read in memory line by line, and parsing can be terminated at any time. Both are relatively common parsing methods. Through analysis, JSON has the characteristics of simple format and small bandwidth consumption, and can directly perform key value analysis on data. For data processing, JSON parsing is generally used for a few data parsing tasks, while XML parsing is often used for data analysis tasks with large data size. The design and research of this paper involves a large amount of data processing and analysis tasks, so XML format is adopted for parsing [9].

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O‘ZBEKISTONDA XO‘JALIK YURITISH KLASTERLARINI BARPO ETISH BO‘YICHA BA‘ZI KONSEPTUAL TAVSIYALAR

Annotatsiya. Maqolada mamlakatimiz milliy iqtisodiyotining real sektorlari sanalgan qurilish, sanoat va agrosanoat tarmoqlarida xo‘jalik yuritish klasterlari negizida ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasini rivojlantirish bosqichlari, shuningdek, mazkur tarmoqlarning xo‘jalik klasteri doirasidagi yagona tizimini rivojlantirish yo‘nalishlari bayon etilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Xo‘jalik yuritish klasterlari, kooperatsiya, tadbirkorlik, ishbilarmonlik muhiti, yagona konsepsiya, diversifikatsiya, sho‘ba korxonalar, xorijiy sarmoya, konsorsiumlar, ishlab chiqarish segmentlari, monitoring yuritish, bozor tamoyillari.

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SOME CONCEPTUAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON ESTABLISHING BUSINESS CLUSTERS IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. The article considers the stages of development of industrial cooperation on the basis of economic clusters in the construction, industrial and agro-industrial sectors, which are real sectors of the national economy, as well as the development of a unified system of these industries within economic clusters.

Keywords: Business clusters, cooperation, entrepreneurship, business environment, single concept, diversification, subsidiaries, foreign investment, consortia, production segments, monitoring, market principles.

O‘zbekistonda xo‘jalik yuritish klasterlarini tashkil etish, ularning faoliyat yuritishini ta‘minlash va davlat tomonidan qo‘llab-quvvatlash hamda xo‘jalik yurituvchi boshqa korxonalar va tashkilotlar bilan o‘zaro hamkorligini tartibga solish, mulk huquqlarini himoya qilish bo‘yicha huquqiy asoslar yaratilgan bo‘lib, ular tadbirkorlik, ishbilarmonlik muhitining hal qiluvchi omillaridan biri hisoblanadi. Turli faoliyatga ixtisoslashgan xo‘jalik yurituvchi sub‘ektlarning xo‘jalik klasteri doirasidagi ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasining asosiy

yoʻnalishlari ushbu jarayonlarni kengaytirish va chuqurlashtirish yagona konsepsiyaga asoslanishi kerak.

Turli faoliyatga ixtisoslashgan xoʻjalik yurituvchi subʻektlarning xoʻjalik klasteri doirasidagi yagona tizimini rivojlantirish, bir tomondan, kichik biznesni yanada taraqqiy ettirish va, ikkinchi tomondan, ularning ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasi jarayonlarini rivojlantirishga faol koʻmaklashish yoʻli bilan taʼminlanadi. Korxonalar faoliyatini diversifikatsiyalash (qayta tarkiblash) chogʻida xoʻjalik yuritish klasteri doirasidagi ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasini rivojlantirishga alohida ahamiyat berilishi kerak.

Xoʻjalik yuritish klasteri doirasidagi bevosita oʻzaro hamkorlik natijasida quyidagilarni taʼminlash mumkin: shoʻba korxonalarini tashkil etish, yirik korxonalar tarkibidan kichik korxonalarini ajratish, qoʻshma korxonalarini tuzish (xorijiy sarmoyalar ishtirokida va ularsiz); kooperativlar tuzish (ishlab chiqarish va noishlab chiqarish). Xoʻjalik yuritish klasteri doirasidagi bilvosita oʻzaro hamkorlikning rivojlanishi xoʻjalik yurituvchi subʻektlarning quyidagi sohalardagi faoliyatini kengaytirishga imkon beradi: pudrat asosida tovarlar ishlab chiqarish va xizmatlar koʻrsatish; yuridik shaxsni tashkil etmasdan konsorsiumlar tuzish; mahsulot, ishlar va xizmatlarni sotuvchi dilerlar bilan xoʻjalik yuritish klasteri doirasida oʻzaro hamkorlik qilish; ishlab chiqarishga texnik va maxsus xizmatlar koʻrsatish; kichik korxonalar xodimlarini yirik firmalarning kurslarida oʻqitish; tadbirkorlik faoliyatini tashkil qilish uchun yirik korxonalar tomonidan istiqbolsiz boʻlinmalarning sotilishi.

Turli faoliyatga ixtisoslashgan xoʻjalik yurituvchi subʻektlarning xoʻjalik klasteri doirasidagi ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasini rivojlantirish bosqichlari quyidagilarni oʻz ichiga olishi kerak:

- xoʻjalik yuritish klasteri doirasidagi ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasi asosida rivojlanishi maqsadga muvofiq boʻlgan ishlab chiqarish segmentlarini tanlab olish va ularni tahlil qilish;

- xoʻjalik yurituvchi subʻektlarning xoʻjalik yuritish klasteri doirasidagi oʻzaro hamkorlik va ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasi boʻyicha talab va takliflarini oʻrganish;

- ishlab chiqarishning maqsadli segmentlari boʻyicha xoʻjalik yuritish klasteri doirasida oʻzaro hamkorlik va ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasining maqbul shakllarini tanlash;

- xoʻjalik yuritish klasteri doirasidagi ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasining shakllarini huquqiy jihatdan rasmiylashtirish;

- xoʻjalik yurituvchi subʻektlarning xoʻjalik yuritish klasteri doirasidagi ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasi boʻyicha monitoring yuritish va ushbu jarayonlarni samarali rivojlantirish choralari amalga oshirish.

Iqtisodiyotning sanoat tarmogʻida xoʻjalik yurituvchi subʻektlarning xoʻjalik klasteri doirasidagi ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasini rivojlantirishning asosiy yoʻnalishlari quyidagilardan iborat:

- korxonalar xo‘jalik faoliyatini diversifikatsiyalash (qayta tarkiblash) yo‘li bilan ular tarkibidan yordamchi va xizmat ko‘rsatuvchi bo‘linmalarni chiqarish hamda, ushbu funksiyalarni bajarish bo‘yicha xo‘jalik yuritish klasteri doirasida kichik bo‘linmalarni tashkil etish;

- asosiy ishlab chiqarishning yuqori texnologiyalarini ta‘minlovchi qo‘shma korxonalar faoliyatini kengaytirish;

- tovarlar, ishlar va xizmatlarni sotishga ixtisoslashgan korxonalar bilan xo‘jalik klasteri doirasida o‘zaro hamkorligini takomillashtirish.

Agrosanoat majmui xo‘jalik yurituvchi sub’ektlarining xo‘jalik klasteri doirasidagi ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasini tashkil etish quyidagilarni o‘z ichiga olishi lozim:

- qishloq xo‘jaligi tovar ishlab chiqaruvchilariga xo‘jalik klasteri doirasidagi xizmatlar ko‘rsatuvchi kichik korxonalarining qo‘shimcha tarmog‘ini tashkil etish;

- fermer va dehqon xo‘jaliklarida yetishtirilgan meva-sabzavot va go‘sh-tsut mahsulotlarining kamida 50 foizini xo‘jalik klasteri doirasidagi qayta ishlovchi yangi korxonalarini tashkil etish;

- qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlarini sotuvchi dilerlar bilan xo‘jalik klasteri doirasida o‘zaro hamkorlikni takomillashtirish.

Qurilish sohasidagi turli faoliyatga ixtisoslashgan xo‘jalik yurituvchi sub’ektlarning xo‘jalik klasteri doirasidagi o‘zaro hamkorligi va ishlab chiqarish kooperatsiyasi masalalarining hal etilishi quyidagilarga asoslanishi kerak:

- qurilish ishlarining (ayniqsa yakka (individual) sektordagi qurilish-montaj ishlarining) noqonuniy ishlarini bartaraf etish bo‘yicha aniq chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish;

- qurilish majmui korxonalarini bajariladigan ishlar va ko‘rsatiladigan xizmatlar uchun bozor tamoyillariga asosan kelishilgan narxlarda haq to‘lanishiga rioya qilish;

- yirik qurilish korxonalarida pudrat asosida qurilish va ta‘mirlash-tiklash ishlari umumiy hajmining kamida 30 foizining bajarilishini ta‘minlovchi xo‘jalik klasteri doirasidagi kichik korxonalarining qo‘shimcha tarmog‘ini rivojlantirish.

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ZARANGNING (ACER SEMENOVII RGL ET HERD) FENOLOGIYASI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Zarangning fenologiyasi haqida fikr boradi. Daraxtlar tanasi urug'i unib chiqshi va undan hosil bo'lgan nixollarning asosiy novdasini o'sib rivojlanishi natijasida shakllanadi xamda tuproqda tarkibidagi suvda erigan mineral moddalarning ildiz orqali barglariga, barglarda fotosintez jarayoni natijasida hosil bo'lgan organik moddalarning butun o'simlik tanasi bo'ylab xarakatlanishi ta'minlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: zarang, fenologiya, novda, bo'g'im, barg.

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MAPLE PHENOLOGY (ACER SEMENOVII RGL ET HERD)

Abstract. This article discusses Maple's phenology. The body of trees is formed as a result of the germination of seeds and the growth of the main branch of the shoots, with the mineral substances dissolved in water in the soil being transferred to the leaves through the roots, and the organic substances formed in the form As a result of photosynthesis in the leaves, the whole body of the plant becomes. Movement is provided.

Key words: maple, phenology, branch, joint, leaf.

Novda daraxtning yer ustki shox-shabbasini ushlab turishga yordam beradi. Nixolning usib rivojlanishi jarayoni natijasida unda yosh novdalar o'sib chiqadi va ular xam o'z navbatida shoxlay boshlaydi, bunday beto'xtov shoxlanish natijasida daraxtning shox-shabbasi hosil bo'ladi. Novda uch qismdan iborat bo'lib, barg birikkan joy novda bo'g'imi, ikkita bo'g'im oralig'i, novda bo'g'imidagi barg va poya orasidagi hosil bo'ladigan burchak, barg qo'ltig'i deb ataladi.

Novdaning eng yuqori nuqtasida va barg qo'ltig'ida kurtaklar joylashadi. Daraxtlarning po'stlog'i muxim morfologik belgi sifatida qaraladi, unga ko'ra daraxt turlari bir-biridan farqlanadi. Daraxtning shox shabbasi asosiy tanadan chiqib o'sib rivojlangan yonlama shoxlar va barglar yig'indsidan iborat bo'ladi. Har xil gorizantal shoxlanish piramidasimon, konussimon, tuxumsimon shakldagi shox shabbani hosil qiladi. O'rmonda o'sgan daraxtlarning shox

shabbasining tanasining eng yuqori qismida joylashgan bo'ladi, aksincha ochiq yerda o'sgan daraxt yo'g'on shox shabbasi ko'p bo'yi past bo'ladi.

Dala zarangi (*Acer campestre* L.) kichikroq daraxt. Po'stlog'i bo'yicha yorilgan, qo'ng'ir kulrang. Shox-shabbasi keng, qalin. Novdalari sariq-jigarrang bo'lib, bo'yiga o'sib ketgan po'kakli o'siqlari bor. Barglari panjasimon besh bo'lakli bo'lib, uchi bir oz to'mtoq. Bu zarang barglarini yozib bo'lgandan keyin gullaydi. Gullari novdalar uchida joylashadi, sariq-yashil rangda bo'ladi. Mevasi sentabrda yetiladi va uzoq vaqt daraxtda saqlanadi. Urug'i yassi, bahorda sepiladigan bolsa, uzoq vaqt stratifikatsiya qilinadi. Kuzda sepilsa, stratifikatsiya qilinmaydi. Zarang yosh vaqtida tez o'sadi, so'ng o'sishi sekinlashadi. U 100-120 yil yashaydi. To'nkasidan bachki novda chiqaradi. Parxish yo'li bilan ko'payadi. Ildizidan ham bachkilaydi. Dala zarangi MDH da o'rmon-dasht mintaqalarida tarqalgan. Qrim va Kavkazda u ko'p uchraydi. U O'rta va Janubiy Yevropada, Bolqonda, Kichik Osiyoda va Eronda ham tarqalgan. Bu zarang issiqsevar, soyaga chidamli daraxt, shuning uchun shimoliy hududlarga tarqala olmaydi. Unumdor yerlarda yaxshi o'sadi. Qurg'oqchilikka ham tuproqning bir oz sho'rtobligiga ham bardosh beradi. Yog'ochining xossalari o'tkir bargli zarangnikiga o'xshaydi. Bundan tashqari, bu zarang havoning ifloslanishiga chidamli, shuning uchun joylami ko'klamzorlashtirishda ko'p ekiladi. U yashil to'siq uchun juda qo'l keladi. o'rmon melioratsiyasi ishlarida va ihota o'rmonzorlar barpo etishda foydalanish tavsiya qilinadi.

Yavor zarangi (*Acer pseudoplatanus* L.) bo'yi 40 m, diametri 1 m ga yetadigan katta daraxt. Tanasi tik o'sadi, shox-shabbasi qalin, piramidalyumaloq shaklda. Po'stlog'i qo'ng'ir-kul rang, bo'yiga yorilgan, u ajralib to'kilib turadi. Novdalari qo'ng'ir-kul rang, barglari yirik, besh bo'lakli bo'lib, o'tkir uchli, chuqur kesilgan.

Barglarining yuz tomoni to'q yashil, orqa tomoni ko'kish yoki oqish, ayrim tuplarida qizg'ish rangda bo'ladi. Bu zarang barg yozib bo'lgandan so'ng aprel-may oylarida gullaydi. Gullari yig'ilib shingilcha hosil qiladi va osilib turadi. Ular sariq-yashil rangda, ayrim jinsli (changchili va soxta ikki jinsli), bir uyli, ba'zan ikki uyli, nektarli.

Mevasi sentabr oyida yetiladi, qanotchali bo'lib, qanotchalarida yong'oqchalar joylashadi. U rug'i bahorda sepilsa, stratifikatsiya qilinishi kerak. Dala zarangi tez o'sadi, chuqur ildiz otadi, to'nkasidan ko'karadi. Parxish yo'li bilan ko'payadi va ayrim vaqtlarda ildizidan bachkilaydi.

Bu zarang Kavkazda, Karpat tog'i o'rmonlarida, Ukrainaning g'arbiy oblastlarida tarqalgan. Tog'li hududlarda dengiz sathidan 1200-1500 m gacha balandliklarda eman, qoraqayin hamda boshqa yaproqli daraxtlar bilan birga o'sadi va birinchi yarusni tashkil qiladi. Qisman soyaga chidamli, sovuqqa chidamsiz. Bu zarang Leningrad, Moskva va Voronejda ekiladi, ammo sovuqdan ancha zararlanadi.

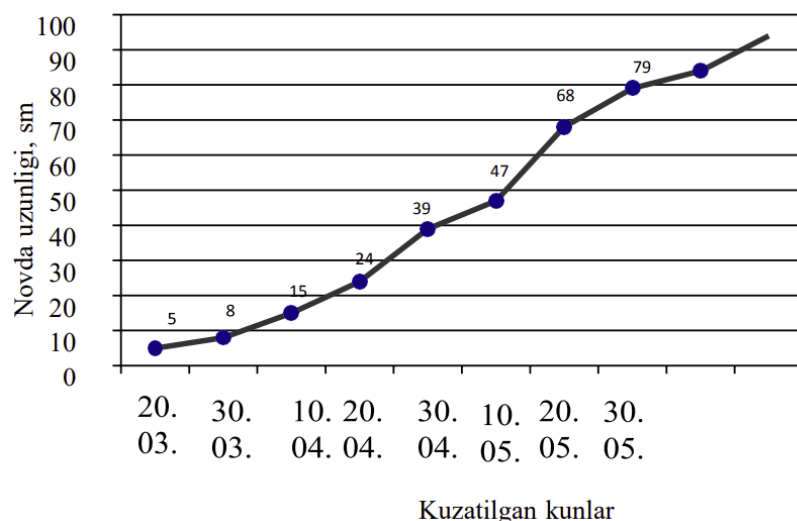
Yog'ochi tiniq, oq-sariq rangda bo'lib, duradgorlik ishlarida foydalaniladi, undan cholg'u asboblari, miltiq qo'ndog'i yasaladi. Bu zarang juda chiroyli daraxt. U turli shaharlarda, parklarda ko'p ekiladi. Joylami ko'kalamzorlashtirish uchun va o'rmonchilik ishlarida keng foydalanish uchun tavsiya qilinadi.

Qandli zarang (*Acer sach aru mM arch.*) ning bo'yi 40 m, diametri, 1,5 m ga yetadi. P o'stlog'i kul rang, barglari uch bo'lakli bo'lib, bo'yi 14 sm, tub tomoni o'roqsimon tuzilgan. B o'laklari yashil, tuksiz. Guli qo'ng'iroq shaklda, bo'yi 5 mm, yashil sariq bo'lib, yig'ilib soyavonsimon to'pgul hosil qiladi. Mevasi qanotchali bo'lib, yong'oqchasi bilan birgalikda 4 sm keladi, tuksiz. Bu zarang urug'idan yaxshi ko'payadi. Ildiz tizimi yer yuziga yaqin joylashadi. Soyasevar daraxt. Kuzda barglari tiniq sariq, pushti, qizil rangga kirganda juda chiroyli ko'rinadi. U 300 yilgacha yashaydi.

Yog'ochi juda qattiq va pishiq bo'ladi. Undan shirin suyuqlik olinadi, uning tarkibida qandning miqdori 6% ga yetadi. Bitta yirik daraxtdan mavsumda o'rtacha 1 kg, maksimal 3 kg qand olish mumkin. 40-rasm. Q andli zarang barglari.

Buning uchun erta bahorda daraxtning tanasini teshib naycha o'matiladi va shirasi yig'ib olinadi. Har xil konfet va konditer mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishda undan foydalaniladi. Bu zarang Shimoliy Amerikaning sharqidagi o'rmonlarda asosan Sharqiy Kanadadan toki Djordjiya, Alabama va Missisipi shtatlarigacha bo'lgan hududlarda keng tarqalgan. Xalq xo'jaligida muhim ahamiyatga ega, Kanada davlatining bayrog'ida ushbu zarang turining bargi timsol sifatida aks ettirilgan. Zarangning yana bir qancha turlari tatar zarangi (*Acer tataricum L.*), shum tolbargli zarang (*A cer negundo L.*), daryobo'yi zarangi (*Acer ginnala Maxim.*) bo'lib, ular ko'kalamzorlashtirishda va o'rmon melioratsiyasi ishlarida hamda o'rmon xo'jaligining har xil tarmoqlarida keng qo'llaniladi.

Toshkent shaxri sharoitida zarang mart oyining ikkinchi o'n kunligidan boshlab o'sa boshlaydi (20.03). Aprel oyining oxiridan (20.03.) iyun oyining boshigacha (10.03.) o'sish faol bo'ladi. Kuz mavsumida novda va barglar yetuk xolatni egallaydi. Zarang mevasidagi urug'lar sentabr oyidan pishib yetila boshlaydi (1-rasm)



1-rasm. Acer semenovii ning o'sish dinamikasi

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JIZZAX VILOYATIDA REKREATIONSION HUDUDLAR VA ULARNI RIVOJLANTIRISH YO‘NALISH, MEXANIZMLARI

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

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

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RECREATION AREAS AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS AND MECHANISMS IN JIZZAKH REGION

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

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

Mamlakatimizda madaniy hordiq chiqarish sohasini rivojlantirishning dolzarbligini, shuningdek, turizm sohasining serdaromad, shuning bilan birgalikda mashaqqati kamroq faoliyat turi ekanligini e‘tirof etib, mamlakatimizda mazkur sohani rivojlantirish, takomillashtirish yuzasidan tinimsiz izlanishlarni olib borish maqsadga muvofiq sanaladi. Ana shunday yo‘llardan biri-aholi gavjum, shuningdek, iqlim sharoiti mo‘tadil bo‘lgan hududlarda aholining turistik xizmat ko‘rsatishini amalga oshirishi bilan birga aholining o‘zi ham mazkur turistik mahsulotdan bahramand bo‘ladigan faoliyat turlaridan biri bu turistik qishloq mehmon uylarini tashkil etish hisoblanadi. Turistik qishloq uylarini tashkil qilishning institutsional asosi bo‘lib, birinchi navbatda, 2019 yil 16 aprelda qabul qilingan “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining turizm to‘g‘risida” gi Qonuni, shuningdek, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi

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

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

ota, Sayfin ota, Savruk ota, Qulfisar ota kabi ziyoratgohlarlar xizmat qiladi. E'tiborli jihati bu yerdagi tabiiy buloqlardan yiliga o'rtacha 16-20 mln. kubometr suv olish imkoniyati mavjud. Eng asosiysi viloyatning Baxmal, Zomin, G'allaorol tumanlari hamda Sh. Rashidov va Forish tumanlarining tog'li hududlarida yog'ingarchilik nisbatan mo'l bo'ladi. Shuningdek, haroratning mo'tadilligi tufayli Baxmal, G'allaorol va Forish botiqlarida, Zominsoy, Yettikechuv va Ko'rpassoyda suvning parchalanishi nisbatan kam. Viloyatda turizm va uning zaminidagi rekreatsiya klasterlarini rivojlantirish uchun ham birmuncha sezilarli imkoniyatlar, ya'ni viloyat tabiatining o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biri tog'lar va tog' yon bag'irlarida tarkibida temir, oltingugurt, vodorod, radiy, kremniy kislotasi, karbon gazi, ishqorli termo-minerallar bo'lgan bir qator mavjud shifobaxsh suv manbalari mavjud. Darhaqiqat, ayni paytda viloyatning G'allaorol, Forish, Mirzacho'l tumanlarida ana shunday bal'neologik suvlar bilan davolovchi "Marjonsuv", "Birlashgan", "Gagarin" nomli sanatoriylar va bir nechta profilaktoriylar ishlab turibdi. Shuning bilan birgalikda viloyatning Zomin, Jizzax, Baxmal tumanlarida ham ma'danga boy manbalari bor. Viloyatdagi barcha ma'danli suvlar kimyoviy va balneologik tarkibiga ko'ra eng tabiiy o'ziga xosligi bevosita hududning ancha qismini egallagan tog'liq zona ekanligi bilan bog'liqdir. Mazkur hududlarning tog' yon bag'irlarida bir-biridan go'zal tabiat go'shalari, archazorlar bodomzorlar yong'oqzorlar, shifobaxsh o'tloqlar, soyliklar, zilol suvlar, hatto, musaffo toza havo qatlamining o'zi bir olam. Ulkan daralarda qir-adirlar va soyliklarda kamyob o'simliklar va hayvonlar, parrandalarning turfa xillari mavjud. Baxmal va Zomin tumanlaridagi qir-adirlar, ulkan bog'-rog'lar, shuningdek, Baxmaldagi dengiz sathidan 2600 metr balandlikdagi ma'danli suv, Xalq bog'i va qo'riqxonalar, ajoyib sharshalar, qirlar bag'ridagi o'nlab chashmalar insoniyatni o'ziga chorlovchi saxiy tabiatning o'ziga xos ne'matidir. Tarkibiga ko'ra 70 dan ortiq millat vakillari bor. Umumiy aholisining 83 foizini o'zbeklar tashkil qiladi. O'rtacha zichligi bir kv.km. ga 65,5 kishi.

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

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RESEARCH ON MODERNIZATION OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT TREND OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Abstract. In recent years, in the process of rapid economic development in China, the requirements for economic management are becoming more and more strict. It is imperative to build a modern economic management model, innovate the economic management system, and accurately control the development trend. Based on this, this paper analyzes economic management, studies the measures of economic management modernization and the future development trend of economic management, It aims to provide help for the modern and innovative development of economic management.

Keywords: modernization of economic management; economic management; development trend.

In the process of modern development of economic management, it is mainly the modernization progress of management concept, technology and method. In the process of future development, the traditional economic management model can no longer meet the needs of current economic development. Therefore, it is imperative to reasonably modernize and innovate the economic management model, A modern and innovative management mechanism should be developed according to the needs of economic development and management, so as to improve the overall management level and promote high-quality economic development and progress.

1. Concept of economic management modernization

Economic management is mainly composed of organizational planning, coordinated command and control and other factors. Under the premise of the continuous development of economy and modernization, only the gradual modernization of economic management can promote the continuous development of economy. The modernization of economic management is most needed and recognized by the current market, which includes the following features:

1.1. Pay attention to the art and connotation of economic management

In the implementation process of economic management, we need to pay attention to the connotation and art of economic management, and understand the future development trend of the market and economy. Before implementing

economic management, it is necessary to sort out all the economic relations in economic development, and managers need to have a long-term and accurate vision to quickly find the problems that may occur in the process of economic development, and formulate corresponding measures to effectively solve and manage them.

1.2. Democratization and specialization of economic management

Professional economic managers need to have high IQ and EQ, and have certain legal knowledge, so that such managers can carry out democratic and professional economic management. Only when economic management is democratic and professional enough, can managers better conduct management operations.

2. The Significance of Modern Economic Management

2.1. The inevitable result of scientific and technological development

With the progress and development of science and technology, there has been corresponding innovation and development in the industry at the level of management and practice. The invention and transformation of the steam engine laid the foundation of the first industrial revolution for human society, liberated human beings from the heavy manual operation, and began to realize analytic and deteriorating production. The revolution in science and technology has transformed the traditional form of management into scientific management, driving the innovative development of social productive forces. The third scientific and technological revolution led people into a new and efficient network information age. Many innovations and reforms have led to the development and transformation of the social and economic management model to varying degrees, so as to achieve modern economic management.

2.2. The Inevitability of Social Production Realizing Development

The innovative development of social productive forces is the original power to promote the progress and development of human society. Especially in the period of rapid development of modern network information technology, the optimized development of social structure has promoted the professional and joint development of production. In addition, in the development of modern society, economic management should have the management standards and implementation norms that adapt to its role. This modern economic management mode focuses on the innovation and reform of production tools and production objects, which requires the technology, process, means and measures used in actual production to achieve pioneering development. To achieve innovative development of production related management models, economic management should conform to the actual development of productivity and achieve comprehensive and effective innovation and reform.

2.3. Effective Measures for Economic Benefit Growth

In the process of actual optimization of social structure, scientific, reasonable and effective management mode should be used. Social labor is a key component of social structure, and the most critical core is to adjust and manage

labor relations. In the pursuit of economic benefits in social labor, labor has the most critical role of adjusting many labor factors contained in the social structure. Based on the modern management model, it can give full play to its own maximum economic benefits, gradually become a more responsible labor productivity, and obtain more abundant labor production benefits. In other words, modern economic management is actually a key measure to improve the overall economic efficiency of society.

3. Characteristics of Modernization of Economic Management

Different enterprises have different operating environments, so the management functions are also different. Under the conditions of modern market economy, the influence of many influencing factors is gradually increasing. Influenced by these factors, the global market competition is becoming increasingly fierce, and the external environment of enterprises is more open. If enterprises want to find a gap in the fierce competition and gradually develop, they need to solve the huge problems they are facing. That is, according to the development needs of the times, make enterprise reform and adjustment to strengthen economic governance. This is a huge challenge for enterprises and a new opportunity for survival and development. The innovation of economic governance is actually the innovation of economic perspective. In the process of innovation, the economic theory is taken as a guide, the economic organization is taken as a support, and the new economic innovation method is used to carry out economic innovation activities in all aspects. The pursuit of maximum benefits is the main goal of every company in the development process [2]. Only when the cost control is realized and the maximum benefit of the product is realized, can the enterprise realize the maximum benefit. Therefore, the management of each company needs to consider how to lead the company to make economic governance innovation in the fierce market competition, and improve its self-development ability, so as to achieve maximum benefits. At present, if many companies want to achieve economic governance innovation, they must abandon the old ideas, have a sense of urgency in the fierce competition, make innovative governance from the strategic level, strengthen the deepening reform within the company, and implement the modern company system according to the actual situation of the company. In addition, we also need to do a good job in the internal control governance of the company, so that we can carry out all-round economic governance innovation and enable the company to gain stronger competitiveness in the fierce market competition.

3.1. Initiative and creativity

Economic management mainly refers to setting a common goal in organizational activities, and all personnel strive for innovation and development towards the common goal, so as to achieve certain economic benefits. Under the new environment of market development, the modernization of economic management will gradually deepen. When carrying out economic

management, the most important thing is to optimize the rational allocation of resources, so that staff can improve their subjective initiative and give play to their creativity, so that economic development can progress better.

3.2. More room for enterprise development

In the past economic management work, management involves many contents. If management reform is carried out, it is necessary to fully grasp these contents, and the efficiency of work will be affected to a certain extent. The development of economic management modernization can enable managers of enterprises to plan their strategic operation more comprehensively and effectively solve the internal development problems of enterprises. Therefore, in the environment of modern development of economic management, the relevant managers of the enterprise need to have a comprehensive understanding of the strategic planning and development direction of the enterprise. Only when the development space of the enterprise increases, can the enterprise obtain unlimited possibilities for development.

3.3. Democracy

No matter what enterprise, if the economic management work wants to be carried out better, the management method and management concept should be updated in time, and a professional management team should be available, which can optimize the economic management of the enterprise and modernize the economic management. Therefore, the application of the people-oriented concept in the process of work development is very important. Attaching importance to employees, reflecting democracy, is a manifestation of the modernization of economic management.

3.4. Scientific and automatic

The modernization of economic management is also reflected in its scientificity and automaticity. With the continuous promotion and development of science and technology and information technology, the automation of economic management mainly refers to the use of certain information technologies to make the economic development of enterprises more effectively regulated and managed. The scientific nature of economic management is mainly to optimize the management and reduce some unnecessary links, so that the efficiency of economic management can be improved.

4. Development trend of economic management modernization

4.1. Insist on seeking truth from facts, establish and improve the economic management system

Under the premise of modernization, it is necessary to grasp the development trend of economic management, that is, adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, and establish and improve the economic management system on the basis of the actual situation, so as to meet the development needs. In most modern enterprises, managers are using the distribution method of social resources in China, and introducing the concept of coexistence of multiple distribution methods, so as to conduct an in-depth analysis of economic

management needs. After the demand for economic management is clarified, managers need to select management models, break through the barriers of traditional economic management models, create corporate culture, and reuse culture to improve economic benefits. In addition, managers also need to integrate the employee salary distribution system with the concept of the distribution system, and make up for the shortcomings of the original enterprise economic management system through different salary distribution methods such as "incentive system" and "ladder promotion system", so as to strengthen the motivation of employees, improve their work efficiency and promote the economic interests of the enterprise.

4.2. Encourage innovative development and establish a team creation development mechanism

In the context of modernization, we need to take the initiative to innovate in order to firmly grasp the future direction of economic management development. When conducting enterprise economic management, managers need to understand the significance of innovation. First of all, they need to improve their own innovation awareness, adjust the overall structure of the enterprise and optimize the development plan. In addition, they also need to biochemical management ideas, actively learn excellent management ideas and methods, strengthen the use of emerging management models, and effectively improve the level of enterprise modernization; Secondly, it is also necessary to promote the innovation of employees. In the enterprise, the work situation and needs of each department are different. Managers can propose new management mechanisms such as team cooperation, that is, divide the employees in the department into small teams, and then use economic coordination to motivate the staff, so that the staff can continue to innovate in the actual work, and then put forward targeted opinions and suggestions. In this process, in addition to strengthening the training of employees' innovation ability, it can also improve employees' team cooperation ability and create a team cooperation development mechanism that can meet the needs of the department.

4.3. Sort out management concepts and expand information dissemination channels

On the basis of modernization, if you want to grasp the future development trend of economic management, you need to sort out the management concept. Managers need to introduce diversified economic management tools, so as to expand the enterprise information dissemination channels, and then use the management concept flexibly, so as to effectively improve the economic management effect of enterprises. The traditional economic management mode is no longer applicable to the modern economic management. Therefore, managers need to introduce diversified communication methods, effectively combine the enterprise structure, reasonably use the internal communication software of the enterprise, and build the internal information network, so as to improve the internal information liquidity,

strengthen the communication between various departments All employees can quickly understand the latest situation of the enterprise and the important decisions of the enterprise, improve the cohesion among employees, and promote the sustainable development of the enterprise in modern economic management.

4.4. Adhere to people-oriented and give full play to the value of employees

The traditional economic management mode constantly suppresses people. Therefore, in the modern context, managers need to adhere to the people-oriented principle to manage, affirm the value of the existence of enterprise employees, identify with the ideas of employees, and also be willing to consider for employees from a local perspective. Managers need to pay attention to the working atmosphere of various departments in the enterprise, consider for employees, and formulate policies beneficial to employees, so that the value of employees can be fully played. In addition, managers also need to hold regular work reporting meetings with employees to understand their working conditions, attitudes and problems encountered, and give them professional help and guidance to help them find a sense of belonging and improve their loyalty, so as to increase the core competitiveness of the enterprise and create a new model of modern social and economic management.

5. Possible problems in the process of economic management modernization

5.1. Poor informatization level

In the process of continuous development of economic management modernization, it is necessary to effectively combine the basic principles with social development, so as to give full play to its advantages. In the information age, the modernization of economic management needs to combine information technology to improve the development effect. However, information technology has not been properly used and developed, and information technology and management technology have not been effectively combined. The development of economic management information management will become very slow, or even stagnant. [5]

5.2. Economic management concept is backward

If we want to improve the development of economic management modernization, we need to carry out continuous management innovation and in-depth integration of practice, so as to promote the development of organizational innovation. However, at present, the organization's understanding and research on the concept of economic management modernization are seriously insufficient, which has also had an impact on its development process.

5.3. Poor quality of economic management team

The specific implementation of the modernization of economic management cannot be separated from a strong management team. However, the current configuration of information resources is not perfect. The management

team does not agree with the concept, system and method of modern management. The imperfect assessment system and training institutions will affect the scientific management and healthy development of the organization.

6. Measures to modernize economic management

6.1. Concept modernization

During the period of social and economic development in China, economic management plays a very important role. In order to promote the good construction of the national economy, economic managers need to change traditional ideas and concepts according to the actual situation, comprehensively study the knowledge of national laws and regulations and the modernization of economic management, follow the basic principles and key points of advancing with the times, and consider problems from the perspective of modernization and scientific development during economic management, During the practical operation, timely find, think and analyze problems, solve and respond to problems in an innovative way, and ensure that the economic management work can adapt to the development law of the market economy and the modern development of the times. On the one hand, economic managers need to follow the pace of the times, follow the scientific laws of economic development in the new era, form a way of thinking that keeps pace with the times, conduct analysis and research on economic management from multiple levels, and explore modern and progressiveness economic management methods in the process of rapid socio-economic development and prosperity and progress; On the other hand, during the period of modernization, economic managers need to fully realize the application value and role of network information technology, and use information technology and science and technology to conduct macro-control and micro management of the economy. [6] In addition, in the process of the modernization of economic management, relevant management personnel also need to fully master the modern technology and advanced knowledge of economic management. They can complete tasks through scientific and effective measures, and use their own professional skills and working methods to improve the modernization level and progressiveness degree of economic management.

6.2. Technological modernization

The traditional economic management work is mainly a producer oriented management model. In recent years, under the background of the rapid development of society, the seller's market has begun to transform into a buyer's market, forming a buyer's market environment with consumers as the core. The overall market competition is very fierce, and consumer demand directly determines the consumption environment of the market. At the same time, the process of marketization is accelerating, and higher requirements are put forward for economic managers. Managers are not only required to update their own concepts, but also to innovate their work methods and adopt modern science and technology. Therefore, the modernization of economic management and control technology is imperative in the process of enterprise economic

management. Moreover, from the perspective of economic globalization, the requirements for economic managers are very far-reaching. Relevant staff need to consider how to conduct economic management in the face of global competition, how to use modern and advanced technology to complete economic management tasks, accurately identify opportunities and problems in the market through modern technical methods, and develop a sound economic management decision-making scheme and mechanism system, To ensure the high quality and effectiveness of management. In addition, in the process of modernization and development of economic management, management has begun to change from the hardware direction to the software direction. The management model with personnel, finance and other hardware as the key points has changed into a management mechanism with knowledge software and learning software as the focus. In this case, during the modernization of economic management, it is necessary to introduce and adopt advanced software technology, Prevent the problem of backward economic management technology, improve the overall level and efficiency of economic management, and thus promote the modern development and progress of management technology. [7] In addition, in the process of the modernization of economic management technology, key and scientific research institutions need to cooperate with each other to jointly research and develop modern economic management technology methods and means according to the characteristics and needs of economic management, so as to ensure that the overall level and quality of economic management can be improved and the expected management purpose can be achieved.

6.3. Method innovation

The innovation of management methods refers to the adoption of advanced and innovative economic management methods in the process of modernization of economic management to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of various management work and improve the quality and level of management work. First of all, in the process of modernization of management methods, according to the objective law of development of things in Marx's philosophy, as an economic indicator for the evaluation of economic quality and level, it is applied to the objective economic programmed activities, scientifically and reasonably control various economic activities, learn from and learn work experience, change the traditional working methods, and improve the modernization level of various economic management methods and measures. Secondly, China's science and technology have made rapid progress. The development of various kinds of science and technology has brought more opportunities for the modernization of economic management. In the work field of related economic management, automation technology, intelligent technology and digital technology can be actively used to innovate, optimize and improve the work methods, improve the automation and intelligence of the overall economic management work methods, and use information technology,

automation technology Network communication technology and artificial intelligence technology, etc., conduct economic command and regulation in an efficient and reasonable way, which can not only improve the timeliness and reliability of the overall economic management, but also make the management work well implemented through modern working methods and means. Finally, in the process of innovation and development of economic management methods, in addition to scientific and rational use of information technology and science and technology, it is also necessary to formulate a sound management method innovation program and plan. In the economic management method innovation program, it is necessary to propose ways and means that can effectively carry out economic management optimization and innovation reform, consult experts and scholars in the industry, and give suggestions and measures that can effectively carry out economic management method innovation, At the same time, we can also learn from the successful experience and practice of economic management method innovation at home and abroad, and improve the overall level of economic management on the basis of effective work method innovation. [8] In addition, it should be noted that in the process of innovation of enterprise economic management, it is necessary to improve the economic management mode and technical system according to the development of science and technology and information technology in the new era, use modern and advanced technology to improve the level and effect of enterprise economic management, change the traditional economic management mode, give full play to the role and value of modern technology, and improve the reliability Convenience and effectiveness, to the highest extent, promote the economic management level of enterprises.

7. Development trend of economic management

7.1. Flat organizational framework

At present, the working mode and organizational structure of China's economic management are mainly based on the pyramid structure. The top of the pyramid is the decision-maker, who has certain control power. After making the decision plan, the implementation of the decision is carried out layer by layer. Although the authority of the decision-makers can be maintained, the application of such a working structure is difficult to adapt to the needs of the modernization of economic management, It is impossible to give full play to the work role and value potential of grassroots staff. Therefore, during economic management, it is necessary to eliminate the traditional pyramid management organizational structure and build a flat organizational structure. First, consolidate the overall economic management functions, simplify relevant organizational structures, streamline temporary or short-term cooperative staff, and retain key jobs, Ensure that the work effect of economic management posts can be improved. Secondly, while simplifying the organizational structure of personnel, it is necessary to arrange professional responsible personnel to organize and carry out various economic management activities, lead the

management personnel to carry out various work, and at the same time, conduct KPI assessment and KEI assessment on the members of the organization. Once problems are found in the members of the organization, they should be updated and replaced in a timely manner to ensure the effectiveness and level of the work of the economic management organization. Finally, in the process of building a flat organizational structure, it is also necessary to give full play to the subjective initiative of personnel, build a platform system for internal technical exchange, knowledge discussion and problem research, ensure the efficiency and quality of information acquisition, lay a solid foundation for its development of sound management plans and decision-making plans, and improve the overall management and decision-making effect.

7.2. Humanized personnel management

7.2.1. Select humanized management mode

No matter what kind of economic management mode, human resources are the most critical and core influencing factor in economic management. Therefore, when enterprises carry out economic management, if the level of economic management does not reach the average standard of modern management, the social economy does not show the trend of market-oriented development. At the same time, due to the lack of personnel management experience, there are serious defects in the economic management system. Managers did not fully realize the role of personnel creativity and subjective initiative in promoting economic management, and simply treated human resources and material resources equally, resulting in serious waste of human resources. As management has gradually become an independent discipline, management elites and experts have also carried out in-depth exploration and research on relevant theories and management methods, and gradually positioned management objectives in human resources, fully aware of the important value of human resource management, and gradually transformed a series of theories into a modern management concept of "people-oriented" and a humanistic management concept, So as to ensure that the management work is highly consistent with the development needs of the times and meet the individual personalized development needs. Compared with the traditional work mode, it pays more attention to human feelings. Therefore, under the modern background, the management should adhere to the modern management concept of "people-oriented". In order to ensure that the economic management work can provide high-quality services for the enterprise, create value for the enterprise development, and successfully achieve the enterprise's innovation and development goals, it is necessary to give full play to and effectively mobilize the enthusiasm of personnel, and regularly carry out a series of training and education for enterprise employees, so as to ensure that employees are fully aware of the importance of their positions, and apply their knowledge and skills to the job innovation process, While winning a good career development prospect for itself, it also provides endless power support for the overall

development of the enterprise [1]. In the process of humanized management of personnel, it is necessary to formulate a management mode and system of humanistic care according to the characteristics of enterprise personnel and the needs of economic management development, give all personnel a certain degree of respect and recognition, and use the humanized management method to improve the contribution of each person's post work, which can not only improve the efficiency and level of personnel's daily work, but also create more value for the enterprise by improving the post work efficiency, Promote the development of enterprise benefits and economic development, and lay a solid foundation for the good development and implementation of economic management.

7.2.2. Achieve democratic management

The democratic development of economic management refers to that employees fully participate in the major decisions and management work of the enterprise, contribute to the innovative development and sustainable development of the enterprise, win a good career development prospect for the enterprise employees, and feel the respect from the enterprise managers and decision-makers. In the process of democratic development, the opinions and suggestions of relevant staff were widely collected to pool the overall strength and provide reference for the development of enterprises. The democratic management model will be an important guiding basis for the scientific development of economic management in the future. With the support of this high-quality management model, the internal employees of the enterprise have established a good sense of responsibility and ownership, and their subjective initiative and work enthusiasm are effectively mobilized and stimulated [9]. During the period of economic management of enterprises, the way of democratic management shall be adopted, and perfect management plans and plans shall be formulated. According to the characteristics of democratic management, all personnel shall be gathered to promote the improvement of enterprise cohesion, efficiency and creativity, and ensure the rapid improvement of economic level.

7.2.3. Build a new development concept oriented by customer needs

Traditional enterprise management usually takes enterprise development as the core orientation, and takes winning good economic benefits for enterprises as the core development goal. In the past seller's market, enterprises can win good economic returns by virtue of this strategy. In the current buyer's market, enterprises will face unprecedented market competition pressure, and production personnel and development technology will no longer play a core role. Therefore, customers have gradually replaced the core position and played a leading role in the market, and have become the core resources of enterprises. For this reason, in order to continuously improve its market competitiveness and core competitiveness, enterprises need to expand new customers on the basis of ensuring the retention of old customers, and provide them with differentiated

services and personalized products in combination with their actual needs. Only in this way can enterprises continue to accumulate development resources, and economic management efficiency will be effectively guaranteed.[10]

7.2.4. Broaden information communication channels

In the context of the Internet era, the mobile Internet has completed the rapid development of popularization of information technology and digital technology, and broadened access to human information and communication channels. As far as enterprise operation is concerned, it is extremely critical to carry out necessary interaction and communication among employees in various departments and positions. The communication and cooperation between personnel at all levels and departments is an important guarantee for the overall work efficiency of the enterprise. A scientific and good communication mechanism can ensure that a series of problems can be found and solved quickly in the actual operation of the enterprise. Therefore, the efficiency and speed of communication have a direct impact on the operating efficiency of enterprises. The rapid development of Internet technology has made the communication and interaction between employees and enterprise managers more convenient and convenient, ensuring the efficiency and breadth of information dissemination, presenting a trend of networking in the way of communication, effectively breaking through the restrictions and constraints of traditional enterprise personnel communication mode, and promoting the scientific management and efficient operation of enterprises [11].

7.3. Data information sharing

In the process of rapid development of network information technology in China, the level of financial data information sharing has been improved, and reasonable sharing of various data information can provide basic guarantee and support for economic management. Therefore, during the period of innovative development of economic management, we should actively build a financial data information sharing platform system, and strengthen data communication and interaction between various departments, All departments can fully participate in relevant economic management activities, expand the channels and levels of economic management, and ensure the good development and efficient implementation of the overall management. First of all, network information technology is used to develop a platform system for communication, mutual exchange and data sharing among various departments of economic management, in which information and decision-making are efficiently conveyed, economic management methods and measures are communicated, and work instructions on economic management are put forward with the support of various departments. Secondly, develop a modern financial information and data sharing platform to fully share economic data, business data, business data, etc. of various departments in the platform, so that economic managers can prepare and improve budget plans, accounting plans, fund management plans, benefit management plans, etc. according to the content of

various data information, further improve the effect of economic management, and obtain more profit channels and profit spaces, Promote the improvement and development of economic efficiency. Finally, develop a special economic management database system to store various kinds of data information about economic management in the system, so that economic managers can use the database system to quickly and conveniently query the data information needed, accurately and timely identify economic development problems, economic construction problems, etc., quickly find the risk factors and hidden risks in the process of economic development, and study the causes and extent of risk problems, According to the analysis results, risk early warning is made intelligently, so that each department can prevent and control risk problems according to the targeted early warning information [12].

7.4. Professionalization of talents

In the process of the modernization of economic management, if economic management personnel lack certain professional ability, it will lead to adverse effects on innovation of economic management methods and technologies. Therefore, in the new era, enterprises should combine the needs of modernization and innovation of economic management, build a team of economic management talents with high professional quality and work quality, so that relevant personnel can develop in a professional direction, First of all, according to the innovative characteristics and actual situation of economic management, we should hire management personnel with innovative ability and advantages, and require management personnel to have rich work experience. We can improve and optimize the ways and methods of economic management according to the characteristics of economic development of enterprises and the laws of market development. At the same time, we should adopt modern science and technology to innovate economic management to ensure the good development of the work. Secondly, the existing personnel must also be trained in professional knowledge and skills, so that all personnel can fully master modern knowledge and technology, carry out economic management with advanced science and technology, computer software, big data technology, etc., give full play to the application value of various modern and progressiveness economic management technologies, and provide support for the economic development and progress of enterprises. Finally, a sound responsibility system should be formulated to clarify the standard requirements of economic managers' responsibilities in their work, and assessment and evaluation activities should be carried out in stages. Once economic managers are found to be unable to perform their work as required, resulting in economic management problems, they should be punished, so as to enhance the enthusiasm and sense of responsibility of each person to carry out economic management conscientiously and responsibly [13].

To sum up, in the process of modernization of economic management, it is mainly the modernization of management concept, management technology and management methods. At the same time, during the period of innovation and optimization of economic management in the new era, to improve the overall management level and effect, it is also necessary to eliminate the traditional organizational framework, build a flat organizational framework, conduct humanized management of personnel, and strengthen the sharing of data and information, Cultivate the professional ability of working talents, improve the professionalism of the overall economic management work, the progressiveness of working methods and technology, and promote the healthy and stable development of the enterprise economy.

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THE SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF CORPORATE CULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

Abstract. In this article, the scientific basis of the development of corporate culture in the management of cultural institutions, the behavioral characteristics of organizational structure employees, individual and group interests, customs and traditions, formal and informal norms and rules of activity, management style, guidelines for employees' satisfaction with working conditions are analytical statements. Done also, in the article, you will get acquainted with the author's suggestions and recommendations regarding the practical application of the corporate culture system.

Key words: culture, institution, management, corporate culture, development, scientific, basis, structure, system.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that the next years will be a period of fundamental changes in the management methods in the field of culture in the new Uzbekistan. All conditions have been created for radical renewal of the field. A number of laws, decrees and decisions are being adopted by our government on the development of cultural management based on foreign experiences [1;].

At the 2017 meeting with leaders of culture and art, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "We should never forget one fact: if culture and art do not develop in our country, society will not develop. The level of development of our people is evaluated primarily according to our national culture. In this sense, culture is the image of our people and society. As we are starting to create a new image of Uzbekistan, we should start with the development of our national culture. At this point, it determines the style of interaction and the environment in the development of corporate culture. With the adoption of corporate culture, ethical norms and principles came to the fore in the practice of joint-stock companies. We can see that these ethical requirements for corporate relations have certain characteristics related to the conflicting interests of different parties in this field.

In our opinion, the scientific basis of corporate culture is formed and developed under the influence of morals (ethics) (this is a system of moral norms, attitudes of people to each other and to society). Currently, three main groups of corporate culture organizations are distinguished in Uzbekistan:

1) corporate culture organizations formed as a result of privatization and post-privatization processes;

2) established and developed corporate culture organizations;

3) corporate culture organizations belonging to natural monopolies.

In each of these groups, the characteristics of business ethics have been formed under the influence of the main tasks of this business. Business ethics is a set of norms and ethical principles of business activity, the main "rules of the game" in business, without which business becomes problematic, risky and unpredictable.

Business ethics - the relationship between shareholders, board of directors, managers, company employees and other stakeholders of the corporation: suppliers of goods and services, distributors, sellers, end consumers, local residents and government authorities is a serious factor regulating a complex system.

The universal principles of business ethics, which are the scientific basis of modern corporate culture, were successfully expressed by the American sociologist L. Hosmer and are based on the axioms of world philosophy [2]:

1. Never do anything that is not in your long-term interests or the interests of the company. The principle is based on the teachings of ancient Greek philosophy about self-interest intersecting with the interests of other people (Protagoras) and the distinction between short-term and long-term interests.

2. Never do anything that can't be said honestly, openly, and truthfully. The principle is based on the views of Aristotle and Plato about personal qualities.

3. Never do things that are not considered good, that do not serve to form feelings of commonality and work for one common goal. The principle is based on the teachings of the world's religions, which encourage goodness, interaction and awareness of interdependence.

4. Never do anything that violates the law, because the law specifies the minimum moral standards of the society. The principle is based on the teachings of Hobbes and Locke about the role of the state as an arbiter in the struggle between people for worldly goods.

5. You do more harm than good to the society you live in never do things. The principle of utilitarian ethics - I. Bentham and John S. Based on the practical utility of moral behavior developed by Mill.

6. Never do what you wouldn't recommend to others in a similar situation. The principle is based on one of Kant's rules.

7. Never do anything that undermines the established rights of others. The principle is based on Rousseau and Jefferson's views on individual rights.

8. Always try to maximize profit within the legal framework, taking full account of market requirements and costs, as compliance with these conditions indicates the greatest efficiency in producing maximum profit. The principle is

based on A. Smith's economic theory and V. Pareto's theory of the optimal transaction [3].

9. Never do anything that could harm the most vulnerable in society. The principle is based on Rawls' principle of distributive justice.

10. Never do anything that hinders the personal growth and development of another person. The principle is based on Nozick's theory of expanding the level of individual freedom for the development of society.

Despite the lack of a general and universal definition of corporate culture, this concept is used in connection with generally accepted moral values, compliance with legal requirements, treating people with respect, and protecting the environment. Modern the following main principles of corporate culture are highlighted:

1. Professionalism, in-depth knowledge and awareness. In the absence of complete information, in cases where unprofessional decisions are made, the interests of all interested parties suffer, the corporation and all participants of corporate relations are harmed. Professionalism implies that a person has certain business qualities and characteristics necessary to fulfill his professional obligations and to compete honestly with other representatives of his profession. Disclosure means that it is impossible to hide any information related to their rights and legal interests from shareholders (property owners), members of the board of directors and other interested parties.

2. Confidentiality and secrets related to the profession. Confidentiality means keeping confidential only information about honest and lawful behavior. When it comes to not having full information, hiding information that should be disclosed, the mandatory rules of disclosure of information come into force when reporting information about unethical or illegal behavior to the company's management bodies or competent state authorities [4]. In order to give the necessary strictness and regulation to the confidentiality regime, directors and managers should provide guidance to owners (shareholders) and other interested parties regarding the company's employees handling confidential information, the disclosure of which may harm the specified persons, and to prevent the disclosure of information in the company. they must guarantee that real mechanisms and processes (regulations, instruction, control measures) will be applied.

3. Rules of action in case of conflict of interest. If the main requirement of confidentiality is non-disclosure, i.e. inaction, the conflict of interest, as a rule, requires active actions from the organizers of corporate culture. A conflict of interest occurs when the financial and personal interests of a director, manager or employee conflict with the interests of the company.

The scientific basis of the development of corporate culture in the management of cultural institutions should be given to management and all employees with clear instructions on how to operate in areas where conflicts of

interest may arise. It is possible to highlight the following areas where a conflict of interest may arise for a director, manager, or employee:

1) financial investments. Employees should not invest in a company that competes with their employer or in a company that is their company's counterparty. Naturally, if it is not about direct, but about insignificant (portfolio) investments, then there is no conflict of interest. However, in any case, the question of "insignificance" of investments is an evaluation criterion, so the employee must inform the management about it;

2) non-service entrepreneurship or other companies type of activity. If an employee, director or manager has another business or job, this will objectively take away the time and energy that can be spent on the prosperity of the company[5] (restrictions may vary depending on the nature and color of the duties of the position);

3) gifts. Any valuable of an employee, director or manager gifts are not allowed. Otherwise, the gift giver may consider the gift recipient's actions as acceptance of certain obligations by the company;

4) business activity or work of relatives. It should be taken into account that the business activity of the director, manager or employee's relatives may cause a conflict of interest in cases where they worked in competing firms or counterparty firms of the company or have business.

At this point, we will cite several examples to reveal the scientific basis of the development of corporate culture in the management of cultural institutions. This process is of urgent importance at the time of the series of corporate disputes (Enron in the USA, Parmalat in Europe, etc.) to protect the assets of the corporation [6]. Directors and top managers of cultural institutions must undertake a written ethical commitment not to abuse the company's assets and to take all measures to ensure their appropriate use. Special demands should be placed on the ethics of management even when concluding major deals and beneficial deals. Implementation of the specified transactions without the approval of the general meeting of shareholders and the board of directors will cause serious damage to the company's owners (shareholders), the corporation's and he can bring himself to the brink of bankruptcy.

Also, as we mentioned above, if we rely on "Richard Dart's pyramid" (an American expert on management) to serve to open the scientific basis of the development of corporate culture in the management of cultural institutions, compliance with the rules of ethics is the second level of the pyramid of business development based on the first level (compliance with laws). It is impossible to follow the code of ethics without following the legal requirements and norms.

In addition, reporting the immoral or illegal behavior of any person to the management bodies of the company or state authorities. It is recommended that the company's codes of ethics specify the procedure and grounds for reporting the unethical or illegal behavior of any person to the company's governing

bodies or state authorities. Naturally, such messages are for their authors an independent and impartial review process with no adverse consequences must be guaranteed.

Based on our analysis, it is necessary to introduce innovative technologies in the development of corporate culture in the management of cultural institutions, to prevent corruption in corporate culture organizations, to fight against the "black cash" of individual entrepreneurs (funds that are not reflected in official reports), because money for buying bribes (corruption) it is spent at the expense of these funds. In this regard, the USA has rich experience, and it is among the countries that consistently fight against corruption.

In conclusion, we tried to explain the scientific basis of the development of corporate culture in the management of cultural institutions in two groups with idealistic and pragmatic approaches. Supporters of the idealistic approach understood the importance of corporate culture as the goal of development of the organization and its functioning.

Also supporters of a pragmatic approach to the culture of the enterprise

It is not an exaggeration to say that aspects of behavior as a set of defined descriptions - formed norms, rules and traditions serve to increase their place in the development of corporate culture. A correct understanding of these cases revealed that most of the norms of corporate culture have a latent, that is, a hidden character. While the scientific basis of the development of corporate culture in the management of cultural institutions follows the established rules, we can undoubtedly contribute to the incomparable development of the field by fully studying them.

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DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC COMMERCE USING DIGITAL ECONOMY TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract. This article highlights the issues of the development of e-commerce in the digital economy, the work being done in this area in our republic, and the ways of its development. Conclusions and recommendations are presented on the role of local companies in the development of e-commerce and the improvement of their work in Uzbekistan.

Keywords. Digital economy, economy, information technology, digital business, e-commerce, internet technology, global economy, GDP, market economy, digital transformation.

Enter. In the conditions of globalization, the rapid growth of the national economy of each country occurs primarily as a result of factors such as digitization of the national economy, international trade, foreign investments, and the improvement of financial services. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan noted on the digitalization of the economy, "We need to develop a national concept of the Digital Economy, which provides for updating all areas of the economy based on digital technologies. On this basis, we need to implement the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" program. As Uzbekistan is considered an integral part of the international community today, it is necessary to increase its competitiveness based on the Strategy of Actions for the development of our country in 2017-2021. within the framework of the mentioned ideas, a wide introduction of innovations and effective use of available resources is required. In particular, the following comments of the President in this regard are worthy of attention: "To achieve development, it is necessary and necessary to acquire digital knowledge and modern information technologies. This allows us to take the shortest path to ascension. After all, information technologies are deeply penetrating all areas of the world today.

"Digital technologies not only increase the quality of products and services but also reduce excess costs." In addition, Decree No. PF-5349 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 19, 2018 "On measures to further develop the field of information technologies and communications", Resolution PQ-3832 dated July 3, 2018 "On measures to develop the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan" and the adoption of Decision No. PQ-4699 dated April 28, 2020 "On measures for the widespread introduction of the digital economy and electronic government" means that special attention is being paid to the digitalization process in our country. It can be seen that the

formation of a digital economy in achieving the above-mentioned goals is considered one of the urgent issues of today. The use of the digital economy, especially in the provision of financial services, will lead to the development of business entities (enterprises).

In Uzbekistan, the main focus is on studying ways to develop e-commerce and developing directions for its further improvement in the digital economy.

To achieve the set goal, the following tasks were defined:

- explaining the basics and theoretical aspects of the digital economy;
- researching the technological aspects of the digital economy and the processes of its transformation;
- researching the development processes of electronic commerce in the conditions of the digital economy;
- highlighting the advantages and prospects of using electronic commerce systems and technologies in the context of the digital economy, and trends in its development;
- Analysis of ways to develop the digital economy and electronic commerce in Uzbekistan;
- Research ways to develop e-commerce systems in the Republic of Uzbekistan;

In general, the digital economy is not a different economy that is being created from scratch, but it means moving the existing economy to the Internet by creating new technologies, platforms, and business models, and applying them to everyday life.¹⁹ The term "digital economy" refers to a system in which the existing economic, social, and cultural relations are implemented in a new way based on the use of new digital technologies and the Internet system.

In general, the digital economy is not a different economy that is being created from scratch, but it means moving the existing economy to the Internet by creating new technologies, platforms, and business models, and applying them to everyday life. The term "digital economy" refers to a system in which the existing economic, social, and cultural relations are implemented in a new way based on the use of new digital technologies and the Internet system.

The term "Digital Economy" was first used during the development of information technologies on a global scale in 1995 by the American scientist Don Tap Scott in "Digital Economy: Promise and Peril in the Age of Networked Intelligence" (source: The Digital Economy: Promise and Peril in the Age of Networked Intelligence)²⁰ it is listed as a separate concept in the publication. This publication highlights fundamental innovations (semiconductors, processors), core technologies (computers), and connecting infrastructures (internet and telecommunications networks) as key components of the digital economy. According to the scientist, the main factor in the digital

¹⁹ <https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=32878163> investment in electronic commerce and formation of new markets and transformation of traditional business models

²⁰ Bowman Joel P. The digital economy: promise and peril in the age of networked intelligence. (1996).

transformation of market entities is the development of digital culture. For the first time in 1995, American scientist Nicholas Negroponte put the term "digital economy" into practice. Today, this term is widely used worldwide. In 2016, the management of the World Bank presented a report on the development of the digital economy in the world for the first time. In scientific practice, the term "digital economy" was widely promoted for the first time by the sociologist Manuel Castells. In this regard, he published his three-volume monograph "Information Age: Economy, Society, and Culture". In it, the scientist said that the term digital economy is used to express two different types of concepts. First, the digital economy is considered a modern stage of the development of society, and it is characterized by the priority of creative work and information benefits. In the second, he clarified that the digital economy is a unique theory and the object of its study is the information society. The scientist said that the theory of digital economy is currently at the initial stage of its development, because the transition of human development to the digital information stage began only a few decades ago, and it will continue.

In various scientific literature, it is referred to by terms such as "the era of the new digital economy". For example, scientist D. Bell called it a "post-industrial economy" or "informed economy" scientist O. Toffler, Russian scientist V. Kivalina called it a "mega economy", and scientist I. Niiniluto called it an "economy based on information and communication", "techno-economy" or digital economy" defined by scientist B. Gates and "knowledge-based economy" by scientist D. Tap Scott²¹. The factor connecting these different approaches is information technology and the Internet. Several foreign and local economists have given different definitions to the digital economy, for example, according to the Uzbek scientist, academician S.S. Gulomov, "Digital business is the emergence of new business models that combine the physical and digital worlds." According to another Uzbek scientist, Shakhnoza Soatova, "Digital economy is a system of implementing economic, social and cultural relations based on the use of digital technologies. It is sometimes referred to as the Internet economy, the new economy, or the Web economy²². The digital economy is not a separate type of activity but means business, industrial facilities, and services. The term "digital economy" refers to the extensive use of information technology and the Internet in all of these different sectors. If material goods are considered the main resource in the normal economy, then in the digital economy the main resource is information, information is the main resource. Analysis shows that the role of the digital economy is increasing day by day on a global scale (Figure 1).

²¹ http://el.tfi.uz/images/Digital_iqtisod--2019-_.pdf

²² ("Economics and innovative technologies" scientific electronic magazine. N1 6, November-December, 2019 186/2019 (N1 00044) <http://iqtisodiyot.tsue.uz>)

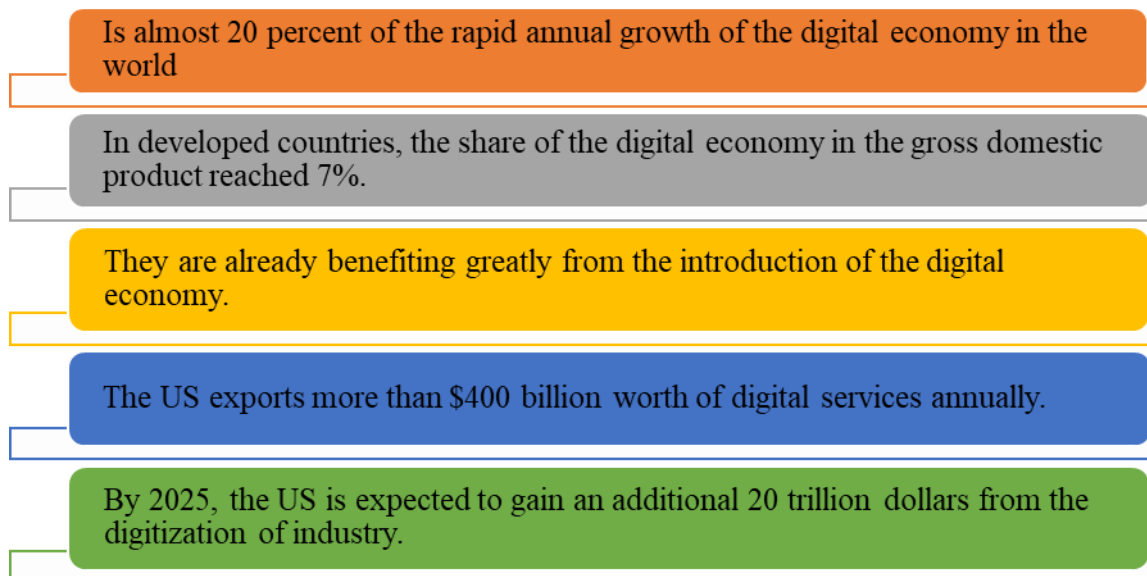


Figure 1. Global development of the digital economy²³

Today, the digital economy is emerging as a new stage of economic and technological development, and it is rapidly changing human life while creating wide opportunities, it is starting a period of further tightening of the international competition field.²⁴ If we look at the founders of the digital economy, they are becoming known for their widespread use in various sectors of the economy (Figure 2).

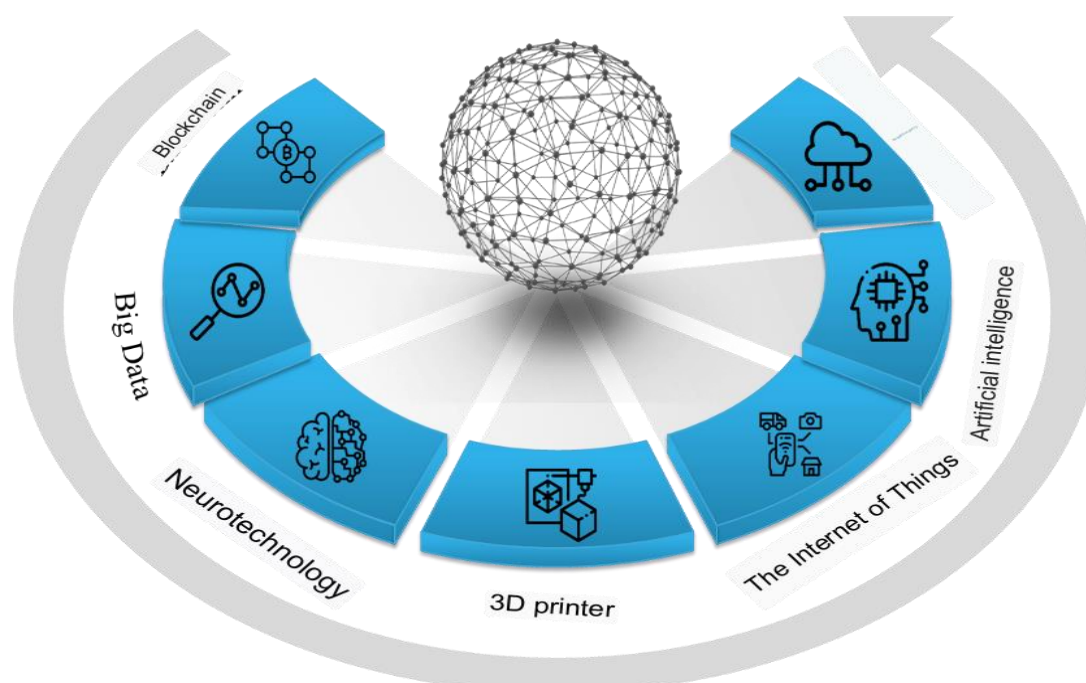


Figure 2. Founders of the digital economy²⁵

²³ http://economyjournal.uz/article/Articles_2021_2_son.pdf

²⁴ <https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=42326999>

²⁵ <https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=42326999>

The annual growth rate of the digital economy in the world is almost 20 percent per year, and in developed countries, its share in the gross domestic product is 7-9 percent. For example, the share of ICT in the gross domestic product is 10.9% in the USA, 10.0% in China, and 5.5% in India. The United States spends 400 billion a year²⁶. It is exporting more digital services than the US dollar. More than 5% of the US gross domestic product is directly related to the Internet and information and communication technologies²⁷. In this area, increasing efficiency through the use of blockchain, artificial intelligence, cloud computing, and other modern technologies is becoming an urgent issue.

The analysis of the development of the digital economy on a global scale and its role in countries shows that in some developed countries its share in GDP is 10-12% (Figure 3).

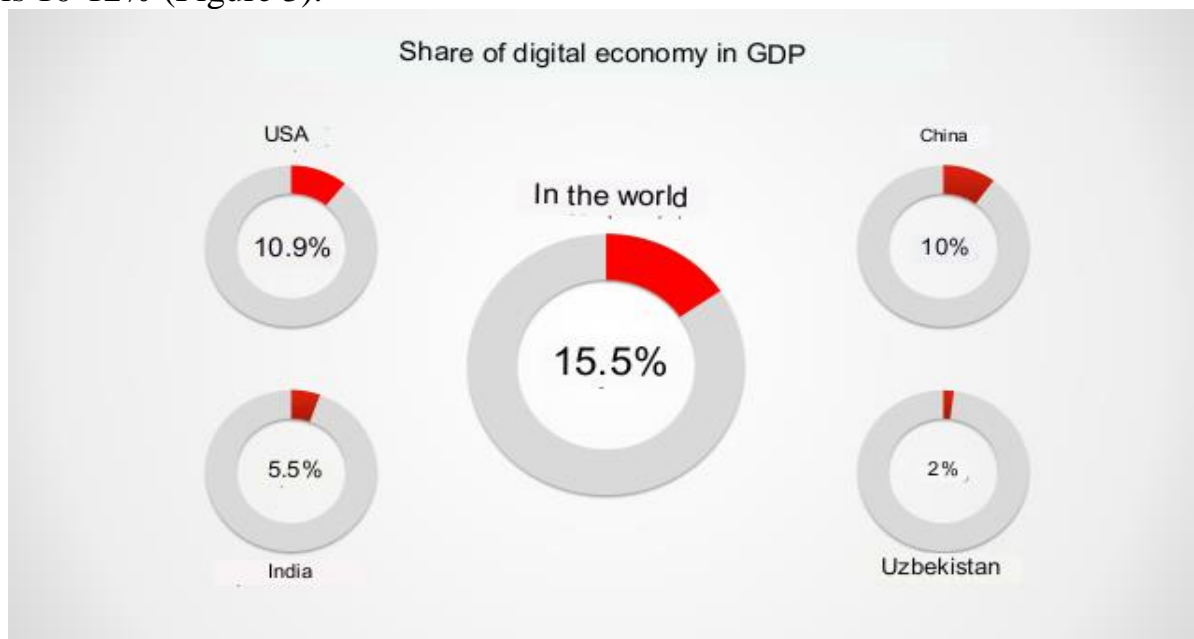


Figure 3. Global share of the digital economy in GDP

If we look at the development of the digital economy in the world economy, it becomes known that it is developing widely in the USA (60%) and China (22%). The development of the digital economy in the world economy has a very small share in the rest of the countries. Other countries should take necessary measures in this regard²⁸. (Figure 4).

²⁶<https://review.uz/post/uzbekistan-otsifroviyvaetsya>

²⁷ <https://hbr.org/2020/12/which-economies-showed-the-most-digital-progress-in-2020>

²⁸ <https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=42326999>

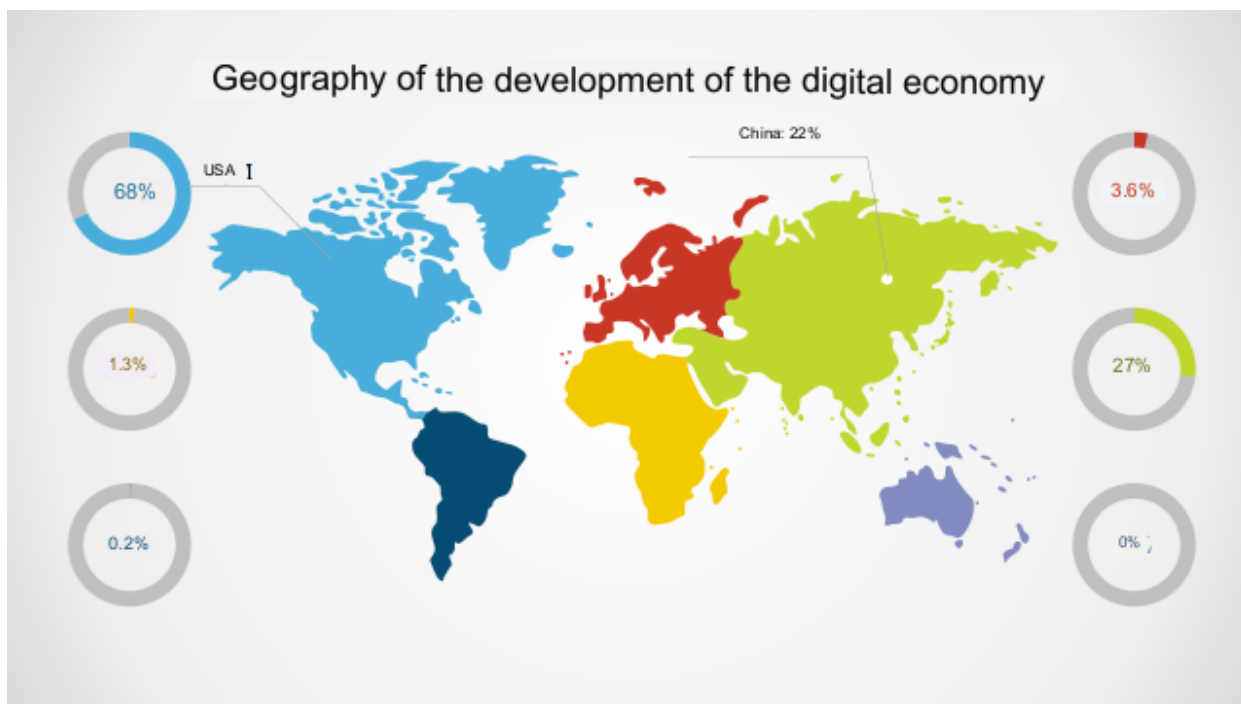


Figure 4. The development of the digital economy in the world economy

Well, if we consider the question of what digitization will bring, it is known that it will bring the following economic and social benefits (Figure 5).

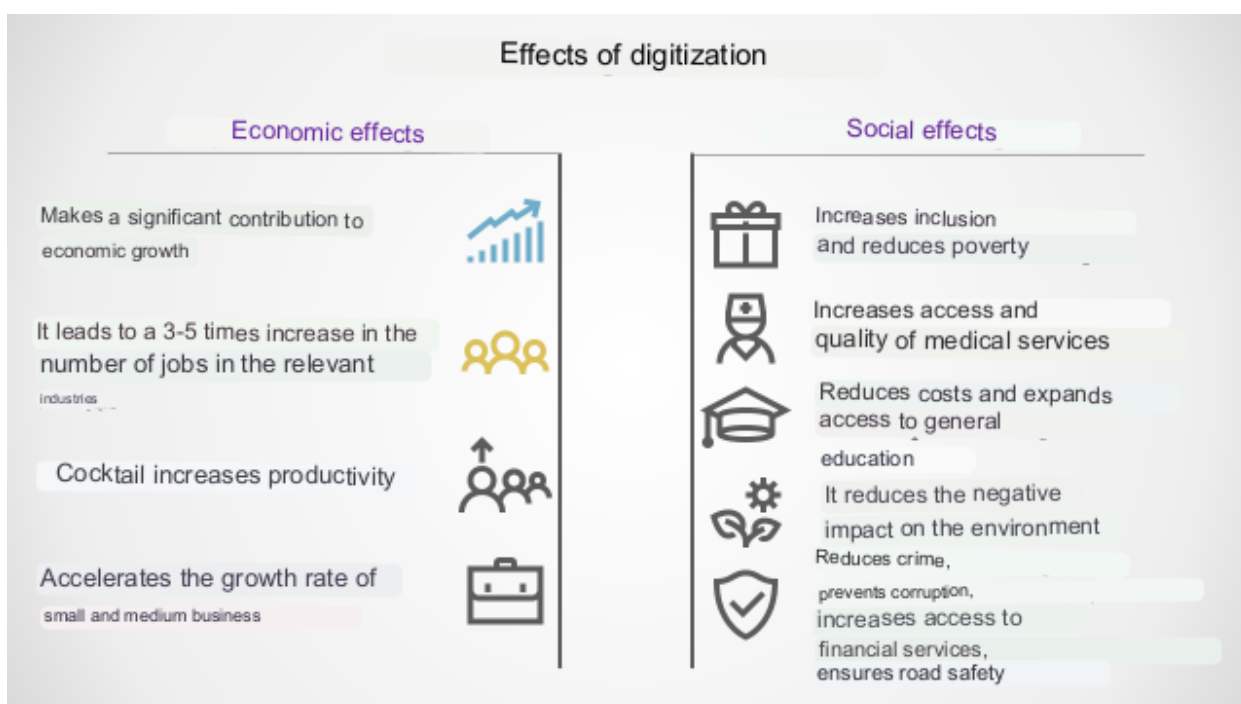


Figure 5. Effects of digitization

By 2030, Uzbekistan has set a goal to become one of the 50 most advanced countries in the world according to the Global Innovation Index rating, and consistent measures are being taken to develop the digital economy in this

area. For example, 2020 was declared the "Year of Science, Enlightenment, and Digital Economy Development" in Uzbekistan, and the national program "Digital Uzbekistan-2030" was developed as part of the program. State authorities were assigned specific tasks for the digitization of all processes. These tasks, in turn, mean that the development of the digital economy in our country is very urgent and determines the need to conduct scientific research in this direction.

So, what is the digital economy and what does it give people? First of all, we need to recognize that the digital economy leads to a significant increase in people's standard of living, to the creation of convenience for them, and to the saving of their time, money, and resources. The introduction of digital technologies leads to a sharp change in the current business processes, the emergence of new business mechanisms and structures, and a radical change in the quality of the activities of people and companies²⁹. In particular, the digital economy prevents the existing corruption and "black economy" in the state system and serves to make these systems "transparent". In the conditions of the digital economy, every transaction and transaction is "sealed", that is, information about who did it, when it was done, and other conditions are stored in centralized databases, which serve to quickly provide any information when necessary. In the conditions of the digital economy, ensuring the transparency of information will increase dramatically, and it will be impossible to hide information, not to provide information about this or that activity, all information will be reflected on the computer, as a result, it will be impossible to commit various illegal activities.

The transition to a digital economy means the transition of the existing economy to a new system through the creation and implementation of new information technologies, new platforms, and digital business models. The digital economy is a new opportunity, and its further development is based on the use of digital technologies in the development of economy, social and cultural relations³⁰.

Currently, the introduction of digital economy technologies has a significant impact on the sharp increase in labor productivity, resource savings, and the improvement of people's working conditions, which, in turn, are considered future technologies that will lead to the economic growth of countries.

The emergence of digital technologies and their widespread introduction into the economy allow to achieve great positive effects and results for the economy³¹:

²⁹ <https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=32878163> investment in electronic commerce and formation of new markets and transformation of traditional business models

³⁰ <https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=42326999> Sostoyanie i prospective razvitiya yifrovoy ekonomiki

³¹ <https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=32878163> investment in electronic commerce and formation of new markets and transformation of traditional business models

- A sharp increase in labor productivity on a global scale;
- increase in capitalization;
- to improve the quality of life;
- formation of new markets;
- increasing the efficiency of resources (assets, capital, powers);
- increase in competitiveness;
- increase in security;
- increase in the quality of public welfare.

In the developed countries of the world, for example, in the USA and China, the number of Internet companies and Internet firms is increasing and their rapid development is having an impact on all sectors of the economy. Today, new markets for new technologies such as new Internet services, products, services, and provider services of digital economy technologies are forming³². Currently, the Internet-based digital economy is viewed as a set of relationships between companies and firms regarding the creation and use of digital technologies, products, and services (Figure 6).

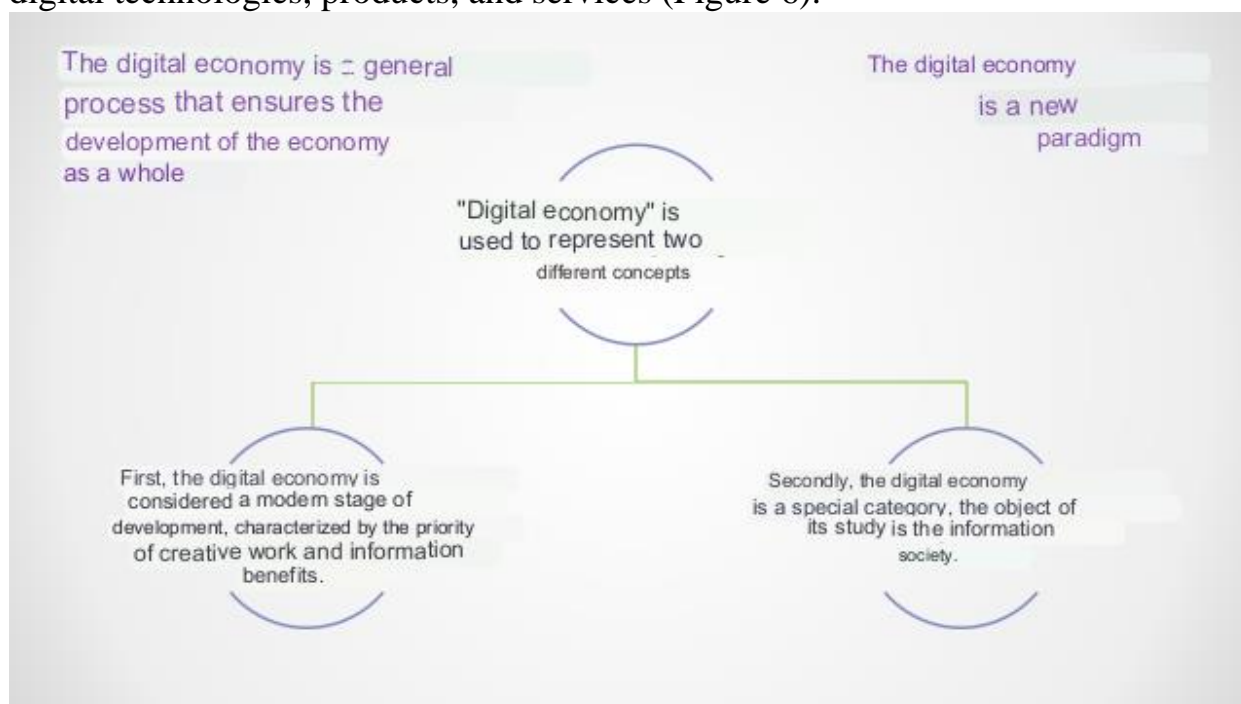


Figure 6. The main aspects of the digital economy³³

It has several distinguishing features compared to the "industrial" economy, which mainly corresponds to the new technological system, which is considered to be the economy of enterprises of any industries that operate in the conditions of a global electronic network using the digital format of technologies. The digital economy in its digital content as a system that connects

³² <https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=32878163> investment in electronic commerce and formation of new markets and transformation of traditional business models

³³ <https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=32878163> investment in electronic commerce and formation of new markets and transformation of traditional business models

companies and individuals around the world can be interconnected in various ways, and using digital technologies instantly, regardless of the geographic location of intermediaries, distance, markets, including innovative digital technologies, products, services, and service markets. based on the achievements of the fifth and sixth technological systems entering into relations, it is considered that society describes a deeper stage of economic development.

The rapid development of the digital economy, in turn, leads not only to revolutionary technological changes but also to the consideration of new principles of modern management and new rules of business conduct, determined by the laws of evolution of the new economy³⁴. This, in turn, serves to increase the quality of products and labor productivity, helps to eliminate negative changes in economic growth, reduces inflation and unemployment, and ensures stable growth of the economy in the context of world globalization.

Globalization of economic processes in the conditions of the digital economy leads to the strengthening of the integration of various sectors of the economy related to the formation of the world electronic network. Due to this, the main trends and principles of the development of the digital economy are gaining strength. These possibilities of the digital economy create wide opportunities for global business, leading to a radical increase in the responsibility of firms and companies to consumers. In the digital economy, consumer dissatisfaction becomes immediately and widely known.

Globalization of the economy in the conditions of the digital economy leads to changes in time and space, their "disappearance" and changes in the value of many factors of production, first of all, the time factor. In this, the time factor is considered not as a category of social production, but as a factor that always determines the value of production. In the conditions of the current digital economy, the "price" of the time factor is increasing to an incomparable level. In the world of "instant" communication between producers and consumers, time (its savings and speed of transactions) is of great importance, providing a key strategic advantage, while playing a key role in any market. In the digital economy, the ability of various firms to study the situation in the digital market, evaluate deals and conditions, make decisions and execute deals online is considered the main factor that determines its success or failure in the business world. Among the companies that have achieved success in the conditions of the digital economy, in the production of products under these conditions, first of all, it is necessary to include those companies that introduce continuous and continuous changes to the improvement of product production due to the promotion of digital business technologies and products towards the consumer. In the context of the digital economy, such a policy allows to accelerate the "digitalization" of the economy and ensures a strategic advantage over traditional companies that are successful from the outside.

³⁴ <https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=32878163> investment in electronic commerce and formation of new markets and transformation of traditional business models

A rapid change in both form and content of the factors in the form of material goods in social production, that is, a change in their physical state and importance, is characteristic of the new, especially the digital economy. For example, product production and material capacity have significantly decreased in the economies of developed countries only in the last decade. If we evaluate the value of the unit of the physical weight of the gross domestic product during this period, it can be determined that the value of one pound of the product increased almost twice during this period due to the information and digital factors of production. As one of the leading trends of the digital economy, the calculation of the "disappearance" of material components of production and products, and their replacement by non-product components is accepted. This leads to the trend of the introduction of digital information technologies in production costs, the importance of its components: information itself, digital technologies, digital services, digital services, and software products, and the emergence and development of Internet service markets.

The process of informatization and digitization of the economy and social production in society is a general trend, which accelerates the development of economic efficiency in society at a high level. In the conditions of the digital economy, the development of information acquisition, transmission, and processing products and services, as well as traditional payments, is increasing sharply. The valuation value of various companies and firms, and their competitiveness is increasingly determined by the formation of non-material property, but by the presence of factors that ensure the strategic advantage of firms over competitors, namely, the knowledge of employees, human capital, ideas, artificial intelligence, and the strategic combination of basic intellectual property.

Nowadays, the role of the digital economy as the main principle of accelerating economic growth is increasing. Due to the expansion and rapid development of the global electronic network, the adaptation of the distribution of products in the field of various transactions and consumption is accelerating. The world's electronic network and digital technologies are making network marketing more effective, they are achieving the spread of information about products and the market situation on the principle of a chain reaction. Such advantages and opportunities of the digital economy allow one to make the right decision and take the right action in business, to achieve great advantages and to ensure additional profits. In conditions of the digital economy, it allows good and quality goods to be distributed and sold around the world at a very high speed "online".

Modern digital marketing ensures the acceleration of the economic growth of any company. An example of this is the activity of Internet companies engaged in electronic commerce and Internet trade in different countries.

Modern concepts increasingly promote a popular product to secure market share and then develop sales of new related goods and services using the

network. The dependence of the product value on the market share is based on the large-scale development of the electronic network. If earlier the value of the product was determined to a large extent by its scarcity, now thanks to the Network it is quickly becoming the rule, and the price of goods is falling. The effect of sales on product types varies according to the level of function based on market share, which helps to define consumption "standards". In the conditions of the digital economy, almost anything can be found online - goods, services, and any information needed by the consumer. In addition, new users can conduct their economic policies and add information to further divide and conquer the market. The effectiveness of companies operating in the "online" mode is primarily ensured by the diligence, mobility, productivity of personnel, collective decision-making, and an individual approach to network users (potential customers) based on Big Data technology.

With the advent of the global electronic network, buyers have new, unprecedented opportunities to satisfy their needs, and sellers, in turn, have gained a new source of economic power (competence) for growth. In the conditions of the digital economy, there is no need to "physically" study sales conditions and prices in markets, to compare prices in analogs in different stores and companies. An alternative option is quickly identified at the same time as research, and a competitor can be eliminated with one movement of the computer "mouse".

Conclusions

An important aspect of the digital economy, particularly, is the unique business technology. A distinctive feature is that the transaction is carried out based on "one-to-one" and without traditional intermediaries or taking into account information intermediaries. Therefore, the informational component of the value of goods and services is increasing. At the same time, sellers consider this process more profitable than carrying out the costs of traditional components of the product value. Consumers, in turn, tend to individualize their product requirements according to their preferences. Unprecedented conditions are created for the exchange of information between suppliers and consumers, sellers and buyers. For them, and them, information becomes the main aspect of economic life.

The digital economy is used to represent two different concepts. First, the digital economy is considered a modern stage of development, and it is characterized by the priority of creative work and information benefits. Secondly, the digital economy is a unique concept, the object of its study is the information society. In the conditions of today's rapidly developing global economy, the digital economy is in the initial period of its development, and the transition to the digital information stage of our time is only a few decades.

In general, the digital economy is based on the use of the results of process analysis and the processing of large amounts of data, which allows for a significant increase in the efficiency of storage, sale, and delivery of various

productions, technologies, equipment, goods, and services, and information in digital form is the main production. is a factored activity.

Digital transformation is the integration of digital technologies into all areas of business, fundamentally changing how you operate and deliver value to customers. It is also a cultural change that requires organizations to constantly challenge the status quo, experiment, and fail.

The analysis of the development of the digital economy and its transformation on a global scale shows that the development of electronic commerce on a global scale requires the need to widely introduce innovative technologies in the electronic payment system. The current new trends in this field, including the development of digital platforms and e-commerce, are being positively assessed as having an important place in the field of e-business. The following trends are observed in this direction:

- based on the development of the global digital economy, the digitalization of the retail settlement system, the introduction of new innovative technologies into it, including co-branded cards, NFC technology settlement systems, etc., are becoming stronger;

- there is a need to provide citizens with the ID card system, which allows for increasing the number and volume of remote financial services and strengthens the mechanism of its widespread use in financial transactions.

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ART GALLERY MARKETING TOOLS

Abstract. Marketing is an activity that aims to make a profit by satisfying the needs of customers. This is a very generalized definition that shows the essence of any marketing activity - the ability to sell a product or service to a target audience.

Key words: marketing, art gallery, goods and services, competitors, strategies

Marketing is a complex discipline that includes the ability to analyze your niche and competitors, predict consumer demand, skillfully build relationships with the target audience. In short, a professional marketer must understand how to convert the needs of people (B2C) or organizations (B2B) for services and goods into consumer demand.

So, if you briefly describe marketing, it is the activity of meeting the needs of customers. In fact, this is the main goal of all marketing strategies of the company. The following principles help to effectively solve marketing problems: the ability to understand the company's production capabilities, planning activities for the sale of goods or services.

In addition, the company must be able to respond flexibly to changing demand, updating product lines to meet CA needs. In a broader sense, marketing is a complex discipline that includes the ability to analyze your niche and competitors, predict consumer demand, skillfully build relationships with the target audience. In short, a professional marketer must understand how to convert the needs of people (B2C) or organizations (B2B) for services and goods into consumer demand.

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Characteristics. Above, we looked at what marketing is and defined its goals, tasks and principles. Next, we will get to know the five main characteristics of marketing:

1. Analytical. Comprehensive measures to study external and internal factors affecting the company, market and consumer demand. This includes analyzing the niche and competitors, studying CA needs and predicting buying behavior. In addition, the internal activity of the company is also analyzed - how the corporate environment meets the requirements of the time, how the company looks at its competitors.

2. Production. These functions are responsible for introducing new technologies into the production process. The process itself can be divided into several components: organization of procurement, sale of goods and services, warehouse storage, etc. Also, production functions solve the problems of managing the quality and competitiveness of goods in the market, control the compliance of products with quality standards.

3. Management and control. Responsible for planning processes of marketing activities in the company. This includes supporting customers and partners with information, risk management.

4. Sale. All that is responsible for the formation of the price and product policy of the enterprise. In a broader sense, trade also includes measures to expand the demand for goods and services, develop new markets.

5. Innovative. Development and introduction of a new product to the market.

Functionality is supported by the following methods of marketing - survey, analysis of the market situation, monitoring, study of consumer demand. In terms of advertising products, advertising technologies are used in online and offline environments, PR, personal selling, consulting.

Marketing is the process of converting a consumer into a buyer. Marketing tools are used to accomplish this task. Conditionally, they can be divided into four groups: price, product, sales, advertising.

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THE NEED FOR CREATIVITY IN MODERN BUSINESS

Abstract. At the beginning of the 20th century, Joseph Schumpeter developed the theory of "creative destruction" in which he describes the process of complete transformation of the economic sphere after radical innovations. Companies that have revolutionized and captured the market with their innovations may retreat in the face of competitors who later come out with better or cheaper products. In our high-tech age, the race for innovation is rampant.

Key words: Creative economy, creative projects, modern technologies, human resources.

Success can only be achieved by constantly introducing new things to the market. In the new future economy, human resources are directed to the production of innovations. Ideas once created do not go to waste, they are easily transferred to others and reproduced. All the achievements of the industrial age still remain with people, but the current level of technology is so high that it no longer needs people's physical resources, but intellectual creative potential. And this creativity is the main economic resource of the future. That is why the new economy is called "creative". And creativity is not only the fate of the chosen ones. Everyone has creative abilities to one degree or another. It is the creative potential of employees that will become the main asset of future companies.

Economist Joseph Schumpeter coined the term "creative destruction" to describe the life cycle of companies. If fifty years ago, most American companies were able to stay on the list of companies whose life cycle according to Standard & Poor's S&P 500 is considered to be sixty-five years, today their life cycle is ten years. Recently, computer companies released new models every two years. Then every year, then every six months, and now - almost always. In fact, products are modified in response to any change in public taste. People are changing their professions and lifestyles faster than before. Ideas are rapidly coming into fashion and losing popularity in an instant. Remember the days when factories were built of brick and granite and marble? Today, factories are pre-modelled, corporate offices have no walls, and banks - many banks (and

stock markets) - no longer need physical space. They are perfectly surviving in the virtual world. So the river flows constantly, but much faster now.

Despite some abstraction, an organization's creative capital, like any other, can be measured and evaluated. And the main thing is to learn and develop how to manage it. O. N. Melnikov, Doctor of Economics, proposes the concept of "personal creative energy" for this. Creative potential is the ability to create something new. It is expended in creative activities and can be enhanced by interacting with a creatively rich environment. "Intellectual creative cards of employees" and other methods are used to measure creative capital. Based on the information obtained, economic activity can be organized in accordance with the maximization of the creative efficiency of employees.

Many companies are developing structured testing to attract creative and talented people. These systems test people's ability to think creatively, not their ability to do things. The "Innovative Capacity Indicator" test, which aims to combine these two abilities, was developed by Fiona Patterson, a psychologist at the University of Nottingham. The test is based on four criteria: motivation to change (defined by a low threshold for boredom), disruptive behavior (self-confidence and non-conformity), adaptability (preference for tried and tested approaches), and work style. stability (efficiency and planning). Creators received high scores on the first two criteria and low scores on the second two criteria.

Another approach to analyzing the creative process is called the "rider," a five-part mix of dream and analysis, intuition, and cold calculation:

- monitoring;
- incubation
- indulge in dreams
- driving excitement
- check in practice

Observation is the process of collecting different things. Sensing everything that arouses interest, making connections between them, "what is this?" and why? It's like processing raw materials (what economists call factors of production). This includes both ideas and real things.

Incubation is essential for ideas to take hold. It can last for a few hours or months - it's time to rest. Any creative person should understand that such incubation is necessary and that there must be enough resources (money, time, whatever) to make it possible.

Illusions are subconscious searches, experiences of myths, legends, magic and symbols. In night dreams and day dreams, a person is freed from human limitations. The openness of the mind to external influences and unknown energy is what Francis Bacon called "drift." Somerset Maugham said: "Dreaming is the foundation of creative imagination." And a few years later, R. Tolkien said: "Not all are lost."

Awakening is like an intuitive jolt and adrenaline that energizes you to take a calculated step. The unbounded mind asks, "What if?" There is an immediate answer to the question, which Jung called moments of "high emotional enthusiasm."

A practical check is needed to make sure that dreams and intuitive feelings have not taken one too far. We need to analyze and assess where we are, examine the problem and explore the proposed answers. The intensity and duration of these inspections, as well as their level of rigor, require careful regulation.

Several observations can be made on the above steps. It seems that some stages are completely opposite to others. Dreaming and verifying in practice are diametrically opposed to each other, requiring different thought processes. Creativity is a balance of open and closed states, gravity and relaxation, acceleration and deceleration. Skilled creators know which step to take and how much time to devote to it.

In the creative process, there are no such things as stratification, rules, best beginnings or worst endings. It can be started from anywhere. Sometimes you have to start with imagination, and sometimes with analysis. The main thing is to start, and then it is important to know when to dream and when to calculate. Everyone should choose their own process. Anyone who needs a ready-made process and waits for someone to tell them will never create anything.

Creativity itself has no economic value. If commercial value is expected to grow, creativity must be formalized and embedded in the product being sold. This, in turn, requires a market space with active sellers and buyers, the introduction of some laws and regulations, and an understanding of what constitutes a profitable transaction. When determining these conditions, it should be remembered that creativity unrelated to the market does not lead to the production of economic products.

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COOPERATION WITH MUSEUMS IN THE ARTIST'S WORK

Abstract. The museum is a permanent non-profit organization, open to the general public, dedicated to the purchase, preservation, popularization and display of museum objects, designed to serve society and promote its development. organization. The mission of the museum is to collect, preserve, research and promote art.

Key words: museum, cultural center, collections, education, historical museums.

Increasing the spiritual wealth of society through interest in the world of art. A museum is a repository of values, a research institute, a cultural center, an educational institution, etc. There are two historical functions that determine the specific characteristics of museum activity, the place and role of the museum in society and culture - the function of documentation and education and training. function. The function of documentation includes the purposeful reflection of various facts, events, processes and phenomena occurring in society and nature in the museum collection with the help of museum objects. The educational and educational function is based on informative and expressive features of the museum theme.

It is related to the knowledge and cultural needs of society and is implemented in various forms of exposition and cultural-educational work of museums. According to a number of researchers, in addition to these two functions, the museum is also distinguished by the function of organizing leisure time, which is related to cultural forms of leisure time and social needs for emotional recreation. Types of museums (classification). One of the most important categories of classification is the profile of the museum, that is, its specialization. The main feature of the classification here is the connection of the museum with a certain science or art type, technology, production and its branches. Museums of one specialty, that is, one Profile, are united into specialized groups: natural science museums, historical museums, art museums, architectural museums, literary museums, theater museums, music museums, science and technology museums, industrial museums, agricultural museums,

pedagogical museums. Depending on the structure of the Profile discipline or the field of knowledge, these main Profile groups are divided into narrow groups. Types: historical, artistic, natural-scientific, complex Profile museums (museums of local history, museum-ensembles (historical-artistic, historical-architectural, historical and cultural museums)).

Scientific-research, scientific-educational and educational museums. There is another typology of museums, according to which museums of the collector type and museums of the ensemble type are distinguished. It is based on such a division as a way of performing the documentation function of museums. Collector-type museums build their activities on the basis of a traditional collection of tangible, written, visual materials that correspond to their profile. The most common forms of this type of museums are open-air museum, palace museum, house museum, museum-apartment, museum-workshop. Open-air museums are based on immovable monuments that are museumized in the place where they are located, with the preservation or restoration of the historical, cultural and natural environment. There is a special group of museums created. Due to their special value, they have the status of museum-reserves. Memorial museums also form a special typological group, the resource base of the museum is the museum fund - a collection of cultural assets stored in the museum, which characterize the museum object only by its origin, visible kinship or receives due to the fact that it is combined for other reasons and registered in the prescribed manner. Material - technical resource: - immovable and movable. The museum and its constituent units should be located in specially designed or adapted buildings and buildings open to the public and equipped with telephone communication. must meet safety requirements and be protected from the effects of factors that negatively affect the quality of services provided (increase or decrease in air temperature, air humidity, dust, pollution, noise, vibrations, etc.).

The institution must take measures to ensure the safety of visitors and employees, and to protect material resources. The institution must be equipped with special equipment, modern equipment and facilities that meet the requirements of standards, technical conditions, other regulatory documents and ensure the appropriate quality of museum services provided to the public. It is mandatory for the museum to have an electronic program for accounting of equipment and funds for the storage of museum objects. The museum must be provided by non-private security services or other security enterprises. Financial resource-funding of museums from local budget funds, republican targeted programs, state budget financing opportunities, as well as state and local non-budgetary funds. is carried out; donations, sponsorships by organizations and individuals; income from business and other income-generating activities.

Personnel resources - managers and specialists (administrative and creative staff) who provide museum services to the population, as well as employees and workers who ensure the continuous operation of the museum.

Organization of modern museum activities: organizational structure of the museum (for selection). Organization of the museum structure is the internal organization of the museum. It includes administration, funds, exposition, economic services, auxiliary departments. The main structural divisions of the museum: branch, scientific department (sector), laboratory, workshop. According to the main areas of activity, the museum has scientific departments or sectors: exposition, exhibition, fund, scientific-methodological, scientific-educational. Departments, sectors or complex target groups can be organized in the museum for a certain period of time to solve specific scientific problems. The main activity of the museum is provided by scientific and auxiliary and production units (library, archive, restoration workshops, sound recording laboratory, photo laboratory, printing house, as well as personnel department, office, etc.). The structural departments of the museum work in accordance with the regulations on them approved by the director of the museum.

In large museums, advisory bodies of the director are also established: scientific-methodical, editorial-publishing, scientific and artistic councils, and in the main museums there is a coordination council. There are more than thirty thousand works in the exhibition, branches and fund warehouses, which are twenty forms a diverse collection and forms two main museum collections: the national art collection and the collection of art monuments of the countries and peoples of the world. Museum collection: ancient Belarusian art, 19th century Belarusian art, 20th century Belarusian art, 18th - early 20th century Russian art, 16th - 20th century European art, 14th - 20th century Oriental art 'ati.. The museum has three branches: V. K. Byalynitsky-Biruli Museum. Museum of Belarusian Folk Art in Raubichi, Mogilev, Vankovich House. Culture and art in the first half of the 19th century. Minsk. The museum constantly hosts various exhibitions and events. It also has many interactive programs, for example, Christmas in the Vankovich Manor House, " rhythm in art: let's find, play, see! The museum has a children's studio "visiting the tube". In the studio, the museum Mogilev, Mstislavl and cho It organizes many different activities such as trips to the Teutonic castles and various activities with children. The most important position in the museum administration is the director general.. director of scientific affairs, deputy gen. directors of general affairs, deputy gen. director of restoration and fund works, deputy gen. construction directors, scientific secretary. Also, personnel in museums department, department of contractual and legal affairs, department of ancient Belarusian art, department of modern Belarusian art, department of Russian and foreign art, department of scientific and educational affairs, there are hotels such as the information-publishing department, the exhibition department, the scientific-fund department, and the scientific-restoration department. The museum also has a library and an archive. Now there are about three hundred people in the museum collective. Like any living organism, the museum constantly grows and replenishes its funds. The art of Belarus and Russia, the art of Western Europe, Eastern countries, the modern

Belarusian collection currently has more than 30,000 works. The museum carries out scientific research, collection and popularization, organizes exhibitions of works of Belarusian and foreign masters, carries out scientific and creative relations with foreign museums, organizes exhibition exchanges, clubs of art historians and art conducts lectures, excursions, classes for his fans, helps to create art galleries, art departments in other cities of Belarus. Produces catalogs, albums, postcards.

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THE ESSENCE AND SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE CREATIVE ECONOMY

Abstract. Intellectual property is becoming a key area of economic activity. And the main tool here is the human brain. One of its characteristics is creativity, which helps to achieve the best results. Humanity has achieved a system called “knowledge economy”, the world continues to develop further. Today, “ideas” form a new economy, their creation is becoming the main production, and creativity is becoming an integral part of human life.

Key words: innovative economy, business idea, creative economy, strategic management.

Creativity is found in traditional high-level creative areas of the economy, such as advertising, branding, marketing, and tourism. Here you can see topics such as “Creative economy - brand-style business” or “Creativity and economy” marketing seminar. The term creativity in these fields usually refers to original ideas that help promote a product or service. In tourism, these are non-standard interiors, unusual types of recreation, attractive, memorable slogans and images in advertising. “Creativity” used for the purpose of popularity and popularity has reduced the original meaning of this word, even “creative economy” has come to be understood as “image-forming economy”. “Creative capital” is defined as “an analogue of symbolic capital” or “an intangible asset put into an objective form and purposefully used in such a way that it gradually creates additional informational value in the individual or corporate mind.”

Creativity in management is defined as the creation of new and original approaches to management, as well as the adoption of non-standard creative decisions. In today's highly competitive environment, management requires new ideas. Strategic management does not exist without creative thinking. The process of developing a company's mission and strategy is a process of creativity, even art. Innovative management cannot be imagined without creative solutions and creative initiatives of leaders and executives.

Creativity and creative economy can be heard in many speeches of various politicians. Many scientists emphasize the need to enter the creative

economy. The new economy, the knowledge economy, is only one part of the emerging social system. In this system, not reproduction, but talented, creative changes are becoming the main social law. The new economy is the economy of the creative person, in which the main part of the social product is created by creative people. In the foreign press, the concept of “creative economy” was first mentioned by “Business Week” magazine in August 2002 in the article “Corporation of the 21st century: creative economy”.

In it, the author discusses what awaits corporations in the 21st century, how they will adapt to the conditions of the new economy, where ideas are increasingly important and intellectual resources will become the main means of production. In this new creative economy, “human intelligence” will become the primary intellectual property. The UK Government Department for Culture, Media and Sport (UK Government Department for Culture, Media and Sport) defines the “creative industries” as “industries based on personal creativity and skills, with the ability to create and retain intellectual property to increase prosperity and jobs.” has defined.

Studies of the creative economy as a socio-economic phenomenon are reflected in works such as “Creative class: people who change the future” created by the American professor, economist and sociologist Richard Florida, and “Creative city” by British Charles Landry, the founder of the Co-media firm and World Bank expert. found Creativity is highlighted as the most important factor in the formation of a modern lifestyle and a necessary and integral part of the successful development of the new economy. In his book, Richard Florida analyzes the economic and political development of American society in recent years. According to him, the basis of this society is the "creative economy", while its social, political and economic core is the "creative class" consisting of representatives of creative professions.

Florida calls creativity “the creation of new forms of practical knowledge based on knowledge”, 3 “T” principles are necessary for the development of creative economy: Technology, Talent and Tolerance. Charles Landry's book "The Creative City" is dedicated to finding innovative solutions for the development of modern cities and their future prospects. Its main concept is to put aside the traditional factors of success such as good infrastructure, location, natural resources and prioritize human ability, motivation, imagination and connections. Despite the different opinions about “creativity” and “creative economy”, one thing can be said - more and more creativity, innovation is required in all spheres of economic activity.

There are people who believe that “creativity” and “management” are incompatible, that creativity and economics are mutually beneficial. One of the tasks of management is to eliminate conflict and encourage people to be more creative.

Managing creativity starts with understanding the creative economy. Here it is necessary to know two types of interdependent value systems. One is based

on physical material products, devices, media and platforms. The latter is based on intellectual property with intangible and unusual properties. The current economy is able to explain the first, because this system is characterized by simple goods and services. But he has great difficulty in explaining the latter. For example, the process of book production can be explained in terms of material goods, but in economic terminology it is difficult to explain the creation of the original text and illustrations of the book. He can provide detailed information about the manufacturing process of the drug, but not the patent for the drug.

This is because ideas do not “compete” with each other, and the fact that one person has an idea does not affect the fact that many other people have the same idea. Conversely, if someone owns or rents a particular building, no one else can rent it; if someone uses a piece of equipment, no one else can use it. Whether an idea's non-competitiveness benefits or harms, increases or favors its economic value depends on management.

The non-rival nature of ideas makes it easy for them to “flow freely”, meaning that you can benefit from using other people's ideas for free. People use the ideas of others to expand their knowledge and skills. Patent law deliberately requires the “disclosure” of ideas to ensure “non-competition” and the “free flow” of ideas. From the point of view of the supplier, the inevitability of free movement shortens the technological and life cycles of the product. First-to-market is a huge advantage, but the first-mover has little time to gain a foothold in the market with its product before other competitors emerge. Knowing that competitors may soon appear, some companies lower their prices or give away some of their products for free. Both of these characteristics apply to ideas in all areas of the economy, but they only bear fruit when they become products.

When an intangible idea is embodied in a specific product, it becomes competitive. The same spoon can be listened to together, but the same recording cannot be shared together. The main purpose of copyright and patents is to completely restrict use or allow it only for a fee. For some people to benefit, others must be deprived of it. Economists debate the social benefits of this exchange. Some argue that any restriction on ideas stifles creativity, stifles economic development, and wastes resources. Others argue that some sort of monopoly is necessary to encourage innovation, and that monopolies are a good means of allocating resources.

Another economic feature of ideas is that the cost of copying or replicating an idea is often very low. At the stage of invention, research and development, almost all necessary knowledge, skills, competences and other intellectual costs are required. Once a product is designed or manufactured, it is cheap to copy it.

Thus, the creative economy differs from the traditional economy in the central role of the individual. Since the time of Adam Smith, traditional economics has focused on the company because companies are more efficient

than individuals at identifying and using resources. Smith's "division of labor" is greatly simplified if all employees work for the same company. When economist Ronald Coase showed in the 1930s that the operating costs of companies were lower than those of individuals, the central role of the company seemed to be cemented forever. But creators are independent of organizations because they puzzle their brains and use their little imaginations to create. They do not need a large amount of financial resources and equipment. Their operating costs are often low.

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MATHEMATICAL MODEL AND NUMERICAL SIMULATION ON THE DIFFUSION OF ALCOHOL IN THE HUMAN BODY

Abstract. This paper mainly studies the mathematical model on the diffusion of alcohol in the human body after drinking, and the mathematical model on the diffusion of alcohol in the human body is established under two hypotheses. At first, the differential dynamic model on the diffusion of alcohol in the human body is established after drinking in a short period, and then a mathematics model on the diffusion of alcohol in the human body is established after drinking at an even speed. The author also proves the application of the model by combining the numerical simulation technology with the practical cases.

Considering the actual process of drinking, as the alcohol enters into the body at neither an instant speed nor an even speed, based on the first two differential equation models, in the latter part the author establishes the impulsive differential dynamic system model, which has the diffuse and impulsive effect for the alcohol in the human body. This model is closer to the actual process. The author simulates the changing process of alcohol concentration with the aid of numerical simulation.

Finally, the author summarizes the results and prospects the direction of future research.

Key words: alcohol spread; differential equations; impulsive differential equations; the numerical simulation.

1 The basic assumptions and symbols

1.1 The basic assumptions

1. Human body fluids (such as blood, lymph, tissue fluid) account for 65% to 70% of the total weight of the human body, but only 7% of the fluids are blood. The percentage of the alcohol (incouding the drug) in the blood is the same as that in the fluids, so we assume in this paper that the content of alcohol in the blood at any time equals that in body fluids.

2. The transfer of alcohol is divided into four stages: alcohol - stomach-body fluids-liver- body;

3. All alcohol entering into the stomach is diffused into the body fluid; the alcohol in the body fluids goes into the liver; the alcohol in the liver is totally discharged out of the body through the liver oxidative decomposition.

4. The transferring rate of alcohol in the body and discharge rate is proportional to the alcohol content of the body.

1.2 Symbols that

$x_1(t)$: The amount of alcohol in the stomach at time t ;

$x_2(t)$: The amount of alcohol in fluids at time t

$x_3(t)$: The amount of alcohol in the liver at time t ;

$f_1(t)$: The transferring rate of alcohol content from the stomach to fluid;

$f_2(t)$: The transferring rate of alcohol content from the body fluid to the liver;

k_1 : The transferring rate coefficient of alcohol from the stomach into the fluid;

k_2 : The transferring rate coefficient of alcohol from the fluid into the liver;

k_3 : The transferring rate coefficient of alcohol decomposition by the liver and to the discharging;

V_1 : The volume of fluids;

V_2 : The volume of the liver;

$c_1(t)$: The alcohol content in body fluid (blood);

$c_2(t)$: The alcohol content in liver;

D_0 : Amount of alcohol into the stomach;

t_1^* : The time for alcohol contents reach peak under the condition of drinking for a relatively short period of time.

t_2^* : The time for alcohol contents reach peak under the condition of drinking for a longer period.

2 The mathematical model on the diffusion of alcohol in the human body after drinking alcohol in a short period of time.

2.1 The establishment of the model

Assume that under the condition of drinking for a relatively short period of time, alcohol enters the stomach instantly. Ignore the time of drinking alcohol, for example, drinking a bottle of beer at one time. According to the assumptions, $x_2(t)$ satisfy the differential equation is:

$$\frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} = -k_2x_2(t) + f_1(t) \quad (1) \quad x_2(t) \text{ With the fluid in the volume } V_1 \text{ and the}$$

relation between the blood alcohol level $c_1(t)$ is:

$$x_2(t) = V_1c_1(t) \quad (2)$$

$x_1(t)$ Satisfy the differential equations

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} = -k_1 x_1(t) \\ x_1(0) = D_0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

And according to the hypothesis

$$f_1(t) = k_1 x_1(t) \quad (4)$$

Solution (3) and (4)

$$f_1(t) = k_1 D_0 e^{-k_1 t} \quad (5)$$

(5) into (1)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} = -k_2 x_2(t) + k_1 D_0 e^{-k_1 t} \\ x_2(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

Of solution

$$x_2(t) = \frac{k_1 D_0}{(k_2 - k_1)} (e^{-k_1 t} - e^{-k_2 t}) \quad (7)$$

(2) into (7), too

$$c_1(t) = \frac{k_1 D_0}{V_1(k_2 - k_1)} (e^{-k_1 t} - e^{-k_2 t}) \quad (8)$$

order $c_1'(t) = 0$, get

$$t_1^* = \frac{\ln k_2 - \ln k_1}{k_2 - k_1} \quad (9)$$

So in t_1^* time $c_1(t)$ reach maximum.

$x_3(t)$ satisfy the differential equations

$$\frac{dx_3(t)}{dt} = -k_3 x_3(t) + f_2(t) \quad (10)$$

$$f_2(t) = k_2 x_2(t) \quad (11)$$

(7) into (11)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_3(t)}{dt} = -k_3 x_3(t) + \frac{k_1 k_2 D_0}{k_2 - k_1} (e^{-k_1 t} - e^{-k_2 t}) \\ x_3(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

Solution of

$$x_3(t) = k_1 k_2 D_0 \left[\frac{e^{-k_1 t}}{(k_2 - k_1)(k_3 - k_1)} + \frac{e^{-k_2 t}}{(k_1 - k_2)(k_3 - k_2)} + \frac{e^{-k_3 t}}{(k_1 - k_3)(k_2 - k_3)} \right] \quad (13)$$

2.2 The numerical simulation

One person with a weight of about 70 kg drinks two bottles of beer in a short period of time and then measure the amount (mg/ml) of alcohol in his blood at intervals. The data is as follows,

Time (hour)	0.25	0.5	0.75	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5
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Alcohol content	30	68	75	82	82	77	68	68	58	51	50	41
Time (hour)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Alcohol content	38	35	28	25	18	15	12	10	7	7	4	

According to the given data, use Matlab software to data fitting (8), and the type of undetermined coefficients for approximate solution can be obtained

$$k_1 = 1.9392, \quad k_2 = 0.1901, \quad \frac{k_1 D_0}{V_1(k_2 - k_1)} = -117.0571 \quad (14)$$

Fitting the image is shown in figure 1:

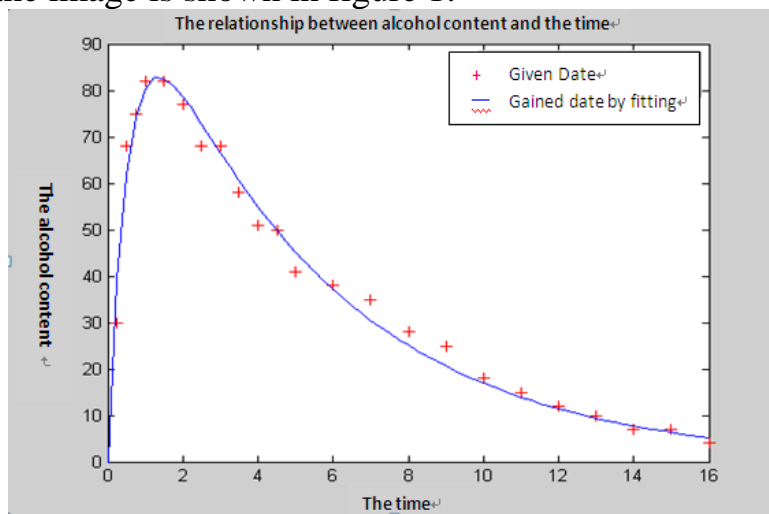


Figure 1: The relationship diagram between the time and the alcohol content in the fluid after fast drinking

Figure1 shows that the fitting result is well and it well reflects the changing rule of alcohol content in human blood and they are in conformity with the actual changes, which also proves that established model meets the basic requirements.

(11) into (9), get $t_1^* = \frac{\ln(1.9392) - \ln(0.1901)}{1.9392 - 0.1901} \approx 1.33$ available hours,

which means that alcohol content in the blood will reach the peak after 1.3 hours in the case of fast drinking.

3 The mathematical model on the diffusion of alcohol in the human body after drinking alcohol uniformly

3.1 The establishment of the model

Assuming that drinking is at an even speed and is finished in a long time, the time of drinking is t_0 , When $t \leq t_0$, $x_1(t)$ satisfy the differential equations

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} = -k_1 x_1(t) + \frac{D_0}{t_0} \\ x_1(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

Solution of

$$x_1(t) = \frac{D_0}{t_0 k_1} (1 - e^{-k_1 t}) \quad (16)$$

$x_2(t)$ satisfy the differential equations

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} = -k_2 x_2(t) + k_1 x_1(t) \\ x_2(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

Solution of

$$x_2(t) = \frac{D_0 k_1}{t_0 k_2 (k_2 - k_1)} \left(e^{-k_2 t} - \frac{k_2}{k_1} e^{-k_1 t} + \frac{k_2 - k_1}{k_1} \right) \quad (18)$$

when $t \geq t_0$, $x_1(t)$ satisfy the differential equations

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} = -k_1 x_1(t) \\ x_1(t_0) = \frac{D_0}{t_0 k_1} (1 - e^{-k_1 t_0}) \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

Solution of

$$x_1(t) = \frac{D_0}{t_0 k_1} (e^{k_1 t_0} - 1) e^{-k_1 t} \quad (20)$$

$x_2(t)$ satisfy the differential equations

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} = -k_2 x_2(t) + k_1 x_1(t) \\ x_2(t_0) = \frac{D_0 k_1}{t_0 k_2 (k_2 - k_1)} \left(e^{-k_2 t_0} - \frac{k_2}{k_1} e^{-k_1 t_0} + \frac{k_2 - k_1}{k_1} \right) \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

Solution of

$$x_2(t) = \frac{D_0 k_1 (1 - e^{k_2 t_0})}{t_0 k_2 (k_2 - k_1)} \left[e^{-k_2 t} - \frac{k_2 (e^{k_1 t_0} - 1)}{k_1 (e^{k_2 t_0} - 1)} e^{-k_1 t} \right] \quad (22) \quad \text{So, when drinking for a}$$

long time, $c_1(t)$ meet the relation

$$\begin{cases} c_1(t) = \frac{k_1 D_0}{V_1 t_0 k_2 (k_2 - k_1)} \left(e^{-k_2 t} - \frac{k_2}{k_1} e^{-k_1 t} + \frac{k_2 - k_1}{k_1} \right), & t \leq t_0 \\ c_1(t) = \frac{D_0 k_1 (1 - e^{k_2 t_0})}{t_0 V_1 k_2 (k_2 - k_1)} \left[e^{-k_2 t} - \frac{k_2 (e^{k_1 t_0} - 1)}{k_1 (e^{k_2 t_0} - 1)} e^{-k_1 t} \right], & t \geq t_0 \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

when $t \leq t_0$, $c_1'(t) > 0$, $c_1(t)$ Monotone increasing

when $t \geq t_0$, order $c_1'(t) = 0$,

$$t_2^* = \frac{\ln \frac{e^{k_1 t_0} - 1}{e^{k_2 t_0} - 1}}{k_1 - k_2} \quad (24)$$

so $c_1(t)$ in t_2^* time reach maximum

when $t \leq t_0$, $x_3(t)$ satisfy the differential equations

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_3(t)}{dt} = -k_3 x_3(t) + k_2 x_2(t) \\ x_3(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

(18) into (25)

$$x_3(t) = \frac{k_1 D_0}{t_0} \left[\frac{e^{-k_2 t}}{(k_2 - k_1)(k_3 - k_2)} - \frac{k_2 e^{-k_1 t}}{k_1(k_2 - k_1)(k_3 - k_1)} - \frac{k_2 e^{-k_3 t}}{k_3(k_3 - k_1)(k_3 - k_2)} + \frac{k_2 - k_1}{k_3 k_1} \right] \quad (26)$$

when $t \geq t_0$, $x_3(t)$ satisfy the differential equations

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_3(t)}{dt} = -k_3 x_3(t) + k_2 x_2(t) \\ x_3(t_0) = \frac{k_1 D_0}{t_0} \left[\frac{e^{-k_2 t_0}}{(k_2 - k_1)(k_3 - k_2)} - \frac{k_2 e^{-k_1 t_0}}{k_1(k_2 - k_1)(k_3 - k_1)} - \frac{k_2 e^{-k_3 t_0}}{k_3(k_3 - k_1)(k_3 - k_2)} + \frac{k_2 - k_1}{k_3 k_1} \right] \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

(22) into (27)

$$x_3(t) = \frac{k_1 D_0 (1 - e^{k_2 t_0})}{t_0 (k_2 - k_1)} \left[\frac{e^{-k_2 t}}{k_3 - k_2} - \frac{k_2 (e^{k_1 t_0} - 1) e^{-k_1 t}}{k_1 (k_3 - k_1) (e^{k_2 t_0} - 1)} + M e^{-k_3 t} \right] \quad (28)$$

$$M = D_0 \left[\frac{k_1}{t_0 (k_2 - k_1)(k_3 - k_2)} - \frac{k_2}{t_0 (k_2 - k_1)(k_3 - k_1)} + \frac{k_2 - k_1}{t_0 k_3} \right] e^{k_3 t_0} - \frac{D_0 k_1 k_2}{t_0 k_3 (k_3 - k_1)(k_3 - k_2)}$$

3.2 The numerical simulation

(14) of the data into (23), and $t_0=2$, using Matlab software to mapping (23), it is shown in Figure 2:

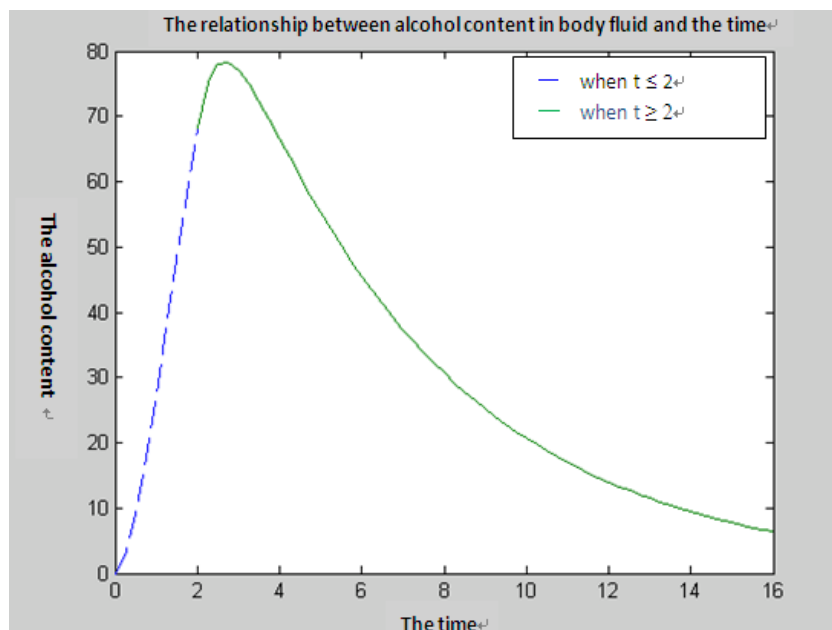


Figure 2: The relationship between time and the alcohol content in the fluid after drinking uniformly.

(14) of the data into (24), and $t_0=0$ the hours available

$$t_2^* = \frac{\ln \frac{e^{2 \times 1.9392} - 1}{e^{2 \times 0.1901} - 1}}{1.9392 - 0.1901} \approx 2.65 \text{ hours}$$

It shows that alcohol content in the blood will peak after 2.7 hours under the condition of uniform drinking for a long time. According to the results, alcohol content in the bloodstream can reach maximum in a short period of time when drinking fast, so a quick drink is more easily drunk than slow drink. Therefore, it is not suggest to drink fast.

4 A mathematical model with the diffuse and impulsive effect for the alcohol in the human body

4.1 The establishment of the model

In general, alcohol is not into the stomach at an even speed when people drink, but at an instant speed. For example, the amount of alcohol in the stomach can suddenly increase when we put our cheers; it is considered as the process of pulse phenomena, its mathematics model are as follows:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} = -k_1 x_1(t) & t \neq t_k \\ \Delta x_1(t) = P & t = t_k \\ x_1(t_0) = N_0 \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

P is said the amount of alcohol into the stomach with a quick drink in t_k the moment, N_0 is said the amount of alcohol in the stomach.

When in $t \in (t_0, t_1]$
at the t_0 initial time

$$x_1(t) = N_0 e^{-k_1(t-t_0)} \quad (30)$$

so $x_1(t_1) = N_0 e^{-k_1(t_1-t_0)} \quad (31)$

$$x_1(t_1^+) = N_0 e^{-k_1(t_1-t_0)} + P \quad (32)$$

So in $t \in (t_1, t_2]$,

$$x_1(t) = x_1(t_1^+) e^{-k_1(t-t_1)} \quad (33)$$

$$x_1(t_2) = x_1(t_1^+) e^{-k_1(t_2-t_1)} = [N_0 e^{-k_1(t_1-t_0)} + P] e^{-k_1(t_2-t_1)} \quad (34)$$

when $t \in (t_n, t_{n+1}]$, the solution of impulsive differential system is

$$x_1(t) = N_0 e^{-k_1(t-t_0)} + \sum_{i=1}^n [e^{-k_1(t-t_i)}] P \quad (35)$$

Suppose every λ minute to drink a glass of wine,

so $\lambda = t_{i+1} - t_i$, (35) turns

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(t) &= N_0 e^{-k_1(t-t_0)} + P [e^{-k_1(t-t_1)} + e^{-k_1(t-t_2)} + \dots + e^{-k_1(t-t_n)}] \\ &= N_0 e^{-k_1(t-t_0)} + P \frac{e^{k_1 t_1} (1 - e^{n \lambda k_1})}{1 - e^{\lambda k_1}} e^{-k_1 t} \quad (36) \end{aligned}$$

if $N_0 = P$, so (35) turns

$$x_1(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n [e^{-k_1(t-t_i)}] P = P \frac{e^{k_1 t_0} [1 - e^{(n+1) \lambda k_1}]}{1 - e^{\lambda k_1}} e^{-k_1 t} \quad (37)$$

As assumed that transfer of alcohol in the human body is divided into four processes: alcohol - stomach- body fluids-liver- body, so the mathematical model with the diffuse and impulsive effect for the alcohol in the human body can be set up as follows,

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} &= -k_1 x_1(t) \quad t \neq t_i \\ \frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} &= -k_2 x_2(t) + k_1 x_1(t - \tau_1) \\ \frac{dx_3(t)}{dt} &= -k_3 x_3(t) + k_2 x_2(t - \tau_2) \\ x_1(t_0) &= P, x_2(t_0) = 0, x_3(t_0) = 0 \\ \Delta x_1(t) &= P, \Delta x_2(t) = 0, \Delta x_3(t) = 0, \quad t = t_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, N \end{aligned} \right. \quad (38)$$

System (38) supposes that someone finishes every drink at one time, ie, the alcohol enters into the stomach instantly and drinks one for every λ hours. N is for the number of the drink, $\lambda = t_{n+1} - t_n$ τ_1 is for the delay caused for diffusion of alcohol from the stomach to the body fluid, τ_2 is for the delay produced for

diffusion of alcohol from the fluid to the liver, when $t \in (t_n, t_{n+1}]$ the solution for the system (38) is

$$(39) \quad \begin{cases} x_1(t) = P \frac{e^{k_1 t_0} [1 - e^{(n+1)\lambda k_1}]}{1 - e^{\lambda k_1}} e^{-k_1 t} \\ x_2(t) = \frac{P k_1 e^{k_1 \tau_1} [1 - e^{(n+1)\lambda k_1}]}{(k_2 - k_1)(1 - e^{\lambda k_1})} [e^{-k_1(t-t_0)} - e^{-k_2(t-t_0)}] \\ x_3(t) = \frac{P k_1 k_2 e^{k_1 \tau_1} [1 - e^{(n+1)\lambda k_1}]}{(k_2 - k_1)(1 - e^{\lambda k_1})} \left[\frac{e^{-k_1(t-\tau_2-t_0)}}{k_3 - k_1} - \frac{e^{-k_2(t-\tau_2-t_0)}}{k_3 - k_2} - \left(\frac{e^{k_1 \tau_2}}{k_3 - k_1} - \frac{e^{k_2 \tau_2}}{k_3 - k_2} \right) e^{-k_3(t-t_0)} \right] \end{cases}$$

4.2 The numerical simulation

Suppose someone starts drinking alcohol at initial time $t_0 = 0$, and the amount of alcohol in the stomach is $x_1(0) = 10$ ml at initial time, amount for every glass of alcohol is 10 ml, a total of ten cups of wine need drinking and need drinking at the fastest speed for every drink, it is in (39)

$t_0 = 0, P = 10, n = 10, k_1 = 1.9392, k_2 = 0.1901$

1. If drink a glass of wine for every 3 minutes, or $\lambda = 0.05$ hours, the amount of alcohol in the stomach changes over time, which is shown in figure 3, alcohol content in body fluids changes over time is shown in figure 4.

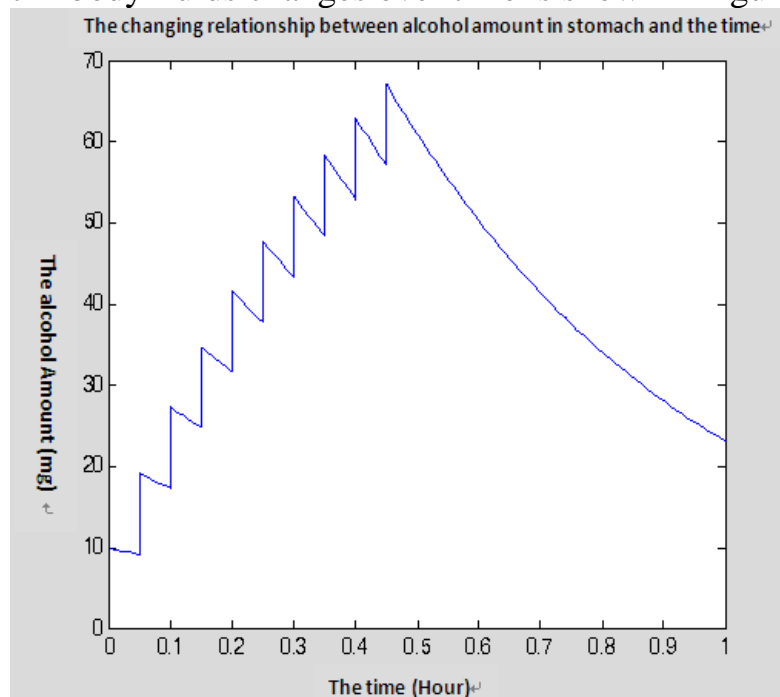


Figure 3: The changing relationship between alcohol amount in stomach and the time when drinking for every 3 minutes.

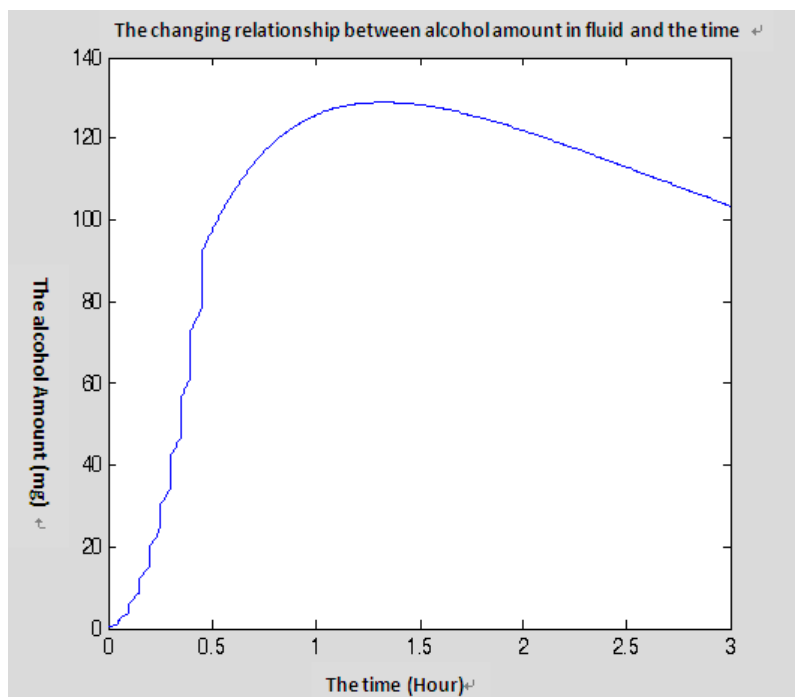


Figure 4: The changing relationship between alcohol amount in body fluid and the time when drinking for every 3 minutes.

2. If drink a glass of wine for every 20 minutes, or $\lambda = \frac{1}{3}$ hours, the amount of alcohol in the stomach changes over time is shown in figure 5.

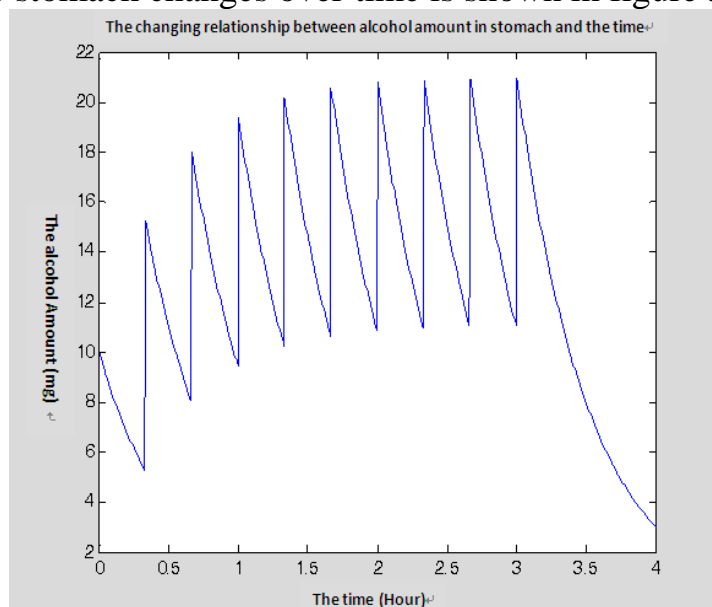


Figure 5: The changing relationship between alcohol amount in stomach and the time when drinking for every 20 minutes.

3. If drink a cup of wine for every 60 minutes or $\lambda = 1$ hours, the amount of alcohol in the stomach changes over time is shown in figure 6.

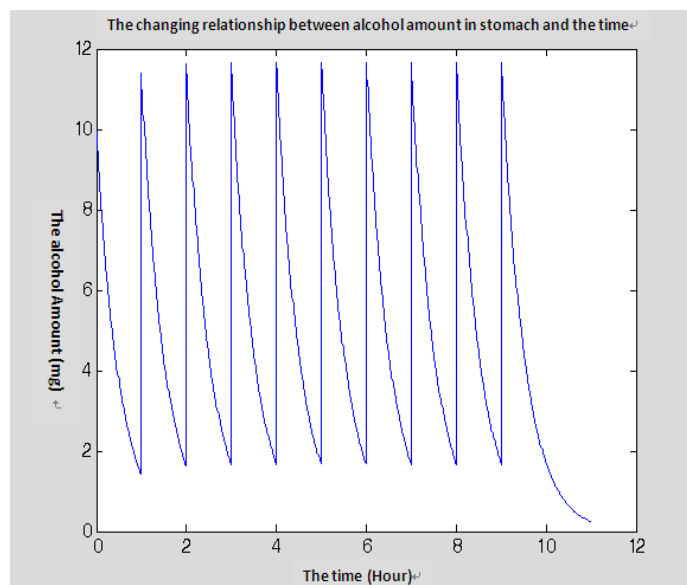


Figure 6: The changing relationship between alcohol amount in stomach and the time when drinking for every 60 minutes.

In general, especially when someone drink white sprite, it is not possible to finish it at one gulp and it will last longer. The alcohol is not likely to be evenly into the stomach, so the model is closer to actual situation than the previous two models.

This model describes after drinking, in the process of alcohol is transferred to different organs, the alcohol is constantly absorbed, distributed, metabolized and finally discharged out of body. Therefore, research about alcohol's absorption, distribution and dynamic process in the human body has important guiding function and practical usage for the treatment of mental disorder caused by drinking too much and movement disorders, respiratory dysfunction, alcoholic myocarditis, hypertension, fatty liver, liver cirrhosis, alcohol and fetal alcohol syndrome and so on.

5 Conclusion

This article mainly studies the mathematical model on the alcohol diffusion in the human body. Under the basic assumptions that the transferring process of alcohol in the human body is divided into four stages (alcohol - stomach- body fluids-body), the mathematical model is established and numerical simulation is verified on the diffusion process when drinking in different ways.

First, a mathematics model on the alcohol diffusion in the human body is established after drinking in a short period of time, and the research results are verified by the use of numerical simulation technology.

And then a mathematics model on the alcohol diffusion in the human body is established after drinking uniformly, the research results are verified by the use of numerical simulation technology.

Finally on the basis of the first two chapters, a mathematical model with the diffuse and impulsive effect for the alcohol in the human body is established and the research results are verified by using numerical simulation technology.

As there is not enough information, the detailed alcohol diffusion process in the human body is not understood fully and only a simple hypothesis is made, which causes the difference, such as the breathing process of drinking and after drinking, the process for alcohol absorbed by different organs when it diffuses in the body. In addition, there is not enough data, so most of things can not be estimated such as the transfer rate coefficient for the decomposition of alcohol by the liver, the time delay produced when diffusing from the stomach to the body fluids and the delay caused by diffusing from body fluids to the liver.

This article assumes that k_1 , which is transfer rate coefficient for alcohol from the stomach into the fluid, is constant, but in the actual situation, k_1 is influenced by many factors, such as:

1. The alcohol with low concentration diffuses slow in the stomach, and if the concentration is too high, the gastric mucosal will be damaged, diffusion is slow;

2. Alcohol diffuses quickly in an empty stomach, slowly in a full stomach;

3. Alcohol diffuses slowly when eating with milk, fat and sweets;

4. The diffusion of beer is slower than that of spirit.

So assuming k_1 for variables conforms more to the actual situation.

Every time when people drinking, the amount of alcohol and the time intervals are random, so establishing a mathematical model with random pulse effect conforms more to the actual situation.

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POPULATION GROWTH TREND AND PROSPECTS OF THE AGING PROCESS IN CHINA

Abstract. China is the world's most populous country, with a population of over 1.4 billion people as of 2021. The country has experienced significant population growth over the past century, but its population growth rate has been slowing down in recent years. This trend is largely due to the government's family planning policies, which were implemented in the late 1970s to curb population growth.

Keywords: population, growth of the population, illness, increasing, China.

According to the United Nations, the population of China was estimated to be around 1.4 billion people in 2020, making it the world's most populous country. The population of China has been steadily increasing over the past few decades, but the rate of growth has been slowing down in recent years. This trend is expected to continue, and the population is projected to peak at around 1.44 billion in 2028 before gradually declining.

One of the major demographic trends in China is the aging of its population. This is largely due to the country's one-child policy, which was in effect from 1979 to 2015. As a result of this policy, the proportion of elderly people in the population has been increasing, while the proportion of young people has been decreasing.

As a result of these policies, China's population is aging rapidly. The proportion of people aged 65 and over has been increasing steadily, and this trend is expected to continue in the coming decades. This demographic shift has significant implications for the country's economy, social welfare system, and overall societal structure.

On the one hand, an aging population can lead to increased healthcare costs, a shrinking workforce, and a decline in economic growth. On the other hand, it can also create opportunities for new industries and services that cater to the needs of older people.

To address the challenges posed by an aging population, the Chinese government has implemented a range of policies and initiatives, including increasing the retirement age, developing a comprehensive social security system, and promoting technological innovation in healthcare and eldercare.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the proportion of people aged 60 and above in the population was 18.7% in 2020, up from 13.3%

in 2010. This trend is expected to continue, and by 2050, it is projected that over a third of the population will be over 60 years old.

This aging trend has significant implications for China's economy and society. An aging population means a smaller workforce, which could put pressure on the country's economic growth. It also means increased demand for healthcare and social welfare services, which could strain the government's resources.

To address these challenges, the Chinese government has implemented policies to encourage couples to have more children, including allowing couples to have two children if either parent is an only child. However, it is unclear whether these policies will be enough to reverse the trend of population aging in the long term.

In addition to the policy changes, the Chinese government has also been promoting innovation and technological advancements to help address the challenges of an aging population. For example, the government has invested in the development of assistive technologies to help elderly citizens live independently for longer, such as smart homes and wearable devices.

The aging trend in China also has implications for the country's healthcare system. With an increasing number of elderly citizens, there will be a higher demand for healthcare services, especially for chronic diseases that are more common among the elderly, such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease. The Chinese government has recognized this challenge and has been investing in healthcare infrastructure and training more healthcare professionals to meet the growing demand for services.

Another issue associated with population aging is the potential for a shrinking workforce, which could put pressure on the economy. To address this, the Chinese government has been implementing policies to encourage labor force participation, including measures to encourage older workers to continue working and to integrate migrant workers into the labor market.

Overall, the trend of population aging in China is a complex issue that has significant implications for the country's economy, society, and healthcare system. While the Chinese government has implemented policies and initiatives to address these challenges, it remains to be seen whether they will be effective in the long term. The population growth trend and prospects of the aging process in China are complex issues that require careful consideration and proactive measures to ensure the country's long-term social and economic stability.

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ART CLUSTERS AS A SPACE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CULTURAL POTENTIAL OF THE CITY

Abstract. The article discusses the art is not a closed system; it is an area that is designed to permeate all spheres of life. One of the ambitions of the art cluster is to influence the development of territories, while the ambition of art is to expand its own borders. Art is called upon to overcome both its own limits and the limits of the thinking of people who come into contact with it and experiment with the understanding of "novelty". The article will also reveal what opportunities Uzbekistan will get when implementing art clusters in real life. Uzbekistan is a country of opportunities and this will show the high potential for the development of the city both from the cultural and other spheres, which will involve the people of Uzbekistan and other countries to a greater awareness of the perception of the art class of the city.

Key words: art-clusters, fine art, brand management, the hegemony of the production, industrialization.

The close relationship between art and the society in which it is formed and exists is generally recognized. It is in art that the characteristic features of contemporary social reality are reflected and the most acute problems are revealed. The modern world today is characterized as a change in socio-cultural models. The industrial society is being replaced by a post-industrial one. Uzbekistan is also among the countries in the transition from industrialism to post-industrialism.

Relations between the city and the plant are often expressed not so much by the concept of "city-forming enterprise" as by "settlement at the plant." During the period of industrial development and industrialization, artistic creativity was included in production and was not conceived outside of its structures. Art was connected with the production process from two sides - technologically and thematically, which was embodied in the hegemony of the production theme in the visual arts of the city.

Great Britain was the first country where an attempt was made to re-profile industrial cities: artists began to develop abandoned factory spaces,

organizing workshops, galleries, design offices, etc., and for the first time creating a precedent for the so-called creative industries. The basis of creative industries are art clusters, which unite several creative companies under one roof. The British experience prompted to recreate a similar experience on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

By affirming certain spiritual values, art can play an important role in the formation of value orientations that are so lacking in Uzbek society today, can contribute to the development of tolerance, solving problems related to migrants, as well as with ethnic and religious communities, various minorities, that is, contribute to the internal "recovery" of society. Today, one of the key problems in the development of territories is the problem of self-determination of the locality, in other words, the problem of local identity. In conditions of global competition of cities for opportunities, resources, and citizens, each individual territory should be unique, recognizable, have a unique face and reputation. In this regard, brand management or brand-making, that is, the formation of the image of the territory, becomes very relevant. A brand is an image of a brand of a product or service in the mind of a buyer that distinguishes it from a number of competing brands. Such an image must be created to make the city recognizable. But since the brand is built on bright and unique images that can be associated with a given territory, appeals to feelings, emotions, morality and must be backed up by reality, it becomes obvious the need to attract a variety of resources to work on its creation. Art can also act as such a resource. In world practice, a large number of diverse formats of the existence of art are used, which create an extensive infrastructure around themselves, working for a qualitative improvement of the parameters of the standard of living in a particular territory. Among such formats are art clusters that are initially aimed at interacting with the image of a particular territory, and therefore have a huge potential in creating a comfortable and interesting urban environment. Due to their specificity, art clusters are focused on being the center of attention of a huge number of people, and therefore they not only become an instrument of aestheticization and humanization of space, but can also serve as an incentive for many people who do not live in this city to visit it. In fact, art clusters solve one of the most global problems – the problem of the lack of impressions in modern people, which leads to the loss of a lively interest in life in general and in life on the territory in particular.

Each coin has a second side, the difficulties of perception of contemporary art are primarily due to the lack of general visual literacy of the Uzbek public, this is especially acute in the regions. Hence, the lack of formation of the communication apparatus and understanding of contemporary art by society is a problem unfamiliar to Western practitioners. The cluster space and its synthetic form can provide more opportunities for understanding the language and introducing contemporary art into the living environment of the city.

The aesthetics of the future art cluster on the territory of Uzbekistan should fully correspond to the visual "attraction". In view of this, there will be a direct mutual complement between the installation and the space. Ultimately, the image of the art cluster will contribute to the emergence of new fashionable trends in modern culture and the formation of a synthesis of various arts. Modern art in the space of the art cluster, with proper reorientation, would appear in its monumental forms. That is, the monumentality of this space has found a very organic combination with the monumentality of the works. Art is always in tune with its time, it is modern and reflects the worldview of society as a whole. In turn, art has a strong influence on the masses. The development of diverse trends in art, consonant with its era.

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РАЗВИТИЕ ИНОЯЗЫЧНОЙ КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ ПОДРОСТКА НА ОСНОВЕ КРИТИЧЕСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация: в данной статье утверждается, что важность общезыковых реалий, связанных с культурой общения, являются важным аспектом в формировании коммуникативной компетентности подростка, использование различных методов преподавания с учетом коммуникативной компетенции подростка на английском языке при помощи использования различных лингвистических и социокультурных ценностей. А также роль семьи в обучении подростка иностранному языку.

Ключевые слова: лексика, особенность, реальность, методология, компетентность.

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DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCES OF A TEENAGER BASED ON CRITICAL THINKING

Abstract: this article argues that the importance of general language realities associated with the culture of communication is an important aspect in the formation of the communicative competence of a teenager, the use of various teaching methods, taking into account the communicative competence of a teenager in English, using various linguistic and socio-cultural values. As well as the role of the family in teaching a teenager a foreign language.

Key words: vocabulary, peculiarity, reality, methodology, competence.

В Государственном образовательном стандарте высшего профессионального образования подчеркивается, что у специалиста должна быть развита способность «реального общения с носителями языка и с аутентичными источниками информации», а также «коммуникативная способность на изучаемом языке, ядро которой составляет коммуникативная компетенция». Подчеркнем, что коммуникативная компетенция не сводится к овладению только вербальным кодом

изучаемого языка. В концепциях ряда зарубежных и отечественных авторов актуализирована необходимость освоения коммуникативных стратегий, детерминирующих коммуникативную состоятельность личности.

Интегрированный подход к обучению широко используется в системе современного отечественного и зарубежного образования в преподавании различных учебных предметов и курсов. Согласно «Англо-русскому терминологическому справочнику по методике преподавания иностранных языков» под интегрированным подходом к обучению языку понимается «взаимосвязанное формирование умений во всех видах речевой деятельности – аудировании, говорении, чтении и письме». Вся система образования, учебно-воспитательной работы школы направлено на социальные формирования взглядов подростков, понимание развития природы, общества, сознания человека. Если изучение истории помогает подросткам правильно понять явления общественной жизни, даёт их научное объяснение, то художественная литература эмоционально воздействуя на чувства, учит ребят соотносить социальные процессы и явления с судьбами конкретных людей, учит сопереживанию и сочувствию. Помочь подросткам понять учебные материалы – задача не только учителя, но и родителей, задача благородная и ответственная.

На начальных этапах обучения языку у учащихся формируются отдельные навыки или их компоненты, а на продвинутых – они синтезируются в интегрированные навыки. В сложном типе интегрированного навыка работают умения трех видов речевой деятельности, чтение, аудирование и письмо. Такие задания всегда вызывают у студентов живой интерес и помогают снять напряжение и расслабиться после интенсивной умственной нагрузки во время урока.

Таким образом, в ходе подобных занятий одновременно функционируют несколько видов речевой деятельности – чтение, аудирование, говорение и письмо, развивается способность воспринимать и обрабатывать информацию из разных источников, происходит более глубокое усвоение аутентичного учебного материала, повышается познавательный интерес и творческая активность студентов, что в конечном счете направлено на достижение главной цели учебного процесса – формирование и развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции.

Цифровизация и информатизация современного мира существенно повлияли, среди прочего, на доступность и объём получаемой информации, её разнообразие и, одновременно, противоречивость. Изменение ритма жизни, связанного с этими процессами, неизбежно влияет на основные когнитивные функции человека: внимание, мышление, память. Представляется невозможным модернизировать современную образовательную систему с тем, чтобы она позволяла отвечать на новые

вызовы, без учёта процессов, происходящих как в общественной сфере, так и на личностном уровне.

Как отмечается, критические размышления могут возникнуть лишь в условиях неопределённости и напряжённости относительно имеющихся личностных убеждений и ценностей. Некоторые исследования показали, что более значительных результатов обучающиеся достигают в условиях столкновения с идеями, отличными от их собственных. Именно посредством такого когнитивного диссонанса они начинают мыслить критически и способны пересматривать свои исходные взгляды.

Посредством рефлексивной модели обучающиеся лучше усваивают новое, связывают его с тем, что уже известно, адаптируют это новое к своим целям и переводят мысль в действие. Это способствует развитию креативности, способности мыслить критически, а также развивает мета когнитивные способности (т. е. способность наблюдать за процессом собственного мышления). В результате внутригруппового обмена мнениями могут появиться абсолютно новые идеи, не рассматриваемые до обсуждения, что представляет особую ценность. Осознание важности навыков критического мышления стимулирует к поиску новых технологий их развития при обучении иностранному языку.

Семья формирует в мировоззрении подрастающего поколения определённый уровень: принцип отношений с людьми очень близкими и дорогими, уровень зависимостей, который даже не всегда не осознаётся, а как бы ощущается кожей, постоянно присутствует в жизни человека. Подростковый возраст – проверка, насколько успешно шло формирование мировоззрения ребёнка в семье. Преподаватель должен быть компетентен в области психологии, в частности, в области возрастной психологии. То, что подросток будет знакомиться с общими закономерностями возможно более рано, несколько не мешает усвоить конкретные факты; напротив, тогда отдельные факты лучше и понимаются, и запоминаются. Вместе с тем если умеешь охватить область какого-то знания целиком, то можно увидеть не только те факты, которые укладываются в известную закономерность, но и те, которые никак не могут быть ею объяснены.

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**ПРИНЦИП ВЫБОРА СЛОВ В РАЗНЫХ СЛОВАРЯХ.
ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ
НЕМЕЦКИХ СЛОВАРЕЙ)**

Аннотация. Лексикография раздел языкознания, занимающийся созданием и изучением словарей; наука, изучающая семантическую структуру слов, свойства слов и их толкование. Словарь немецкого языка является информационным ресурсом, который служит ориентиром и пояснением в работе переводчика. Это справочник, который содержит слова, расположенные в определенном порядке. В данной статье рассматривается лексикографическая интерпретация принципа подбора слов в различных словарях, словарях немецкого языка.

Ключевые слова: лексикография, немецкий язык, языкознание, слова, языковые единицы, словари, перевод, образование, принципы.

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**LEXICOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF
WORD CHOICE IN DIFFERENT DICTIONARIES (ON THE EXAMPLE
OF GERMAN DICTIONARIES)**

Annotation. A field of linguistics called lexicography, which also investigates the semantics of words, their qualities, and their interpretation, deals with the construction and study of dictionaries. The German dictionary is a useful tool for translators because it provides guidance and explanations. This is a dictionary with words in a particular order. This article discusses the lexicographic interpretation of the principle of word selection in various dictionaries, dictionaries of the German language.

Key words: lexicography, German language, linguistics, words, language units, dictionaries, translation, education, principles.

Объясняет значение изображенных единиц, приводит различные сведения о них или их перевод на другой язык, либо приводит сведения об обозначаемых ими предметах. Теория лексикографии включает в себя:

- 1) рассмотреть объем, содержание и структуру понятия лексикографии;
- 2) учение о жанрах и типах словарей;
- 3) учение об элементах и параметрах; обучение основам лексикографического построения и возможностям компьютеризации;
- 4) обучение знакомому словарному материалу;
- 5) обучение планированию и организации словарной работы;
- 6) разработка и формулировка лексикографических правил.

Сегодня сформулированы универсальные принципы и задачи словарей. Основными задачами словарей являются:

1. образовательный;
2. систематизация;
3. ссылка;
4. нормативный.

В немецком языке в тематических словарях слова группируются по общности явлений действительности, которые они определяют по конкретным темам. Тематический принцип создания словаря позволяет быстро найти слово и пополнить словарный запас в сравнительно короткие сроки. Идеографический принцип – это особый подход к построению словарей. Словари, построенные на основе этого принципа, не просто вбирают в себя синонимические источники языка, но определенным, логико-системным образом организуют лексико-семантические сведения. В идеографическом (тематическом) словаре слова делятся на определенные группы и располагаются по характеру предмета. В широком смысле их можно интерпретировать как описание системы знаний о действительности, которыми обладает отдельный носитель информации или группа носителей.

Любой жесткий немецкий словарь основан на файле примеров, который дает лексикографам возможность определить использование, написание и значение любого слова, особенно новых слов и новых значений, которые появляются в уже известных словах. Такая картотека представляет собой совокупность обновленных карточек, собранных специально подготовленным коллективом читателей, которые регулярно просматривают актуальные газеты, журналы, научно-технические периодические издания, современные книги любых жанров, каталоги и другую печатную продукцию.

Каждая карточка содержит слово и окружающий контекст, достаточный для того, чтобы четко указать, в каком смысле автор использовал его, транскрипцию слова и точный источник цитируемого материала. Эта картотека служит нескольким целям. Это помогает лексикографу определить относительное появление каждого слова, жанры источников, из которых оно происходит, возможные варианты написания и, конечно же, множественные значения. Обеспечение слова достаточно

репрезентативным корпусом иллюстративного материала также помогает лексикографу идентифицировать конкретный вариант использования в соответствии с его типом среды, то есть конкретное слово встречается только в письменных текстах или в неформальных контекстах. При передаче диалога или прямой речи.

В немецкой лексико-семантической работе, согласно перечисленным свойствам слова, следует учитывать следующие специфические методологические требования или принципы: экстралингвистический, парадигматический и синтагматический. Экстралингвистический принцип выражается в отношении слова к действительности. На практике это делается путем сопоставления вещи или ее изображения со словом. При обогащении слов конкретными значениями уместно опираться на экстралингвистический принцип.

В заключение, развитие немецкого языка в связи со становлением немцев как нации. Национальный литературный язык и региональные диалекты в Германии. Особенности диалектной лексики и ее влияние на развитие лексики немецкого литературного языка. Классификация словарей немецкого языка по их различным признакам: исторические, современные, полные и краткие, общие и специальные словари. Одноязычные и двуязычные, многоязычные словари. Основные виды лингвистических словарей. Этимологические и исторические словари. Словари современного немецкого языка, толковые, переводные, терминологические, стилистические, синонимические, фразеологические, тематические, диалектологические, словари иностранных языков. Словари с информацией о звучании и написании слов: фонетические и орфографические словари; Описание энциклопедических (словарных), иллюстративных и некоторых полевых словарей.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ФАКТОРОВ В РАЗВИТИИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ОСНОВЫ ХОЗЯЙСТВА

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются экономические основы управления. Развитие менеджмента основано на том, что оно является ключевым фактором развития любого бизнеса или производства.

Ключевые слова: управление, бизнес, производство, финансово-экономические отношения, организация.

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IMPORTANCE OF INNOVATIVE FACTORS IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF MANAGEMENT

Abstract. This article discusses the economic foundations of management. Management development is based on the fact that it is a key development factor of any business or production.

Keywords: management, business, production, financial and economic relations, organization.

Время, в которое мы живем, — эпоха перемен. Наше общество осуществляет исключительно сложную, во многом противоречивую, но исторически неизбежную и необратимую модернизацию экономики.

«Сама жизнь и запросы народа ставят перед нами новые и все более сложные задачи, требующие практического решения».

Чтобы справиться с этим беспрецедентным изменением в жизни нынешних поколений, нам, помимо прочего, необходимо получить новые знания и научиться применять их на практике. Важной частью этих знаний, как показывает мировой опыт, является постижение науки и искусства управления.

Современные условия предъявляют новые, несравненно более высокие требования к профессиональной подготовке бакалавров. Необходимость рационализации и расширения производства, а также развитие стратегических бизнес-зон привели к значительному увеличению инвестиций в различные отрасли экономики. По мере насыщения рынка

разнообразными товарами и услугами формируется определенная рыночная ситуация и, как следствие, динамичное развитие конкуренции - движущего фактора экономики.

Студенту важно понять, что менеджмент – это самостоятельная область знаний, требующая вдумчивого развития, сочетающего в себе науку, опыт, ноу-хау, помноженные на управленческое искусство. На управленческую мысль влияют достижения многих наук, и эволюция менеджмента в настоящее время требует использования этих достижений для решения главной проблемы - как получить желаемые результаты на основе согласованных действий многих людей, производящих продукты и услуги и использовать различные ресурсы.

Изучая современные проблемы экономики и управления, студенты совершенствуют свой интеллектуальный потенциал и профессиональные навыки в области антикризисного управления предприятием.

Слова «управление», «менеджер» в настоящее время широко используются в нашем бизнесе и даже в повседневной жизни, отражая современные тенденции экономического развития страны в условиях перехода к рыночной экономике.

Английское слово «management» переводится на русский язык как управление, организация, лидерство. Таким образом, в общем плане под управлением понимается управление, т.е. организация и управление тем или иным видом деятельности, экономикой, финансами и другими сферами деловой жизни человека.

В западной литературе существует множество определений понятия «менеджмент». Вот некоторые из них:

Менеджмент – это достижение целей организации посредством согласованных усилий работающих в ней людей.

Менеджмент – это процесс планирования, организации, направления и контроля для достижения целей организации посредством скоординированного использования человеческих и материальных ресурсов.

Хотя эти определения различны, они, тем не менее, имеют три общих черты:

- 1) указывает на обязательное наличие цели в управлении;
- 2) отмечается особый интеллектуальный характер этого вида деятельности;
- 3) сообщается, что в организации имеет место управление.

Характеристики управления

1. Менеджмент – это особый вид управления, присущий экономике, основанный на рыночных отношениях.

2. Менеджмент основан на экономических методах хозяйствования и ориентирован на рентабельность и рентабельность.

3. Менеджмент – это рациональный способ хозяйствования, т.е. это менеджмент, направленный на достижение эффективной организации труда. Это управление, задачей которого является постоянное повышение производительности труда и качества продукции.

4. Менеджмент - профессиональный менеджмент. Это вид организационной деятельности, неотъемлемым элементом которой является всесторонний анализ конкретных условий управления, проектирование разработки нововведений, разработка тактики и стратегии развития организации и др.

5. Менеджмент – это система гибкого, предприимчивого управления, способного к своевременной реорганизации, чуткому реагированию на конъюнктуру рынка, а также на условия конкуренции и факторы социального развития.

6. Менеджмент – это наука и искусство подготовки, организации и координации усилий людей в совместной деятельности. Главное в менеджменте – умение работать с людьми.

Когда появилось много профессий и видов труда, возникла потребность в особом виде деятельности - управленческой деятельности. Таким образом, управление стало самостоятельной формой человеческой деятельности - управлением производством, и осуществляется оно специальной группой специалистов - профессиональными менеджерами.

Менеджмент на современном этапе отражает многообразие требований к менеджменту как стилю работы, умению вести дела, искусству и науке координации человеческих усилий в совместной деятельности, позволяющей достичь намеченной цели без жесткого администрирования.

В современной управленческой литературе наиболее распространенным термином является слово «организация». В широком смысле он означает группу людей (двое и более), имеющих общую цель деятельности. Это общее понятие для таких слов, как предприятие, фирма, корпорация, банк, учреждение, заведение и т. д. Термин «организация», таким образом, может заменять все вышеперечисленные слова и им подобные.

Менеджер обычно является наемным работником, которому владелец платит за свою работу. Менеджер – это сотрудник любого уровня организации, который направляет усилия людей на достижение ее целей. Если группа людей работает вместе, у нее есть менеджер(ы). Правда, в малом бизнесе предприниматель совмещает в одном лице функции собственника и управляющего. И, наоборот, в корпорациях, крупных фирмах корпус менеджеров отдела управления часто является одновременно и частично собственниками (например, директор фирмы может быть одним из ее собственников).

Американское определение менеджмента — это «делать что-то чужими руками». Наш предмет должен дать общее понятие управления, точно определить место и взаимосвязь отдельных его фаз, а также дать практические навыки управления.

Любое управление происходит внутри какой-либо организации. При этом они управляют: созданием этой организации, взаимодействием ее частей, производственным процессом, развитием организации, ее отношениями с другими субъектами рыночной среды.

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА АХБОРОТ ХАВФСИЗЛИГИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ЖАРАЁНИ ВА УНИНГ ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ

Аннотация. Мақолада ахборот хавфсизлигини ривожлантириш бўйича Ўзбекистонда олиб борилаётган давлат сиёсати ва унинг ҳуқуқий асослари ҳақида фикр юрилган. шунингдек, ахборот хавфсизлигини ривожлантириш жараёнларида амалга оширилаётган ишлар таҳлил қилиниб, истиқболдаги вазифалар белгиланган.

Калит сўзлар: ахборот хавфсизлиги, давлат сиёсати, ҳуқуқий асос, стратегия, кибермайдон, киберхужум, кибертерроризм, киберхавфсизлик, рақамли идентификациялаш, кардинал рақамли трансформация.

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PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION SECURITY IN UZBEKISTAN AND ITS PROSPECTS

Abstract. The article discusses the state policy for the development of information security in Uzbekistan and its legal basis. The work carried out in the process of developing information security was also analyzed, and tasks for the future were identified.

Key words: information security, public policy, legal framework, strategy, cyberspace, cyber attack, cyber terrorism, cyber security, digital identity, cardinal digital transformation.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 5 октябрдаги ПФ6079-сон фармони билан “Рақамли Ўзбекистон – 2030” стратегияси қабул қилиниб, уни самарали амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари белгиланиши натижасида бир томондан АКТ такомиллашиб ва кенгайиб борган бўлса, иккинчи томондан, ахборот хавфсизлиги моддий техникавий базасини ривожлантириш жараёнлари ҳам ривожлана бошлади.

Мамлакатда ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари такомиллашиб, ривожланиб ва кенгайиб бориши билан уларга қарши ички ва ташқи киберхужумлар ҳам кучайиб ва кўпайиб борди. Бу, албатта, жамият барқарорлигини бузишга олиб келиши мумкин эди. Жумладан, 2021 йил 6 январда Сурхондарё вилояти, Ангор, Музработ, Шеробод, Қизирик,

Бойсун, Жарқўрғон, Қумқўрғон, Олтинсой, Денов ва Узун туманлари ҳокимликлари расмий сайтлари ахборот хавфсизлигини бузиш учун ҳужумларга учради [1].

2022 йилда ҳар куни ўртача 67 та дастур-юлғичларнинг янги ҳужумлари рўй бериб турди. Техникавий ёрдам билан боғлиқ бўлган товламачилик ҳодисалари (фуқароларга “хорижий счетлардан пул ўтказиш”ни таклиф қилган қаллоблар) ҳам кўпайди. Бундан кўрилган зиёнлар 347 млн. долларни ташкил этиб, бу кўрсаткич 2020 йилга нисбатан 137 фоизни ташкил этди [2]. 2022 йилнинг биринчи ярмида “UZ” домен ҳудудида 83 та аниқланган ҳужумлар рўй берди. Давлат органларининг веб-сайтларида шу ярим йилда 23 та ахборот хавфсизлигига ҳамла қилинди [3].

Telegram мессенжерининг россиялик фойдаланувчиларига таркибида зиёнкор дастурий таъминот мавжуд бўлган оммавий тарқатмалар келмоқда. Бу тўғрида “Касперский лабораторияси” огоҳлантирди. Хакерлар коронавирус тарқалганлигидан фойдаланиб компьютерларга ҳужум қилишни кучайтирди. Бундай хабарлар кўпинча номаълум жўнатувчилардан келади ва уларга бириктирилган файллар кўпинча хитойча номланган. Бу иероглифлар асосан “Салом”, “Тўловни қабул қилиб олинг” каби маъноларни англатади. Бундай файллар троян бўлиб, киберхавфсизлик бўйича мутахассислар уларни Gh0st вируслар оиласига мансуб, деб ҳисоблашади.

Агар Telegram мессенжери (Telegram Desktop иловаси) орқали келган шундай бирор файлни Windows тизимли компьютерда очсангиз, троян операцион тизимга тушади ва чуқур ўрнашиб олади. Мазкур дастурий таъминот Remote Admin Tool жиҳозларининг деярли барча жиҳозлари билан қуролланган. “Касперский лабораторияси” экспертларининг таъкидлашларича, бундай турдаги вируслар энг хавфли ҳисобланади; зеро, улар хакерларга компьютерингизга киришнинг кенг имкониятларини тақдим этади. Бошқача айтганда, бу вирус компьютер бошқарувини ҳеч бир чекловсиз бошқариш ҳуқуқини қўлга киритади. У тугмачаларнинг босилишини, сичқонча билан чертишларни ҳисоблашга қодир. Вирус яратувчисига киберҳужум қурбонининг компьютерига масофадан уланиш имконини беради. Иловаларнинг паролларини ўғирлайди ва веб-камера билан ҳам ишлай олади. Telegram орқали троянлар ҳужуми 2020 йилдаёқ бошланган, аммо айнан ҳозирга келиб улар кенг тарқалмоқда. Мутахассислар мессенжернинг Android, iOS ёки macOS тизимларига мўлжалланган клиентларида бундай хавф борлигини айтишмаяпти. Троянлар асосан Windows тизимли ноутбук ва компьютерларга таҳдид туғдирмоқда. Демак, ушбу қурилмалар эгалари янада эҳтиёткор бўлишлари лозим. Бунда бегона кишилардан ёки каналлардан келган, гуруҳларда тарқатилган, ғалати номлардаги файлларни компьютерда умуман очмаслик тавсия этилади [4].

Ҳозирги даврда кибер хавфсизлик таҳдидини текшириш мақсадида ВПНПро компанияси мутахассислари Андроид операцион тизими учун ишлаб чиқилган оммабоп антивирус-иловалардан ўн бештасини текшириб кўрди. Маълум бўлишича, улардан айримлари ўзининг ишлаши учун умуман керак бўлмайдиган функцияларга киришга ҳам рухсат олар экан. Тест қилиб кўрилган 15 та антивирус ва тозаловчи илонадан олтитаси смартфоннинг камераси ва микрофони, қўнғироқларга, СМС-хабарларга ва ички хотирага кириш учун рухсат сўраши аниқланган. Буларга кириш имконига эга бўлгач, мазкур дастурлар фойдаланувчининг шахсий маълумотларини кузатишлари ва ўз ишлаб чиқувчиларига (эгаларига) жўната бошлайди. Қуйида ана шу потенциал хавфли тозаловчи иловалар рўйхати келтирилган: Security Master (500 миллион марта ўрнатиб олинган), Antivirus Free 2019 (10 миллион марта ўрнатиб олинган), Virus Cleaner 2019 (50 миллион марта ўрнатиб олинган), Max Security Virus Cleaner, Antivirus, Cleaner (50 миллион марта ўрнатиб олинган), Super Phone Cleaner, Virus Cleaner, Phone Cleaner (50 миллион марта ўрнатиб олинган), Clean Master (1 миллиард марта ўрнатиб олинган).

Тўғри, компания экспертлари буларнинг ҳақиқатан ҳам жосуслик қилаётганига тўғридан-тўғри далил топа олиши қийин. Аммо, антивируслар амалда ўзларига керак бўлмаган имкониятларга ҳам рухсат олишларининг ўзиёқ уларнинг тизим имкониятларини суиистеъмол этишларидан дарак беради. Бунда шахсий маълумотларнинг ниқобланган ҳолда узатилиши учун барча имкониятлар мавжуд.

ВПНПро мутахассислари текширув натижаларини Googleга тақдим этгач, қидирув гиганти уларни Play Marketдан ўчириб ташлаган. Бироқ улар шу пайтгача ўрнатиб олган фойдаланувчиларнинг қурилмаларида, шунингдек бошқа иловалар дўконларида йўқолмаган ва қолган. Шуларни эътиборга олиб, ВПНПро экспертлари фақат нуфузли ва ишончли (масалан, Аваст, Авир, “Касперский лабораторияси” ва Dr.Web тақдим этаётган) антивируслардан фойдаланишни тавсия қилишмоқда [5].

Билл Гейтс давлатлар ҳукуматлари инсониятни кутаётган яна бир хавф – биологик террорчиликка қарши курашга маблағлар йўналтириш долзарб масала эканлиги масаласини кўтарди. “Business Insider” нашри хабарига кўра, бу фикрни у Хавфсизлик бўйича Мюнхен анжуманида айтди. Гейтсининг айтишича, замонавий шароитларда ғараз ниятли одамлар хавфли вирусларни, масалан, грипп ёки чечакнинг қирғин келтирувчи версиясини яратиши мумкин. Унинг фикрича, “кейинги эпидемиянинг сабаби террорчилик мақсадида биоинженерия усуллари билан хавфли вируслар яратилиши бўлиши мумкин” [6].

2019 йил 27 мартда, яъни орадан икки йил ўтгач Ўзбекистон жаҳон киберавфсизлик рейтингида 52-ўринни эгаллади. Оқиқ манбаларни ўрганиш, MSE тузилмасида турли ташкилотлар билан ўзаро ҳамкорлик қилиш, Ўзбекистон Республикасининг халқаро муносабатларини,

жумладан, киберхавфсизлик масалаларида кенг кўламли ишлари, мамлакатимиз жаҳон ҳамжамиятида ижобий баҳо берилди ва эътироф этилди [7].

Мамлакатларнинг киберхавфсизликка бўлган мажбуриятини баҳоловчи Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI)нинг 2021 йил 10 октябрдаги маълумотига биноан Ўзбекистон глобал киберхавфсизлик бўйича 194 мамлакат рейтингда 70-ўринни эгаллаб, унинг индекси максимал 100 баллдан 71,11 баллни ташкил этди. Қайд этилишича, мамлакат қуйидаги бешта асосий йўналиш бўйича 20 баллик системада баҳоланган: қонуний чоралар, техник чоралар, ташкилий чоралар, салоҳиятни ривожлантириш чоралари, ҳамкорлик чоралари. Ўзбекистон энг юқори баллни ҳуқуқий чоралар сегментида олди (19,27 балл), энг пасти баллни эса ташкилий чораларга тегишли (10,05 балл) бўлди. Шунингдек, мамлакатга техник чора-тадбирлар соҳаси учун 12,56 балл, салоҳиятни ривожлантириш чора-тадбирлари учун 15,68 ва ҳамкорлик чоралари учун эса 13,56 балл берилди. Таъкидланишича, Марказий Осиё давлатлари орасида киберхавфсизлик бўйича Ўзбекистон Қозоғистондан (рейтингда 31-ўринда) кейин иккинчи ўринни қайд этган (Қирғизистон 92-ўринни, Тожикистон 138-ўринни, Туркманистон эса 144-ўринни эгаллади). АҚШ (100 балл) биринчи, Буюк Британия ва Саудия Арабистони (ҳар бири 99,54 балл) иккинчи, Эстония (99,48 балл) учинчи ўринни олиб кучли учликни ташкил қилди. Рейтингда охириги ўрин Шимолий Кореяга тегишли бўлди (1,35 балл) [8].

“Янги Ўзбекистоннинг 2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган тараққиёт стратегиясида 2022 йил октябрга қадар “2023-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Ўзбекистон Республикасининг киберхавфсизлик стратегияси”ни ишлаб чиқиш вазифаси қўйилди. Унда, “UZ№ домен зонаси Интернет-маконининг киберхавфсизлигини таъминлашнинг асосий йўналишлари ҳамда электрон ҳуқумат, энергетика, рақамли иқтисодиёт тизимлари ва муҳим ахборот инфратузилмасига тааллуқли бошқа йўналишларни ҳимоя қилиш бўйича комплекс вазифалар белгиланади. Шунингдек, кибержиноятчилик учун жиноий жавобгарликни қайта кўриб чиқиш кўзда тутилган. Шу билан бирга, ҳужжатда ахборот майдонидаги киберҳужум ва таҳдидларни мониторинг қилиш тизимини янада такомиллаштириш вазифалари белгиланди. Унга биноан киберхавфсизликнинг Ягона тармоғининг техник инфратузилмасини кенгайтириш, рибернетикада инновациялар IT-парки” фаолиятини янада жадаллаштириш, IT-паркнинг ҳудудлардаги рақамли технологиялар ўқув марказлари негизида ёшларни киберхавфсизлик асослари бўйича ўқитилишини таъминлаш ҳамда ҳар йили талаба ва ўқувчилар орасида киберҳужумлар аниқлаш бўйича республика миқёсида конкурслар ўтказишни назарда тутиш қайд этилди [9].

Президент Ш.М.Мирзиёев ташаббуси билан 2022 йил 21 апрелда парламент томонидан “Киберхавфсизлик тўғрисида”ги қонуннинг қабул қилиниши мамлакатда ахборот хавфсизлигини таъминлаш соҳасидаги катта бурилиш бўлди. Мазкур қонуннинг қабул қилиниши мамлакатда ахборот-коммуникация воситаларини ички ва ташқи киберҳужумлардан ҳимоя қилиш соҳасининг ҳуқуқий асосларини ҳар томонлама мустаҳкамлади. Қонун 8 та боб ва 40 та моддадан иборат бўлиб, унда мамлакатнинг киберхавфсизлигини таъминлашнинг қуйидаги асосий принциплари белгиланди: қонунийлик, кибермаконда шахс, жамият ва давлат манфаатларини ҳимоя қилишнинг устуворлиги, киберхавфсизлик соҳасини тартибга солишга нисбатан ягона ёндашув, киберхавфсизлик тизимини яратишда маҳаллий ишлаб чиқарувчилар иштирокининг устуворлиги, Ўзбекистон Республикасининг киберхавфсизликни таъминлашда халқаро ҳамкорлик учун очиклиги. Шунингдек, қонунда Киберхавфсизлик соҳасидаги ягона давлат сиёсатини Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти белгилаши мустаҳкамланди. Шу билан бирга, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат хавфсизлик хизмати киберхавфсизлик соҳасидаги ваколатли давлат органи эканлиги белгиланди. Қонунга биноан, киберхавфсизлик субъектлари томонидан киберхавфсизлик ҳодисаларига нисбатан чоралар кўриш дастурий таъминотдаги ва қурилмалардаги заифликларни ҳамда хатоликларни бартараф этиш, зарарли дастурларни йўқ қилиш, уларнинг тарқалишини чеклаш, киберҳужумлар манбаини техник жиҳатдан чеклаш, ахборотлаштириш объектларини мавжуд кибертахдидлардан ажратиб қўйиш, ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилувчи органларга киберхавфсизлик ҳодисалари тўғрисида маълумотлар тақдим этиш каби шаклларда амалга оширилиши мумкин [10].

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, 2021-2022 йилларда мамлакатда жамият барқарорлигини таъминлашнинг муҳим соҳаси – ахборот хавфсизлигини мустаҳкамлаш ва такомиллаштириш соҳасида чуқур ислоҳотлар амалга оширилди. Бу албатта, мамлакатда Янги Ўзбекистон ва учинчи Реннесанс пойдеворини шакллантириш ислоҳотларининг муҳим бир қисми эди. Бу даврда “Киберхавфсизлик маркази” давлат унитар корхонасини ташкил этилиши, “Киберхавфсизлик тўғрисида”ги қонунни қабул қилиниши, ахборот хавфсизлигига оид технологияларнинг янгиланиши ва такомиллаштирилиши натижасида киберҳужумлар ҳамласига нисбатан тўсиқлар қўйилди, жамият барқарорлиги ва хавфсизлиги таъминланди. Шунингдек, ахборот хавфсизлигининг истиқболларини янада яхшилаш мақсадида бу соҳа моддий техника базасини ривожлантирилиши – бу соҳани янада ривожланиб бораётгани далилидир.

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АГРАР СОҶАДА КИЧИК БИЗНЕС ФАОЛИЯТИНИ ДАВЛАТ ТОМОНИДАН ТАРТИБГА СОЛИШ МЕХАНИЗМЛАРИ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада аграр соҳадаги кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорликни давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлаш механизми элементлари ақс эттирилган ва уни мамлакат шароитида янада ривожлантириш йўналишлари ёритиб берилган. Хусусан, давлат органлари субъектларни фаолиятига аралашуви камайтириш, тадбиркорликни банклар билан алоқасини кучайтириш, солиқ юкини пасайтириш ва аграр соҳада инновацион жараёнларни қўллаб-қувватлаш масалалари ёритилган.

Калит сўзлар. Аграр соҳа, кичик бизнес ва тадбиркорлик, солиқ юки, давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлаш, агросаноат мажмуаси.

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MECHANISMS OF STATE REGULATION OF SMALL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Abstract. This article reflects the elements of the state support mechanism for small business and private entrepreneurship in the agrarian sector and highlights the directions for its further development in the country. In particular, the issues of reducing the intervention of state bodies in the activities of entities, strengthening the connection of entrepreneurs with banks, reducing the tax burden, and supporting innovative processes in the agricultural sector are highlighted.

Keywords. Agrarian sector, small business and entrepreneurship, tax burden, state support, agro-industrial complex.

Кўпгина ишлаб чиқариш, иқтисодий, ташкилий, экологик, иқтисодий, ижтимоий ва ҳуқуқий масалаларни комплекс, тизимли ҳал қилишни талаб қиладиган Ўзбекистон Республикаси агросаноат мажмуасини ривожлантириш муаммолари мураккаб ва кўп қирралидир. Шу билан бирга, маҳаллий иқтисодий адабиётларда ёритилган агросаноат комплексини ривожлантиришнинг турли хил муаммолари билан улар агросаноат ишлаб чиқариши фаолиятининг айрим жиҳатларига катта

таъсир кўрсатади, улар назарияга етарлича эътибор бермайдилар ва умуман иқтисодиётнинг аграр секторининг ўзгарган иқтисодий шароитларда шаклланиши ва ривожланишининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари ва тенденцияларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда фаолият юритиш амалиёти, шунингдек, давлат томонидан тартибга солишнинг устувор объектидир.

Агросаноат мажмуасини ривожлантиришни тартибга солиш, шу жумладан давлат ва қишлоқ хўжалиги бозори субъектлари ўртасидаги муносабатларни, озиқ-овқат бозорида товарларга талаб ва таклифни давлат томонидан тартибга солиш, қишлоқ хўжалигини бюджетдан молиялаштириш, давлат қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқарувчиларини қўллаб-қувватлаш, ишлаб чиқариш ва бозор инфратузилмасини ривожлантиришга давлат ёрдами, агросаноат ишлаб чиқаришини нарх, солиқ ва молиявий тартибга солиш чоралари ва бошқалар Қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантиришни давлат ва нодавлат тартибга солишнинг мақбул нисбати масалалари. Бозорлар, озиқ-овқат бозорларининг молиявий механизмлари ва воситаларини шакллантириш, озиқ-овқат бозори ва агросаноат мажмуасида ресурс бозорини ахборот билан таъминлаш қамраб олишни талаб қилади.

Агросаноат комплекси ва агроозиқ-овқат бозорини ривожлантиришнинг кўплаб жиҳатларини ўрганишнинг долзарблиги, шунингдек, агросаноат комплексининг фаолияти, шаклланиши ва ривожланиши билан бевосита боғлиқ бўлган сўнгги қонун ҳужжатларининг номувофиқлиги ва номувофиқлиги билан ҳам белгиланади.

Аграр соҳани давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлаш узоқ муддатли иқтисодий ўсиш суръатларини таъминлаш ва мамлакатнинг озиқ-овқат хавфсизлигини мустаҳкамлашга ёрдам беради.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.М. Мирзиёев ҳосилдорлиги паст ерларда пахта экишни қисқартириш, сабзавот, дуккакли ва озукабоп экин майдонларини кенгайтириш, илғор хорижий тажрибаларни қўллаган ҳолда, юқори технологияга асосланган интенсив боғ ва узумзорлар барпо этишни истиқболда амалга ошириш лозим бўлган стратегик муҳим вазифалардан бири сифатида кун тартибига қўйди.

Ўзбекистонда амалга оширилган туб иқтисодий ислоҳотлар жамият аъзолари учун муносиб турмуш тарзини яратишга қаратилган самарали бозор иқтисодиётини шакллантиришдан иборат. Бозор ўзининг минглаб йиллик тарихига эга бўлиб, у такрор ишлаб чиқариш жараёнининг барча босқичлари, яъни ишлаб чиқариш, тақсимлаш, айирбошлаш ва истеъмол соҳасида ўз самарадорлигини исботлаб келмоқда. Шу билан бирга реал бозор иқтисодиёти ўзининг дастлабки шаклланиш босқичлариданок давлатнинг аралашувидан холи бўлмаган, яъни давлатчилик билан бирга ривожланган ва мустаҳкамланган. Аграр соҳада кичик бизнес фаолиятини давлат томонидан тартибга солиш тизимини тадқиқ этишдан олдин

иқтисодиётни давлат томонидан тартибга солиш зарурати ва хусусиятларини ўрганиш лозим.

Давлатнинг иқтисодиётдаги ўрни, роли ва вазифаларини тадқиқ этишда иқтисодий адабиётларда “давлатнинг иқтисодиётга аралашуви”, “иқтисодиётни давлат томонидан тартибга солиш”, “иқтисодиётни давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлаш”, “давлатнинг иқтисодий сиёсати” каби турли хил терминлар қўлланилади, ҳамда улар иқтисодий фанлар шаклланган пайдан бошлаб кўпгина иқтисодчи олимларнинг диққат марказида бўлиб келган.

Тадқиқотларга кўра, илмий доираларда давлатнинг иқтисодий жараёнларга аралашуви масаласида бир-бирига қарама-қарши бўлган икки хил ёндашув учрайди. Биринчи ёндашув бўйича иқтисодиёт қанчалик бозор характериға эга бўлиб борса, шунчалик давлатнинг иқтисодий жараёнларга аралашуви чекланиб, бозор механизмлари-нинг амал қилиши кучайиб боради. Иқтисодиётда давлат секторининг салмоғи ҳам пасайиб бориши лозим.

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ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЕ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ХИМИЧЕСКОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. Автор ставит целью раскрытие особенностей разработки урока с учетом современных требований к образовательному процессу. Основу исследования образует научно-методический анализ официальных документов в сфере образования, научных работ по формированию универсальных учебных действий и программ по химии. Результаты работы заключаются в том, что автор на основе проведенного анализа литературы спроектировали урок, отвечающий современным требованиям. Любой урок должен базироваться на основной образовательной программе общеобразовательной организации. Именно там прописаны требования, предъявляемые к результатам обучения. Исходя из этих требований необходимо изначально сформировать представление о том, какие универсальные учебные действия могут быть сформированы. На основе этого представления разрабатывается урок, на котором будут развиты выделенные универсальные учебные действия. Результаты исследования могут быть применены в образовательном процессе.

Ключевые слова: проектирование; универсальные учебные действия; новая знания; структурные элементы урока; цель; результаты; этапы урока.

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DESIGN OF MODERN CHEMICAL EDUCATION

Annotation. The author aims to reveal the features of the development of the lesson taking into account modern requirements for the educational process. The research is based on the scientific and methodological analysis of official documents in the field of education, scientific works on the formation of universal educational activities and programs in chemistry. The results of the work are that the author, based on the analysis of the literature, designed a

lesson that meets modern requirements. Any lesson should be based on the basic educational program of a general education organization. It is there that the requirements for learning outcomes are spelled out. Based on these requirements, it is necessary to initially form an idea of what universal educational actions can be formed. On the basis of this presentation, a lesson is being developed on which the selected universal learning activities will be developed. The results of the study can be applied in the educational process.

Keywords: design; universal learning activities; new knowledge; structural elements of the lesson; goal; results; stages of the lesson.

Химия является центральной фундаментальной наукой о природе, тесно взаимодействующей с другими естественными науками. Химическое образование создает условия для адекватного восприятия человеком окружающей действительности и осознания своей роли в материальном мире, оно играет важнейшую роль в формировании научного мировоззрения и экологической культуры каждого члена современного цивилизованного общества. Оригинальный язык химии и ее своеобразные закономерности способствуют развитию образного мышления и творческому росту человека [1]. Химия – мощный инструмент для преобразования природы и общества. Окружающий мир постоянно изменяется и его свойства определяются химическими реакциями, которые в нем протекают. Для того, чтобы управлять этими реакциями, необходимо глубоко понимать законы химии. Особенно велико значение химии в техническом прогрессе, так как большинство материальных потребностей человека удовлетворяются в результате использования химических процессов [2]. Целенаправленное управление химическими процессами позволяет получать новые материалы, свойства которых создают условия для создания новых, более совершенных технологий в энергетике, электронике, машиностроении и т.д. Химия как наука обеспечивает прорывное развитие экономики, промышленности, медицины, является основой национальной безопасности и государственного суверенитета Республики Узбекистан [3].

В настоящее время существует проблема практико-ориентированной, методической подготовки будущего учителя химии [4,5]. В соответствии с требованиями государственного образовательного стандарта высшего образования по направлению подготовки 60110800 «Химия») необходимо научить будущего педагога в рамках модуля дисциплин учебного плана «Методическая подготовка учителя химии» проектировать учебно-воспитательный процесс по химии поэтапно в соответствии с образовательными стандартами – государственных стандартов основного общего и среднего (полного) общего образования по химии и государственного образовательного стандарта среднего (полного) общего образования [6,7,8,9].

При реализации индивидуального учебного плана используется проектный метод обучения [10] как социальный проект, цель которого создание оптимальной организации коллективных отношений, с учётом объективных условий и жизнедеятельности различных социальных групп на определённый отрезок времени. При этом школа и высшее учебное заведение призваны создать условия для развития способностей и познавательных интересов обучающихся, процессуальных умений и навыков самообразования, способствовать их профессиональному самоопределению и социальной адаптации [11]. Существенная роль в решении этой задачи принадлежит химическому образованию, основной целью которого является подготовка подрастающего поколения к преобразовательной деятельности с использованием знаний из различных областей химии [13]. Опыт участия школ в проектировании процесса обучения на основе метода проектов в области химического образования показал, что такое сотрудничество учреждений высшего и общего среднего образования взаимовыгодно. В результате взаимодействия повышается квалификация учителей и преподавателей высшей школы, учебный процесс обеспечивается новыми методическими и дидактическими разработками, возрастает качество подготовки школьников и студентов [14,15].

Включение учащихся и студентов в этот вид деятельности создает мощный потенциал для их собственного профессионального роста и совершенствования [16], так как они приобретают новые знания и умения, учатся их интегрировать и использовать в практической деятельности. При этом возрастает их мотивация к учению, повышается качество проектов. Например, конкурсы проектов повысили интерес к естественнонаучному профилю [17].

Проектный подход используется также при выполнении курсовых работ на старших курсах, где студенты разрабатывают более сложные проекты, в которых используются знания и умения из различных дисциплин. У будущих специалистов по химическому профилю формируется мотивированное стремление к непрерывному профессиональному самосовершенствованию и способность к системному действию в профессиональной ситуации, развивается умение находить нестандартные решения профессиональных задач и осуществлять рефлексию своей деятельности [18,19].

Действительно, отличительной чертой взаимодействия школ и учреждений высшего профессионального образования является то, что оно основано на равном положении этих учреждений в системе относительно друг друга и на многообразии горизонтальных, то есть неиерархических связей. По этим связям между учреждениями происходит обмен ресурсами, информацией и перемещение учащихся. Каждое учреждение при этом получает доступ ко всем объединенным ресурсам

(интеллектуальным и материальным) и тем самым усиливает собственные возможности. Поэтому интеграция двух различных образовательных пространств позволяет создавать непрерывную систему образования, обеспечить преемственность между общим профессиональным образованием, более эффективно подготовить выпускников общеобразовательной школы к освоению программ высшей профессиональной школы, дать возможность каждому выпускнику вуза качественно реализовать освоенные знания и умения в профессиональной деятельности.

В условиях постоянного обновления естественнонаучных знаний, развития техники и химической промышленности важнейшим условием эффективного решения задачи построения системы непрерывного естественнонаучного образования – является обеспечение преемственности ее ступеней. В настоящее время общее образование рассматривается как сквозная линия всей системы непрерывного образования и как ступень, предшествующая профессиональной подготовке. Одновременно стали переосмысливаться сущность и функции профессионального образования, которое представляет собой сквозную линию, проходящую через всю жизнь человека. Переход к непрерывному образованию повлечет за собой изменение в традиционной методической системе обучения в школе и вузе.

Прежде всего, увеличивается продолжительность и усиливается значимость этапов самообразования в общей системе обучения. В этих условиях особое значение приобретают проективные технологии обучения. Для обеспечения преемственности обучения необходимо осуществлять формирование обще учебных, обще интеллектуальных, общехимических умений и навыков на всех этапах образования на основе проектировочной деятельности.

При подобной организации учебного процесса в непрерывной образовательной системе «школа-вуз» учащиеся в профильной школе получают базовую естественнонаучную подготовку, которая является необходимой для формирования научного мировоззрения и подготовки к проектной деятельности в вузе. При этом взаимодействие этих образовательных учреждений будет эффективно только тогда, когда обучение будет базироваться на деятельностных, проективных технологиях, которые предусматривают не только накопление знаний, умений, но и непрерывное формирование механизма самоорганизации и самореализации обучающихся.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ УГОЛОВНОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ ЗА ПРИБРЕТЕНИЕ ИЛИ СБЫТ ИМУЩЕСТВА, ДОБЫТОГО ПРЕСТУПНЫМ ПУТЕМ

Аннотация. В статье освещены практические на сегодняшний день вопросы приобретения или сбыта имущества, добытого преступным путем, которое является наиболее часто совершаемым преступлением среди преступлений, не связанных с хищением чужого имущества. Вместе с тем, в ней рассматривается субъект, материальный и формальный состав указанного преступления.

Ключевые слова: преступление, имущество, чужое имущество, приобретение или сбыт имущества, добытого преступным путем, разбой, грабёж, материальный состав, формальный состав, ответственность, экономическое преступление, частная собственность, государственная собственность, субъект, государство, не прикосновенность, угроза.

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FEATURES OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY FOR THE ACQUISITION OR SALE OF PROPERTY PRODUCED BY CRIME

Abstract. The article highlights the current practical issues of acquisition or sale of criminally obtained property, which is the most frequently committed crime among the crimes unrelated to theft of another's property. At the same time, it considers the subject, material and formal composition of the specified crime.

Keywords: Crime, property, other people's property, acquisition or sale of property obtained by criminal means, robbery, material composition, formal composition, responsibility, economic crimes, private property, state property, subject, state, non-touch, threat.

В нашей стране принят ряд нормативно-правовых актов, касающихся вопроса об уголовной ответственности за приобретение или сбыта имущества, добытого преступным путем. В первую очередь, считаем правильным рассматривать преступления, не связанные с хищением чужого имущества. Одним из основных источников является глава XI Уголовного кодекса Республики Узбекистан (далее – УК РУз), специально

посвященная к преступлениям, не связанным с хищением чужого имущества.

Это, в свою очередь, включает статью 171, которая называется «Преступления в сфере экономики». На сегодняшний день, особенно в развитых странах, актуальными вопросами являются преступления, не связанные с хищением чужого имущества и преступления по приобретению или сбыта имущества, добытого преступным путем, совершаемые в экономической сфере. При рассмотрении данного актуального вопроса сначала рассмотрим общий состав преступлений, не связанных с хищением чужого имущества, а затем обратим внимание на понятие и значение приобретения или сбыта имущества, добытого преступным путем. В исследовательской работе вред, причиненный государству или гражданам вследствие преступлений в сфере экономики, может быть причинен не только в результате хищения чужого имущества, но и не связанного с незаконным завладением чужим имуществом. Хотя случаев прямого приобретения или сбыта чужого имущества не имеется, данное действие окажет негативное влияние на все сферы нашей страны в силу незаконности имущественных отношений и серьезной угрозы имущественным правам граждан.

Большинство отечественных правоведов по вопросу об уголовной ответственности за приобретение или сбыт имущества, добытого преступным путем, определяют, что «Разбой по закону является общественно опасным деянием, посягающим на имущество при отсутствии признаков грабежа» [1. Б. 329.].

В согласии с вышеизложенным мнением, в результате совершения преступлений, не связанных с хищением чужого имущества, обязательно будет нанесен ущерб имущественным отношениям. При этом преступления, не связанные с хищением чужого имущества, определяются как преступления, причиняющие повреждение или уничтожение имущества предприятий, учреждений и организаций, физических и юридических лиц, даже если действия виновного лица не имеют прямых признаков. Под грабежом чужого имущества понимается общественно опасное деяние (действие или бездействие), противоречащее законом.

Если специальным объектом преступления, не связанного с хищением чужого имущества, являются общественные отношения в экономической сфере, то их непосредственным объектом являются общественные отношения, регулирующие отношения собственности.

Объективной стороной преступления, не связанной с хищением чужого имущества, является законные интересы личности. Оно характеризуется выражением действия или бездействия, которое может посягаться на охраняемые интересы. В качестве необходимых признаков данного вида преступления отмечается наступление определенных

последствий, обязательных (материального состава) или не предполагающих возникновения таких последствий (формальный состав).

Первостепенное значение имеет выявление причинно-следственной связи между общественно опасным деянием, совершенным в рамках преступлений, не связанных с хищением чужого имущества, и уголовными последствиями. Каждый случай, в котором причинно-следственная связь не выявлена, означает, что состава анализируемого преступления не существует. Большинство элементов рассматриваемого преступления совершаются в форме умысла (статьи 170 - 171, 173 УК РУз), только преступление, предусмотренное статьей 172 УК РУз, совершается в форме неосторожности. Субъектом этих преступлений может быть любое лицо, достигшее 16-летнего возраста. Лишь в преступлениях, предусмотренных частями второй и третьей статьи 173 УК РУз, возраст субъекта преступления составляет 14 лет. Помимо определения общего признака субъекта преступления, указанного в статье 172 УК РУз, необходимо определить дополнительные признаки, предусмотренные законом. Субъектом данного преступления является лицо, на которое возложена обязанность по охране имущества.

Среди преступлений, не связанных с хищением чужого имущества, наиболее совершаемым преступлением является приобретение или сбыт имущества, добытого преступным путем, ответственность за совершение таких действий определена в статье 171 действующего УК РУз.

Прежде чем анализировать данную норму, считаем целесообразным уточнить такие понятия, как имущество, имущество добытое преступным путем, приобретение или сбыт имущества, добытого преступным путем.

Роль людей в создании материальных благ, их распределении и потреблении, их положение в политической жизни, главным образом зависит от владения средствами производства. В истории развития общества различают несколько видов собственности по форме его владения: при первобытнообщинном строе, поскольку производительные силы были крайне слабо развиты, люди работали вместе, группами. Несомненно, в таких условиях орудия труда и продукты являлись общим достоянием общины. По мере совершенствования инструментов и навыков труда люди могли работать в одиночку. В связи с этим изменением общинная собственность была разделена и стала частной собственностью. Частная собственность – это форма собственности, основанная на частном методе. Оно бывает 2-ух видов:

1) **индивидуальная** - индивидуальная частная собственность, то есть собственность, принадлежащая определенным лицам или семьям;

2) **корпоративная частная** собственность, которая также принадлежит некоторым лицам, но существует в составе общего имущества в обществе акционеров. Корпоративная собственность – это собственность, приносящая дивиденды. Сообщество является общим

имуществом людей, добровольно объединившихся в сообщество, и собственники этого имущества должны совместно работать в этом сообществе. Здесь владелец имущества также является фактическим пользователем имущества. Государственная собственность – это собственность государства, монопольное имущество, находящееся в распоряжении органов государственной власти. Такой собственностью могут быть земля, природные ресурсы, основные средства, здания, финансы, материальные ресурсы, информация, материальные и духовные блага. Это свойство служит для создания социальных благ.

Необходимо определить это содержание. Собственность - владение материальными и духовными благами определенными людьми и их присвоение ими; Право собственности и экономические отношения, возникающие между людьми по поводу владения объектами собственности, их раздела, распределения. Имуществом могут быть земля и подземные ресурсы, предприятия, здания, сооружения, машины и оборудование, готовая продукция, деньги, ценные бумаги, произведения искусства и литературы, научно-технические разработки. Те, кто реально приобретает материальные и духовные блага, являются субъектами собственности, т. е. собственниками. К ним относятся отдельные лица, семьи, общины и, наконец, государство. Экономическое распоряжение имуществом путем фактического использования имущества и извлечения из него выгоды.

Под имуществом понимаются все вещи, имеющие определенную стоимость или не утрачивающие своей стоимости при ее получении и приобретении права собственности на нее, поскольку они могут быть проданы и приобретены независимо от того, исключены ли они из гражданского оборота или ограничены. [2. С. 95-98.].

Различают частную и публичную (государственную) формы собственности (в соответствии со статьей 167 Гражданского кодекса Республики Узбекистан). Субъектами являются граждане, кооперативы, хозяйственные общества, общественные фонды и общественные объединения, иные негосударственные субъекты права частной собственности. Государственная собственность – это собственность, состоящая из имущества административно-территориальных образований (муниципальная собственность) [3].

С учетом вышеизложенного, где есть государство, там и его собственность, но доля этой собственности в народном хозяйстве имеет различие в разных странах и зависит от модели экономики страны. В рамках гражданского общества государственная собственность все больше принимает социальную направленность, то есть направляется на защиту национальных интересов. Общественная собственность - исторически существовала в бывших социалистических странах. В этом случае люди

равны как собственники имущества, поэтому положение каждого в обществе, уровень жизни определяется его трудом.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ КОГНИТИВНОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКИ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИИ

Аннотация. В данной статье речь идет о возникновении, становлении и активном развитии когнитивной лингвистики, что характерно для мировой лингвистики на современном этапе, а также о новом этапе изучения сложных отношений между языком и мышлением.

Ключевые слова: когнитивная лингвистика, современная когнитивная, лингвокогнитивная, языковые знаки, концептосфера.

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FEATURES OF STUDYING COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

Abstract. This article deals with the emergence, formation and active development of cognitive linguistics, which is typical for world linguistics at the present stage, as well as a new stage in the study of the complex relationship between language and thinking.

Keywords: cognitive linguistics, modern cognitive, linguocognitive, linguistic signs, concept sphere.

Введение. Возникновение, становление и активное развитие когнитивной лингвистики, является характерной чертой мирового языкознания на современном этапе. Изучая когнитивную лингвистику можно отметить, что это новый этап исследования сложных отношений языка и мышления.

Так, например, у российских ученых, проводимых исследования в аспекте когнитивной лингвистики в монографии Попова З.Д., Стернин И.А. «Когнитивная лингвистика складывается в последние два десятилетия XX века, но ее предмет – особенности усвоения и обработки информации с помощью языковых знаков – был намечен уже в первых теоретических трудах по языкознанию в XIX веке».

Метод. Потенция А.А. вслед за теорией Гумбольта В. признает «Разнородные представления, воспринятые одновременно, не теряя своей

цельности, могут слагаться в одно целое. При слиянии два различных представления воспринимаются как одно».

Таким образом, благодаря высказыванию Потебни А.А. следует отметить, что исследователь четко определял роль языка в процессах познания нового, в процессах становления и развития человеческих знаний о мире на основе психологических процессов апперцепции и ассоциации, на основе разных по силе представлений человека о явлениях, имеющих названия в языке.

Еще более очевиден предмет когнитивной лингвистики в следующем высказывании И.А. Бодуэна де Куртенэ: «...Из языкового мышления можно выявить целое своеобразное языковое знание всех областей бытия и небытия, всех проявлений мира, как материального, так и индивидуально-психологического и социального (общественного)».

Как считают Попова З.Д., Стернин И.А. «Самыми актуальными задачами современной когнитивной лингвистики, по нашему мнению, являются следующие:

- четкое разграничение когнитивной лингвистики и когнитологии, концептосферы и языковой сферы (семантического пространства языка), концепта и языковых средств его выражения;
- определение основных понятий, прежде всего – понятия концепт;
- типология концептов;
- разработка поэтапной методики лингвокогнитивного анализа, которая в опоре на собственно языковые факты и лингвистические методы давала бы когнитивную и культурологическую информацию, раскрывающую различные стороны воплощенных в языке концептов».

Когнитивная лингвистика одновременно с концептом и концептосферой рассматривает также и менталитет того или иного народа, который связан и взаимодействует в процессах мышления.

«Концептосфера – сфера знаний народа – в определенной степени определяет менталитет народа (особенности восприятия и понимания действительности): образующие национальную концептосферу ментальные единицы являются основой образования когнитивных стереотипов – суждений о действительности. К примеру, наличие в русской концептосфере концепта «авось» определяет ряд ментальных стереотипов русского сознания, разрешающих непредусмотрительность в поведении».

Результат. Таким образом, можно утверждать о том, что национальный менталитет направляет динамику формирования и развития концептов – имеющиеся стереотипы влияют на содержание формирующихся концептов, диктуют некоторые фиксируемые в концептах оценки явлений и событий. Тем не менее, несмотря на тесную связь, менталитет и концептосфера – разные сущности, и их изучение требует разных методов и подходов. «Менталитет народа проявляется прежде

всего в его характере, действиях, коммуникативном поведении. Менталитет формируется под влиянием экономических условий, политических изменений, социально-политических процессов, природных явлений, контактов с другими этническими группами и т.д. Изучать его надо этнокультурологическими и этнопсихологическими методами и приемами».

Концептосфера – это сфера мысли. Основной источник формирования концептов – познавательная деятельность личности, в том числе – через ее коммуникативную деятельность. Изучение концептосферы возможно психологическими, культурологическими и лингвокогнитивными методами и приемами.

В нашей магистерской диссертации, мы не рассматриваем концептосферу, но определенно обращаемся к менталитету в отдельных случаях, когда нам необходимо оценить функционирование коммуникативной арготической лексики для прояснения основных понятий когнитивной лингвистики.

Обсуждение. Необходимо указать еще на некоторые термины, которые часто стали использоваться в современных лингвистических исследованиях: языковая картина мира, языковое сознание, когнитивная картина мира. Они тоже должны быть отграничены от терминов концептосфера и менталитет. Под языковой картиной мира предлагается понимать представление о действительности, отраженное в языковых знаках и их значениях – языковое членение мира, языковое упорядочение предметов и явлений, заложенная в системных значениях слов информация о мире. Необходимо только помнить, что это – ограниченная и к тому же «наивная» картина мира, она не передает полностью ту картину мира, которая есть в национальном сознании, поскольку язык называет и категоризирует далеко не все, что есть в сознании народа. Кроме того, языковая картина мира в значительной степени представляет для исследователя-лингвиста лишь исторический интерес, поскольку она отражает состояние восприятия действительности, сложившееся в прошлые периоды развития языка в обществе. По языковой картине мира нельзя судить о современных представлениях этноса о мире, об актуальной концептосфере народа.

Перспективными для когнитивных исследований являются такие ключевые слова, которые имеют много значений и отличаются частотностью употребления. И то, и другое можно установить по словарям – толковым и частотным. При изучении лингвистических концептов, характерных для какого-либо стиля, жанра или отдельного автора, выбор ключевого слова может быть сделан по частотности его употребления в соответствующих текстах.

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МЕТОДЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ТВОРЧЕСКИХ НАВЫКОВ У ШКОЛЬНИКОВ НА ЗАНЯТИЯХ ИЗОБРАЗИТЕЛЬНОГО ИСКУССТВА

Аннотация. Творческая деятельность может происходить в различных областях, таких как изобразительное искусство, музыка, литература, дизайн, наука, технологии, бизнес, образование и многие другие. Она может проявляться в разных формах, таких как создание произведений искусства, разработка новых продуктов или технологий, написание оригинальных текстов, решение сложных проблем, создание новых концепций и идей.

Ключевые слова: Творческая деятельность, интеллектуальная, художественная деятельность, фантазия, аналитическое мышление, воображение, зрительная память, моделирование, творчество.

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METHODS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE SKILLS IN SCHOOLCHILDREN IN THE CLASSES OF FINE ARTS

Annotation: Creative activity can take place in various fields, such as fine arts, music, literature, design, science, technology, business, education and many others. It can manifest itself in many forms, such as the creation of works of art, the development of new products or technologies, the writing of original texts, the solution of complex problems, the creation of new concepts and ideas.

Key words: Creative activity, intellectual, artistic activity, fantasy, analytical thinking, imagination, visual memory, modeling, creativity.

Творческая деятельность – это процесс создания новых и оригинальных идей, концепций, продуктов или решений путем свободного и непринужденного творческого процесса. Она включает в себя использование креативного мышления, воображения, экспериментирования, исследования и инноваций. [1]

Творческая деятельность может происходить в различных областях, таких как изобразительное искусство, музыка, литература, дизайн, наука, технологии, бизнес, образование и многие другие. Она может проявляться

в разных формах, таких как создание произведений искусства, разработка новых продуктов или технологий, написание оригинальных текстов, решение сложных проблем, создание новых концепций и идей.

Творческая деятельность часто связана с инновациями и развитием, поскольку она способствует нахождению новых подходов, решений и идей, которые могут привести к новым результатам или улучшению существующих. Она также может быть важным аспектом личного развития, самовыражения, самореализации и удовлетворения. [2]

Творческая деятельность обычно требует свободы мысли, открытости к экспериментам, готовности к риску и ошибкам, а также способности видеть вещи по-новому и думать за пределами установленных рамок. Она может быть важным фактором в индивидуальном и коллективном развитии, стимулировании инноваций и создании новых возможностей. Творческая деятельность у школьников по изобразительному искусству имеет важное значение для их творческого, эстетического и интеллектуального развития. Вот некоторые возможные аспекты творческой деятельности у школьников по изобразительному искусству:

1. Художественное творчество: Школьники могут проявлять свою творческую активность через создание художественных произведений, таких как рисунки, живопись, графика, скульптура и др. Они могут экспериментировать с различными материалами, техниками и стилями, проявлять свою индивидуальность и оригинальность в своих творческих работах.

2. Исследовательская деятельность: Школьники могут исследовать различные аспекты изобразительного искусства, такие как история искусства, стили, техники, художники и их произведения. Они могут изучать различные искусствоведческие и художественные материалы, анализировать и интерпретировать произведения искусства, и развивать свою эстетическую и художественную грамотность. [3]

3. Экспериментирование и инновации: Школьники могут экспериментировать с различными техниками, материалами и идеями, и находить новые творческие подходы и решения. Они могут проявлять свою инновационность, оригинальность и творческое мышление, и находить собственный стиль и выражение в своих работах.

4. Самовыражение и коммуникация: Школьники могут использовать изобразительное искусство как средство самовыражения и коммуникации. Они могут передавать свои мысли, эмоции, идеи и впечатления через свои художественные работы, и развивать свои навыки визуальной коммуникации. Они также могут выступать с публичными выставками своих работ, обмениваться опытом с другими творческими людьми, и участвовать в художественных проектах и конкурсах. [4]

Новые технологии могут предложить интересные и эффективные подходы к обучению изобразительному искусству. Вот некоторые из возможных технологий, которые могут использоваться в обучении изобразительного искусства: [6]

1. Программы компьютерного моделирования и редактирования изображений: Современные программы, такие как Adobe Photoshop, Corel Painter, Sketchbook и другие, предлагают широкий спектр инструментов и функций, позволяющих учащимся создавать, редактировать и манипулировать изображениями на компьютере. Это может быть полезным инструментом для развития навыков цифровой живописи, рисования и дизайна.

2. 3D-принтеры: 3D-принтеры могут использоваться для создания трехмерных моделей и объектов, которые могут быть использованы в изобразительном искусстве. Учащиеся могут создавать скульптуры, модели архитектурных сооружений и другие трехмерные объекты, используя 3D-принтеры, что может добавить интерактивности и инновации в учебный процесс.

3. Планшеты и интерактивные доски: Планшеты и интерактивные доски могут быть использованы для создания цифровых рисунков, эскизов, зарисовок и других творческих работ. Учащиеся могут использовать специализированные приложения и программное обеспечение для рисования и создания изображений на планшете или интерактивной доске, что может быть удобным и мобильным способом для работы с цифровыми материалами.

4. Интерактивные уроки и вебинары: Интерактивные уроки и вебинары могут предложить возможность учащимся принимать участие в творческом процессе и получать обратную связь от учителей и других учащихся. Это могут быть онлайн-уроки с демонстрацией техник, участие в вебинарах с профессионалами из мира искусства, а также обратная связь на основе предоставленных работ.

5. Расширенные возможности хранения и организации работ: Современные технологии предлагают расширенные возможности хранения, организации и представления творческих работ учащихся. [6]

Новые методы обучения изобразительному искусству:

1. Исследовательский подход: Вместо традиционного подхода, основанного на передаче знаний учителем, исследовательский подход позволяет учащимся самостоятельно исследовать различные аспекты искусства. Это может включать исследование разных стилей и техник, анализ произведений искусства, самостоятельное творчество и эксперименты с разными материалами. Исследовательский подход ставит акцент на творческом самовыражении и развитии индивидуального стиля учащихся. [7]

2. Использование технологий дополненной и виртуальной реальности: Технологии дополненной и виртуальной реальности могут предложить новые возможности в обучении изобразительному искусству. Например, с помощью виртуальной реальности учащиеся могут погружаться в виртуальные музеи и галереи, изучать произведения искусства из разных эпох и культур, а также экспериментировать с разными материалами и техниками в виртуальной среде.

3. Использование мультимедийных и интерактивных материалов: Мультимедийные и интерактивные материалы могут быть эффективными инструментами в обучении изобразительного искусства. Это могут быть видео уроки с демонстрацией техник, интерактивные уроки с возможностью экспериментировать с разными материалами и техниками, а также онлайн-ресурсы, предлагающие интерактивные задания и творческие проекты.

5. Коллаборативное обучение: Коллаборативное обучение, или совместное творчество, предполагает сотрудничество между учащимися, а также между учащимися и учителем. Это может включать совместное создание произведений искусства, обсуждение и анализ работ друг друга, а также взаимное обучение и поддержку.

6. Использование адаптивных технологий: Адаптивные технологии предлагают персонализированный подход к обучению, учитывая индивидуальные особенности и потребности учащихся. В контексте обучения ИЗО, это может включать использование специальных программ или приложений, которые адаптируются под уровень знаний, навыков и интересы учащихся, предлагая им соответствующие задания и материалы.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ЗАЩИТНЫХ ПОКРЫТИЙ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ТОНКИХ ФРОНТАЛЬНЫХ ДИФФУЗИОННЫХ СЛОЕВ НА ПАРАМЕТРЫ СОЛНЕЧНЫХ ЭЛЕМЕНТОВ

Аннотация. В коротковолновой области спектральной характеристики солнечных элементов (СЭ), где ответственным является фронтальный слой структуры, наблюдается более резкий спад чувствительности. В статье приведены результаты исследования процесса диффузии примесей в монокристаллический кремний через окисные покрытия SiO_x и влияние их на трансформацию характеристик структур СЭ.

Ключевые слова: солнечные элементы, коротковолновая часть, защитное покрытие, эффективная толщина, спектральная характеристика.

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INFLUENCE OF PROTECTIVE COATINGS TO SOLAR CELL PARAMETERS USING THIN FRONTAL DIFFUSION LAYERS

Summary. In the short-wave area of a spectral characteristic of solar cells (SC) where the frontal layer of structure is responsible, sharper recession of sensitivity is observed. In article results of research of process of diffusion of impurity are given to single-crystal silicon through oxide coverings of SiO_x and their influence on transformation of characteristics of structures of SC.

Key words: solar cells, short-wave part, protecting cover, effective thickness, spectral characteristic.

В современных эффективных структурах солнечных элементов (СЭ) на основе кристаллического кремния диапазон спектральной чувствительности охватывает основную часть спектра солнечного излучения и находится в пределах 0,3-1,2 мкм. Максимум спектральной чувствительности СЭ приходится в зависимости от качества исходного

кремния в области диапазона волн 0,75-0,95 мкм. Зачастую в коротковолновой области спектральной характеристики СЭ, где является ответственным фронтальный слой структуры, наблюдается более резкий спад чувствительности. Несмотря на относительно небольшие значения протяженности (порядка 2-3 мкм), по сравнению с общим размерами всей структуры СЭ (~300 мкм), максимальная расчетная величина вклада суммарного фото отклика от фронтального слоя и области p-n перехода составляет более 30 % от величины полного коэффициента собирания всей структуры /1/.

В работе /2/ нами были приведены результаты исследования процесса диффузии примесей в монокристаллический кремний через окисных покрытий SiO_x и влияние их на трансформацию характеристик структур СЭ. Основными определяющими свойствами, наносимых окисных покрытий должны быть, на наш взгляд, возможность варьирования толщиной, пористостью и составом.

Во всех случаях наличие заблаговременно полученного окисного слоя SiO_x на поверхности пластины приводит к уменьшению глубины диффузии примеси. Причем, примесное распределение благоприятствует смещению спектрального максимума чувствительности в коротковолновую часть спектра и увеличению тока короткого замыкания структуры СЭ. С уменьшением глубины p-n перехода увеличивается фото отклик в коротковолновой части спектра, например для случая предварительно нанесенного слоя SiO_x толщиной около 1000 Å при длине волны излучения, $\lambda=0,4$ мкм увеличение фото отклика составляет более чем в 2,5 раза. Кроме того в /2/ было выявлено тенденция смещения максимума спектральной чувствительности структуры в длинноволновую область спектра с одновременным расширением области максимума. Смещение чувствительности в длинноволновую часть спектра связывалась с очисткой объема базы СЭ от неконтролируемых примесей, то есть их геттерированием и выходом к поверхности структуры, и таким образом улучшением электрофизических параметров, например, времени жизни неосновных носителей заряда.

В данной работе приводятся результаты исследования влияния состава покрытий на основе композита Si/SiO_x и толщины его, приводящее на наш взгляд, к изменению плотности покрытия, на свойства структур СЭ. Технология изготовления СЭ аналогична как в работе /2/. В качестве исходного материала для изготовления СЭ выбран монокристаллический кремний n-типа проводимости КЭФ-2. Просветляющие покрытия из SiO_x с толщиной 950-1050 Å получены методом вакуумного напыления. Нагрузочные ВАХ СЭ измерены в условиях АМ 1,5 ($E_{\text{пад}} = 900 \text{ Вт/м}^2$, $T = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$).

Покрытия на основе смеси кремний-окись кремния наносили на вакуумной установке УВН-71П-3 при остаточном давлении $P = 5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ торр.

В процессе напыления покрытия структура СЭ не подвергалась какой-либо обработке. Регулирование толщиной формируемого покрытия проводилось по весу навески, определенной по предварительным или контрольным экспериментам.

На структурах СЭ из монокристаллического кремния были нанесены покрытия Si/SiO_x трех различных толщин с целью определения влияния толщины на свойства структур. Мы предполагаем, что в данном случае более подходящим является термин «эффективная толщина», так как смесь на основе Si и SiO очевидно не представляет собой структуру частиц кремния, равномерно распределенных в структуре матрицы окиси кремния SiO (условная плотность смеси и другие свойства просветляющего покрытия рассчитываются именно в этом предположении). При строгом подходе необходимо учесть, что часть кремния вступает во взаимодействие с остаточными газами при относительно высокой температуре испарения, некоторая часть кремния неизбежно вступает во взаимодействие с материалом испарителя. Таким образом, структуру покрытия можно представить в виде смеси $\text{Si}-\text{SiO}_x-\text{SiO}$. Для более точного определения микроструктуры данного покрытия требуется естественно, дополнительные исследования.

Для сравнения характеристик на одном из пластин структура СЭ изготовлена согласно /2/ с применением в качестве защитного покрытия только слоев SiO_x .

На рис.1 показана зависимость спектральной чувствительности p^+nn^+ - структуры, толщиной базы 300 мкм на основе КЭФ-2, полученная с применением защитного покрытия из слоев SiO_x

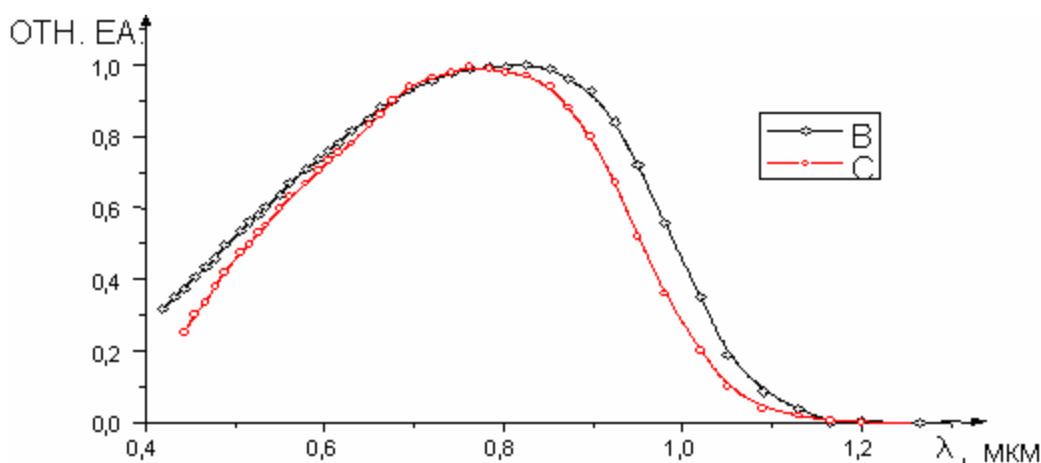


Рис.1. Спектральная характеристика p^+nn^+ - структуры, толщиной базы 300 мкм на основе КЭФ-2. В -толщина предварительно полученного SiO_x 1000 Å, С - без предварительно полученного окисла.

На рис.2. приведена спектральная характеристика p^+nn^+ - структуры, толщиной базы 300 мкм на основе КЭФ-2. Структура СЭ получена с применением композитной пленки на основе Si/SiO_x различной толщины и состава в качестве защитного покрытия в процессе диффузии примеси бора в пластину кремния. Технология получения композитного материала и некоторые его свойства приведены в работе /3-4/.

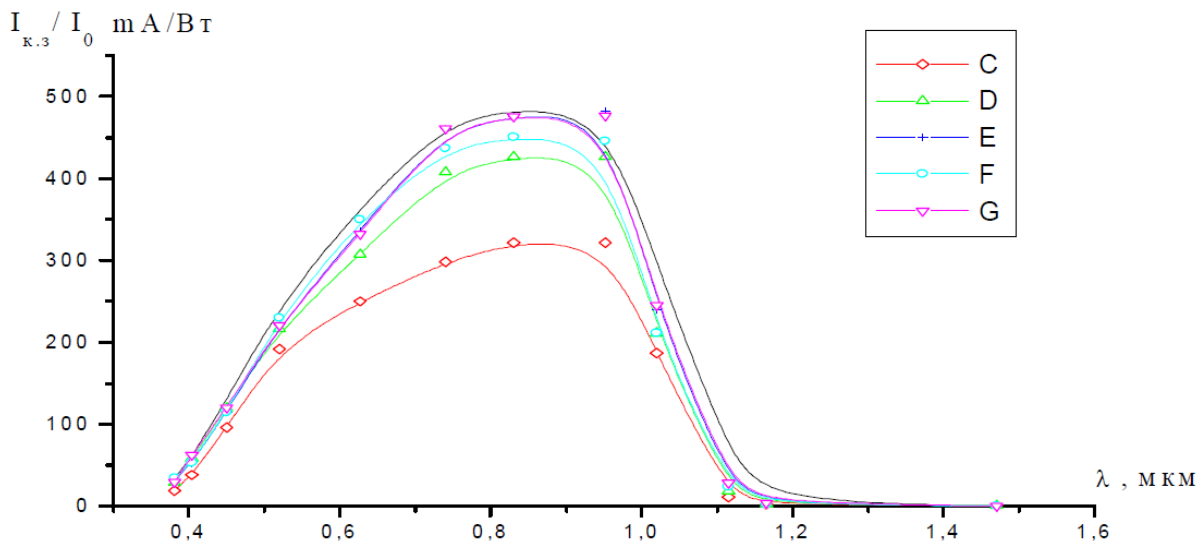


Рис.2. Спектральная характеристика p^+nn^+ - структуры, толщиной базы 300 мкм на основе КЭФ-2.

В - образец с защитным слоем из SiO_x , C, D, E, F, G - образцы с защитным слоем из Si/SiO_x ; C - $f=0,5$; $d_2=1000 \text{ \AA}$, D - $f=0,5$; $d_3=750 \text{ \AA}$, E - $f=0,3$; $d_1=750 \text{ \AA}$, F - $f=0,3$; $d_2=1000 \text{ \AA}$, G - $f=0,3$; $d_3=500 \text{ \AA}$, f - объемное содержание Si в SiO_2

Выявлена, что при применении композитной пленки на основе Si/SiO_x в качестве защитного покрытия в процессе диффузии примеси бора в структуру СЭ из пластин КЭФ-2 привело к смещению спектральной чувствительности в основном в коротковолновую область спектра. Причем, с увеличением доли кремния в Si/SiO_x и ростом толщины чувствительность структуры уменьшается. Эффект геттерирования примесей в данном случае не наблюдается. Видимо, это объясняется относительно большой плотностью пленок Si/SiO_x , обуславливающее создание большого барьера на пути потока диффундирующих атомов фосфора, по сравнению с результатами рис. 1.

Таким образом, разработанная технологии изготовления мелкозалегающих p-n переходов структур СЭ на основе кристаллического кремния с предварительным нанесением защитных слоев из окисных покрытий приводит к возможности трансформации спектральной чувствительности структур в конечном итоге к изменению эффективности СЭ на 10-12 % относительно первоначального /5/.

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ОБУЧЕНИЕ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ ДЛЯ НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССОВ

Аннотация. В данной статье использование инновационных педагогических технологий для начальных классов используется для проведения урока и достижения повышения активности учащихся. При этом также даются определения слова педагогика, данные нашими предками. Сегодня педагоги, организующие уроки с использованием инновационных технологий, являются залогом достижения гарантированных результатов в своей деятельности. Инновационные педагогические технологии – это система совершенствования образовательного процесса, основанная на передовых средствах, методах, технических средствах и методах. Не секрет, что эта система создается учителем и служит для связи этапов обучения.

Ключевые слова: класс, инновационные, педагогические технологии, урок, молодое поколение, воспитание, знания.

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LEARNING WITH THE USE OF INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL

Abstract. In this article is written about how to use of innovative pedagogical technologies for primary classes is used to conduct a lesson and achieve an increase in student activity. At the same time, definitions of the word pedagogy given by our ancestors are also given. Today, teachers who organize lessons using innovative technologies are the key to achieving guaranteed results in their activities. Innovative pedagogical technologies are a system for improving the educational process based on advanced tools, methods, technical means and methods. It is no secret that this system is created by the teacher and serves to connect the stages of learning.

Key words: class, innovative, pedagogical technologies, lesson, young generation, upbringing, knowledge.

Введение. Поскольку мы живем в 21 веке, ни для кого из нас не секрет, что инновационные технологии стремительно проникают во все сферы мира. Основная цель инновационных технологий – способствовать всестороннему улучшению и развитию нашей общественной жизни. Не будет преувеличением сказать, что организация уроков с использованием инновационных технологий вошла в нашу жизнь как один из самых передовых методов в образовательном процессе. Такие условия требуют постоянного обновления теоретической и практической сторон деятельности педагогов. Педагогические инновационные технологии не исключаются как отдельный и сложный вид работы. Сегодня педагоги, организующие уроки с использованием инновационных технологий, являются залогом достижения гарантированных результатов в своей деятельности.

Главная часть. Недаром сегодняшний день признан нашими учеными веком инновационных информационных технологий. Воспитать подрастающее молодое поколение совершенным и образованным во всех отношениях – одна из главных задач, стоящих перед тренерами. Не будет ошибкой сказать, что организация занятий по инновационным технологиям не только повышает качество образования, но и привлекает внимание молодежи, наследников нашего завтрашнего дня.

Поскольку образовательный процесс представляет собой чрезвычайно сложный процесс, эффективность обучения зависит от активности педагога и учащегося, наличия средств обучения, организационного и научно-методического совершенства образовательного процесса. На этом этапе мы рассмотрим процесс проникновения этой лексемы в науку. Понятие «техника» вошло в науку в 1872 г. в связи с техническим прогрессом и происходит от греческих слов (техно — искусство, ремесло и логос — наука, учение) и одновременно означает «ремесленная наука» [2].]. Однако это выражение не может в полной мере описать инновационный технологический процесс, который всегда предполагает последовательное выполнение уроков и действий в ходе урока с использованием необходимых средств и условий. Если быть более точным, то технологический процесс – это деятельность по увеличению знаний и потенциала учащихся в результате поэтапного воздействия на сознание учащихся с помощью инновационных технологий на уроках.

Инновационные педагогические технологии – это система совершенствования образовательного процесса, основанная на передовых средствах, методах, технических средствах и методах. Не секрет, что эта система создается учителем и служит для связи этапов обучения. Он

включает в себя предварительное определение его содержания и задач, цели, подготовку форм и средств воспитания, планирование занятий, направленных на усвоение нравственных качеств, которые предполагается сформировать у учащегося.

Инновационная педагогическая технология опирается на существующие закономерности образовательного процесса, особенности развития нашей страны, исторический опыт развития. Создание инновационной педагогической технологии опирается на принципы народности и универсальности, принципы гуманизма и демократизма, творчества и инициативы. Размышляя о педагогике и учительском труде, мы сочли уместным привести на этот счет мудрые слова наших предков.

Зрелый мыслитель Абу Наср Фараби, которого считают одним из видных представителей восточного мира, говорит об умных, мудрых и остроумных людях: «обладает большим талантом открывать и изобретать вещи; они оберегают себя от плохих поступков. Таких людей называют умными» [4]. По его словам, «образование осуществляется только через слова и обучение. А образование – это обучение через практический труд и опыт, то есть отданность делу, профессии, состоящей из практических навыков этого народа, этой нации. Если они отдаются работе, профессии, если они интересуются профессией, если этот интерес всецело влечет их к профессии, то они будут истинными любителями профессии» [4].

Некоторые педагоги дали разные определения инновационной педагогической технологии. В частности, по словам Т. С. Назаровой, он выдвинул мнение о том, что: «Инновационная педагогическая технология представляет собой совокупность методов и средств, используемых в образовательном процессе для достижения образовательной цели» [5]. Здесь мы сочли уместным дать объяснение слову инновация. Это слово – внедрение в процесс новой методологии и стандартов. Послушание, повторение, подражание сменяются новыми требованиями: умением видеть проблемы, спокойно их принимать и решать самостоятельно. Это касается всех сфер жизни: бытовой, социальной и профессиональной. Инновационное образование включает в себя обучение в процессе создания новых знаний - фундаментальных наук, путем интеграции непосредственно образовательного процесса и производства. Он несет с собой новые основы развития образования как главного фактора модернизации образования. Применительно к педагогическому процессу под инновациями понимают внедрение нововведений в цели, содержание, методы и формы воспитания и обучения, а также организацию совместной деятельности педагога и учащегося. Цель инновации – качественно изменить личность учащегося по сравнению с традиционной системой. Это возможно благодаря включению в профессиональную деятельность

неизвестных дидактических и воспитательных программ, в том числе ликвидации педагогического кризиса.

Основной целью инновационной педагогической технологии является стимулирование действий, развитие умения самостоятельно управлять полученной информацией, формирование творческого нетрадиционного мышления, максимальное раскрытие природных способностей детей, развитие с использованием новейших достижений науки и практики. Инновационная деятельность в образовании важна в силу ее способности обеспечивать социально-ориентированную практику, нравственное самосовершенствование человека, изменение всех видов практик, существующих в обществе [2]. Убеждения учителя имеют большее влияние на выбор стиля обучения, потому что они влияют на все, что он делает в классе, на его убеждения о принятии новых идей, а не на его секрет обучения, поэтому его методика преподавания была полностью пересмотрена до и после.

Современные требования общества к учителю заключаются в том, что учитель должен постоянно расширять пределы своих возможностей и заниматься самообразованием. Он должен уметь быстро меняться, использовать на уроке новые подходы и технологии. Широкое внедрение новых форм и методов обучения, в том числе современных информационных технологий, для обеспечения возможности индивидуального развития каждого ребенка. Разработка системы воспитательной работы, основанной на принципах осмотрительности, свободы выбора и творчества. Мир высоких технологий стремительно развивается день ото дня. В наших детях, детях 21 века, нужно воспитывать привычку к переменам, учить их быстро реагировать на изменяющиеся условия, получать необходимую информацию и анализировать ее по многим параметрам. Общее развитие означает развитие сознания, воли, эмоциональных и нравственных представлений - всего того, что составляет основу учебной деятельности учащегося и успешной социализации. Общее развитие ребенка осуществляется в процессе его поисковой деятельности во взаимодействии с учителем, классом, его окружением. Поэтому необходимо уделять особое внимание организации воспитательной деятельности и социализации детей [3]. В педагогической литературе дано множество классификаций и групп нововведений. Мы ближе к инновациям, направленным на разработку новых форм, технологий и методов образовательного процесса; инновации, направленные на разработку нового содержания образования и новых способов его систематизации. Развитие ученика в начальной школе зависит от многих факторов, в том числе от того, насколько нагляден и понятен учебный материал. Поэтому при современной организации учебного процесса учитель не может работать без информационно-коммуникационных технологий на уроке. Благодаря программе Power

Point любой иллюстративный материал может стать хорошим методическим подспорьем для учителя. Психологи доказали, что при проведении занятий с использованием новых информационных технологий активизируется правое полушарие головного мозга, отвечающее за ассоциативное мышление, рождение новых идей, интуицию, психоэмоциональное состояние ученика и его положительные эмоции [1]. Эффективность обучения повышается за счет активизации самостоятельной работы учащихся, развития их знаний и творческих способностей, образной подачи материала. Учитель начальных классов обязан учить детей учиться, поддерживать и развивать познавательные потребности учащихся, давать средства познания, необходимые для овладения основами науки. Поэтому одной из основных целей является развитие познавательных процессов. Познавательная деятельность развивает познавательные процессы, логическое мышление, внимание, память, речь, воображение, поддерживает интерес к обучению. Все эти процессы взаимосвязаны. Грамотная организация работы на уроке, создание комфортных условий, заинтересованность учащихся позволяет учителю использовать дополнительные возможности (например, использование компьютерных технологий) для развития способностей каждого ребенка. Такая организация уроков помогает дошкольникам в короткие сроки запомнить и закрепить известные приемы, а также обеспечить лучшее овладение новым учителем.

Заключение. В заключение следует отметить, что использование инновационных педагогических технологий в начальных классах, являющихся низшим звеном системы образования, и организация занятий на занятиях с применением самых современных средств не только повышают качество обучения, но и делают занятия интересными и Он отличается тем, что имеет особое значение при переходе. Возрастающее значение компьютерной техники для развития способностей юного школьника очень велико. Использование компьютера на занятиях создает эмоциональную атмосферу, что, в свою очередь, положительно влияет на развитие детей. Она вызывает у детей большой интерес к изучаемому термину или понятию, повышает внимание, и в то же время является повторением названий ранее известных материалов и средств, терминов.

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ЖАНУБИ-ШАРҚИЙ ОСИЁ ПОЙТАХТ ШАҲАРЛАРИ НОМЛАНИШИНИНГ ТАРИХИЙ - ГЕОГРАФИК ЖИҲАТЛАРИ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада Жануби-Шарқий Осиё пойтахт шаҳарлар номланишининг тарихий географик жиҳатлари ёритилган. Шунингдек, мақолада Жануби-Шарқий Осиё пойтахт шаҳарларининг шаклланиш тарихи ҳамда номланишига оид баҳс-мунозаралар ҳам тарихий факт сифатида келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар: пойтахт, махсус федерал округ, Бангкок, Бандар-Сери-Бегаван, Вьентянь, Нейпидо, Дили, Жакарта, Куала-Лумпур, Манила, Пномпень, Сингапур, Ханой.

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HISTORIAL – GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF THE NAMES OF SOUTH-EAST ASIAN CAPITAL CITIES

Annotation. This article describes the historical and geographical aspects of the naming of capital cities Southeast Asia. This article also discusses the history of the formation and naming of capital cities of the Southeast Asia as a historical fact.

Key words: capital, special federal district, Bangkok, Bandar Seri Begawan, Vientiane, Naypyidaw, Dili, Jakarta, Kuala-Lumpur, Manila, Pnom Penh, Singapore, Hanoi.

Кириш. Пойтахт – давлатнинг бош шаҳри, мамлакатнинг маъмурий-сиёсий маркази. Пойтахт одатда, марказий (умуммиллий) ҳукумат, парламент ва суд муассасалари қароргоҳи ҳисобланади. Одатда, пойтахт алоҳида бошқарув тартиби бўлган мустақил маъмурий бирликка ажратилади. Кўпчилик федератив давлатларда пойтахт федерациянинг бирон-бир субъекти ҳисобланмайдиган махсус федерал округ ҳудудида жойлашган бўлади. Кўпчилик мамлакатларда пойтахт қаерда бўлиши конституция матнида тўғридан-тўғри кўрсатилади. Чунончи, Ўзбекистон

Республикаси Конституциясининг 6-моддасида “Ўзбекистон Республикасининг пойтахти – Тошкент шаҳри” дейилган [1;5-б.]. Шаҳарларни кўзгу десак, муболаға ҳисобланмайди. Чунки, бирор жамиятнинг ривожланишига ёки бугунги кун тараққиётига баҳо берадиган бўлсак, унинг шаҳарларига, хусусан пойтахт шаҳарларига қараб хулоса чиқарамиз.

Ишнинг мақсади ва вазифалари. Биз қуйида Жануби-Шарқий Осиё пойтахт шаҳарларини шаклланиши ва номланишининг тарихий-географик хусусиятларини ёритишни лозим топдик.

Асосий қисм. Дастлаб Жануби-Шарқий Осиёда мамлакатшунослик ва тарихий-географик тадқиқотлар олиб борадиган қуйидаги илмий-тадқиқот муассаслари ҳақида маълумот бериб ўтсак: Япониянинг Шарқий Осиё тадқиқотлари институти, АҚШнинг Жон Хопкинс университети қошидаги Жануби-Шарқий Осиё институти, Тошкент давлат шарқшунослик университети, Пекин миллатлар маданияти саройи (Хитой), Нанкин тупроқшунослик ва география институти (Хитой), Сингапур Жануби-Шарқий Осиёни ўрганиш институти, Хитой Фанлар Академиясининг География ва табиий ресурслар институти, Хитойнинг ижтимоий фанлар Академияси ҳузуридаги Жануби-Шарқий Осиёни тадқиқ этиш институти самарали шуғулланиб келмоқдалар [2;55-б.].

Сўзимиз бошида минтақадаги мамлакатларнинг баъзиларининг номи ҳам XX асрнинг 30-йилларидан то 90-йилларга қадар ўзгаришга турли сабаблар билан ўзгаришга учраган (1-жадвал).

1-жадвал

Номи ўзгарган Жануби-Шарқий Осиё мамлакатлари рўйхати

№	Аввалги номи	Номланиш санаси	Ҳозирги номи	Географик ўрни
1	Сиём давлати	1939 йил	Таиланд	Ҳинди-Хитой ярим ороли
2	Камбожа	1970 йил 18 март	Кхмер Республикаси	-
3	Кхмер Республикаси	1976 йил 5 январь	Кампучия	-
4	Шимолий ва Жанубий Вьетнамнинг бирлашуви	1976 йил 2 июнь	Вьетнам	-
5	Бирма	1989 йил 18 июнь	Мьянма	-
6	Кампучия	1989 йил 1 май	Камбожа	-

Изоҳ: жадвал адабиёт маълумотлари асосида муаллиф Х.М. Байтомонидан тузилган.

Минтақадаги мамлакатлардан **Вьетнам** атамаси илк бор XVI асрда Нгуен Бин Кхием исмли шоир томонидан «*Вьетнам яратилди*» номли китобида қўлланилган. 1804-1813 йилларда император Зя Лонг ушбу

атамани расмий хужжатларда қўллашни йўлга қўйган. X асрга қадар мамлакатни маҳаллий аҳоли *Аннам* деб номлаб келган. Вьетнам сўзининг маъноси “*жанубий мамлакат*” демакдир. Мамлакатнинг пойтахти *Ханой* вьет тилида “*ха*” – “*дарё*”, “*ной*” – “*оралиқ*”, “*ичи*” маъносида “*дарё билан ўралган*”, “*дарё ўртасидаги шаҳар*” мазмунида қўлланилади. Шаҳарга V асрда (баъзи манбаларда VIII асрда) асос солинган. IX-XI асрларда Дайла, XI асрдан 1833 йилгача Тханглаунг ёки Донгкинъ деб аталган. 1804 йил пойтахт Хюэ шаҳрига кўчирилган, Ханой мамлакатда бош шаҳар бўлиб қолди. 1976 йил 2 июлдан мамлакатнинг пойтахти. [3;102-б.].

Жануби-Шарқий Осиёдаги шаҳар - давлатлардан бири **Сингапур** ўз номини 1819 йилда инглизлар томонидан асос солинган шаҳар номидан олган. Шаҳарнинг номи санскритча «арслон (шер)лар шаҳри» деган маънони англатади [7;278-б.].

Куала-Лумпур ҳозир ҳам Малайзиянинг пойтахти ҳисобланади. Аммо аҳоли ва машиналарнинг кўпайиб кетгани туфайли 2002 йилда давлат муассасалари, бош вазир маъмурияти ва суд инстанциялари пойтахт четидаги Путражаяга кўчирилди. Бундан мақсад шаҳарни бошқаришни, фуқароларнинг давлат муассасалари ва судларга муурожаат қилишини осонлаштириш эди. Мамлакат парламенти эса ўз йиғилишларини ҳали ҳам Куала-Лумпурда ўтказади. Путражаяга 1995 йилнинг октябрида асос солинган ва у мамлакатнинг илк бош вазири – келиб чиқиши шаҳзода бўлган Абдул Раҳмон шарафига ана шундай номланган. “Путра” – шаҳзода, “жая” эса шонли деган маънони билдиради.

Индонезия ҳукумати мамлакатнинг тирбандликлар ва аҳоли сони ортиб кетишидан азият чекаётган пойтахти **Жакартани** Борнео оролларида кўчиришни режалаштирмоқда. Аний жой ва муддат ҳали маълум қилинмади, аммо президент Жоко Видодо бу ҳақда парламентнинг август ойидаги сессиясида расман эълон қилиб бўлди. Кўчиришнинг сабаблари аниқ. Жакарта аста-секин чўкиб бормоқда – йилига ўртача 1 сантиметрдан 15 сантиметргача. Олимларнинг баҳолашига кўра ҳозирги пойтахт 2050 йилга бориб тўлиқ сув остида қолиши мумкин. Шаҳарнинг ярми амалда аллақачон денгиз сатҳидан пастлаган, чунки Жакарта ботқоқ ерда жойлашган, уни Ява денгизи ювиб туради ва шаҳар ичидан 13 та дарё оқиб ўтган. Бундан ташқари, Жакартада даҳшатли тирбандликлар кузатилади – 2016 йилда ўтказилган изланишлар натижасига кўра, дунёдаги энг ёмон тирбандликлар агломерацияда 30 миллионга яқин киши истиқомат қилмоқда ва оқова сувнинг атиги 2-4 фоизи тозаланди. Янги пойтахт Калимантанда – уч давлат орасида бўлиб олинган Борнео оролининг Индонезияга тегишли қисмидан ўрин олади. Бу ҳукуматдан 33 млрд АҚШ доллари маблағ сарфини талаб қилади ва 900 мингдан 1,5 миллионгача кишини жойлаштириш учун 30 мингдан 40 минг гектаргача ерни эгаллайди. Орол марказида жойлашган Палангкарая шаҳри янги пойтахт сифатида танлаш учун асосий номзод сифатида бўлиб турибди.

Биринчидан, бу шаҳар географик жиҳатдан Индонезия архипелаги марказига яқин бўлса, иккинчидан, Индонезия давлатчилиги отаси ва халқ қаҳрамони Сукарно ҳам айнан шу шаҳарни пойтахт қилишга тавсия этган. Калимантан ороли жануби-шарқда қуриладиган Индонезиянинг янги пойтахтини **Нусантарой** деб номлашга қарор қилинди. Унинг таржимаси архипелаг (бир-бирига яқин ороллар гуруҳи) маъносини беради. Бу ҳақда мамлакат миллий тараққиётни режалаштириш вазири Сухарсо Моноарфа ҳукуматнинг пойтахтни кўчириш масаласига бағишланган мажлисида маълум қилган. “Мен президент Жоко Видододан янги пойтахт Нусантара деб аталиши бўйича тасдиқ ва кўрсатмалар олдим”, дея вазир сўзларидан иқтибос келтирган СНА телеканали. Унинг сўзларига кўра, “бу ном Индонезиядан ташқарида кенг тарқалган ва давлатни архипелаг сифатида қисқача тавсифлайди”. Мамлакат раҳбари Жоко Видодо пойтахтни Жакартадан кўчириш бўйича режаси ҳақида 2019 йилда эълон қилганди. Ана шу мақсад учун кетадиган харажатларга 32 миллион АҚШ доллари миқдорида маблағ ажратилган. Аммо, коронавирус пандемияси сабабли лойиҳа икки йилдан сўнг қайта бошлаш режаси кўзда тутилган ҳолда тўхтатилган. Индонезия 18 мингта оролдан ташкил топган дунёдаги йирик архипелаг саналади. Мамлакатнинг ҳозирги пойтахти Жакарта Ява оролининг шимоли-ғарбида жойлашган бўлиб, 10 миллион нафардан ортиқ аҳолиси бор. Мамлакатлар у ёки бу сабабларга кўра ўз пойтахтларини бир шаҳардан бошқасига кўчиришади, демак, Индонезия бу борада тарихдаги илк давлат эмас деб ҳисобланади.

Жануби-Шарқий Осиё пойтахт шаҳарлари номларининг лексик-стратиграфик қатлами 2-жадвалда ўз аксини топган.

2-жадвал*

Жануби-Шарқий Осиё пойтахт шаҳарлари номларининг лексик-стратиграфик қатлами

№	Лексик-стратиграфик қатлам турлари	Пойтахт шаҳарлар
1	Қадимги санскрит тилида номланувчи пойтахт шаҳарлар	Сингапур, Жакарта
2	Инглиз тилида номланувчи пойтахт шаҳарлар	Пномпень
3	Вьет тилида номланувчи пойтахт шаҳарлар	Ханой.
4	Индонезия тилида номланувчи пойтахт шаҳарлари	Бандар-Сери-Бегаван
5	Тай тилида номланувчи пойтахт шаҳарлари	Бангкок
6	Малайя (Тагил) тилида номланувчи пойтахт шаҳарлари	Манила, Куала-Лумпур

(*Изоҳ: жадвал маълумотлари муаллиф Х.М.Байқабилов томонидан тузилган)

Биз қуйида А.Азимов, М.С.Боднарский, В.А.Никонов, Е.М.Поспелов, А.Ҳазратқулов асарлари асосида Жануби-Шарқий Осиё пойтахт шаҳарларининг этимо-семантик жадвалини тузишга муваффақ бўлдик [3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10].

3-жадвал

Жануби-Шарқий Осиёдаги баъзи пойтахт шаҳарларининг этимо-семантик жадвали

№	Пойтахт номи	Қайси тилда номланган	Этимо-семантикаси	Замонавий пойтахт мақомини олган йили
1	Бангкок (<i>Таиланд</i>)	Араб тилида	“Ёввойи олча”	1782 йил
2	Бандар-Сери-Бегаван (<i>Бруней</i>)	Индонезия тилида	Бруней султони Багинда Сери Бегаван шарафига ном берилган бўлиб, “ <i>бандар</i> ” сўзи индонезияликлар тилида “ <i>савдо шаҳри</i> ” деб аталади.	1984 йил
3	Жакарта <i>Индонезия</i>	Қадимги санскрит тилида	“Қулай кечув жойи” деган маънони билдиради. Мамлакатдаги Жокьякарта шаҳри билан адаштирмаслик зарур.	1945 йил
4	Куала-Лумпур (<i>Малайзия</i>)	тилида	“Дарёнинг қуйи қисмидаги шаҳар” маъносида қўлланилиб, Кланг ва Гомбак дарёлари назарда тутилмоқда.	1963 йил
5	Манила (<i>Филиппин</i>)	Малайя тилида	Шаҳарнинг номи малайя тилида “ <i>нилзор</i> ” деган маънони англатади (худди биздаги Ўрикзор, Бодомзор, Чилонзор каби). Маълумки, “ <i>нил</i> ”-малайя тилидан олинган бўлиб, “ <i>индиго дарахтидан кўк бўёқ олинадиган дарахт</i> ” демакдир.	1946 йил
6	Пномпень (<i>Камбожа</i>)	тилида	“Пном ибодатхонаси”	1953 йил
7	Сингапур (<i>Сингапур</i>)	Қадимги санскрит тилида	“Шер шаҳри”	1965 йил
8	Ханой (<i>Вьетнам</i>)	вьет тилида	<i>Ханой</i> сўзи вьет тилида “ <i>ха</i> ” – “ <i>дарё</i> ”, “ <i>ной</i> ” – “ <i>оралиқ</i> ”, “ <i>ичи</i> ” маъносида “ <i>дарё билан ўралган</i> ”, “ <i>дарё ўртасидаги шаҳар</i> ” деган маънони англатади. Шаҳар Хонгха (Қизил) дарёси қирғоғида жойлашган.	1976 йил

Хулоса. Жануби-Шарқий Осиё минтақасида жойлашган пойтахт шаҳарларнинг баъзиларининг номларида семантик жиҳатдан табиий

омилларга боғлиқ ҳолда (рельеф, гидрография, флора, фауна) топонимик элементларни кўришимиз мумкин. Шунингдек, минтақадаги баъзи пойтахт шаҳарларнинг номларини иқтисодий-ижтимоий омиллар ҳамда этник гуруҳлар ва уларни аҳоли манзилгоҳлари асосида шаклланиганини қайд этишимиз мумкин.

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МЕТАФОРИЧЕСКОЕ ОТРАЖЕНИЕ КАТЕГОРИИ ЭМОЦИЯ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И КАРАКАЛПАКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация. Метафоры – это отражение нашей интеллектуальной основы и проявление воображаемой системы ума. Распознавание и понимание языка и коммуникации значительно выигрывает от осознания метафоры и ее культурного и сенсорного значения. Язык играет решающую роль в передаче эмоций каждого человека другим. Метафоры позволяют нам придать конкретную форму абстрактным вещам, таким как эмоции. В данном исследовании рассматривается сравнение эмоциональных метафор в английском и каракалпакском языках. На самом деле метафора является одним из наиболее эффективных элементов усиления силы языка, который привлекает внимание читателя к тексту и усиливает способность языка вызывать эмоции на обоих противоположных языках.

Ключевые слова: метафора, английский язык, каракалпакский язык, эмоция, печаль, счастье, сравнение, категория.

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METAPHORICAL REFLECTION OF THE CATEGORY OF EMOTION IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

Abstract. Metaphors are a reflection of our intellectual foundation and are a manifestation of the imaginary system of the mind. Recognizing and comprehending language and communication greatly benefits from an awareness of the metaphor and its cultural and sensory significance. Language has a crucial part in communicating each person's emotions to others. Metaphors allow us to give concrete form to Abstract things like emotions. The comparison of emotional metaphors in the English and Karakalpak languages is investigated in this study. In actuality, metaphor is one of the most effective elements in enhancing language strength that raises reader attention to the text and strengthens language's ability to elicit emotions in both contrasted languages.

Keywords: metaphor, English language, Karakalpak language, emotion, sadness, happiness, comparison, category.

Метафора – это инструмент, применяемый в любой ситуации для разбора научных систем, распознавания абстрактных идей и придания информации привлекательности и мотивации. Метафоры используются для пояснения невидимых явлений и концепций, заменяя их на более знакомые области, а также для иллюстрации сходств и различий между конкретными концепциями, принципами и методологиями [7, 200-207].

Большинство выражений, которые часто применяются для выражения абстрактных концепций, создаются с помощью метафор. Это позволяет говорящим на любом языке обсуждать самые высокие уровни понимания. Исследования показывают, что метафоры также могут влиять на нашу жизнь, оказывая воздействие не только на наш язык, но и на наши мысли и действия. Можно сказать, что мы отвергаем действия и мнения других людей и защищаем свои собственные сравнениями. Таким образом, метафора является важным элементом языковой коммуникации и незаметно проникает в повседневную жизнь людей.

Согласно Ричардсу, главной задачей метафоры является концептуализация языка [6,155-162]. Метафорические образы помогают нам создавать структуру восприятия и определять наши взаимодействия с миром и людьми. Наша концептуальная основа играет важную роль в формировании нашей повседневной реальности. Если мы принимаем идею о том, что наша концептуальная структура в значительной степени основана на метафорах, то мы должны осознавать, как сильно они влияют на наши мысли, чувства и поведение.

Основная цель данного исследования заключается в сопоставлении категории эмоциональности и ее метафорического отражения в английском и каракалпакском языках. Учитывая, что эмоции считаются фундаментом общения, а язык - наиболее точной формой коммуникации, понимание метафоры и ее культурно-эмоциональных компонентов имеет особое значение для идентификации и понимания английского и каракалпакского языков.

Исследования свидетельствуют о том, что переживание чувств и эмоций имеет значимое место в жизни человека. Однако, в зависимости от культуры, существуют различные подходы к концептуализации и проявлению эмоциональных переживаний. Например, представители разных языковых групп связывают свои эмоции с разными частями тела. Для одних это могут быть сердце или печень, а для других – живот или даже шея. В результате, способы, которыми люди выражают свои эмоции, могут изменяться [2].

Принимая во внимание, что языковая коммуникация является наиболее значимой и сложной формой общения, в которой люди

участвуют на протяжении всей своей жизни, логично предположить, что эмоции играют ключевую роль в развитии и использовании языка.

У носителей каждого языка имеются специальные слова и их вариации, которые они используют для передачи настроения и эмоций. В результате были приведены примеры, взятые из выступлений на обоих языках.

Например, в английском языке anger, sadness, fear, pleasure/love являются основными эмоциями, и, с точки зрения Ковексеса, распространенными метафорами, используемыми для выражения гнева, являются "fire", "madness", "enemy", "animal" and "natural force" [4]. В то время как в каракалпакском языке метафорами, ассоциирующимися с гневом, являются "qabaq(deneaǵzası)", "qar", "murın", "jalın".

For example, Anger is a hot fluid in a container: She is boiling with anger.

"Ashıwı murnınıń ùstine shıǵıw". Nargıza sàl nàrsege ashıwlanadı, onıń ashıwı murnınıń ustinde turadı.

Anger is a burden: He carries his anger around with him.

"qabaǵınan qar jawıw". Onıń ǵazebi kelgeni sonshellı, qabaǵınan qar jawıp tur.

Согласно исследованию Яньюня и Чи-Шинга, метафора связана с более конкретными, физическими идеями, такими как вкусовые ощущения [10,11]. Люди используют сладость для описания любви, кислоту и горечь для обозначения зависти, а горечь для выражения отчаяния. Сладкий вкус используется для передачи счастливых, возбужденных эмоций, в то время как горький вкус используется для передачи меланхолии и неблагоприятных ощущений.

Различные эмоциональные проявления составляют исходную область типа физиологической метафоры. Эти выражения эмоций должны соответствовать следующим требованиям:

(а) они обычно являются неконтролируемыми, немедленными физиологическими реакциями, физиологическими состояниями, которые длятся недолго;

Например, каракалпакское "qorqqaninan qaltıraw" и его английское значение соотносятся с "дрожать от страха" [1].

(б) они обычно видны или иным образом легко воспринимаемы наблюдателем:

Например, "qızarıw", "qaltıraw" (или их английские эквиваленты, означающие краснеть, дрожать)

(в) они специфичны для данной эмоции или, по крайней мере, являются ее наиболее заметным проявлением;

Например, uyattan qızarıw (по-английски краснеть от стыда), quwanǵaninan jılaw (по-английски плакать от радости).

Языковые выражения, обозначающие проявления эмоций по типу физиологической метафоры, своеобразны следующим образом:

они не содержат никакой положительной или отрицательной оценки со стороны говорящего, они просто называют свой денотат. Этот критерий позволяет различать такие выражения, как *qızarıw* (англ. краснеть), с одной стороны, и *qanketiw* (англ. становиться алым), с другой.

Qızarıw - это простое обозначение определенного физиологического состояния и может ассоциироваться с любой эмоцией, в то время как "*qan ketiw*" несет негативную коннотацию и может ассоциироваться только с отрицательными эмоциями.

Давайте рассмотрим метафоры, связанные со страхом, более подробно. Метафора *Qorqınış bul suwıqlıq* и ее английский коррелят *Fear is cold* основаны на следующем физиологическом факте: когда человек испытывает страх, его тело реагирует на эту эмоцию так же, как оно реагирует на холод. Это физиологическое явление распространилось на понимание психологической природы этого чувства. Реакция разума на страх стала концептуализироваться языком как реакция тела на холод. Эта концептуализация отражена в многочисленных языковых выражениях. Рассмотрите следующие выражения в качестве основных обозначений страха: [3,7-8]

В каракалпакском "*qorqaninan dirildew*" – "to shake with terror"

«*qorqaninan qatıp qalıw, aǵarıp ketiw*» - 'to freeze, to become cold, to blanch, to have goose-flesh with terror,'

"*qáweterden láń bolıw*" 'to become paralyzed by fear,'

«*Onıń ruhi qáweterden qatıp qaldı*» - 'His soul was bound by fear';

Ванглийском *to get cold feet, blood runs cold with fear, to freeze with terror, to shake with fear, to freeze one's blood, to chill one to the bones, to make one's flesh creep' and the like.*

Эмоции, которые могут быть метафорически обозначены выражениями, обозначающими этот тип света, должны удовлетворять следующим критериям:

(а) они должны быть либо позитивными, либо нейтральными (облегчение, радость или возбуждение, но не раздражение);

(б) они не могут быть сильными (например, удовольствие, но не счастье).

Первое условие может быть оправдано тем фактом, что *light* имеет в целом позитивную коннотацию в английском и каракалпакском языковых менталитетах, если явно не указано иное. Предпосылка о том, что выражения для слабого света используются для обозначения слабых эмоций, точно так же, как в двух других видах выражения для сильного света используются для описания сильных эмоций, объясняет второе условие тривиальным образом. Удовлетворенность, радость, возбуждение и подобные эмоции соответствуют этим критериям. Сравним следующие английские и каракалпакские фразы:

Kózleri quwanıştan jarqıraydı – one's eyes sparkle with pleasure

Kózleri sezimnen jarqıraydı— One's eyes sparkle with tender emotion,
Kózleri qanaatlanganlıqtan jarqıraydı – One's eyes sparkle with content
Kózleri hayajannan jarqıraydı – One's eyes glitter with agitation.

Как показывают вышеупомянутые примеры, и английский, и каракалпакский языки изобилуют метафорами, отсылающими к человеческим чувствам.

Заключение. Согласно результатам исследования, метафора - это языковой прием, который может быть применен в любой момент времени, чтобы сделать контент привлекательным, вдохновляющим и способным выявлять абстрактные концепции и анализировать научные системы. Использование метафор помогает формировать структуру восприятия, а также определяет нашу взаимодействие с внешним миром и другими людьми. Поэтому категория эмоциональности является ключевым компонентом метафоры. Сравнение категории эмоциональности и ее метафорического отражения в английском и каракалпакском языках показало сходства и различия в типах и применении метафор.

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**ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИК МАҲСУЛОТЛАРИНИ ХАЛҚАРО
БОЗОРЛАРГА ОЛИБ ЧИҚИШ СТРАТЕГИЯЛАРИНИ ИШЛАБ
ЧИҚИШ**

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада аграр соҳани саноатлаштириши ва аграр соҳада юқори қўшилган қийматга эга бўлган рақобатбардор ҳамда экспортбоб маҳсулотларни ишлаб чиқариши механизми тўғрисида маълумотлар келтирилган. Ушбу мақола қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотларини халқаро бозорларга олиб чиқиши стратегияларини ишлаб чиқиши масаласини ўз ичига қамраб олган.

Калит сўзлар. Глобаллашув шароити, халқаро бозор, рақобатбардор маҳсулот, рақобат устунлиги, стратегик мақсадлар.

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**DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIES FOR EXPORT OF
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO INTERNATIONAL MARKETS**

Abstract. This article provides information on the industrialization of the agrarian sector and the mechanism of production of competitive and exportable products with high added value in the agrarian sector. This article covers the development of strategies for the export of agricultural products to international markets.

Keywords. Globalization conditions, international market, competitive product, competitive advantage, strategic goals.

Глобаллашув шароитида жаҳон иқтисодиётида қишлоқ хўжалиги тармоғи аҳолини озиқ-овқат ва қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари, қайта ишлаш саноатини хомашё билан таъминлашда муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Халқаро статистика маълумотларига кўра, жаҳон аҳолисининг охириги 20 йилликда қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларига бўлган талаб ва эҳтиёжлари ўртача йилига 5-7 фоизга ўсиб бормоқда. Ушбу жараёнда Европа Иттифоқи давлатлари, АҚШ, Япония ва Исроил давлатлари тажрибаларида тармоқда ихтисослашган фермер хўжаликлари фаолиятини ривожлантириш, иқтисодий самарадорлигини ошириш, илғор инновацияларни жорий этиш, тармоқни иқтисодий-статистик тадқиқ этиш орқали қабул қилинган давлат дастурларини ижросини таъминлаш, уларни

тизимли шакллантириш, аграр секторни кластерлаш каби замонавий шаклларда хўжалик юритиш амалга ошириб келинмоқда.

Жаҳон иқтисодиётида олиб борилаётган тадқиқотларда аграр секторни иқтисодий ривожланиш стратегиясини ишлаб чиқиш ҳам муҳим аҳамият касб этмоқда. Аммо таҳлилларимиз шуни кўрсатмоқдаки, жаҳонда қишлоқ хўжалигимаҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқариш ҳажмининг ошиши аҳоли сони ва уларнинг талаблари ўсишидан орқада қолаётганлиги мазкур масала ўз илмий ечимини топа олмаётганлигини кўрсатади. Шу жиҳатдан ҳам аграр секторни барқарор ривожлантириш, ишлаб чиқариш жараёнларини ихтисослаштириш, замонавий инновацион технологиялар ва услубларни қўллаш орқали хўжалик юритувчи субъектларни иқтисодий самарадорлик даражасини ошириш, уларнинг фаолиятига таъсир қилувчи омилларни комплекс статистик тадқиқ этиш, рақобатбардошлигини таъминлаш юзасидан илмий тадқиқот ишларини амалга ошириш асосий йўналишлардан бири сифатида намоён бўлмоқда.

Жаҳондаги глобаллашув шароитида мамлакатимизда қишлоқ хўжалиги тармоғида таркибий-тузилмавий ўзгаришларни чуқурлаштириш орқали қишлоқ хўжалигининг ишлаб чиқариш самарадорлигини изчил ошириш, аҳолини озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари, қайта ишлаш саноатини хомашё билан узлуксиз таъминлаш, мамлакат озиқ-овқат хавфсизлигини янада мустаҳкамлаш, экологик тоза ва халқаро стандартларга мувофиқ маҳсулотлар етиштиришни кўпайтиришни рағбатлантириш натижасида қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини экспорт салоҳиятини сезиларли даражада ошириш энг муҳим вазифалардан бири саналади.

Сўнгги йилларда пандемия шароитида кузатилаётган сув танқислиги, озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари нархининг жаҳон бозорида муттасил ошиб бораётганлиги муносабати билан, республикада озиқ-овқат экинлари ва қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини етиштириш ҳажмларини янада ошириш, уларнинг барқарорлигини таъминлаш ҳамда турларини кўпайтириш, бугунги кунда долзарб масала бўлиб турган – аҳолининг озиқ-овқат маҳсулотларига бўлган меъёр даражасини тўлароқ қондириш, пировард натижада қишлоқ аҳолисининг турмуш даражаси ва фаровонлигини юксалтириш устувор йўналиш сифатида белгиланган.

Бизнинг фикримизча, аграр секторнинг асосий афзаллик жиҳати 90 дан ортиқ бўлган муҳим иқтисодиёт тармоқлари ва соҳаларини ривожланиши учун манба бўлиб хизмат қилади. Айниқса, саноат тармоғининг иқтисодиётини ривожланишини, ялпи қўшилган қийматини қишлоқ хўжалиги тармоғисиз тасаввур этиб бўлмайди. Шунингдек, аҳолини тоза, сифатли озиқ овқат ва қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари билан таъминлашда тармоқнинг ўрни юқори саналади.

Қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантириш стратегиясида қўшилган қиймат занжирининг ривожланиши қишлоқ хўжалиги рақобатдошлигини таъминлашнинг муҳим омили ҳисобланади.

Маҳсулотларни даладан якуний истеъмолчигача етказиб бериш, яъни йиғиш, ташиш, сақлаш, қайта ишлаш, қадоқлаш ва сертификатлаш харажатларининг юқорилиги қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқарувчилари томонидан олинадиган фойдани камайтиради.

Озиқ-овқат ишлаб чиқариш саноатининг паст даражада ривожланганлиги юқори қўшилган қийматга эга маҳсулотлар ишлаб чиқариш ҳажмини ошириш имконини чекламоқда.

Инфратузилмани ривожлантиришга инвестицияларни жалб этиш мақсадида тараққий этган молиявий бозорлар, қулай ишбилармонлик муҳити, шунингдек, ишлаб чиқарувчиларни қўллаб-қувватлаш ва ишлаб чиқариш-сотиш занжирларини ривожлантиришга қаратилган чораларни кўриш талаб этилади.

Экспорт қилинадиган мева-сабзавотларнинг асосий қисмини ишлаб чиқарувчи деҳқон хўжаликларида маҳсулотларни қайта ишлаш ва қадоқлаш имкониятлари чекланганлиги катта йўқотишларга олиб келмоқда. Шунингдек, нархларнинг мавсумий кескин ўзгариши ва бозор шароитларининг барқарор эмаслиги ҳам улар фаолиятига салбий таъсир кўрсатмоқда.

Сўнгги йилларда кичик ишлаб чиқарувчилар томонидан турли молиявий манбалар, шу жумладан халқаро молия институтларининг кредитлари ҳисобидан замонавий омборхоналар ва қайта ишлаш ускуналари учун инвестициялар йўналтирилмоқда. Шунга қарамаздан улар қайта ишлаш корхоналари ва экспорт қилувчи ташкилотлардан ажралиб қолмоқда.

Кичик қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқарувчиларини бирлаштиришнинг самарали механизмлари тўлиқ шаклланмаганлиги сабабли, уларнинг фаолияти тарқоқлигича қолмоқда. Бу эса юқори иқтисодий кўрсаткичларга эришишга тўсқинлик қилмоқда ҳамда қўшилган қиймат занжирларига бирлашиш имконини чекламоқда.

Таъкидлаш жоизки, ривожланган мамлакатлар (Европа Иттифоқи, АҚШ, Канада) бозорларида кооперативларнинг улуши 40 фоиздан ошади, Ўзбекистонда эса бу йўналиш эндигина ривожланмоқда.

Халқаро стандартлар ва сифат талабларига жавоб берадиган лабораториялар, улгуржи бозорлар ва логистика марказлари, шунингдек, божхона ва чегара масканларида мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини фитосанитария назоратидан ўтказиш учун жиҳозлар етишмовчилиги кузатилмоқда.

Бу ўз навбатида етиштириладиган ва сотишга чиқариладиган маҳсулотлар ҳажмини ошириш, қўшилган қийматни қўпайтириш, экспорт географияси ва маҳсулот турларининг диверсификация қилинишига тўсқинлик қилмоқда.

Санитар ва фитосанитар назорат миллий ҳуқуқий базасини Жаҳон савдо ташкилоти талаблари ва мақсадли ташқи бозорлар стандартлари

билан мувофиқлигини таъминлаш орқали қишлоқ хўжалиги ҳамда озиқ-овқат маҳсулотларининг хавфсизлиги ва сифатини таъминлаш зарур.

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БИОРАЗРУШИТЕЛЬНАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ТЕРМИТОВ В ОКРЕСТНОСТЯХ ГОРОДА НУКУСА

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются особенности биоразрушительной деятельности термитов в окрестностях города Нукуса. Термиты – это примитивные общественные насекомые из отряда (Isoptera), появившиеся на Земле 400 млн. лет назад.

Ключевые слова: термиты, регион, каста, экологическая катастрофа, энтомология.

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BIO-DESTRUCTIVE ACTIVITY OF TERMITES IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE CITY OF NUKUS

Annotation. The article discusses the features of the biodestructive activity of termites in the vicinity of the city of Nukus. Termites are primitive social insects from the order (Isoptera) that appeared on Earth 400 million years ago.

Key words: termites, region, caste, ecological catastrophe, entomology.

Актуальность. В последние годы со стороны многих ученых ведутся научно исследовательские работы по борьбе с термитами, называемые в народе белыми муравьями, но от настоящих муравьев они очень далеки. Это самые примитивные общественные насекомые из отряда (Isoptera), появившиеся на Земле 400 млн. лет назад. Известно более 2800

видов, относящихся к 6 семействам и около 160 из них известны как разрушители деревянных структур [3].

Высокоразвитая социальная организация термитов основана на разных функциях, сводящая к трем основным кастам - производителей, солдат и рабочих особей. Больше всего термиты распространены в тропиках, встречаются в областях с умеренным климатом, вред, причиняемый ими, очень ощутим, особенно в тропических и субтропических регионах.

В последние годы на территории Центральноазиатских республик проблема борьбы с биоповреждениями стоит очень остро и Республика Узбекистан, в том числе, Республика Каракалпакстан оказались в их числе. На территории Центральноазиатских республик распространены 4 вида термита. Из них 2 вида (*Anacanthotermes turkestanicus* Jacobs) туркестанский обитает на равнинных, предгорных частях, где не засоленная глинистая почва, а большой закаспийский термит в почве, устраивает в ней гнезда и наносит огромный ущерб деревьям [2].

Основной причиной распространения термитов в Южном Приаралье стала Аральская экологическая катастрофа, приведшая к аридизации и опустыниванию Приаральского региона и сложившиеся экологические условия, способствовали увеличению численности термитов в южных, северных районах, и в окрестностях г. Нукуса Республики Каракалпакстан, где находят весьма благоприятные условия.

Материал и методика. Объектом для изучения нашей работы послужили термиты, распространенные в поселке Таслак, в окрестностях города Нукуса, в доме Камаловой Тазахан и ее соседей. Пробы отбирались по общепринятой методике, принятой в энтомологии, зоологии осенью 2022 и весной 2023 года.

Результаты и обсуждение. В ходе наблюдения выяснили, что дом был построен 1997 году, состоит из 6 комнат, подвала, отдельной кладовой и приусадебного участка. Спустя пять лет обнаружили появление термитов, почти во всех жилых комнатах, они были в толще наружных, внутренних стенах дома, деревянных рамах окон, дверей, возле окон, под которыми находятся отопительные батареи и в потолочном настиле. При обследовании было видно, что потолки во всех комнатах покрыты земляными лепками и под ними термиты совершали свои разрушения. Во всех потолках комнатиз лепок извлекали тридцать и большее число экземпляров. Земляных лепок много было в теплое весеннее время года особенно в подвале, кладовой комнате, стропилах крыш, в почвах приусадебного участка, в дуплах деревьев, высохших дровах возле дома. В зависимости от изменения климата, в холодное осеннее время термиты меняют гнезда в самые теплые места.

Подобные случаи характера повреждения термитами наблюдалось и у других жителей поселка. По мнению некоторых жильцов, причиной

распространения термитов считают, что необходимые строительные материалы приобретены ими с разрушенных домов из других районов республики, которые обошлись дешевле, но они не подозревали, что доставленные стройматериалы также были заражены термитами. По ликвидации термитов жильцами не принимались меры, они занимались сносом дома и отстраивали заново, покрывали крышу с железными конструкциями, все их старания не дали желаемого результата.

В целом отмечено, что в г. Нукусе термитами заражено более 2500 тыс. жилых домов, а в настоящее время эта цифра увеличивается [1].

Заключение. Видимо, причиной расширения ареала и вредоносности термитов в окрестностях г. Нукуса - воздействие абиотического, антропогенного фактора, отсутствие у населения хорошей осведомленности о скрытом образе жизни термитов, это приводит жителей республики к неграмотному проведению противотермитных мероприятий при постройке домов от основного биоразрушителя.

В настоящее время во многих странах мира используются методы привлечения насекомых к приманкам, направленные на уничтожение популяции термитов [1]. Контролировать численность популяции вредителей можно естественным путем, ориентируясь на их «природных врагов» - хищные птицы, клещи, муравьи, а последние в природных условиях являются основными индикаторами в находке гнезд термитов.

В 2010 году энтомолог, профессор института Зоологии АН РУз, Хамраев О.Ш. отметил, что термиты - беда для исторических памятников, частного жилья, производственных объектов, поэтому исследования в борьбе с термитами остается актуальной задачей.

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САМЫЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ РЕМОНТА ЦЕМЕНТОБЕТОННЫХ ДОРОГ

Аннотация: в статье представлены основные положения и проблемы поддержания потребительских свойств дорожных цементобетонных покрытий за счет внедрения интенсивных технологий их ремонта и содержания.

Ключевые слова: экологической безопасности, энергозатрат, дорожных композитных материалов, традиционных бетонов, цементно-водные суспензии, пленкообразующих материалов, эпоксидных смол, порошкообразных полимеров, шелушения, бутилдигликоле, алкилполиэтиленгликолевый эфир.

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THE MOST MODERN TECHNIQUES FOR REPAIRING CEMENT CONCRETE ROADS

Annotation: the article presents the main provisions and problems of maintaining the consumer properties of road cement concrete pavements through the introduction of intensive technologies for their repair and maintenance.

Keywords: environmental safety, energy costs, road composite materials, traditional concretes, cement-water suspensions, forming materials, epoxy resins, powdered polymers, peeling, butyldiglycol and alkyl polyethylene glycol ether.

Возрастающим требованиям движения, особенно на грузонапряженных магистралях, как показывает отечественный и мировой опыт, в наибольшей степени отвечают цементобетонные покрытия. Их преимуществами по сравнению с покрытиями, построенными с применением органических вяжущих, являются стабильные транспортно-эксплуатационные показатели и высокая долговечность. Проведенный анализ показал, что одной из причин этого является низкое качество эксплуатационного содержания и ремонта покрытий. За последние годы произошли существенные изменения в самом подходе к ремонту цементобетонных покрытий, созданы эффективные ремонтные и

герметизирующие материалы, разработаны прогрессивные технологии с применением современных машин, механизмов и инструментов, значительно увеличились возможности использования зарубежного опыта в этой области.

Понижение водопроницаемости бетонного защитного слоя мостового полотна может быть достигнуто также путем его пропитки специальными составами (рис. 1.1). В этих целях используются одно и двух замещенные фосфаты натрия и калия, способные вступить во взаимодействие с гидроксидом кальция цементного камня. При этом образуются водонерастворимые фосфаты кальция, колюматирующие поры и трещины в защитном слое. На этом принципе основано действие пропиточного препарата, применяемого в Республике Узбекистан. Расход препарата составляет 350...500 г на 1 м² защитного слоя. После трехкратной пропитки с интервалом 5 суток водопроницаемость снижается в 2,5-4 раза. Температурно-влажностные перепады вызывают появление поверхностных дефектов в бетоне. Они проявляются в виде шелушения и усадочных трещин.

Эффективность ремонта поверхностного слоя цементобетонного покрытия может быть обеспечена за счет:

- ❖ использования относительно недорогих ремонтных смесей, которые можно легко приготовить и нанести на поверхность покрытия;
- ❖ быстрого ввода в эксплуатацию отремонтированного покрытия и его высоких технических параметров;
- ❖ применения материалов, имеющих высокие показатели по морозостойкости, прочности, деформативности и адгезии к бетону.

Использование мастик для устранения шелушения бетона создает иллюзию благополучного состояния покрытия. Концентрация влаги на контакте слоев мастики и бетона ускоряет процесс разрушения поверхности при его замерзании. Поэтому для ремонта поверхностного слоя цементобетонных покрытий применяются составы на основе модифицированных или эмульгированных эпоксидных смол, которые обеспечивают не только закрепление ремонтных слоев на поверхности бетона, имеют невысокий модуль упругости в затвердевшем состоянии и большое относительное удлинение, но и обеспечивают удаление влаги с этой зоны контакта. Одним из широко распространенных аморфных порошкообразных полимеров является поливинилбутираль (ПВБ) [4].

Таблица 1.1

Характеристики материала на основе эпоксидной смолы

Плотность, г/см ³ , при 23 ⁰ С	2,05
Коэффициент температурного расширения, град. ⁻¹	3 x 10 ⁻⁵
Прочность, МПа:	
-при сжатии	50
-на растяжении	20
Модуль упругости, МПа	3800
Предельное относительное удлинение при разрыве, %	1,5

Таблица 1.2

Физико-механические характеристики материала на основе ПВБ

Прочность на растяжение при изгибе, МПа	5,6...8,2
Модуль упругости, 10 ³ МПа	10...13,5
Прочность сцепления при отрыве, МПа	1,5...1,9
Соппротивление касательному сдвигу, МПа	1,7...2,0
Коэффициент линейного температурного расширения, 10 ⁻⁶ С ⁻¹	19...24
Истираемость после 1000 циклов, г/см ²	0,075

Технология ремонта состоит из следующих операций:

- ❖ очистка поверхности от разрушенного бетона;
- ❖ промывка и просушивание ремонтируемого участка;
- ❖ грунтовка, приготовление и распределение сухой смеси, состоящей из ПВБ и кварцевого песка;
- ❖ нагрев слоя полимер минеральной композиции установкой инфракрасного излучения до температуры 250...300⁰ С;
- ❖ твердение ремонтного покрытия в естественных условиях.

Анализ литературы показывает, что с точки зрения энергосбережения перспективно применение для этих целей полимерцементных растворов, где в качестве дисперсионной среды используются водные дисперсии эпоксидной смолы. При этом смолы проникают и отверждаются в порах и трещинах в бетоне, а водная фаза используется для гидратации портландцемента. Слой из такого композитного материала по сравнению с обычными бетонами обладает более высокой сопротивляемостью к действию механических нагрузок (в частности к действию шипованной резины) и различных агрессивных сред, возникающих при применении противогололедных материалов.

Таким образом, полученные устойчивые водные дисперсии эпоксидных смол различного химического строения легли в основу создания нового гидрофобизирующего инъекционного и обмазочного состава. Были разработаны три состава на основе водных дисперсий эпоксидной смолы. Состав №1 – в качестве эмульгатора использован высокомолекулярный полимер в бутилдигликоле в смеси с алкилполиэтиленгликолевым эфиром, в составе №2 – в качестве

эмульгатора использован высокомолекулярный полимер в бутилдигликоле, а в составе №3 – в качестве эмульгатора использован высокомолекулярный полимер, растворимый в бутилдигликоле с применением в качестве стабилизатора – неионогенного раствора полиуретана. Были приняты отношения массы полимера к массе цемента П/Ц и массы воды к массе цемента В/Ц, равные 0,25 [7].

В качестве заключения можно отметить, что физико-химическая механика призвана разрабатывать новые виды высококачественных материалов и оптимальные технологические процессы их производства. Есть все основания полагать, что активационные технологии стоят того, чтобы преодолеть все трудности, связанные с их разработкой, внедрением и совершенствованием. При этом все технологические решения должны быть подчинены общей цели – достижению оптимальных структур получаемых материалов, обеспечивающих их долговечность при минимальных ресурсных затратах и максимальной охране окружающей среды.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ДВИЖЕНИЙ И ФИЗИЧЕСКИХ НАГРУЗОК НА ДЕТСКИЙ ОРГАНИЗМ

Аннотация. В статье представлена информация на примерах индивидуального подхода к организации занятий физкультурой в дошкольных учреждениях и общеобразовательных школах именно воспитание у каждого осознанного и заинтересованного в занятиях физкультурой ребенка, и значимость двигательных физических упражнений в их всестороннем здоровом формировании.

Ключевые слова: организм, физиологические процессы, физическое развитие, двигательная активность, умственное развитие, идеальное поколение.

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INFLUENCE OF MOVEMENTS AND PHYSICAL LOADS ON CHILDREN'S ORGANISM

Abstract. The article substantiates by examples an individual approach to the organization of physical education classes in preschool institutions and general education schools, the upbringing of each child conscious, interested in physical education, and the importance of motor physical exercises in their comprehensive healthy formation.

Key words: organism, physiological processes, physical development, motor activity, mental development, the perfect generation.

Известно, что физкультура и спорт являются важным элементом в воспитании совершенного во всех отношениях человека. Регулярные физические нагрузки повышают двигательную активность ребенка, воспитывают потребность в здоровом образе жизни, что является залогом крепкого здоровья и положительной активности на долгие годы. Поэтому важно повысить эффективность учебно-тренировочных занятий по физической культуре, проводимых в дошкольных образовательных учреждениях.

В настоящее время установлено наличие серьезных недостатков в состоянии здоровья детей, особенно наблюдается ухудшение здоровья молодежи школьного возраста. Это вызвано малоподвижностью детей, что приводит к развитию у детей таких заболеваний, как ожирение, плоскостопие, низкорослость. Поэтому эффективная организация занятий физической культурой имеет важное значение в развитии роста и совершенствовании физиологических процессов у детей.

В этот момент необходимо направить деятельность на развитие детского организма, укрепление их здоровья, обучение, повышение активности детей. Главное место заняла идея развития быстроты и других качеств. Сегодня, когда здоровье молодежи представляет собой серьезную проблему, содержание физической культуры должно быть принципиально изменено. Индивидуальный подход к физическому воспитанию молодежи должен стать основным направлением педагогической системы здорового физического воспитания. Необходимо учитывать потребность детей в охране и укреплении своего здоровья, удовлетворение, которое они получают от занятий физической культурой, их интересы. В то же время физическое развитие, строение тела, физическая и функциональная подготовленность – все это результат регулярных занятий физической культурой.

В зарубежных странах успешно применяется ряд методов, позволяющих вызвать устойчивый, а главное, осознанный интерес к занятиям физической культурой с детства. Основным способом достижения этой цели является воспитание интереса к двигательной деятельности.

Важно обращать внимание на индивидуальный подход при выборе упражнений и определении нагрузок, исходя из морфофункциональных особенностей детей.

Дети не миниатюрные формы взрослых, их тело и психика существенно отличаются от взрослых. Особенности организма ребенка в младшем школьном возрасте таковы, что в процессе роста и развития постоянно совершенствуются строение и функции всех его органов и систем. Детям этого возраста свойственна пластичность, подвижность и эластичность опорно-двигательного аппарата. Поэтому они могут выполнять широкий спектр физических упражнений. Однако следует

отметить, что они выполняют упражнения, развивающие гибкость в соответствии с силой мышц.

Движение и упражнения укрепляют кости, увеличивают силу мышц и поддерживают их форму. Для грудничков и детей школьного возраста очень важно движение, оно положительно влияет на формирование детского организма, развитие опорно-двигательного аппарата, сердечно-сосудистой системы, эндокринной и других систем в организме. Двигательная активность развивает мускулатуру и скелет, делает рост и телосложение более привлекательными, улучшает обменные процессы, кровообращение и регуляцию дыхания, определяет развитие сердечно-сосудистой системы. Физические упражнения способствуют развитию сердечно-сосудистой системы в мышцах сердца. Это, в свою очередь, обеспечивает стрессоустойчивость и профилактику инфаркта миокарда. Улучшает кровообращение в сосудах. Значительно снижается частота сердечных сокращений, увеличивается количество крови в венах, укрепляются мышцы сердца. Но чрезмерное растяжение мышц и суставов может ослабить их и вызвать искажение строения тела. Современной медицинской наукой доказан факт, что в результате физических упражнений и занятий, определяемых по труду и возможностям человека, работа сердца несколько не расслабляется, наоборот, работоспособность человека даже в пожилом возрасте улучшается. возраст Движения в детском теле

- повышает тонус и стимулирует, бодрит
- фидер
- успокаивающий
- считается стандартизатором сломанных функций.

В результате этих воздействий повышается общий тонус организма, повышается иммунитет, улучшается питание больного органа. Хорошо действуют лекарства, они восстанавливают функции, нарушенные болезнью или травмой. Человек не устает от движения, а становится бодрым и подвижным, у него поднимается настроение. Недаром наши мудрецы говорили, что "не сиди - будешь сидеть, будешь лежать".

Как сказал наш великий мыслитель Ибн Сина: «Движение – критерий здоровья».

Развитие, статус и слава любого народа напрямую зависит от умственной и физической зрелости его детей, от их воспитания в духе веры и взросления. Ребенок должен быть здоров с малых лет, расти до быть зрелым человеком, быть готовым служить своей стране и народу, быть смелым, благородным и стойким, также зависит от двух факторов - здоровья и физической неприкосновенности.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ МЕХАНИЗМА ЭКСПЕРТНОГО УЧАСТИЯ В ПУБЛИЧНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ В РОССИИ - С ТОЧКИ ЗРЕНИЯ АНАЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ СОЦИОЛОГИИ

Аннотация. Изучение механизма экспертного участия в общественно-политическом процессе в России является важной темой аналитической социологии. Эта тема значима, поскольку помогает понять, как эксперты участвуют в общественно-политическом процессе и как они влияют на принятие решений в России. В статье ставится задача проанализировать механизм экспертного участия в общественно-политическом процессе в России с точки зрения аналитической социологии. Аналитическая социология — это раздел социологии, который занимается анализом социальных явлений с использованием количественных и качественных методов. Он стремится объяснить социальные явления, разбивая их на составные части и анализируя отношения между этими частями. В этом контексте статья о механизме экспертного участия в общественно-политическом процессе в России является прекрасным примером того, как аналитическая социология может быть использована для понимания сложных социальных явлений, таких как экспертное участие в процессах принятия решений. В этой статье представлен полезный анализ механизмов участия экспертов в России, подчеркивающий важность как формальных, так и неформальных механизмов участия экспертов. В нем также подчеркивается решающая роль, которую могут играть эксперты в формировании государственной политики и влиянии на процессы принятия решений. Эта статья дает ценную информацию о сложных социальных феноменах экспертного участия в общественно-политическом процессе в России.

Ключевые слова: аналитическая социология, Россия.

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STUDY OF THE MECHANISM OF EXPERT PARTICIPATION IN THE PUBLIC POLITICAL PROCESS IN RUSSIA - FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF ANALYTICAL SOCIOLOGY

Abstract. The study of the mechanism of expert participation in the socio-political process in Russia is an important topic of analytical sociology. This topic is significant because it helps to understand how experts participate in the socio-political process and how they influence decision-making in Russia. The article aims to analyze the mechanism of expert participation in the socio-political process in Russia from the point of view of analytical sociology. Analytical sociology is a branch of sociology that deals with the analysis of social phenomena using quantitative and qualitative methods. He seeks to explain social phenomena by breaking them down into their component parts and analyzing the relationships between these parts. In this context, the article on the mechanism of expert participation in the socio-political process in Russia is an excellent example of how analytical sociology can be used to understand complex social phenomena, such as expert participation in decision-making processes. This article provides a useful analysis of the mechanisms for expert participation in Russia, emphasizing the importance of both formal and informal mechanisms for expert participation. It also highlights the critical role that experts can play in shaping public policy and influencing decision-making processes. This article provides valuable information about the complex social phenomena of expert participation in the socio-political process in Russia.

Keywords: analytical sociology, Russia.

Введение.

Аналитическая социология — это раздел социологии, который стремится объяснить социальные явления с помощью математических и вычислительных моделей. Это междисциплинарная область, объединяющая социологию, математику и информатику для лучшего понимания общества и социального поведения. Аналитическая социология в значительной степени опирается на количественный анализ и статистическое моделирование для изучения закономерностей и взаимосвязей в социальных данных. Он стремится выявить причинно-следственные механизмы, управляющие социальным поведением, и понять, как эти механизмы взаимодействуют друг с другом для создания сложных социальных систем. Одним из интересных фактов об аналитической социологии является то, что она уходит своими корнями в работу Эмиля Дюркгейма, одного из отцов-основателей социологии. Дюркгейм признавал необходимость научного подхода к изучению общества и выступал за использование строгих методов для изучения социальных явлений. Еще одним интересным фактом об аналитической социологии является то, что она использовалась для изучения широкого круга тем, от социальных сетей и групповой динамики до появления социальных норм и влияния социальных институтов на поведение. Исследователи в этой области использовали математические модели для изучения распространения увлечений и модных тенденций, динамики

протестных движений и влияния социального неравенства на показатели здоровья. Аналитическая социология также использовалась для разработки новых теорий социального поведения и для оспаривания существующих теорий. Например, исследователи использовали теорию игр для изучения того, как социальные нормы возникают и меняются с течением времени, и использовали агентное моделирование для изучения того, как люди принимают решения в сложных социальных средах. Аналитическая социология — увлекательная и быстро развивающаяся область, способная углубить наше понимание социального поведения и лежащих в его основе сложных систем. Его междисциплинарный характер и сосредоточенность на строгом моделировании и анализе делают его интересной областью исследований как для ученых, так и для студентов.

Одним из механизмов участия экспертов в России является их участие в аналитических центрах. Аналитические центры — это организации, которые проводят исследования и предоставляют политические рекомендации государственным учреждениям и другим заинтересованным сторонам. В России существует множество аналитических центров, которые охватывают широкий круг вопросов, таких как внешняя политика, энергетика и гражданское общество. Наиболее влиятельные аналитические центры в России включают Московский центр Карнеги, Институт современного развития и Институт экономической политики Гайдара. Еще один механизм участия экспертов — через СМИ. Эксперты часто появляются в теле- и радиопрограммах для обсуждения текущих событий и анализа различных вопросов. В России в государственных СМИ, таких как Russia Today и Sputnik, часто появляются эксперты, которые комментируют внутренние и международные события. Независимые СМИ, такие как «Эхо Москвы» и «Новая газета», также полагаются на мнения экспертов, чтобы придать своим материалам глубину и анализ. Эксперты также играют важную роль в законодательном процессе. В российском парламенте, известном как Государственная Дума, есть специальный комитет по экспертизе законопроектов. Комитет состоит из экспертов из различных областей, которые анализируют предлагаемые законы и дают рекомендации членам парламента. Кроме того, эксперты часто дают показания перед парламентскими комитетами по различным вопросам, предоставляя информацию и рекомендации по вопросам политики. Эксперты также участвуют в организациях гражданского общества, таких как НПО и группы защиты интересов. Эти организации полагаются на экспертов, которые предоставляют техническую экспертизу и политические рекомендации по таким вопросам, как права человека, защита окружающей среды и здравоохранение. Эксперты также играют решающую роль в формировании общественного мнения и повышении осведомленности о проблемах посредством публичных выступлений,

выступлений в СМИ и образовательных программ. Вместе с тем существуют вызовы экспертному участию в общественно-политическом процессе в России. Одной из основных проблем является политическое давление и цензура, которые могут ограничить способность экспертов проводить независимый анализ и предлагать критические точки зрения. Это особенно верно для экспертов, которые работают в политически чувствительных областях, таких как права человека и демократия. Еще одной проблемой является доступ к финансированию и ресурсам. Многие эксперты в России работают в аналитических центрах и неправительственных организациях, получающих финансирование от иностранных доноров. Это может создать проблемы для экспертов, которые могут столкнуться с ограничениями в возможности получения финансирования или столкнуться с обвинениями в том, что они являются иностранными агентами. Участие экспертов в общественно-политических процессах в России имеет решающее значение для формирования политики и процессов принятия решений. Эксперты играют жизненно важную роль в обеспечении технической экспертизы, политических рекомендаций и независимого анализа. Несмотря на трудности участия экспертов, в том числе политическое давление и ограниченный доступ к финансированию и ресурсам, эксперты остаются важным компонентом политического ландшафта в России.

Концепция экспертного участия в общественно-политическом процессе в России в последние годы становится все более актуальной, особенно в связи с тем, что страна продолжает бороться с различными социально-политическими вызовами, в том числе проблемами, связанными с управлением, коррупцией и неравенством. Мы рассмотрим ключевые особенности и последствия участия экспертов в российском контексте, выделив как потенциальные преимущества, так и потенциальные недостатки этого подхода. Одной из определяющих особенностей участия экспертов в России является роль, которую они играют в формировании политических решений и информировании общественных дебатов. Экспертов часто приглашают для участия в различных консультативных органах, включая правительственные рабочие группы и советы, где они вносят свой вклад и дают отзывы по широкому кругу вопросов. Такой подход считается особенно ценным в такой стране, как Россия, где часто наблюдается недоверие к государственным институтам и высокая степень скептицизма по отношению к официальным источникам информации. Привлекая экспертов к процессу разработки политики, правительство потенциально может повысить доверие общества к принимаемым им решениям и улучшить качество своей политики. Другой ключевой особенностью участия экспертов в российском контексте является упор на междисциплинарное сотрудничество. Эксперты из различных областей, включая экономику, юриспруденцию и социальные науки, часто работают

вместе для решения сложных социальных проблем и разработки инновационных решений в области политики. Этот междисциплинарный подход позволяет лучше понять сложность социально-политических вопросов и может помочь выявить потенциальные компромиссы и непредвиденные последствия политических решений. Однако, несмотря на потенциальные преимущества участия экспертов, у этого подхода есть и некоторые потенциальные недостатки. Одна из главных проблем заключается в том, что правительство может кооптировать или манипулировать экспертами, особенно в тех случаях, когда их участие рассматривается как легитимация государственной политики или решений. Это может создать впечатление, что эксперты не являются по-настоящему независимыми, что может подорвать общественное доверие к их рекомендациям. Еще одна проблема заключается в том, что участие экспертов может укрепить существующие структуры власти и исключить маргинализированные группы из процесса разработки политики. В России, например, есть опасения, что эксперты из определенных областей или регионов могут быть чрезмерно представлены в совещательных органах, а другие исключены. Это может привести к отсутствию разнообразия точек зрения и потенциально подорвать эффективность разрабатываемых политических решений. Понятие экспертного участия в общественно-политическом процессе в России представляет собой сложное и многогранное явление. Хотя он может улучшить качество политических решений и повысить доверие общества к государственным институтам, он также вызывает беспокойство по поводу независимости экспертов и возможного исключения маргинализированных групп. Таким образом, важно, чтобы лица, ответственные за разработку политики, и эксперты тщательно рассмотрели эти вопросы и разработали стратегии, которые максимизируют потенциальные выгоды от участия экспертов и сводят к минимуму потенциальные недостатки.

В заключение следует отметить, что изучение механизма экспертного участия в общественно-политическом процессе в России с точки зрения аналитической социологии дает ценные сведения о сложной динамике социально-политического ландшафта в России. Детальный анализ механизмов участия экспертов в этом процессе подчеркивает важность экспертных знаний и опыта в формировании публичного дискурса и политических результатов. В исследовании подчеркивается решающая роль экспертов в общественно-политическом процессе в России, особенно в области разработки, реализации и оценки политики. Анализ показывает, что участие экспертов в общественно-политическом процессе в России характеризуется сложным взаимодействием различных факторов, в том числе политического контекста, институциональных механизмов, социальных и культурных норм, определяющих роль и статус экспертов в обществе. Кроме того, исследование подчеркивает

необходимость более тонкого понимания отношений между экспертами и общественностью в России. Это предполагает, что динамика этих отношений определяется рядом факторов, включая уровень доверия к экспертам, характер общественного мнения и степень, в которой эксперты могут эффективно передавать свои знания и опыт общественности. Кроме того, в исследовании подчеркивается важность институциональных механизмов в формировании роли экспертов в общественно-политическом процессе в России. Анализ показывает, что на эффективность участия экспертов в этом процессе влияют институциональные структуры и механизмы, поддерживающие или ограничивающие их участие. Изучение механизма экспертного участия в общественно-политическом процессе в России с точки зрения аналитической социологии дает ценную информацию о сложной динамике социально-политического ландшафта в России. Пролывая свет на механизмы участия экспертов в этом процессе, исследование способствует более тонкому пониманию роли экспертов в формировании результатов политики и более широкого социально-политического контекста в России.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ ВВЕДЕНИЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННОГО ДОКУМЕНТООБОРОТА В ЧАСТНЫХ ШКОЛАХ

Аннотация. В данной статье исследуются проблемы, с которыми сталкивается частная школа при внедрении электронного документооборота. Автор освещает такие проблемы, как сопротивление со стороны персонала, отсутствие технических знаний и опасения по поводу безопасности и конфиденциальности документов. В статье представлены кейсы и примеры школ, успешно внедривших электронный документооборот, а также даны практические советы школам, рассматривающим подобный переход. Автор подчеркивает важность вовлечения всех заинтересованных сторон в процесс принятия решений и обеспечения адекватного обучения и поддержки для обеспечения плавного перехода.

Ключевые слова: документооборот, СЭД, школа, внедрение, конфиденциальность.

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PROBLEMS OF INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Annotation. This article examines the problems that a private school faces when implementing electronic document management. The author highlights such problems as resistance from the staff, lack of technical knowledge and concerns about the security and confidentiality of documents. The article presents cases and examples of schools that have successfully implemented electronic document management, as well as practical advice to schools considering such a transition. The author emphasizes the importance of involving all stakeholders in the decision-making process and providing adequate training and support to ensure a smooth transition.

Keywords: Document management, EDMS, school, implementation, confidentiality.

Для начала разберём, нужно ли в учебном заведении введение электронного документооборота? Он нужен для эффективного и безопасного хранения, систематизации и извлечения таких документов, как записи учащихся, стенограммы и административные документы. Системы электронного документооборота (далее СЭД) могут сэкономить время и снизить затраты, связанные с физическим хранением и ручным поиском бумажных документов. Также они обеспечивают авторизованный доступ к цифровым документам, конфиденциальность и безопасность данных. Кроме того, электронный документооборот может улучшить сотрудничество между учителями и персоналом, облегчая обмен информацией и оптимизируя рабочие процессы.

При внедрении электронного документооборота в частных школах можно столкнуться с рядом проблем. Одной из основных является отсутствие технических знаний у персонала и преподавателей. Многие частные школы могут не иметь специализированных ИТ-отделов или обученных сотрудников для управления системами электронного документооборота. Это может привести к трудностям при внедрении и обслуживании системы, а также к техническим и системным сбоям и потере данных. Еще один немало важный вопрос – стоимость его внедрения. Частные школы могут иметь ограниченный бюджет и не в состоянии позволить себе необходимое оборудование, программное обеспечение и инфраструктуру, необходимые для электронного документооборота. Одним из вариантов решения данной проблемы, является повышение стоимости обучения, но данный способ может повлечь негативное отношение к изменениям со стороны родителей. Кроме того, расходы на техническое обслуживание, модернизацию и обучение, также могут быть дорогостоящими, что затруднит поддержку системы в долгосрочной перспективе для школ. Вопросы

конфиденциальности также являются серьезной проблемой. СЭД должны соответствовать правилам конфиденциальности и защищать такую информацию, как записи учащихся, финансовую информацию и личные данные. Обеспечение безопасности электронных документов имеет решающее значение для предотвращения утечки данных и поддержания доверия учащихся, родителей и сотрудников. Более того, переход от бумажных систем к электронным, может оказаться сложным. Учебным заведениям, потребуется потратить время и ресурсы на оцифровку существующих записей, что может быть длительным и трудоемким процессом, к тому же потребуются дополнительные сотрудники, которые будут этим заниматься. Кроме того, чтобы система была по настоящему эффективной, потребуется обучение всего персонала, что может нарушить повседневную работу и привести к временному снижению производительности.

В целом внедрение электронного документооборота в частных школах может принести много преимуществ, таких как повышение эффективности, доступности и устойчивости. Однако школы должны быть готовы решать проблемы и инвестировать в необходимые ресурсы для обеспечения успешного внедрения и обслуживания системы.

Из определенных минусов введения документооборота можно выделить:

1. Затраты на внедрение системы управления документами, могут быть высокими, особенно для частных школ с ограниченным бюджетом.

2. Требования к обучению. Сотрудники должны быть обучены тому, как использовать новую систему, что может отнимать время и ресурсы от других видов деятельности.

3. Сопротивление изменениям. Некоторые сотрудники могут сопротивляться изменениям, предпочитая продолжать использовать традиционные бумажные системы.

4. Вопросы безопасности. Электронные документы могут быть уязвимы для кибератак, и школы должны обеспечить наличие адекватных мер безопасности для защиты конфиденциальной информации.

5. Технологические проблемы. Внедрение системы может потребовать существенной технологической модернизации, что может быть сложным или дорогостоящим для школ, которым не хватает технических знаний или инфраструктуры.

6. Техническое обслуживание. Системы управления документами требуют регулярного технического обслуживания и обновлений, чтобы обеспечить их эффективное функционирование.

7. Проблемы совместимости. Системы управления документами могут быть несовместимы с существующим программным обеспечением или системами, что требует дополнительных инвестиций для обеспечения полной интеграции.

Плюсы так же присутствуют:

1. Улучшенная организация и доступность документов.
2. Повышенная безопасность и конфиденциальность информации.
3. Повышение эффективности и результативности административных задач.
4. Снижение расхода бумаги и затрат на ее хранение.
5. Улучшение коммуникации между сотрудниками.
6. Более простое отслеживание и мониторинг записей и успеваемости учащихся.
7. Повышенное соответствие нормативным требованиям.
8. Улучшение процесса принятия решений на основе точной и своевременной информации.
9. Лучшее использование технологий для поддержки преподавания и обучения.
10. Улучшение родительского общения и участия.

Подводя итоги нашего анализа, можно сказать, что внедрение электронного документооборота зависит от конкретных потребностей и целей частной школы. Управление документами может помочь улучшить организацию, эффективность и безопасность школьных записей и информации. Однако, если в школе уже есть аналоги данной системы, которые выдают хорошие результаты эффективности, внедрение документооборота может и не понадобиться. В конечном счете, решение должно основываться на конкретных потребностях и ресурсах школы.

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АНАЛИЗ ДИНАМИКИ КОЛИЧЕСТВА ЛЮДЕЙ ЗА ЧЕРТОЙ БЕДНОСТИ В ЮЖНОМ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОМ ОКРУГЕ 2015 – 2020 гг.

Аннотация: в статье рассматривается бедность отдельного федерального округа в России – ЦФО в течении с 2015 по 2020 гг. Для сравнения года брались попарно и в конце анализировалось общее изменение бедности и тенденции. Целью работы является оценка изменения бедности за данный промежуток времени для возможности поиска в дальнейшем возможных решений проблемы в рамках особенностей экономики России с ориентацией на прошлые года.

Ключевые слова: бедность в России, бедность в Южном федеральном округе, динамика бедности, оценка состояния бедности.

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ANALYSIS OF THE DYNAMICS OF THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE BELOW THE POVERTY LINE IN THE SOUTHERN FEDERAL DISTRICT 2015-2020

Abstract: the article reduces the poverty of individual federal districts in Russia - the Central Federal District for the period from 2015 to 2020. The aim of the work is to assess the change in poverty over a given period of time in order to be able to search for possible solutions to the problem within the framework of the characteristics of the Russian economy with an orientation to past years.

Key words: poverty in Russia, poverty in the Southern Federal District, poverty dynamics, poverty assessment.

Введение: одна из актуальных проблем России 21 века – бедность. Стоит учитывать, что сейчас не существует единого определения бедности как явления, способного описать все стороны, однако в статье будет использоваться методология Росстата и данные официальной статистики, представленной там же. В этом случае учитывается прожиточный минимум и потребительскую корзину на основе методологии 2013 года, которая состоит из продовольственных и непродовольственных товаров и услуг, объем вторых при этом не должен превышать 50% от цены продуктов питания. Бедность может быть обусловлена различными факторами, как объективными, так и субъективными: малая заработная плата, отсутствие рабочих мест, потеря кормильца в семье, конфликты в семье, инвалидность, старость и т.д., не всегда человек способен изменить свою жизненную ситуацию, поэтому помощь от государства необходима для решения проблемы бедности, однако только пособиями и выплатами. Необходим более тщательный подход государства к решению вопроса социальной несправедливости и социальной необеспеченности граждан: к таким мерам можно отнести повышение заработной платы, создание бюджетных рабочих мест и поддержка малого бизнеса, в том числе снижением налоговой нагрузки на каждого работника для работодателя.

Анализируя численность бедных людей в Южном федеральном округе в Российской Федерации 2015 – 2016 гг. (Рисунок 1) можно отметить, что в 2015 году больше всего людей за чертой бедности было в Краснодарском крае и этот статус сохраняется и в следующем году, составляя 638,1 и 639,7 тыс. ч. соответственно, что составляло 13,9% и 13,2% от населения Краснодарского края. Меньше всего безработных было в г. Севастополе, там данный показатель находился на отметке в 60,3 тыс. ч. и с последующим снижением до 48,7 тыс. ч.

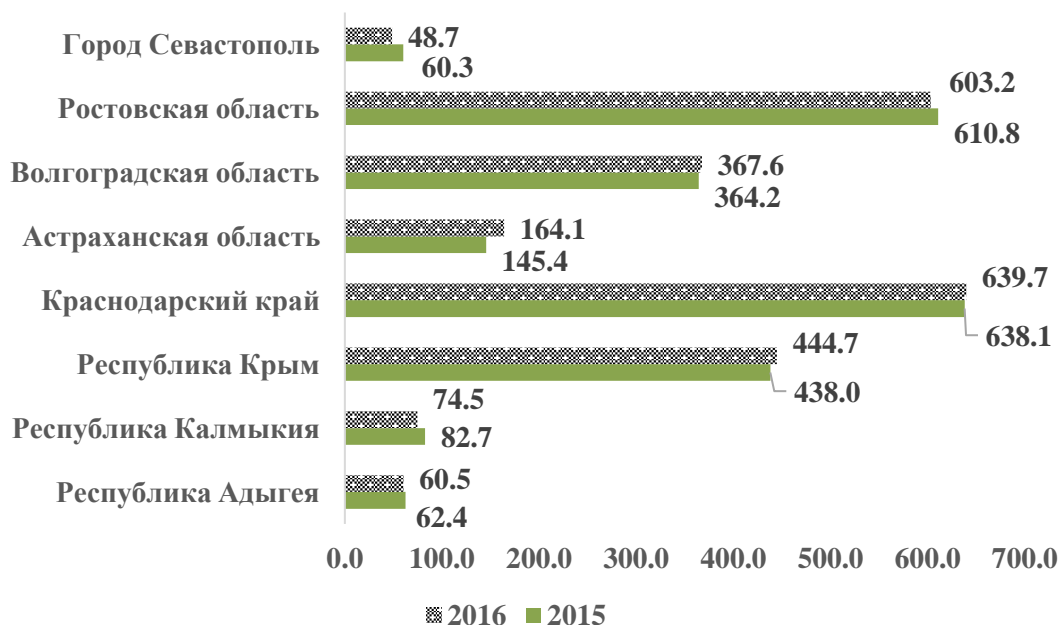


Рисунок 1 – Численность бедных людей в Южном федеральном округе в Российской Федерации 2015 – 2016 гг.

Однако, стоит обратить внимание на Астраханскую область: в ней произошло самое большое изменение количества бедных людей за данный период и изменение показателя составило увеличение на 18,7 тыс. ч. Общее количество безработных с 2015 г. по 2016 г. увеличилось на 1.1 тыс. ч. и такое небольшое изменение в пределах нормы.

Исходя из данных, полученных при анализе численность бедных людей в ЮФО в Российской Федерации 2017 – 2018 гг. (Рисунок 2). Становится ясно, что больше всего на 2017 г. бедных людей было в Краснодарском крае, их численность составляла 609,6 тыс. человек и на следующий год Краснодарский край так же превосходил другие области по количеству людей за чертой бедности. Меньше всего бедных людей было в г. Севастополе, где данный показатель был равен на 2017 г. 46,6 тыс. ч. и в 2018 г. так же был регионом с наименьшим числом бедных.

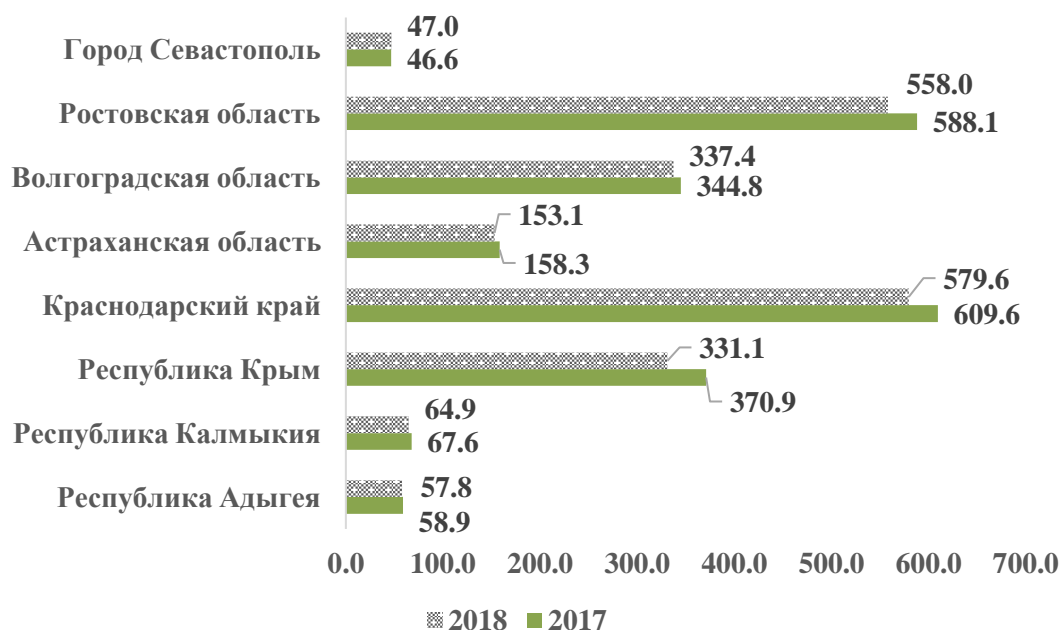


Рисунок 2 – Численность бедных людей в Южном федеральном округе в Российской Федерации 2017 – 2018 гг.

Самые заметные изменения за 2017 – 2018 гг. произошли в трех регионах: в Ростовской области, где изменения составили уменьшение на 30,1 тыс. ч. и составило уже 558 тыс. ч. Краснодарский край, и Республика Крым, в которой количество бедных снизилось с 370,9 тыс. ч. до 331,1 тыс. ч., и суммарное изменение составило 39,8 тыс. ч. Суммарно, количество людей, оказавшихся за чертой бедности составило за 2017 г. 2244,8 тыс. ч. и в 2018 г. 2128,9 тыс. ч., а изменение составило уменьшение на 115,9 тыс. ч. Количество бедных за период с 2015 – 2018 гг. уменьшилось на 114,8 тыс. человек, что показывает положительную динамику развития экономики в данный период.

Исследуя данные по численности бедных людей в ЮФО в РФ 2019 – 2020 гг (Рисунок 3) можно проследить и сделать первичные выводы о тенденциях динамики изменения количества людей за чертой бедности в РФ. Больше всего Людей за чертой бедности за наблюдаемый период было в Краснодарском крае, их количество составляло 588,6 тыс. ч. в 2019 г и 591,8 тыс. ч. в 2020 г. Меньше всего бедных людей оказалось в г. Севастополе, 51,3 тыс. ч. и 49,4 тыс. ч. соответственно.

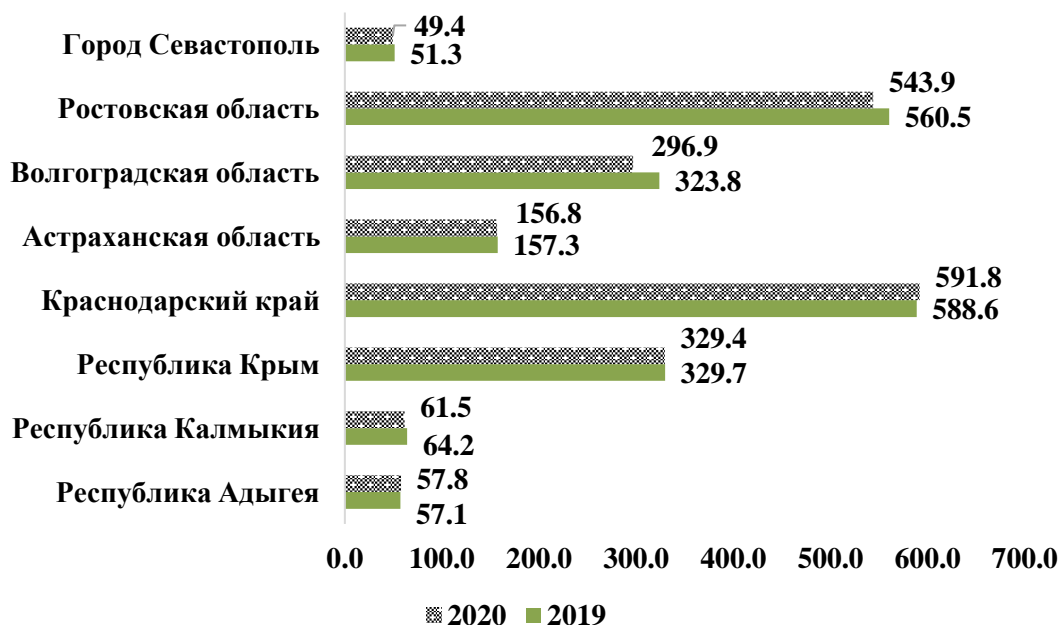


Рисунок 3 – Численность бедных людей в Южном федеральном округе в Российской Федерации 2019 – 2020 гг.

Стоит отметить, что общее количество людей за чертой бедности в 2019 году было равно 2132,5 тыс. ч., что больше, чем в 2020 г., когда данный показатель находился на отметке в 2087,5 тыс. ч. и изменение за период 2019 – 2020 гг. общее уменьшение количества бедных людей составило 45 тыс. ч., что значительно отличается от предыдущих годов (2017 – 2018 гг.), когда за равнозначный период уменьшение составляло 115,9 тыс. ч.

Анализируя данные по численность бедных людей в Южном федеральном округе в Российской Федерации 2015 г. по сравнению с 2020 г. (Рисунок 4), можно заметить общее изменение количества бедных людей за весь наблюдаемый период.

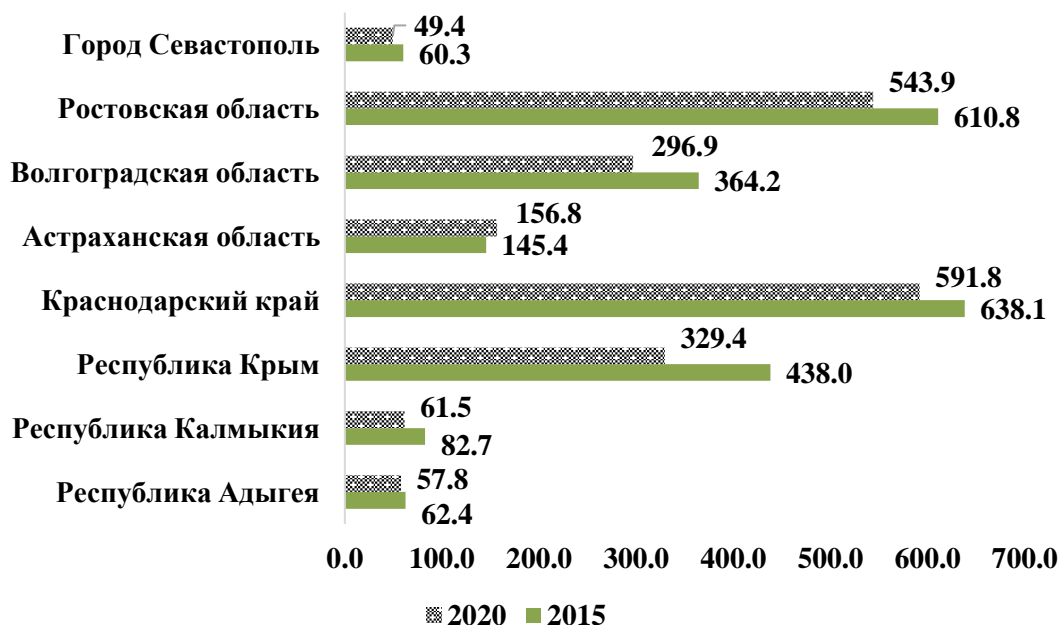


Рисунок 4 – Численность бедных людей в Южном федеральном округе в Российской Федерации 2015 г. по сравнению с 2020 г.

Всего количество людей за чертой бедности снизилось на 441 тыс. ч. Этот показатель отражает положительное изменение экономики России за период 2015 – 2020 гг. Больше других регионов изменилась такие, как: Республика Крым, изменение составило уменьшение на 108,6 тыс. ч., Ростовская область, в которой количество бедных снизилось на 96,9 тыс. ч., Волгоградская область, в которой уменьшение людей за чертой бедности составили 67,3 тыс. ч. и Краснодарский край, изменения в котором составили всего 46,3 тыс. ч. Не обошлось и без отрицательной динамики: в Астраханской области количество бедных увеличилось с 145,4 тыс. ч. до 156,8 тыс. ч. суммарно на 11,4 тыс. ч. За наблюдаемый период можно сделать вывод о нескольких тенденциях: Краснодарский край лидирует по количеству бедных людей, количество бедных людей в нем стабильно высокое, хоть и был период (2017 – 2018 гг.) когда их количество снизилось, но общее количество все равно остается высоким по сравнению с другими регионами. Ростовская область отметилась более положительной динамикой: число бедных постоянно снижалось, и эта тенденция имеет стабильную основу и несмотря на достаточно высокий уровень бедности, можно ожидать улучшения положения в будущем. В то же время, Республика Крым так же имеет стабильную тенденцию к снижению бедности – возможно в этом ей помогает статус курорта, но динамика остается положительной. Используя полученную информацию, можно судить о положительной динамике развития экономике России и нескольких конкретных тенденциях: отлично показали себя такие регионы как Ростовская область,

Республика Крым и Волгоградская область, в которых количество бедных людей снижалось больше чем в остальных регионах.

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ДИНАМИКА КОЛИЧЕСТВА И СОСТОЯНИЯ ИНВАЛИДОВ В РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ В 2017 – 2022 ГГ.

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается инвалидизация России, разделение по возрасту и местопребыванию инвалидов и их численность. Для определения территориального признака брались федеральные округа в количестве 8 округов

Ключевые слова: инвалидность, детская инвалидность, уровень жизни

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DYNAMICS OF THE NUMBER AND STATE OF THE DISABLED IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN 2017-2022

Annotation. The article deals with the disability of Russia, the division by age and location of disabled people and their number. To determine the territorial feature, federal districts were taken in the amount of 8 districts

Key words: disability, child disability, standard of living.

В современной России заметна проблема сильного старения населения, средний возраст постепенно становится выше и все большее количество людей страдают от заболеваний, связанных с возрастом и инвалидностью. Инвалидность характеризуется утратой каких-либо конечностей или заболеванием (рак, туберкулёз и т.д.). Такие люди подвергаются дискриминации и их уровень жизни значительно ниже, чем у других людей. Несмотря на уже принятые правительством меры, они остаются недостаточными и малоэффективными. Заметны проблемы в здравоохранении, инфраструктуре, трудовой сфере:

Образовательные учреждения часто не оборудованы для удовлетворения потребностей учащихся с ограниченными возможностями. Многие инвалиды не могут позволить себе оплату медицинских услуг и лекарств, а те, кто платит, часто сталкиваются с длительным ожиданием приема. Кроме того, ощущается нехватка медицинских работников, специализирующихся на лечении людей с ограниченными возможностями. Многие работодатели не желают нанимать людей с инвалидностью, а те, кто находит работу, могут подвергаться дискриминации. Люди с инвалидностью в России часто сталкиваются со стигматизацией и дискриминацией. Это может варьироваться от незаметных форм, таких как исключение из общественной деятельности, до более явных, таких как отказ в доступе в общественные места или словесные оскорбления

Анализируя общее изменение количества инвалидов на территории Российской Федерации в период 2017–2022 гг. (рисунок 1), можно отметить, что самое большое значение было в 2017 г. и составило 12314 тыс. ч., т.е. более 12 миллионов человек и постепенно снижалось до отметки в 11331 тыс. ч. в 2022 г.

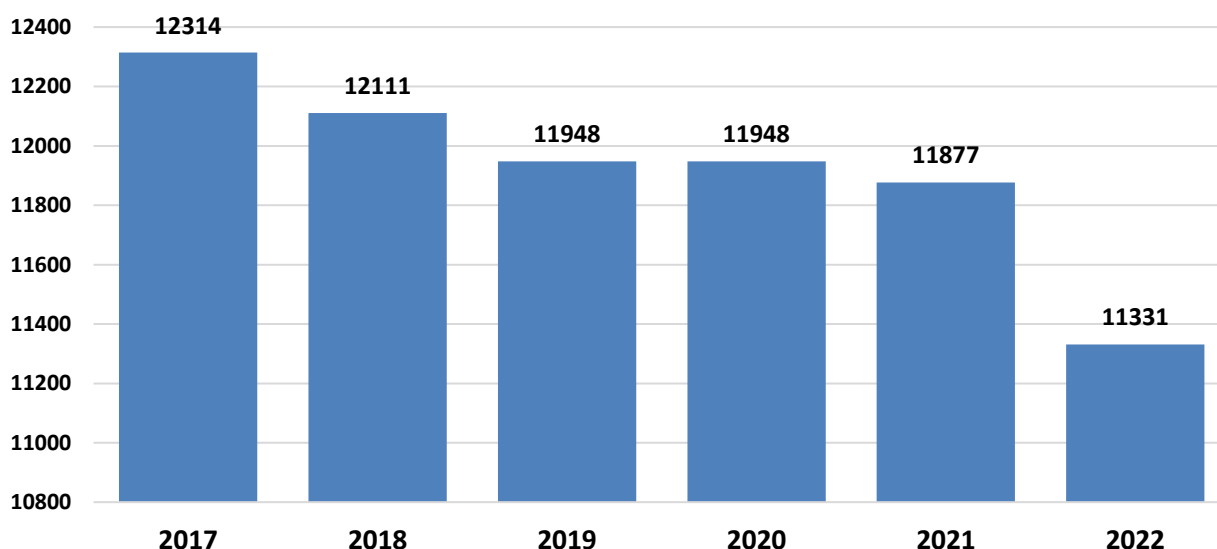


Рисунок 1 – Общее изменение количества инвалидов на территории Российской Федерации в период 2017–2022 гг. в РФ (тыс. ч.)

Общее изменение инвалидов составило уменьшение на 983 тыс. ч. Следует заметить, что 12,314 миллионов человек на 2017 г. составляет 8,5 % от всего населения. Позже, в 2022 г., этот показатель снизился до отметки в 7,7 % от населения, которое составляет по данным 147,5 мил. ч., что показывает положительную динамику изменения показателя инвалидности. Однако, в 2019 и 2020 г. изменения в этом показателе были минимальные и не превысили и 10 тыс. ч. Исходя из полученных данных, можно предполагать растущую смертность среди инвалидов. К инвалидам так же причислены ветераны Вов, что объясняет часть погибших среди инвалидов. Вторая возможная причина – отказы в выдаче инвалидности 1 группы. При этом количество больных с диагнозами, приводящими к потере трудоспособности, растет. Исходя из информации, полученной в Московском научно-исследовательском институте имени П. А. Герцена, рак выявляют более чем у полумиллиона в год, в 40 процентах случаев рак находится в поздних стадиях. При этом государственную помощь получают лишь 200 тысяч граждан. Заболеваемость же активным туберкулезом в среднем составляет 72 тысячи человек в год, но инвалидами признают менее трети. Ситуация усложняется старанием населения Российской Федерации, и, следовательно, большинство инвалидов – женщины старше 60 лет. Несмотря на эти немаленькие показатели, качество жизни инвалидов и инфраструктура для них находятся на низком уровне

Рассматривая количество детей-инвалидов по двум возрастным группам на территории РФ с 2017 по 2022 гг. (рисунок 2), замечена двоякая динамика: одной стороны постепенный, но значительный рост подростковой (8-17 лет) инвалидности и незначительное на этом фоне уменьшение детской (0-7 лет) инвалидности

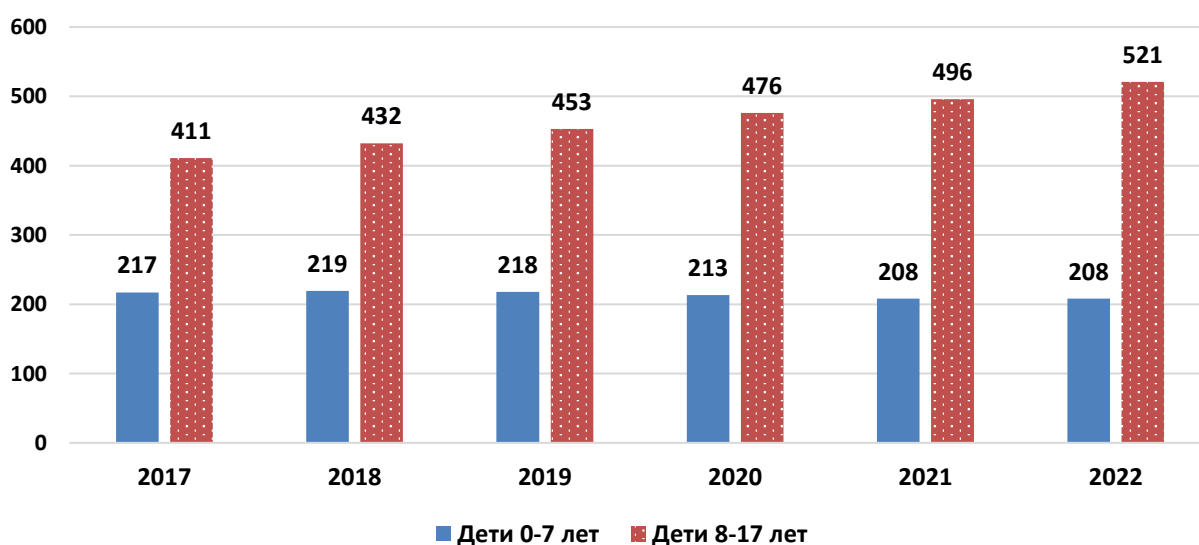


Рисунок 2 – Количество детей-инвалидов по двум возрастным группам на территории РФ с 2017 по 2022 гг. (тыс. ч.)

Заметно, что самое большое количество детей-инвалидов до 7 лет наблюдалось в 2018 г. и составляло 219 тыс. ч., самое маленькое значение прослеживается в 2021 и 2022 г., находясь на отметке 208 тыс. ч. Можно заметить постепенное повышение с 2017 по 2018 г., которое составило 2 тыс. ч., а с 2019 по 2022 гг. – уменьшение, которое равняется 9 тыс. ч. среди детей-инвалидов до 7 лет с 2017 по 2022. Общее изменение в процентах составило уменьшение около 4.1 %. Динамику можно оценить как положительную, поскольку количество детей-инвалидов снижается. В то же время количество детей-инвалидов имеет обратную тенденцию – заметен высокий стабильный рост количества подростков с отклонениями, в год. изменение составило от 20 до 25 тыс. ч. Показатель за наблюдаемое время только рос и с 2017, когда количество детей-инвалидов составляло 411 тыс. ч., выросло до 521 тыс. ч. Всего за 6 лет количество инвалидов выросло более чем на 100 тыс. ч. Самое большое количество инвалидов в возрасте с 8 по 17 лет было в 2022 г. и составило 521 тыс. ч., меньше всего было в 2017 г. и находилось на отметке 411 тыс. ч. Общее процентное изменение составило 26.76 %, больше чем на четверть. Суммарно, количество детей-инвалидов всех возрастов больше всего наблюдалось в 2022 г. 729 тыс. ч., и меньше всего в 2017 г., находясь на отметке в 628 тыс. ч.

Обратив внимание на общее количество инвалидов совершеннолетнего возраста РФ за 2017 - 2022 гг, заметны три тенденции. Во-первых, резко падает количество инвалидов старше трудоспособного возраста, во-вторых, количество инвалидов 18-30 лет становится меньше до 2021 г., в-третьих, количество инвалидов среднего возраста находится в некой стабильности.

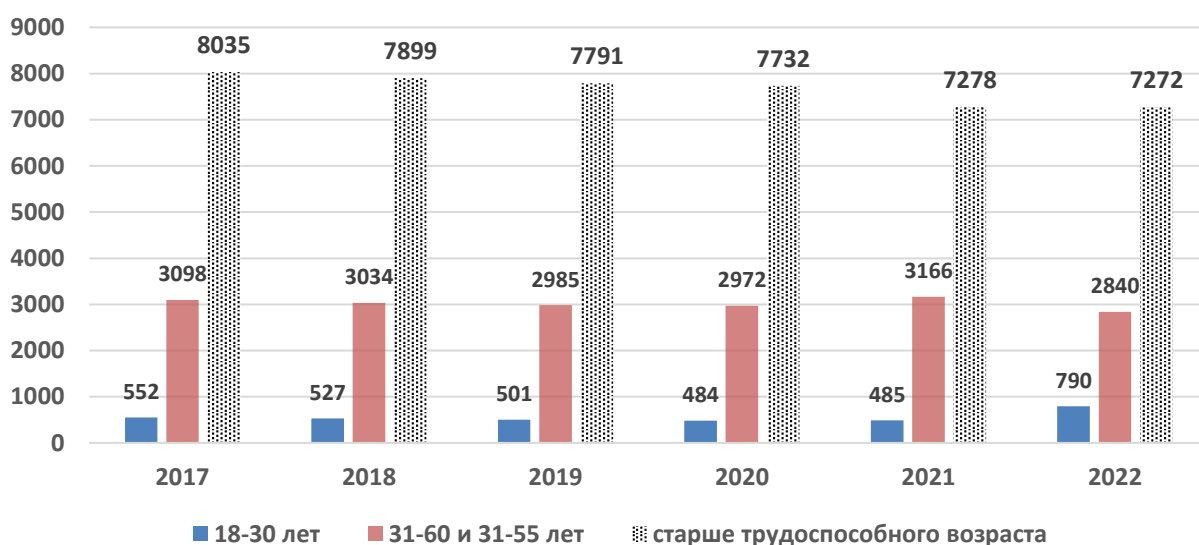


Рисунок 3 – Общее количество инвалидов совершеннолетнего возраста на территории РФ за 2017 - 2022 гг (тыс. ч.)

Самое большое количество населения с отклонениями в возрасте 18-30 лет наблюдалось в 2017 г. и составляло 552 тыс. ч. Самый низкий показатель был в 2022 г. на отметке 490 тыс. ч. Все время с 2017 по 2022 количество инвалидов падало, и изменение 2022 к 2017 г. оставило 62 тыс. ч. Больше всего инвалидов среди мужчин 31-60 лет и женщин 31-55 лет наблюдалось в 2021 г. и составляло 3166 тыс. ч., меньше всего инвалидов было в 2022 г., их количество составляло 2840 тыс. ч. С 2021 по 2022 гг. количество инвалидов упало на 326 тыс. ч. Начиная с 2017 по 2020 гг. инвалидов среди населения среднего возраста становилось все меньше с каждым годом, но в 2021 г. было резкое увеличение числа инвалидов, изменение с 2020 по 2021 гг. составило 194 тыс. ч. Самый большой количество инвалидов старшей возрастной группы было в 2017 г. и находилось на отметке в 8035 тыс. ч. Данные показывают тенденцию к снижению, и к 2022 количество инвалидов престарелого возраста составило уже 7272 тыс. ч., что на 763 тыс. ч. меньше, чем в 2017 г.

Исходя из полученных данных, можно судить о высокой старческой инвалидности и постепенно возрастающей смертности среди инвалидов старше трудоспособного возраста, поскольку с каждым годом их становится все меньше и меньше. Помимо этого, можно выделить достаточно выделяющийся на фоне постепенного снижения количества инвалидов резкое увеличение количества инвалидов среднего возраста в 2021 г. Чем это могло быть вызвано – неясно, но возможны несколько причин – неполнота статистических данных за предыдущие года, присвоение инвалидности тем, кому могли ранее отказывать (в частности людям, страдающим туберкулезом), или же это могло быть последственным стечением естественных, не связанных с человеческим фактором событий, например – увеличение с развитием технологий случаев обнаружения рака или иных заболеваний, ведущих к инвалидности

Используя полученную информацию по распределению инвалидов среди федеральных округов на 2022 г., заметно, что больше всего инвалидов оказалось в центральном федеральном округе и составляет 3171 тыс. ч. Меньше всего инвалидов в ДФО, их количество находится на отметке в 515 тыс. ч.

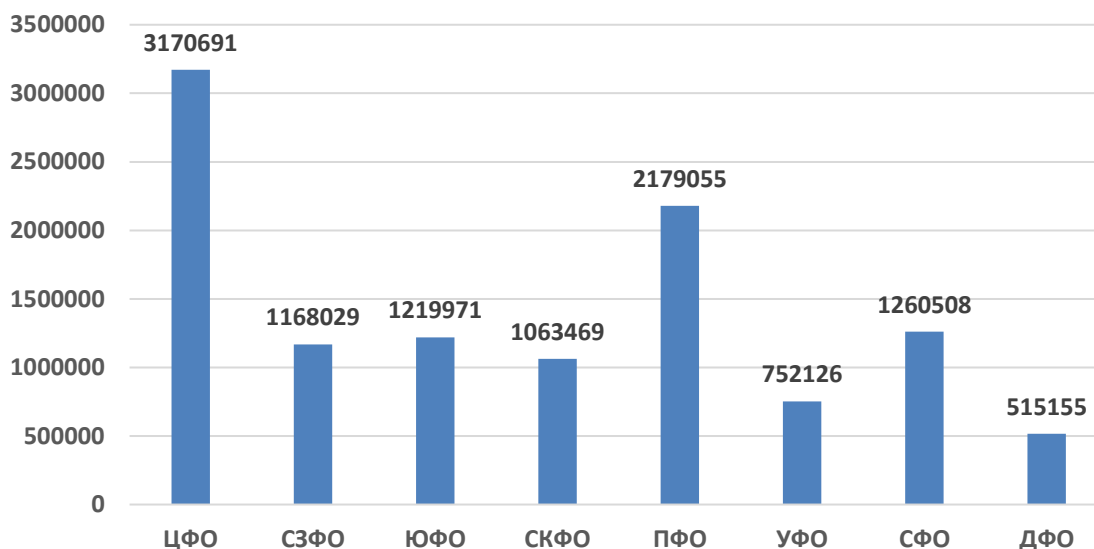


Рисунок 4 – Распределение инвалидов среди федеральных округов на 2022 г (тыс. ч.).

Вероятней всего это связано с расселением людей по территории России, в центральном федеральном округе живет наибольшее количество населения, в то время, как в дальневосточном – меньше всего. Разница между ними составляет 2656 тыс. ч. Эта разница превышает каждый из других округов по отдельности.

Так же стоит рассмотреть не только числовые значения, но и процентные. В ЦФО при населении в 39 086 тыс. ч. количество инвалидов составляет 8.11 %, во втором крупнейшем по населению федеральном округе – приволжском с населением 28 823,8 тыс. ч. количество инвалидов составляет 7.56 %. В то же время, в дальневосточном федеральном округе, где проживает всего 8 083 тыс. ч., количество инвалидов находится на отметке 6.37 %

Рассмотрев распределение детей-инвалидов по федеральным округам на 2022 г, можно сделать вывод, что самое больше значение детей-инвалидов наблюдается в ЦФО и составляет 149 тыс. ч., меньше всего этот показатель показал себя в ДФО, где составляет всего 40 тыс. ч. Разница между двумя этими показателями составляет 109 тыс. ч.

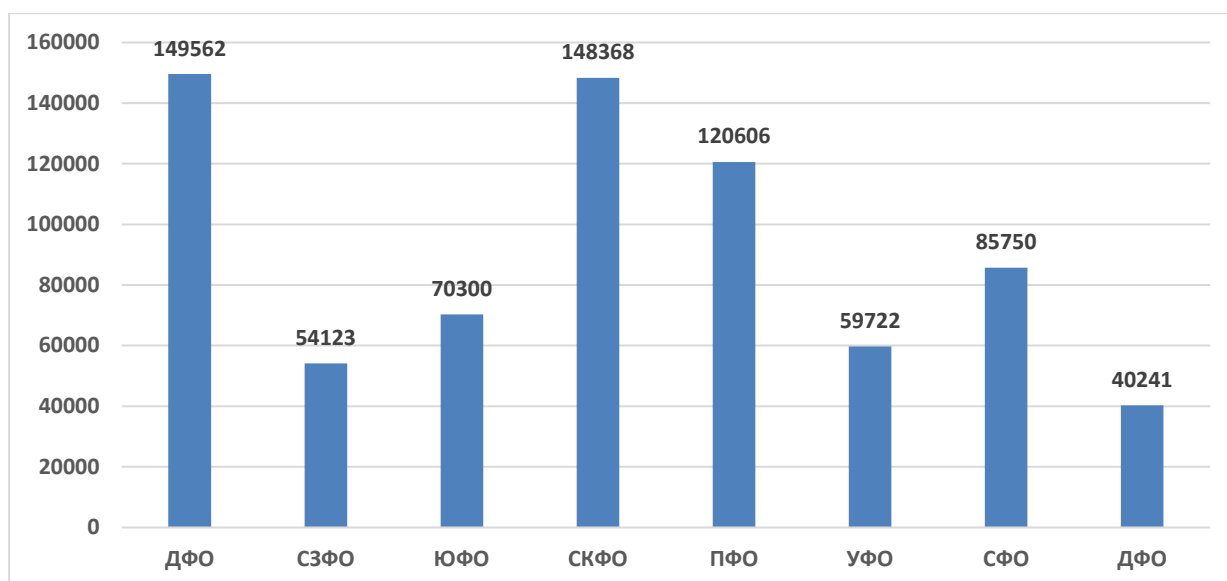


Рисунок 5 – Распределение детей-инвалидов по федеральным округам на 2022 г. (тыс. ч.)

Исходя из этих данных видно вполне негативную статистику: несмотря на заметное превышение количества инвалидов в ЦФО, такие округа как СКФО и ПФО находятся близко по значению детской инвалидности к ЦФО. Разница между ЦФО и С-КФО в области детской инвалидности составляет всего 1194 человека при населении не превышающим 10 млн. человек. Что не менее важно, в ПФО детей инвалидов порядка 120 тыс. ч. Это значение находится близко к ЦФО, разница составляет менее 30 тыс. инвалидов, но ниже чем в СКФО, при общем количестве инвалидов превышающим СКФО в двое. Неизвестно, чем обусловлена такая высокая детская инвалидности в СКФО, но данные показатели определенно вызывают вопросы. СКФО страдает от высокой детской инвалидности, из 1063 тыс. инвалидов – 148 тыс. – это дети, т.е, 13.92 % от общего числа инвалидов в этом федеральном округе – дети. В ЦФО и ПФО количество детей-инвалидов от общего числа не превышает соответственно 4.73 % и 6.79 %.

Используя полученную информацию, можно судить о нескольких тенденциях изменения инвалидизации России: во-первых, общее уменьшение количества инвалидов с 2017 по 2022 гг, во-вторых, уменьшение детской (0-7 лет) инвалидности, изменение небольшое, но происходит постепенно, но стоит отметить на этом фоне рост подростковой (7-17 лет) инвалидности с достаточно высоким темпом, в-третьих, сильное снижение инвалидности среди населения старше трудоспособного возраста. Так же стоит обратить внимание на аномальное количество инвалидов младше совершеннолетнего возраста в СКФО, сравнимого с ЦФО, население которого превосходит почти в 3,5 раза по состоянию на 2022 г. Помимо этого наблюдается превосходство ЦФО в

количестве инвалидов на 2022 по сравнению с другими федеральными округами

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**ДВУСТОРОННИЙ СОЛИТАРНЫЙ ЭХИНОКОККОЗ ЛЕГКИХ.
ОСЛОЖНЕННЫЙ ПРОРЫВОМ В БРОНХ КИСТЫ ПРАВОГО
ЛЕГКОГО И АНАФИЛАКТИЧЕСКИМ ШОКОМ (СЛУЧАЙ ИЗ
ПРАКТИКИ)**

Резюме. Эхинококкоз – широко распространенное тяжелое паразитарное заболевание человека, которое является эндемичным для республик Центральной Азии и Казахстана, в том числе для Узбекистана.

До настоящего времени предложено множество классификаций эхинококкоза легких в зависимости от клинического течения, локализации и морфологии.

Осложненный эхинококкоз характеризует третий период течения заболевания, т.е. сюда относятся нагноение кисты, прорыв в бронх или плевральную полость, обызвествление.

Среди клинических проявлений характерными симптомами являются: боль различной интенсивности на стороне поражения, выделение обрывков хитиновой оболочки вместе с мокротой, кашель со слизисто-гнойной мокротой, кровохарканье и рецидивирующее кровотечение. В зависимости от диаметра дренирующей кисты бронха и вирулентности инфекции, нагноительный процесс в ложе кисты может принять гангренозный характер, в этих случаях мокрота приобретает гнилостный характер.

Эхинококк легкого, прорвавшийся в бронх, характеризуется симптомами патогномичными для многих заболеваний бронхо-легочной системы, и установление правильного диагноза в наиболее короткие сроки зависит от комплекса диагностических методов исследования.

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**BILATERAL SOLITARY PULMONARY ECHINOCOCCOSIS.
COMPLICATED BY RIGHT LUNG CYST BREAKTHROUGH AND
ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK (CASE REPORT)**

Resume. Echinococcosis is a widespread severe human parasitic disease that is endemic to the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, including Uzbekistan.

To date, many classifications of lung echinococcosis have been proposed, depending on the clinical course, localization and morphology.

Complicated echinococcosis characterizes the third period of the course of the disease, i.e. this includes suppuration of the cyst, breakthrough into the bronchus or pleural cavity, calcification.

Among the clinical manifestations, the characteristic symptoms are: pain of varying intensity on the side of the lesion, the release of fragments of chitinous membrane together with sputum, cough with mucopurulent sputum, hemoptysis and recurrent bleeding. Depending on the diameter of the bronchus draining the cyst and the virulence of the infection, the suppurative process in the cyst bed can take a gangrenous character, in these cases the sputum becomes putrefactive.

Echinococcus of the lung, which has broken into the bronchus, is characterized by symptoms pathognomonic for many diseases of the bronchopulmonary system, and the establishment of a correct diagnosis in the shortest possible time depends on a set of diagnostic research methods.

Эхинококкоз является широко распространенным паразитарным заболеванием человека, эндемичным для республик Центральной Азии, в том числе для Узбекистана.

Одним из грозных осложнений эхинококка легкого является перфорация кисты в бронх. Частота ее, по данным различных авторов, достигает до 50% всех осложнений и требует проведения различных по объему и характеру операций.

Осложненный эхинококкоз характеризует третий период течения заболевания. К нему относятся нагноение кисты, прорыв в бронх или плевральную полость, обызвествление.

Если взглянуть на частоту выявления осложненного течения данного заболевания, при поражении легких, с высоты прошедшего времени, то складывается нижеследующая картина: по наблюдениям Н.И.Ахунбаевой (1971г.), осложненный эхинококкоз легких встречается в 13,4% случаях, по Р.П.Аскерханову (1978г.) в 30,7%, по Е.Х.Урусову (1983г.) в 26,7% случаев, по Petrov D., e.a., (2001г.) – 36,2%, Altiay G.e.a., (2001г.) – 47%. Как видно из этих данных, удельный вес осложненного течения болезни в конце 20 - го и начале 21 - го веков возрастал, что указывает и на то, что заболеваемость была так же высокой.

На рубеже 2005-2010 гг. в связи с профилактическим применением антипаразитарных препаратов в детском и подростковом возрасте, обеспеченном за счёт средств государства и утвержденным нормативными документами Министерства здравоохранения Республики Узбекистан,

заболеваемость пошла на убыль и в настоящее время мы сталкиваемся со спорадическими случаями.

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Эхинококк легкого, прорвавшийся в бронх, характеризуется симптомами, патогномоничными для многих заболеваний бронхо - легочной системы, и установление правильного диагноза в наиболее короткие сроки зависит от комплекса диагностических методов исследования.

Основным способом лечения этой болезни, является оперативное вмешательство, которое может быть органосохраняющим (эхинококкэктомии по Боброву - Спасокукоцкому, А.А.Вишневному, капитонаж по Дельбе, экстирпация кисты, полузакрытая эхинококкэктомия по Р.П. Аскерханову и др.) и резекционным (частичные резекции, лобэктомии, билобэктомии, пульмонэктомии).

Следует отметить различие тактики разных школ торакальной хирургии по срокам при осложненном течении болезни. Так, С.Р. Рахимов с соавт., 1998, А.А.Гумеров и соавт. (2000г.) проводили оперативные вмешательства в экстренном и срочном порядке, после предварительной предоперационной подготовки. Г.Р. Аскерханов и соавт. (2000г.) - указывали на экстренные вмешательства при прорыве кисты в плевральную полость.

Другие авторы предлагали проведение более длительной предварительной комплексной предоперационной подготовки. (Азизов А.А., Давлятов С.Б., Сафаров А.С., 1998).

Довольно противоречивы были взгляды хирургов в отношении резекционных методов оперативного вмешательства. Так, одни авторы (Алиев М. А. С соавт., 2001, Toben F.M., Vlaauwgeers J.L.1995) считали, что резекционные методы вмешательств показаны только в исключительных случаях. Другие полагали, что резекции легкого следует выполнять не только при осложненном течении эхинококкоза, но и в остальных случаях, независимо от наличия осложнений со стороны кисты или паренхимы легкого (Карапетян Э.К. с соавт., 2001, Rammos K.S., e.a.,1996.).

Учитывая вышеизложенное, можно отметить, что, несмотря на большой опыт лечения эхинококка легкого осложненного прорывом в бронх, по настоящее время остаются открытыми вопросы тактики хирургических вмешательств. Дискутабельны вопросы выполнения органосохраняющих или резекционных вмешательств, не освещены конкретные показания к ним, основанные на анализе клинического течения заболевания и морфологических исследований. Немаловажное

значение имеют элементы предоперационной подготовки и показаний к ней.

Вашему вниманию представляется случай из практики отделения торако-сосудистой хирургии Андижанского филиала Республиканского научного центра экстренной медицинской помощи (АФ РНЦЭМП) Республики Узбекистан.

В своей практике отделение торако-сосудистой хирургии АФ РНЦЭМП придерживается классификации Dielafou (1894г.) - Мельникова (1935г.) предложенной В.В.Вахидовым и Э.С.Исламбековым (1972г.), как наиболее простой исхематичной: 1 стадия - бессимптомного течения заболевания (латентный период); 2 стадия - клинического проявления болезни (период манифестации); 3 стадия - осложнения (комплементарный период).

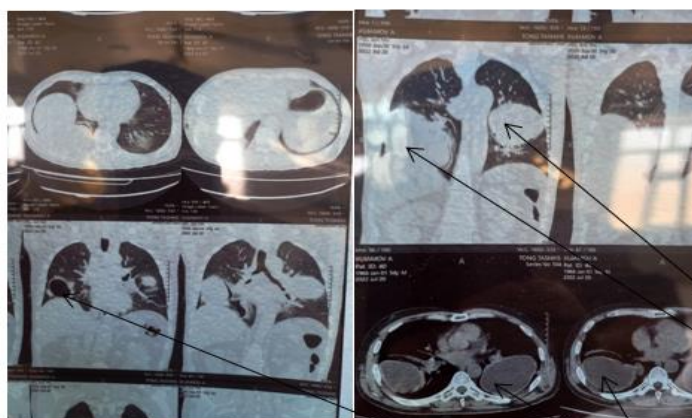
Осложненный эхинококкоз характеризует третий период течения заболевания, т.е. сюда относятся нагноение кисты, прорыв в бронх или плевральную полость, обызвествление.

Пациент Х., 1968 года рождения, ИБ № 16185/710, поступил в отделение торако-сосудистой хирургии 20 июля 2022 года из районного медицинского объединения(РМО), где он получал лечение в реанимационном отделении с диагнозом: Двусторонний, гигантский, солитарный эхинококкоз легких. Осложнение: прорыв в бронх кисты правого легкого. Анафилактический шок.

Согласно выписке из РМО и анамнеза, за час до поступления в реанимационное отделение у пациента на фоне здоровья появился упорный кашель с обильной мокротой, по типу рвоты, потеря сознания и в дальнейшем интенсивная терапия в условиях реанимации. По стабилизации состояния проведена МСКТ грудной клетки, на которой выявлен – Двусторонний солитарный эхинококкоз легких, с прорывом кисты правого легкого в бронх. Рис.1 и 2.

Рисунок1.

Рисунок2.



На МСКТ срезах – с обеих сторон наличие полостных, жидкость содержащих образований больших размеров. Образование правого легкого с прослойкой газа(признак осложнения).

По стабилизации состояния и дообследования пациент переведен в АФ РНЦЭМП, где после кратковременной предоперационной подготовки пациенту, под общим эндотрахеальным наркозом, проведена операция «Боковая торакотомия справа. Эхинококкэктомия из нижней доли правого легкого с капитонажем остаточной полости по Delbet. Санация и дренирование правой плевральной полости».

Интраоперационно выявлено, что киста расположена в нижней доле легкого и фиброзная капсула кисты на 1/3 выступает из легочной ткани. Выполнена пункция кисты, аспирация прозрачной жидкости, рассечена фиброзная капсула, удалена белого цвета хитиновая оболочка больших размеров. Выявлено наличие бронхиального свища диаметром до 6мм открывающегося на дне остаточной полости, который ушит наложением «Z» - образного шва, после чего ложе паразита последовательно обработано растворами 3% перекиси водорода, спиртового раствора йода и 96% спиртом. Ложе паразита ликвидировано по Delbet, с дополнительными плевризирующими швами. Плевральная полость обработана растворами антисептиков, двойное нижнее дренирование и послойное ушивание раны наглухо.

Одномоментно последовательная эхинококкэктомия из левого легкого не проведена в связи с лабильностью гемодинамики и настоянию анестезиологов.

Послеоперационный период протекал гладко и на 6-е сутки после вмешательства пациент в стабильном состоянии выписан из стационара для дальнейшего наблюдения по месту жительства и условием повторного обращения через месяц.

При повторном обращении состояние пациента удовлетворительное, гемодинамика стабильная, рентгенологически легочные поля справа расправлены, синусы свободные. Образование левого легкого без осложнений. Учитывая вышеизложенное пациенту под общим эндотрахеальным наркозом, проведена операция «Боковая торакотомия слева. Эхинококкэктомия из нижней доли левого легкого с капитонажем остаточной полости по Delbet. Санация и дренирование левой плевральной полости».

Тактика оперативного лечения практически идентична с первой операцией, необходимо отметить наличие двух бронхиальных свищей открывающихся в ложе паразита диаметром до 3мм, которые были ушиты наложением «Z» - образного шва.

Послеоперационное течение гладкое, в удовлетворительном состоянии пациент выписан из стационара на 7-е сутки после операции для

дальнейшего наблюдения по месту жительства и рекомендованным курсом химиотерапии Альбендазолом.

Таким образом, несмотря на то, что заболеваемость эхинококкозом на протяжении последних 20 лет заметно снизилась, актуальность заболевания, раннего выявления, выбор методов диагностики и оперативного лечения остается высокой и достаточно востребованной. Дальнейшие изыскания направленные на совершенствование профилактики, диагностику и методов лечения данного заболевания должны проводиться с учётом развития фармации и медицинских технологий.

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ПРИГОТОВЛЕНИЕ ЭМУЛЬСИИ ИНТЕРПОЛИМЕРНЫХ КОМПЛЕКСОВ НА ОСНОВЕ ОЛИГОМЕРА КАРБАМИДА И ЕЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ

Аннотация. Интерполимерные комплексы представляют собой новый класс полимерных комплексов, обладающие уникальными свойствами: высокой сорбционной способностью, улучшению агрофизических свойств почв, в качестве гидрогелей с помощью которых создается противofильтрационный экран на поверхности и глубине почв, получая экономию оросительной воды.

Автор представляет исследовательские работы по получению и изучению свойств эмульсий интерполимерных комплексов на основе мочевиноформальдегидного олигомера. Показаны результаты по направлениям проведенных исследований.

Ключевые слова: мочевино-формальдегидная олигомер (МФО), интерполимерный комплекс (ИПК), почва, гидрогель, оросительная вода.

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PREPARATION OF AN EMULSION OF INTERPOLYMER COMPLEXES BASED ON A CARBAMIDE OLIGOMER AND ITS STUDY

Annotation. Interpolymer complexes are a new class of polymer complexes with unique properties: high sorption capacity, improvement of agrophysical properties of soils, as hydrogels, with the help of which an anti-filtration screen is created on the surface and depth of soils, obtaining savings of irrigation water.

The author presents research papers on obtaining and studying the properties of emulsions of interpolymer complexes based on a urea-formaldehyde oligomer. The results of the research directions are shown.

Keywords: urea-formaldehyde oligomer (MFO), interpolymer complex (IPC), soil, hydrogel, irrigation water.

Эмульсии интерполимерных комплексов (ЭИК) представляют собой новый класс полимерно-полимерных комплексов, обладающих уникальными свойствами: высокой сорбционной способностью, водопоглощением, улучшением агрохимических и агрофизических свойств почвы, снижением уровня засоленности, положительными результатами в направлении уменьшения фильтрации питательных веществ почвы по поверхности и глубине.

По теме автором были рассмотрены работы других авторов, такие как Получение новых пористых материалов из отходов химического производства [5], получение композиционных материалов и изучение их свойств [6], применение интерполимерных комплексов для улучшения агрофизических свойств почв [7], изучение и применение композитные материалы на основе полимера-полимерного комплекса [8], Phosphogypsum compositions to Improve Meliorative soil properties [11], new Technology of Cotton Sowing [12], The Composite Materials based on Polymer-Polymer complexes and dispersed fillers [13], получение и применение пористых композиционных материалов [14], применение ГИС при использовании фосфогипсовых композиций [15], Polymer-Polymer Complexes for the Protection of The Aquatic Environment [16]. Но вышеуказанные исследования посвящены получению твердых композиционных материалов и их изучению.

Целью данной работы является подготовка ЭИК на основе полученного интерполимерного комплекса (ИПК), обеспечивающего положительный эффект при повышении эффективности использования поливной воды и снижении засоленности засоленных земель, и создание с ее помощью противофильтрационных экранов.

Отметим, что известные способы уменьшения фильтрации воды с созданием противофильтрационных экранов с добавками ПАВ, органических веществ и другие являются экономически нецелесообразными и не нашли широкого применения [1,2,3,4].

Предлагаемый нами для широкого применения новый продукт ЭИК (интерполимерный комплекс (ИПК)+МФС, мочевино-формальдегидной смолы (МФС)) благодаря своей растворимости в нейтральных и слабощелочных средах, а также длительной устойчивости растворов при хранении, дает возможность приготавливать в одной емкости растворы, содержащий ИПК. Кроме того, ИПК можно получить и в сухом виде (в виде порошка), который хорошо растворяется в воде и удобен при хранении и транспортировке. Перед нанесением на почву для увеличения водостойкости пленки ИПК, pH-раствора снижается до 2,5-3, и тогда на почве образуется водонерастворимый ИПК. С практической точки зрения применение ИПК в сельском и водном хозяйствах имеет огромное значения, так как поликомплексы имеют важнейшее преимущество перед

любыми известными полимерами ввиду их высоких закрепляющих способностей.

В связи с этим, для создания внутрисочвенного экрана нами был разработан агрегат, обеспечивающий получение экрана на глубине 35-40 см, с применением ИПК. Агрегат состоит из навесного плужного устройства, которой навешивается на пропашной трактор. С нижней стороны каждого отвала плужного устройства приварены трубки диаметра 15 мм, с установленным 2-3 опрыскивателей. Водный раствор НИПК подается через шланги высокого давления подключенный к емкости, установленный на тракторе.

В 2020-2021гг. нами проведены деляночные опыты на полях фермерских хозяйствах Шафрианском районе Бухарского области, в условиях легкосуглинистых полусоленых почв. Площадь опытного участка составляла 1 га, контрольного – 1га. Учет подаваемой на поля воды производился при помощи водосливов Чиполетти и Томсона.

В результате полевых исследований было установлено, что для поддержания предполивной влажности в слое с глубиной 0-0,7 м 0,65-0,65 наименьшей влагоемкости (НВ) проведены три полива по схеме 1-2-0 на опытном и четыре полива по схеме 1-2-1 на контрольных участках. Межполивные периоды по фазам вегетации составили соответственно 33-35 и 23-25 дней.

Что при поливах хлопчатника на полях с противofильтрующим экраном, глубинная фильтрация уменьшается на 20-25 %, по сравнению с контрольной. Резкое увеличение влажности почвы отмечено при поливе большими нормами на контрольном участке.

Во время полива хлопчатника сбросы поливной воды отсутствовали. При поливных нормах брутто на опытном участке 1000-1040 м³/га и на контрольном - 1200÷1250 м³/га, на увлажнение слоя почвы, расположенного ниже расчетного, расходовалась соответственно от 180 до 200 м³/га и от 380 до 420 м³/га.

Оросительная норма на опытном участке составляла 3000 м³/га, на контрольном – 4665 м³/га, урожайность хлопка-сырца был равен 35 ц/га и 30 ц/га, соответственно. Соблюдение оптимального режима полива на полях с противofильтрующим экраном позволило получить от реализации хлопка на 540 сум/га больше, чем в контрольном варианте. Уменьшение глубинной фильтрации при поливах хлопчатника позволило сэкономить 581 м³/га воды за три полива и на величину нормы четвертого полива.

Следует отметить, что предлагаемый вариант при сравнении результатами опытов по изучению режимов полива почвы с противofильтрующим экраном на поверхности отличается меньшей трудоемкостью и большей эффективностью.

Проведены фенологические наблюдения в период вегетации. Посев хлопчатника на опытных вариантах и контроле были проведены 15 и 20 апреля соответственно в 2020-2021 гг.

Из наблюдений выяснено, что на всех вариантах опытного участка по всем показателям превосходит данных контрольного поля и урожайность хлопка – сырца была выше на 10,0 ц/га, чем на контроле.

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ВОЗРАСТНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕЧЕНИЯ СИНДРОМА ВЕГЕТАТИВНОЙ ДИСФУНКЦИИ У ДЕТЕЙ ШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА

Аннотация. Необходимость изучения вегетососудистой дистонии у детей обусловлена сложившимися условиями жизни на современном этапе.

Клиническая картина синдрома вегетативной дисфункции у детей очень полиморфна. Она, в основном, зависит от возраста, сходного вегетативного тонуса, клинического синдрома и характера течения.

Наибольшая выраженность клинических проявлений дисфункции вегетативной нервной системы приходится на период школьного возраста, вследствие значительной учебной нагрузки.

Ключевые слова: вегетативные расстройства, школьный возраст, кардиалгия, цефалгия, эмоциональные лабильность.

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AGE-RELATED FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF AUTONOMIC DYSFUNCTION SYNDROME IN SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Annotation. The need to study vegetative vascular dystonia in children is due to the prevailing living conditions at the present stage.

The clinical picture of autonomic dysfunction syndrome in children is very polymorphic. It mainly depends on age, initial vegetative tone, clinical syndrome and the nature of the course.

The greatest severity of clinical manifestations of autonomic nervous system dysfunction occurs during school age, due to a significant academic load.

Key words: autonomic disorders, school age, cardialgia, cephalgia, emotional lability.

Актуальность. Диагностика и лечение синдрома вегетативной дисфункции (СВД) у детей и подростков является одной из актуальных проблем современной педиатрии. Это обусловлено, прежде всего, его огромной распространенностью у детей и подростков, трудностью диагностики, высоким риском перехода в хронические заболевания различных органов и систем организма.

Огромная распространённость СВД является следствием того, что нарастающий темп современной жизни требует полной отдачи внутренних ресурсов и сил в процессе учебы.

За последние годы увеличилось число детей со сниженными приспособительными возможностями организма, что приводит к срыву механизмов регуляции функциональных систем, особенно у школьников, вследствие большой учебной нагрузки.

Согласно литературным данным синдром вегетативной дисфункции имеет определенную возрастную зависимость.

Начало обучения в школе сопровождается активацией симпатического отдела вегетативной нервной системы, усилением влияния центрального контура управления ритмом: сердца и значительным повышением психоэмоционального тонуса. К концу учебного года снижение активности регуляторных механизмов свидетельствует о значительном утомлении.

Выше перечисленное у детей школьного возраста можно объяснить не только физическим и умственным переутомлением, связанным с

интенсивной учебной нагрузкой, но и частыми острыми и рецидивирующими респираторными вирусными инфекциями.

Закономерным для вегетативной дисфункции является «подвижность» симптомов – замена одних симптомов на другие. В то же время появление нового «непонятного» для больного симптома является для него дополнительным стрессом и может привести к утяжелению заболевания.

Таким образом, полиморфизм клинических проявлений синдрома вегетативных дисфункций послужил основой для проведения научных исследований среди детей школьного возраста.

Цель: представить возрастные особенности течения синдрома вегетативной дисфункции у детей школьного возраста.

Материал и методы: Исследование и сбор материала проводился на базе Андижанского Областного детского многопрофильного медицинского центра. в кардиоревматологическом отделении. Объём исследования включал 70 детей с верифицированным диагнозом «Синдром вегетативной дисфункции».

Возрастной размах детей с СВД составил от 7 до 18 лет, распределенных на 2 группы: 7-12 лет (дети младшего школьного возраста) и 13-18 лет (дети старшего школьного возраста).

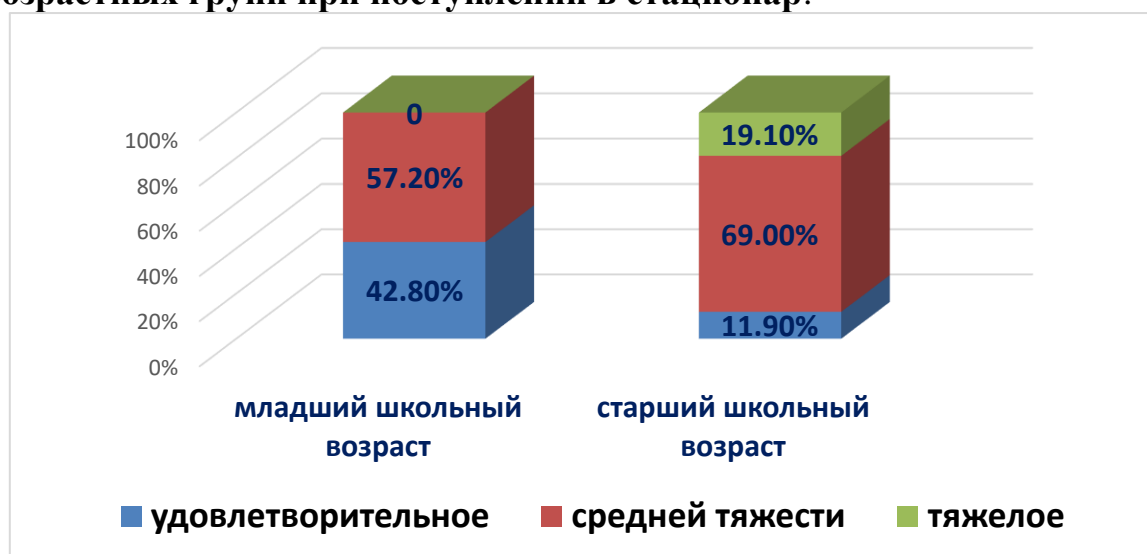
В программу исследования мы включили анамнестический, клинический и инструментальный методы обследования детей.

Результаты. Нами проведен сравнительный анализ течения вегетативных нарушений у детей младшего и старшего школьного возраста.

Из общего числа обследованных нами детей в четыре раза чаще в удовлетворительном состоянии поступали дети младшего школьного возраста, а тяжелое состояние при поступлении диагностировано у детей старшей возрастной группы.

Сравнительный анализ общего состояния детей при поступлении в стационар представлен на рисунке 1.

Рисунок 1. Сравнительный анализ состояния детей разных возрастных групп при поступлении в стационар.



Жалобы детей также имели возрастные различия, которые представлены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1. сравнительная характеристика жалоб детей младшего и старшего школьного возраста с СВД (n=70)

Жалобы	Дети младшего школьного возраста	Дети старшего школьного возраста
Кардиалгия	8 - 11,4%	17- 24,3%
Сердцебиение	6 – 8,6%	4 – 5,7%
Синкопальные состояния	2 – 2,9%	3 – 4,3%
Цефалгия	12 -17,1%	17 – 24,3%
Головокружение	7 - 10%	3 - 4,3%
Повышение АД	2 – 2,9%	5 – 7,1%
Понижение АД	1 -1,4%	6 – 8,6%
Гипервентиляционные нарушения	10 – 14,3%	15 – 21,4%
Нарушения сна	19 – 27,1%	3 – 4,3%
Эмоциональная лабильность:		
плаксивость	12 – 17,1%	12 – 17,1%
раздражительность	17 – 24,3%	10 – 14,3%
быстрая смена настроения	-	8 – 11,4%
чувство страха	6 – 8,6%	-
Астенический синдром:		
слабость	15 – 21,4%	11 – 15,7%
утомляемость	16 – 22,9%	10 – 14,3%
Абдоминальный синдром:		
тошнота	2 – 2,9%	5 – 7,1%
боли в животе	-	6 – 8,6%
запоры	-	2 – 2,9%
Боли в ногах	14 - 20%	8 – 11,4%
Нарушения терморегуляции	5 – 7,1%	-

Энурез		1 – 1,4%	-
Непереносимость помещений	душных	6 – 8,6%	11 -15,7%
Потемнение в глазах при ортостазе		-	3 – 4,3%
Ночные апноэ		-	1 – 1,4%
Мышечная дрожь		-	1 – 1,4%

Из таблицы следует, что цефалгия достаточно часто беспокоит детей старшего возраста, однако не зависимо от возраста появление головной боли дети связывают с переутомлением в связи с повышенной учебной нагрузкой. Кардиалгия в два раза чаще зарегистрирована у детей старшего школьного возраста, с одинаковой частотой как у девочек, так и у мальчиков.

Гипервентиляционные расстройства в виде чувства нехватки воздуха, сопровождающиеся глубокими вдохами, чаще встречались среди детей старшего школьного возраста.

Жалобы на нарушения сна родители отмечали преимущественно у детей младшей возрастной группы.

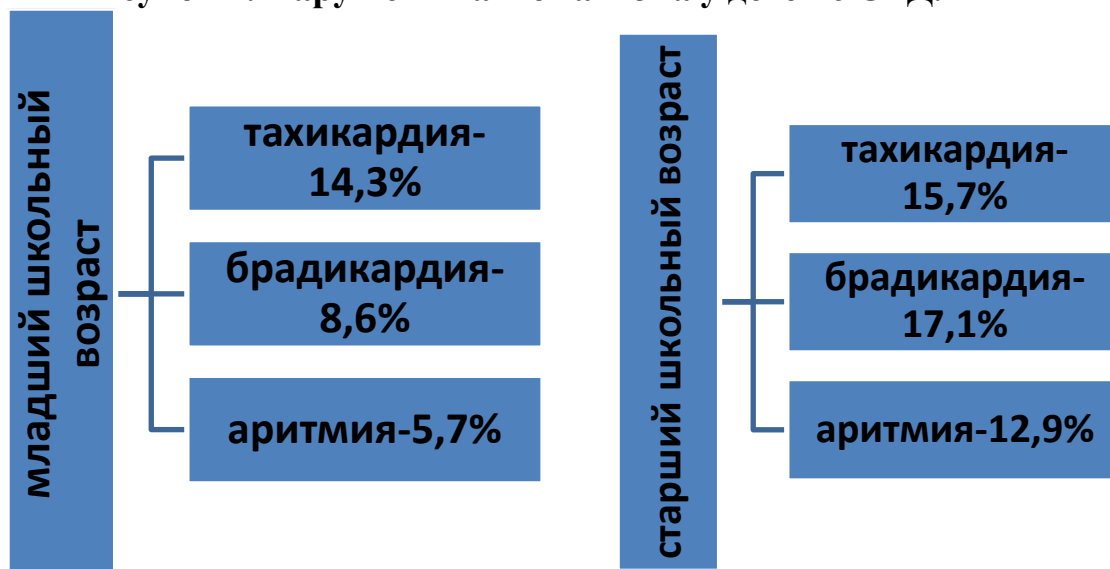
Эмоциональные нарушения у детей младшего школьного возраста проявлялись в виде раздражительности, а у старших детей наряду с раздражительностью, отмечалась быстрая смена настроения.

Астенический синдром был более выражен у детей младшей возрастной группы, а абдоминальный - у детей старшего школьного возраста. Такие расстройства, как нарушение терморегуляции и энурез встречались только у детей младшей возрастной группы.

В отличие от младших школьников, у старших при объективном осмотре мы чаще регистрировали вазомоторную дисрегуляцию, проявляющуюся эмоциональной гиперемией или бледностью кожных покровов.

Также нами проведена сравнительная оценка состояния сердечного ритма у детей обеих возрастных групп. Нарушения автоматизма чаще встречались у детей старшей возрастной группы, причём с наибольшей частотой представлена брадикардия. Кроме того, если только у детей младшей возрастной группы нами на ЭКГ диагностирован синдром слабости синусового узла, то суправентрикулярная экстрасистолия и нарушение процессов реполяризации выявлены исключительно у детей старшего школьного возраста.

Рисунок 2. Нарушения автоматизма у детей с СВД.



Вывод. Результаты проведенного исследования детей младшего и старшего школьного возраста с СВД показали, что у детей независимо от возраста и пола имеется выраженный вегетативный дисбаланс, требующий своевременной коррекции и особого диспансерного наблюдения.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ГЕМОДИНАМИЧЕСКИХ РАССТРОЙСТВ НА КАЧЕСТВО ЖИЗНИ ДЕТЕЙ С ВРОЖДЕННЫМИ ПОРОКАМИ СЕРДЦА

Аннотация. Качество жизни детей с ВПС зависит от таких факторов как: тяжёлые гемодинамические нарушения, частые заболевания бронхолегочной системы, гипоксемия, хронические расстройства питания, метаболический ацидоз, эмоциональная неустойчивость, сопутствующие экстракардиальные аномалии. Гипоксические, ишемические и метаболические нарушения вызывают полиорганную дисфункцию, восстановление которых может быть осуществлено только в результате своевременной хирургической коррекции.

Ключевые слова: врожденный порок сердца, дефект межжелудочковой перегородки, дефект межпредсердной перегородки, открытый артериальный проток, тетрада Фалло, гемодинамические нарушения, качество жизни.

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INFLUENCE OF HEMODYNAMIC DISORDERS ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF CHILDREN WITH CONGENITAL HEART DEFECTS

Annotation. The quality of life of children with CHD depends on such factors as: severe hemodynamic disorders, frequent diseases of the bronchopulmonary system, hypoxemia, chronic eating disorders, metabolic acidosis, emotional instability, concomitant extracardial abnormalities. Hypoxic, ischemic and metabolic disorders cause multiple organ dysfunction, the restoration of which can be carried out only as a result of timely surgical correction.

Key words: congenital heart disease, ventricular septal defect, atrial septal defect, open arterial duct, tetrad of Fallot, hemodynamic disorders, quality of life.

Актуальность. Здоровье населения многогранно по своим связям с условиями жизни, социально-экономическими и медико-биологическими факторами, определяющими его уровень. Система показателей здоровья населения позволяет выявить и измерить силу связи здоровья детей с этими факторами, определяющимися как факторы риска, воздействие которых в значительной степени повышает вероятность возникновения и развития болезней, в том числе и врожденных пороков сердца. [1,5,8]

Имеющиеся в настоящее время данные литературы, показывают, что большинство детей с врождёнными пороками сердца при рождении не имеют отличий от здоровых новорожденных, однако, уже в раннем возрасте эти дети значительно отстают от своих сверстников по состоянию здоровья, физическому и нервно-психическому развитию, что значительно сказывается на качестве жизни в последующий возрастной период. [1,3,7]

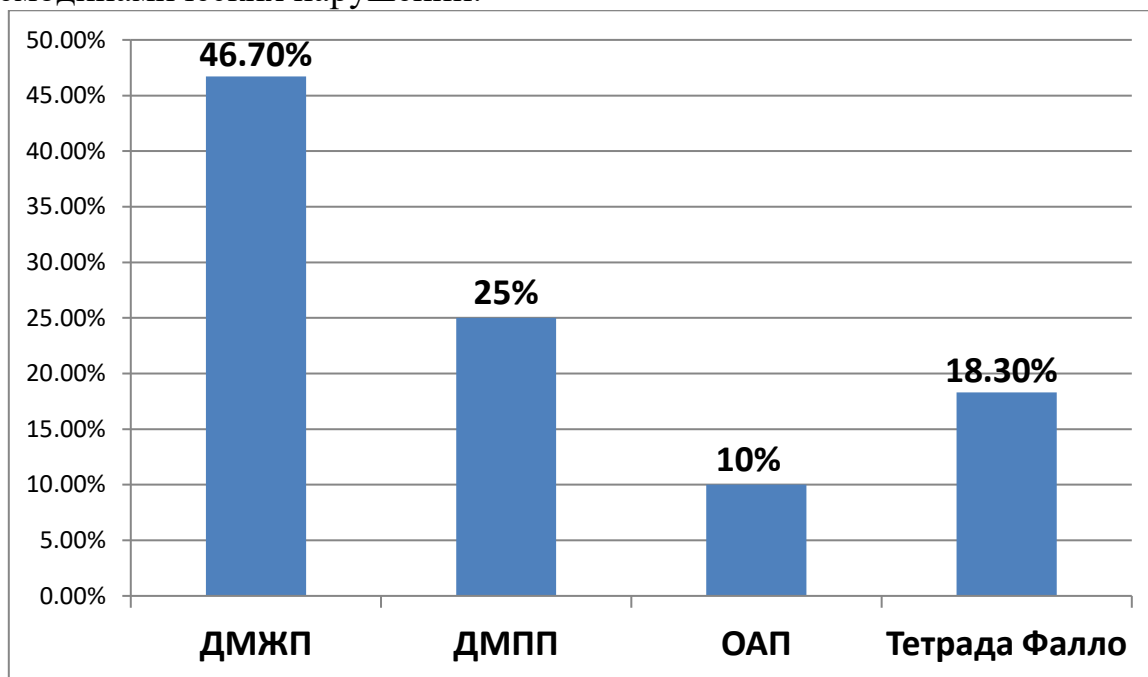
Качество жизни детей с ВПС зависит от таких факторов как: тяжёлые гемодинамические нарушения, частые заболевания бронхолегочной системы, гипоксемия, хронические расстройства питания, метаболический ацидоз, эмоциональная неустойчивость, сопутствующие экстракардиальные аномалии. [4,6,7]

Гипоксические, ишемические и метаболические нарушения приводят к функциональной дезадаптации, дезинтеграции соматического состояния, что, в свою очередь, вызывает полиорганную дисфункцию и негативно влияют на качество жизни детей, не зависимо от вида врожденной патологии сердца. [2,7]

Коррекция нарушений, связанная с восстановлением функции, каковой является хирургия ВПС - прямо и непосредственно связана с улучшением качества жизни. [1,3,8]

Цель. Провести комплексную оценку клинических проявлений и их влияние на качество жизни детей с ВПС.

Материал и методы исследования. Исследование и сбор материала проводился в кардиоревматологическом отделении Областного детского многопрофильного медицинского центра города Андижана. В исследование включено 60 детей с различными вариантами врожденных пороков развития сердца, распределенные на две группы в зависимости от гемодинамических нарушений.



Возрастной диапазон составил 6 месяцев – 14 лет. По половому признаку преобладали мальчики (63,3%).

В качестве первичной документации нами использовались данные историй болезни. Всем детям, поступившим на лечение, кроме антропометрических исследований, проведено инструментальное обследование – ЭКГ и ЭхоКГ с доплерографией с целью оценки анатомической структуры сердца и сосудов, локализации и размеров имеющихся врожденных дефектов.

Результаты исследования. В зависимости от степени гемодинамических расстройств состояние детей при поступлении в

стационар оценивалось как тяжелое. По выраженности клинических симптомов в 75% случаев диагностирована II-Б степень сердечной недостаточности.

При сборе анамнеза у детей с пороками «бледного типа» наиболее часто встречающейся жалобой больных с ДМЖП и ДМПП явилась одышка – 75% и 33,3% соответственно. Данная жалоба встречалась у одного ребёнка с ОАП и составила 16,7%. Одышка у 1/3 детей возникала после физической нагрузки, вследствие чего дети ограничивали себя в активных движениях. Данный клинический симптом встречался у всех детей с Тетрадой Фалло.

Как проявление дефицита коронарного кровотока у 1/3 детей с Тетрадой Фалло имели место периодические колющие боли в области сердца. Наличие в анамнезе частых одышечно-цианотических приступов отмечалось у всех детей с Тетрадой Фалло, причём у 1/3 приступы характеризовались продолжительностью и тяжестью, и требовали оказания неотложной помощи.

Второй жалобой по частоте встречаемости у детей с ВПС были частые респираторные заболевания в 100% случаев у детей с ДМЖП и Тетрадой Фалло, в 80% у детей с ДМПП и 1/3 детей с ОАП. Данные жалобы больных объяснимы и связаны с гемодинамическими нарушениями при исследуемых пороках (пороки с гиперволемией малого круга кровообращения).

Утомляемость и потливость - были жалобами, встречаемыми у детей не зависимо от вида порока. Приступы беспокойства присутствовали преимущественно у детей раннего возраста в 76% с ДМЖП и в 60% случаев у детей с ДМПП. Жалобы на стонущее дыхание, в основном во время сна, имели место у трех детей (20%) с ДМПП и шести детей (21,4%) с ДМЖП.

При электрокардиографическом обследовании детей с ВПС были выявлены различные изменения в структуре сердца и разнообразные нарушения ритма: тахикардия (71,7%), брадикардия (6,7%), отклонение ЭОС вправо (51,7%), отклонение ЭОС влево (23,3%), перегрузка правого предсердия и гипертрофия правого желудочка с НБПНПГ (23,3%), гипертрофия правого желудочка (3,4%), гипертрофия левого желудочка (16,7%), гипертрофия левого желудочка с субэндокардиальной ишемией (6,7%), гипертрофия обоих желудочков (6,7%), перегрузка правого предсердия и высокая электрическая активность правого желудочка (6,7%), гипертрофия правого предсердия и правого желудочка (3,4%) и с одинаковой частотой диагностирована гипертрофия правого желудочка с АВ-блокадой I степени и гипертрофия правого желудочка с WPW синдромом (1,7%).

Эхокардиография проводилась всем детям с ВПС. По данным ЭхоКГ при ДМЖП наибольший удельный вес составили дети с величиной

дефекта более 8 мм (57,1%). В зависимости от локализации преобладающим было перимембранозное расположение дефекта (53,6%).

Среди детей с ДМПП наиболее часто диагностирован умеренный дефект, размеры которого варьировали от 2,5 до 10 мм. При ОАП по данным ЭхоКГ размеры артериального протока находились в пределах 4-7 мм. При оценке сократительной способности миокарда у всех детей с ДМЖП, ДМПП и ОАП фракция изгнания превышала 66%.

На ЭхоКГ у всех детей выявлены прямые признаки ТФ. У детей с величиной дефекта в межжелудочковой перегородке от 10 мм до 20 мм (45,5%) смещение дилатированной аорты находилось в пределах 45%-50% при сохраненной сократительной функции левого желудочка – ФИ $69\% \pm 3\%$. При величине дефекта более 20 мм (54,5%) смещение дилатированной аорты превышало 50% (52%-54%). Показатель фракции изгнания соответствовал $64\% \pm 6\%$.

Самый низкий уровень сатурации кислорода крови нами выявлен у всех детей с Тетрадой Фалло (91-84%) и у половины детей с большим дефектом в МЖП (94-88%).

Качество жизни детей с ВПС нами оценивалось по показателям, включающим физическое, социальное и психо-эмоциональное благополучие. При анализе антропометрических показателей детей - 2/3 имели отклонения преимущественно в показателях веса. Самые низкие значения веса с риском на дефицит имели дети с ДМЖП (64,7%) и все дети с ТФ. Значительного дефицита веса не было выявлено у детей с ДМПП и ОАП.

Нервно-психическое развитие нами оценивалось у детей первых трёх лет жизни, не зависимо от вида порока. Основные проявления нервно-психической сферы расстройств в этой группе детей выражались задержкой моторных функций и речевого развития. У детей преддошкольного и школьного возраста на первый план выступали симптомы эмоциональной лабильности, проявляющиеся приступами плаксивости, раздражительностью, нередко замкнутостью. Эти дети очень тяжело вступали в контакт и неохотно рассказывали о своей болезни. Кроме того, имел место сниженный уровень школьной адаптации, выражающийся сложностью взаимоотношений со сверстниками и низкой успеваемостью, вследствие частых госпитализаций.

Выводы. Комплексное обследование детей с ВПС выявило негативное влияние гемодинамических нарушений не только на показатели физического развития, но и эмоциональную сферу этих детей. Своевременная коррекция врожденных дефектов сердца и сосудов может обеспечить здоровье и полноценную жизнь этой категории детей.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЯ ПОСАДКИ ЗЕЛЕННЫХ НАСАЖДЕНИЙ В УСЛОВИЯХ ГОРОДСКОЙ ЭКОСИСТЕМЫ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАРАКАЛПАКСТАН

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются основные требования посадки зеленых насаждений в условиях городской экосистемы Республики Каракалпакстан. Зеленые насаждения - центральное звено городской экосистемы. Они выполняют санитарно-гигиеническую, архитектурно-эстетическую и многие другие функции.

Ключевые слова: город, атмосфера, саженцы, рассада, почва, декоративные растения, транспорт.

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MAIN REQUIREMENTS FOR GREEN PLANTING IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE URBAN ECOSYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Annotation. The article discusses the basic requirements for planting green spaces in the conditions of the urban ecosystem of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Green spaces are the central link of the urban ecosystem. They perform sanitary and hygienic, architectural and aesthetic and many other functions.

Key words: city, atmosphere, seedlings, seedlings, soil, ornamental plants, transport.

Зеленые насаждения – центральное звено городской экосистемы. Они выполняют санитарно-гигиеническую, архитектурно-эстетическую и многие другие функции. Растения играют важнейшую роль в снижении негативного воздействия городской среды. Она заключается в их способности нивелировать неблагоприятные для человека факторы природного и техногенного происхождения. Также озеленение позволяет смягчать тяжелые последствия загрязнений. Благодаря этому мы имеем возможность дышать чистым воздухом, а температура не поднимается выше среднего, что не дает парниковому эффекту расширяться над городом. Кроме того, в последние десятилетия наблюдается интенсивное насыщение атмосферы городов газообразными и пылевыми отходами транспортных средств и промышленных предприятий, что вызывает ухудшение условий существования человека и других организмов, создает угрозу для здоровья населения. Декоративные растения, к примеру, осаждают на своей поверхности до 70 процентов пыли и копоти, различных загрязняющих веществ.

В городских экосистемах Республики Каракалпакстан ежегодно высаживают миллионы деревьев и кустарников. Большая часть высаженных рассад и саженцев погибает из-за неправильного подбора, несоблюдения установленных технологических мероприятий посадки и ухода. По этой причине очень важно правильно подобрать породы декоративных деревьев и кустарников, подходящие для каждой местности, посадить их и ухаживать за ними в соответствующие сроки и методами. Поэтому перед посадкой рекомендуется глубоко (60 см) обработать почву. Перед обработкой почвы территорию очищают от многолетних сорняков, камней, корневых остатков и т. д.

Саженцы деревьев высаживают в специально подготовленные ямы. Ширина ямы должна быть 90-100 см, а глубина 70 см, что обеспечивает ровное расположение корней саженца. 1,5-2,0 м окружность саженцев, высаживаемых на краю дорог с твердым покрытием, должна быть открытой. Если почва сильно уплотнена, необходимо размягчить дно и стенки ям на 15-20 см.

В практике озеленения городской экосистемы размеры ямок для посадки стандартного саженца следующие:

- -диаметр 1 м, высота 0,80 м для 8-10-летних деревьев;
- -диаметр 0,70 м, глубина 0,70 м для 3-5-летних одиночных кустов;
- -при групповой посадке общая глубина ямы составляет 0,80 м для деревьев, 0,70 м для кустарников;
- -размер траншеи для одно- и двухрядных зеленых стен с кустарниками

0,6×0,6 м. На каждый последующий ряд ширина траншеи увеличивается на 0,1 м, глубина не меняется.

При посадке более крупных деревьев и кустарников размер ям будет зависеть от размера саженцев и местных почвенных условий. Ямы для осенней посадки готовят за 15 дней до посадки, затем закапывают заранее приготовленной плодородной почвенной смесью.

При весенней посадке ямы обычно готовят осенью и оставляют открытыми до весны. Подготовка ям за несколько дней до посадки производится с учетом просадки грунта и улучшения воздухообмена в почве.

Его дренируют гравием или щебнем глубиной 15-20 см, чтобы влага не задерживалась чрезмерно. Если рассаду предстоит высадить весной, ямы следует подготовить не менее чем за пять дней до посадки.

При рытье ям и траншей высокоплодородную часть почвы собирают с одной стороны и затем используют для заглубления основания саженцев. Оставшаяся неплодородная почва используется для выравнивания территории. При высадке рассады в почвы с низким содержанием питательных веществ рекомендуется добавлять в почвосмесь перегной. При заполнении дна рассады грунтом следует учитывать его проседание, поэтому засыпанный грунт следует уплотнить на 10 см выше естественного уровня земли.

При подкормке молодых деревьев лучше всего вносить удобрение более глубокими слоями. Кроме того, можно при посадке в ямы подмешать перепревший навоз или биогумус. При использовании биогумуса он размягчает тяжелые почвы, обогащает почву питательными веществами, улучшает ее влагоудерживающие свойства.

В супесчаных и суглинистых почвах на дно ямы целесообразно положить суглинистые почвы, т.к. такие почвы отдают влагу от себя в глубокие слои. Влага дольше сохраняется при укладке глинистой почвы. Для глинистых почв, наоборот, смешивают супесчаные и суглинистые почвы.

Саженцы ландшафтных деревьев высаживают поздней осенью после листопада или до начала вегетации. Для ускорения работ весной подготовку посадочных площадок и рытье ям проводят осенью.

Ямы для посадки копают вручную или машинным способом. Размеры ям должны быть такими, чтобы в них удобно помещались ветки корней (от 50х50х50 см до 70х70х70 см). Саженцы должны быть двух-трехлетними и стандартными. Они должны быть хорошо развиты и не иметь механических повреждений. Перед посадкой обрезают пораженные корни, затем корневую часть опускают в густую массу, состоящую из смеси глины и навоза.

За 6-8 дней до посадки в ямы вносят 10 кг перепревшего навоза или 300 г суперфосфата, 60 г калийной соли и 60 г сульфата аммония. Половину этого количества подмешивают на дно ямы, а другую половину смешивают с перегноем сверху и вместе с ним вносят в яму. После

посадки вокруг него делают кольцевые канавы (диаметром 1,0-1,2 м) и хорошо поливают. Если корневой канал открыт, он засыпается землей. Увядавшие саженцы заменяют новыми осенью или весной следующего года.

Высаженные саженцы должны быть хорошего качества и соответствовать стандарту: стембель и ветки должны быть необходимого размера, форма и развитие должны быть нормальными. Он не должен быть кривым, сломанным, скрученным, корневая сеть должна быть толстой, густой, ровной. Качество рассады – залог положительного результата. Саженцы, высаженные на улицах и проспектах, должны быть особого качества.

При групповой и индивидуальной посадке более крупные саженцы высаживают с корневой почвой. На 3,5-4,0 м (5-6 лет) рекомендуется высаживать крупнолиственные саженцы, а на 2,0-2,5 м высотой (4-5 лет) саженцы платана.

Количество деревьев может быть 350-500 и более на гектар, а количество кустарников может быть 2-3 тысячи. Во первых обрезают длинные и поврежденные корни. Во-вторых, саженец высаживают посреди поля со свободно расположенными корнями, заглубляют, поверхность уплотняют, поливают. В-третьих, его засыпают мульчей (различной подстилкой, древесной стружкой и т. д.), чтобы сохранить влажность.

Для посадки саженца глубина должна быть 70 см, ширина более 80 см (меняется в зависимости от возраста дерева), под саженец нужно положить 50 см плодородного грунта, естественно его уплотнить, а должен быть пруд на высоте 20 см для полива. Рекомендуется удобрять рассаду, чтобы повысить ее сопротивляемость (Рис.1)

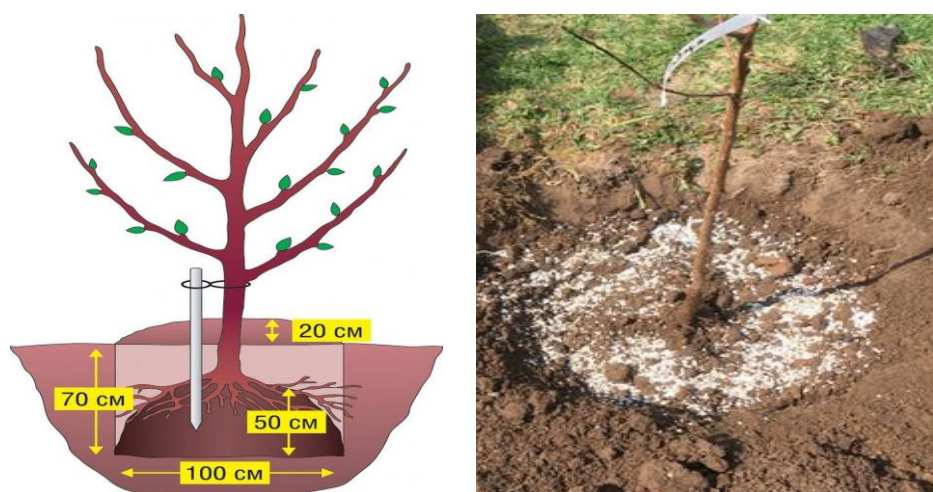


Рис.1. Правила посадки саженцев зеленых насаждений

Таким образом, при посадке саженцев зеленых насаждений, обязательно следует учитывать, количество деревьев и кустарников, высаживаемых на единицу площади, соотношение между ними, характер посадки, климатические условия объекта могут меняться. В больших

садах, парках количество деревьев увеличивается по сравнению с количеством кустарников.

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ПРОБЛЕМА КОММУНИКАТИВНОГО ЗНАЧЕНИЯ В МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается проблема коммуникативного значения в межкультурной коммуникации. Известно, что в современных науках о языке и мышлении данный фактор играет основополагающую роль, поскольку позволяет взглянуть на предмет исследования с точки зрения его реальной ситуации, актуализации его главных и скрытых функций.

Ключевые слова: лингвистический, устный, постоянный, дискуссии коммуникации, прагматический, информация.

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THE PROBLEM OF COMMUNICATIVE MEANING IN INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

Resume. The article deals with the problem of communicative meaning in intercultural communication. It is known that in the modern sciences of language and thinking, this factor plays a fundamental role, since it allows you to look at the subject of research from the point of view of its real situation, the actualization of its main and hidden functions.

Key words: linguistic, oral, constant, discussions of communication, pragmatic, information.

Несмотря на сложность лингвистического исследования устной диалогической речи и постоянные дискуссии по поводу объективности получаемых результатов, в лингвистике разработано два подхода к анализу устной диалогической коммуникации как источника прагматической информации о языковых единицах в межкультурном общении.

На основании, система образования – главный источник воспроизводства и повышения интеллектуального потенциала общества. Реформа высшего образования направлена на решение проблемы повышения качества подготовки выпускников. Образование – один из основополагающих факторов экономического и социального прогресса, духовного обновления общества.

В философии, литературоведении, теории и практике перевода, и других научных дисциплинах, в которых наблюдается диалог культур, проблема коммуникативного значения звучит сегодня по-новому; а именно, в данных исследованиях коммуникативное значение получает сложную структуру, где помимо лингвостилистических компонентов учитывается ряд неязыковых факторов, не имеющих прямого выражения в тексте, но влияющих на его прагматическое наполнение. В связи с этим интересна для исследования диалогическая речь, поскольку именно в ней в полной мере проявляется диалог культур и происходит понимание (или непонимание) своего партнера в межкультурной коммуникации. Содержание языкового знака связано с внеязыковой действительностью и с субъектом речи, репрезентирующим эту действительность. Обращение к человеческому фактору, характеризующее содержание культурологических исследований, сыграло также основополагающую роль в изучении языка как феномена общей познавательной деятельности индивида и привлекло культурологический аспект в изучение коммуникативного значения. Исследование речи в межкультурном аспекте предполагает подход к языковым явлениям с учетом факторов, лежащих вне языка - социальные характеристики коммуникантов, особенности их взаимоотношения, отношение к предмету коммуникации, внешним условиям общения и др. Естественно, что раскрытие данных факторов требует особого материала для исследования и поиска такого объекта анализа, в котором данные отношения наиболее отчетливо представлены. Данным объектом был призван считаться дискурс, т. е. речь как целенаправленное социальное действие, включающая все экстралингвистические факторы ее протекания, а минимальной единицей дискурса был определен речевой акт (РА).

С объяснением сущности данного явления связаны вопрос о границах научного анализа языковых единиц в лингвокультурологическом аспекте и вопрос о необходимости собственно данного, а не какого-то другого термина для исследования. Действительно, определяя РА как единицу живой коммуникации, как отрезок речи, наделенный определенной коммуникативной целью (по Дж. Остину), невозможно выделить четкие признаки РА, отличающих его, например, от предложения, рассматриваемого как минимальная коммуникативная единица языка, или высказывания, характеризующегося стандартно тремя видами целевой установки: повествование, вопрос, побуждение.

Диалогический дискурс позволяет изучить естественный язык не как самостоятельный продукт субъекта речи, а как неотделенный от субъекта речи и других экстралингвистических факторов в диалоге культур. Диалог подчинен психологии межличностных и межкультурных отношений, сильную роль при этом играет социальный фактор. Все это, с одной стороны, облегчает культурологическое изучение актуальных речевых

актов, с другой стороны, обнаруживает определенные трудности в соотношении теоретически построенного диалогического дискурса и его реального эквивалента - живого разговорного диалога. Исследованию разговорной речи в лингвистике уделяется большое внимание. Хотя данные статьи не содержат специальной лингвокультурологической терминологии, в них подробно рассматриваются такие паралингвистические факторы, как жест, мимика, условия общения, некоторые характеристики коммуникантов. Это свидетельствует о существовании в языкознании многолетнего опыта изучения разговорной речи и возможности его применения в настоящем исследовании. Несмотря на сложность лингвистического исследования устной диалогической речи и постоянные дискуссии по поводу объективности получаемых результатов, в лингвистике разработано два подхода к анализу устной диалогической коммуникации как источника прагматической информации о языковых единицах в межкультурном общении.

Диалогический дискурс как сфера человеческой деятельности носит системный характер. Это значит, что все компоненты диалога тесно взаимосвязаны друг с другом. Многие из них имеют внеязыковую природу. Кроме того, диалогический дискурс - понятие абстрактное, включающее все формы диалога и внешние факторы его существования. Нам же необходимо выделить в нем такую единицу, которая позволила бы наиболее полно раскрыть специфику заявленных в работе речевых актов. Помимо диалогического единства единицей лингвокультурологического анализа могут быть более крупные образования, а именно, диалогические блоки, фрагменты, этюды, отрывки, речевые трансакции и т.д. Их границы и содержание подчинены задачам и целям исследования и поэтому определяются в каждом отдельном случае по-разному. Понятие ситуативно-речевого блока существенно расширяет границы исследования речи. В диалоге культур ситуативно-речевой блок следует рассматривать как единицу диалогической коммуникации, состоящей из двух компонентов: языкового и ситуативного [12, с. 163]. В этом случае, помимо диалогической реплики к анализу привлекается ситуация ее совершения. Коммуникативный блок определяется как единица более высокого порядка, чем диалогическое единство, поскольку блок содержит последовательность реплик, состоящих из нескольких высказываний, следовательно, основанием для выделения коммуникативного блока в межкультурном диалоге может выступать чисто формальный принцип. Понятие диалога-этюда связано с экспериментальными исследованиями диалогической коммуникации. В этих статьи речь идет о кратких диалогах на разговорные темы, схематично передающих ситуацию общения, роли и цели каждого коммуниканта. Например, в исследовании М.Л. Макарова диалог-этюда служит средством активизации испытуемых с целью изучения конфликтных и кооперативных ситуаций в живой разговорной речи.

Следует заметить, что не только речевые акты обретают в живой коммуникации статус стимул/ реакция. В данной роли могут выступать невербальные действия или целые коммуникативные ситуации. Они не сводимы к вербальному действию и не наблюдаемы в речи, однако могут быть описаны в ходе научного анализа. Так, Д. Вундерлих в одной из своих работ дает характеристику стимулу акта благодарности (Danksagung) как действию коммун канта А, исполняемому в интересах коммуниканта Б, а также стимулу акта извинения (Entschuldigung), как действию коммуниканта А, противоречащему интересам коммуниканта Б [1975, с. 26]. Таким образом, в культурологическом исследовании коммуникации ставится задача детального описания явлений коммуникативного стимула и его возможных вариантов для разного рода речевых актов, что ранее сводилось только к грамматическому исследованию.

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ПАТОГЕНЕЗ ПЕРВИЧНОЙ ОТКРЫТОУГОЛЬНОЙ ГЛАУКОМЫ С ГИПЕРТОНИЧЕСКОЙ БОЛЕЗНЬЮ

Первичная открытоугольная глаукома (ПОУГ) является одной из самых тяжелых офтальмопатологий, занимающей лидирующее место среди причин слабовидения, слепоты и инвалидности.

В настоящее время известно, что нарушения состояния глазного кровотока играют одну из ведущих ролей в развитии глаукомной оптической нейропатии у пациентов с разным уровнем артериального давления (АД).

Ключевые слова: Первичная открытоугольная глаукома (ПОУГ), артериальное давление (АД), патогенез, лечение.

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PATHOGENESIS OF PRIMARY OPEN-ANGLE GLAUCOMA WITH HYPERTENSION

Primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG) is one of the most severe ophthalmopathology, occupying a leading place among the causes of visual impairment, blindness and disability.

Currently, it is known that disorders of the ocular blood flow play one of the leading roles in the development of glaucoma optic neuropathy in patients with different levels of blood pressure (BP).

Keywords: Primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG), blood pressure (BP), pathogenesis, treatment.

Введение. Основная причина заболевания неизвестна, главным направлением лечения первичной открытоугольной глаукомы на сегодняшний день является снижение внутриглазного давления (Национальное руководство по глаукоме: для практикующих врачей, 2015; Terminology and Guidelines for Glaucoma, 2014). Оно может быть достигнуто как за счет подавления продукции водянистой влаги, так и за счет активации ее оттока. Снижение продукции внутриглазной жидкости

(ВГЖ) при помощи соответствующих препаратов или хирургических вмешательств, а также создание искусственных путей оттока, приводит дренажную систему глаза в состояние гипоперфузии, что еще больше стимулирует ее дистрофические изменения. Поэтому наиболее перспективным направлением развития терапии и хирургии первичной открытоугольной глаукомы представляется активация оттока ВГЖ по естественным путям [1, 2].

Циркадные изменения офтальмотонуса не перестают оставаться одним из самых изучаемых параметров при оценке эффективности лечения больных первичной открытоугольной глаукомой (ПОУГ). Однако вклад сердечно-сосудистых факторов в прогрессирование ПОУГ в настоящее время не до конца оценен. Современные популяционные исследования, проводимые в разных расовых группах, показали, что помимо автономных механизмов в повышении уровня внутриглазного давления (ВГД) значительную роль играют и системные гемодинамические реакции, в частности, связанные с колебаниями артериального давления (АД) и наличием в анамнезе артериальной гипертензии (АГ) [3, 6].

Первичные патогенные факторы при ПОУГ представлены структурными нарушениями анатомических мишеней, они имеют прогрессирующий характер и входят в комплекс патогенетических механизмов глаукомы.

Основными первичными мишенями ПОУГ являются дренажная система глаза и головка зрительного нерва. Ганглиозные клетки сетчатки и их аксоны поражаются вторично.

Факторы риска можно разделить на системные и локальные. Они, как правило, носят стационарный характер и включают пожилую возраст, генетическую предрасположенность, индивидуальные особенности анатомии дренажной системы, головки зрительного нерва и сосудистых структур глаза, наличие миопии, *артериальной гипотензии*, сахарного диабета, гипотиреоза, дисциркуляторной энцефалопатии.

Этапы патогенеза глаукомы:

Независимо от клинико-патогенетической формы глаукомного процесса его развитие, как правило, проходит следующие этапы:

- 1) первично нарушается отток водянистой влаги из глаза,
- 2) это приводит к повышению внутриглазного давления за пределы индивидуального толерантного уровня,
- 3) как следствие развивается ишемия и гипоксия головки зрительного нерва, и
- 4) атрофия зрительного нерва,
- 5) конечным этапом является возникновение апоптоза ганглиозных клеток сетчатки и астроглии.

Следует отметить, что ишемия головки зрительного нерва может быть последствием повышения ВГД, но также иметь независимое

происхождение и только усиливаться под влиянием офтальмогипертензии. Однако глаукоматозная оптическая нейропатия имеет не только свою типичную клиническую, но и патоморфологическую картину.

Многие исследователи в своих работах отмечали *прямую зависимость между изменениями общей гемодинамики и прогрессированием глаукомной оптической нейропатии*. При этом ведущую роль отводили повышенной variability системного артериального давления (АД) и ночной артериальной гипотензии (ночное падение уровня АД ниже критических значений, выявляемых при суточном мониторинге АД) [2]. На ее фоне глаукомный процесс зачастую протекает значительно тяжелее и зрительный нерв становится более уязвимым, даже при незначительном или временном повышении ВГД. Происходит это в связи с нарушением перфузии диска зрительного нерва (ДЗН), имеющим место при снижении системного кровотока [3, 7]. К тому же при снижении АД, даже при невысоком уровне ВГД, сосуды, питающие сетчатку и зрительный нерв, подвергаются большей компрессии вследствие сниженного сосудистого тонуса, что провоцирует ишемизацию тканей [1].

Заключение. Таким образом, несмотря на существование противоречащих друг другу толкований патогенеза глаукомы, решающую роль в развитии стабилизации глаукомного процесса играет стойкое повышение артериального давления.

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**РОЛЬ, ЦЕЛЬ И ЗАДАЧИ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ «АРХИТЕКТУРА
ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ И ГРАЖДАНСКИХ ЗДАНИЙ» В
ПОДГОТОВКЕ ИНЖЕНЕРОВ-СТРОИТЕЛЕЙ И ОБЩИЕ ПРАВИЛА
ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЯ**

Аннотация: в статье рассматривается роль, цель и задачи преподавания предмета "Архитектура промышленных и гражданских зданий" в подготовке инженеров-строителей и общие правила проектирования. Излагается информация о истории развития архитектуры с древних времён и как влияет она на мировоззрение будущих инженеров-строителей.

Ключевые слова: архитектура, инженеры-строители, промышленные здания, гражданские здания.

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**ROLE, PURPOSE AND TASKS OF THE DISCIPLINE
"ARCHITECTURE OF INDUSTRIAL AND CIVIL BUILDINGS" IN
THE TRAINING OF CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS AND GENERAL
DESIGN RULES**

Abstract: the article discusses the role, purpose and objectives of teaching the subject "Architecture of industrial and civil buildings" in the training of civil engineers and general design rules. Information is presented on the history of the development of architecture since ancient times and how it affects the worldview of future civil engineers.

Key words: architecture, civil engineers, industrial buildings, civil buildings.

Строительство относится к наиболее древним видам человеческой деятельности, а это значит, что уже много тысячелетий тому назад

закладывались основы всего дальнейшего развития архитектуры. Приезжая в любой город мы видим дворцы, ратуши, частные коттеджи, построенные в самых различных архитектурных стилях. И именно по этим стилям мы и определяем эпоху их строительства, социально-экономический уровень страны, нравы, традиции и обычаи того или иного народа, его культуру, историю, национальную и духовную наследственность, даже темпераменты и характеры людей этой страны.

Архитектура - искусство, неотделимое от повседневной жизни человека. Оно обслуживает наши бытовые нужды, разнообразные общественные потребности. И одновременно доставляет нам радость, создает настроение, воздействует на чувства людей.

Виды архитектуры тем, что архитектура - искусство, идущее в ногу со временем и всегда актуальное. Архитектура окружает человека повсюду и в течение всей жизни: это и жилище, и место работы и отдыха. Это среда, в которой человек существует, но среда искусственно созданная, которая противостоит природе, но в, то, же время всегда связана с окружающим пространством. Архитектура должна удовлетворять практическим нуждам человека, но она ещё и способна вызывать «эстетическое волнение», завораживать и удивлять. Этим и интересна архитектура.

Есть и еще одна разновидность архитектурного творчества - садово-парковое искусство. Парк составляет тоже архитектурный ансамбль, но своеобразный, такой, в котором отдельные элементы представляют собой не здания, построенные из кирпича или камня, а группы деревьев и кустарников, аллеи, площадки, мосты, скульптуры. Все это задумывается и размещается архитектором в определенной художественной последовательности.

Функциональные, инженерно-конструктивные, экономические и эстетические требования предъявляются к архитектуре с древних времен. Так, еще две тысячи лет тому назад древнеримский теоретик архитектуры Марк Витрувий Поллион отмечал, что архитектурные сооружения должны обладать тремя качествами: пользой, прочностью и красотой.

Действительно, совершенно очевидно - здания должны быть полезны. Сооружения самых различных эпох имели определенное назначение, определенные, говоря сегодняшним языком, функции. Для удовлетворения этих функций они создавались. Ненужных зданий никогда не строили, уже хотя бы потому, что строительство каждого из них связано с большими материальными затратами. Здания должны быть прочны. В подавляющем большинстве они создаются на длительное время. Поэтому первоочередной задачей строителя является обеспечение устойчивости, неизблемости сооружения посредством использования прочных материалов и выполняемых из конструкций. Здания должны быть красивыми и по объему, и по интерьеру, поскольку могут оказывать

глубокое эмоциональное воздействие на человека. Польза, прочность, красота не могут существовать в архитектуре отдельно. Чем теснее связаны между собой планировочные решения, конструкции и художественные формы сооружения, тем выше и значительнее его архитектурное качество. Другой архитектор теоретик итальянец Андреа Палладио, но уже в XVI в. писал «В каждой постройке должны быть соблюдены три вещи, без которых ни одно здание не может заслужить одобрения: это польза, или удобство, долговечность и красота, ибо невозможно было бы назвать совершенным здание хотя бы и полезное, но недолговечное, равно как и такое, которое служит долго, но не удобно, или же то, что имеет одно и другое, но лишено всякой прелести». Из этих слов великих архитекторов своего времени становится ясно, что польза, прочность, красота не мыслятся в архитектуре порознь. И чем теснее связаны они между собой, тем выше и значительнее архитектурное качество сооружения. Однако в архитектуре определяющим требованиям во всех случаях должно быть полноценное функциональное решение. При этом конструкции и весь тектонический строй здания требуется выбирать с учетом функциональных и художественных требований. Под тектоникой (архитектоникой) в архитектуре понимают художественное выражение закономерностей строения, работы конструкций и материалов здания, соотношение нагрузки и опоры, а также ритмические членения, пропорции, масштабность, контрастное или нюансное сочетание объемов и их элементов, использование цвета и т.п. Художественные достоинства сооружения состоят не только в его украшении лепкой, орнаментом, скульптурой, колоннами, карнизами, но, прежде всего в выразительности всей композиции, т.е. общей, взаимоувязанной группировки наружных и внутренних объемов здания. Основу здания составляют так называемые общие формы (объемы). Именно они и являются главным художественным средством в руках архитектора. Изменением пропорций зданий и их частей можно добиться подчас различного результата. Изменялись также исторически понятия о красоте, о художественной гармонии. Развивались и изменялись эстетические критерии и в области архитектуры. То, что казалось выразительным и красивым в строительстве древним грекам, и римлянам, совершенно не было понято зодчими средних веков; строители эпохи Возрождения, в свою очередь, отвергали готику - архитектурный стиль предшествующего времени (термин - готика итал. *готский* от названия германских племен *готов*) - по отношению к искусству был впервые применен в XVI и XVII столетиях в уничижительном смысле: так определяли искусство, в широком смысле доренессанское и неитальянское. По сути, он означал «варварский». Во времена возрождения готики в XVIII веке термин потерял оскорбительный оттенок и стал применяться в отношении средневекового искусства вплоть до эпохи итальянского Ренессанса. Поэтому в каждую эпоху присутствует

различие в форме зданий, в их декоративном убранстве. Отсюда возникает еще одно понятие в архитектуре – стиль. В его понимание входят все основные элементы архитектуры – планировка, конструкции и художественные формы – общие и частные, т.е. типичная для данной эпохи планировка зданий, характерные для нее материалы и конструкции, и естественно, типичные средства художественного порядка, все это и определяет архитектурный стиль, его черты и признаки. Более емко, можно дать следующее понятие стилю. Стиль – совокупность основных черт и признаков архитектуры данного времени и данного народа, проявляющихся в особенностях ее функциональной, конструктивной и художественной сторон.

Архитектурный стиль складывается в определенную историческую эпоху, вместе с ней живет, развивается и вместе с ней же отмирает или переходит в иной стиль, во многом от него отличающийся и складывающийся еще в его пределах. Отсюда необходимо сделать вывод: угасший, отошедший в прошлое стиль не может быть возрожден вновь, как не может быть оживлена и создавшая его эпоха. Но, несмотря на то, что архитектура минувших эпох не может быть возрождена, ее, тем не менее, надо изучать. Творческая переработка лучших приемов классического зодчества, не утративших своего назначения и сегодня, дает много полезного архитекторам современности. Изучая архитектуру прошлого, нельзя ограничиться знакомством лишь с внешними элементами тех или иных стилей. Для глубокого понимания архитектуры той или иной эпохи следует внимательно анализировать планы зданий, их объемную структуру, использованные в них конструкции и, разумеется, общий тектонический и пластический строй их фасадов и интерьеров.

Архитектура – одновременно и техника, и искусство. Проектирование и возведение зданий ведется на основе инженерно-технических знаний. Вместе с тем она является искусством, так как архитектор, проектируя будущее здание, мыслит художественными, эмоциональными образами.

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ДИАРРЕЯ В ТЕРАПЕВТИЧЕСКОЙ ПРАКТИКЕ

Резюме. По данным Всемирной организации здравоохранения (ВОЗ), ежегодно в мире регистрируется около 1,7 млрд случаев диареи.

Ключевые слова: инфекционные заболевания, диарея, бактериальный.

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DIARRHEA IN THERAPEUTIC PRACTICE

Abstract. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), about 1.7 billion cases of diarrhea are recorded annually in the world.

Keywords: infectious diseases, diarrhea, bacterial.

Этиология и патогенез: Основными причинами острой диареи являются инфекция и недостаточность питания. Острая диарея ассоциируется также с употреблением продуктов питания (морепродуктов), хранящихся в негигиенических условиях или загрязненных во время ирригации. Реже ее причиной выступают употребление продуктов или воды, содержащих избыточную концентрацию солей меди, этиленгликоль, производные бензола, острые формы язвенного колита, болезнь Крона, радиационные поражения кишечника и ятрогении (прием лекарственных препаратов, оперативные вмешательства). Возникновение острой диареи также возможно у предрасположенных к пищевой аллергии лиц при употреблении соответствующих продуктов.

Инфекционная диарея вызывается широким рядом бактерий, вирусов и паразитов, большинство из которых распространяется через загрязненную фекалиями воду. Инфекции наиболее распространены там, где имеется нехватка чистой воды для питья, приготовления пищи и личной гигиены. В развивающихся странах кишечные бактерии и паразиты служат более частой причиной развития диареи, чем вирусы, особенно в летние месяцы. В развивающихся странах любые формы *Escherichia (E.)*

coli вызывают заболевание у детей, в то время как в развитых странах причиной возникновения диареи чаще всего служит энтерогеморрагическая *E. coli* (ЕНЕС, включая *E. coli* 0157:H7) [8]. *Campylobacter* превалирует у взрослых и является одной из наиболее частых изолируемых из фекалий бактерий у новорожденных и детей в развивающихся странах. В индустриальных странах причиной острой диареи являются в основном вирусы с четко выраженным преобладанием в зимнее время.

Диарея при недостаточности питания особенно часто отмечается у детей. Каждый случай заболевания диареей, в свою очередь, усугубляет их недостаточность питания. В связи с этим она является одной из основных причин смерти среди детей в возрасте до 5 лет. Механизм развития инфекционной диареи бактериальной природы, как правило, включает выработку энтеротоксина (холерный вибрион, энтеротоксинообразующие кишечные палочки, клостридии), повышающего активность аденилатциклазы. Это ведет к накоплению внутри эпителиоцитов кишечника циклического аденозинмонофосфата. Последний стимулирует секрецию воды и электролитов энтероцитами. Другой механизм диареи связан с непосредственным повреждением эпителиоцитов СО кишечника инфекционными агентами (вирусы, простейшие, шигеллы, энтероинвазивные штаммы кишечной палочки, сальмонеллы). Хроническая диарея чаще имеет неинфекционную природу.

Патогенез диареи реализуется при посредстве 4-х механизмов:

– нарушение кишечной секреции; – повышение осмотического давления в полости кишки; – нарушение транзита кишечного содержимого;

– повышение кишечной экссудации.

Преобладание того или иного механизма определяет характер диареи. Выделяют экссудативную, осмотическую, секреторную и моторную диарею.

Клиника и диагностика: Характеристика частоты актов дефекации, объема и внешнего вида каловых масс, наличия и степени обезвоживания, сопутствующих диарее симптомов позволяет в каждом конкретном случае с учетом значительного числа различных причин предположить наличие того или иного заболевания. Таким образом, у большинства больных с диареей диагноз может быть установлен на основании жалоб, анамнеза, физикального обследования, проктологического осмотра, макро- и микроскопического исследования кала.

Диагностика заболевания, вызвавшего диарею, начинается с тщательного сбора жалоб и анамнеза заболевания. ***При этом врач должен получить следующую информацию:*** – частота дефекаций и объем стула на протяжении 1 сут, – наличие тенезмов и дефекации в ночное время, –

связь диареи с болью в животе или метеоризмом, – присутствие в кале патологических примесей, – наличие похудания.

Тщательная оценка клиники заболевания помогает разграничить между собой энтеральные и колитические поносы.

Особенности диагностики при различных типах диареи

Существуют 3 степени дегидратации:

1. Ранняя дегидратация – не имеет признаков или симптомов.
2. Умеренная дегидратация: – жажда; – беспокойное поведение и раздражительность; – снижение эластичности кожи; – запавшие глаза.
3. Тяжелая дегидратация: – симптомы становятся более тяжелыми; – шок, спутанность сознания, отсутствие мочевыделения, холодные и мокрые конечности, учащенный и слабый пульс, низкое или неопределяемое кровяное давление и бледность кожи.

Особенности диагностики осмотической диареи. Осмотическая диарея сопровождается выделением большого объема водянистого стула, как правило, без патологических примесей. Причинами осмотической диареи являются прием плохо всасываемых катионов (например, магния), анионов (например, сульфата), высокоатомных спиртов (например, сорбитола) и недостаточная всасываемость углеводов (например, лактозы при недостаточности лактазы). Для диагностики осмотической диареи существенное значение имеет определение рН кала, которое, как правило, изменяется.

Дифференциальная диагностика

В клинических условиях дифференциальная диагностика начинается с клиники, анамнеза и характеристики кала по Бристольской шкале, которая дает возможность верифицировать характер стула. Лабораторное тестирование консистенции стула дополняет диагноз, но его результаты носят отсроченный характер. Наличие острого поноса с признаками интоксикации наиболее вероятно связано с инфекционным фактором. Хронический понос в гораздо меньшей степени обусловлен инфекцией. Временная его характеристика позволяет с довольно высокой вероятностью исключить инфекционную природу диареи спустя 1 мес., но не дает возможность в более ранние сроки определить участие данного фактора в генезе диарейного синдрома.

Помимо классификации диареи по продолжительности определенное значение в постановке диагноза имеют патофизиология и характеристика стула (водянистый, жирный или с признаками воспаления). В этой связи тщательный анализ истории болезни остается важной частью оценки состояния пациента с поносом. Инструментальные методы исследования (рентгенологические и эндоскопические с биопсией тонкой и толстой кишок) являются ключевыми в диагностическом поиске причины диареи. В последние годы диагностика причины диареи улучшается при использовании эндомикроскопии и молекулярных методов исследования.

Особое значение приобретает изучение роли микрофлоры кишечника в формировании той или иной патологии. Серологические тесты имеют четко определенную роль в диагностике целиакии, но менее очерченную в верификации аутоиммунных и воспалительных заболеваний кишечника. Количественное определение пептидных гормонов в крови и ткани кишечника позволяет с высокой степенью вероятности диагностировать апудомы, но не может использоваться как скрининг. Дыхательные тесты для оценки всасывания углеводов, наличия бактериального дисбактериоза тонкой кишки и нарушений кишечного транзита имеют ограниченные технические возможности, которые уменьшают их чувствительность и специфичность. Аналогичным образом используемые методы оценки всасывания желчных кислот имеют ограниченную информативность.

Показания к госпитализации: – признаки обезвоживания; – изменение ментального статуса; – молодой возраст (<6 мес. или <8 кг веса); – в анамнезе – преждевременные роды, хронические или сопутствующие заболевания; – лихорадка >38°C у новорожденных до 3 мес. Или >39°C у детей в возрасте 3–36 мес.; – видимая кровь в стуле; – диарея с высокой частотой стула, включая большие объемы выделяемого кала; – персистирующая рвота, тяжелое обезвоживание, персистирующая лихорадка; – субоптимальный ответ на оральную регидратационную терапию или невозможность ее назначения; – отсутствие улучшения состояния в течение 48 ч (усиление симптомов); – общее ухудшение состояния.

Лечение: В связи с тем, что диарея является проявлением основного заболевания, для адекватного проведения патогенетического и этиологического лечения требуется нозологическая диагностика. После завершения обследования, которое может занимать 1–2 нед., и определения окончательного диагноза осуществляется терапия основного заболевания.

Этиотропная (специфическая) терапия подразумевает назначение antimicrobных средств. Антибактериальная терапия назначается при брюшном тифе и паратифах, дизентерии, псевдомембранозном колите, тяжелой форме диареи путешественников, кампилобактериозе (тяжелый энтероколит с кровавым поносом и сепсисом). Антимикробная терапия показана при кишечных инфекциях, передающихся половым путем (гонококковый проктит, герпес, сифилис, амебиаз, хламидийный проктит и венерическая лимфогранулема).

Патогенетическое лечение проводится при диарее, обусловленной гормонально-активными опухолями при невозможности их радикального удаления, а также при воспалительных заболеваниях кишечника (язвенный колит, болезнь Крона). Для лечения воспалительных заболеваний кишечника назначают препараты 5-аминосалициловой кислоты (месалазин, сульфасалазин), глюкокортикостероидные препараты (преднизолон, будесонид), цитостатики (азатиоприн, метотрексат, 6-

меркаптопурин) и блокаторы фактора некротизирующего опухоли- α (инфликсимаб). Для лечения диареи, связанной с гиперпродукцией ряда гормонов гормонально-активными опухолями (гастринома, ВИПома, карциноидный синдром и т. д.), препаратом выбора является соматостатин – октреотид 50–250 мкг 3 р./сут подкожно. В настоящее время для лечения нейроэндокринных опухолей (апудомы) используются радионуклидная терапия октреотидом (^{111}In -DTPA-D-Phe1), сочетание октреотида с интерфероном. Для лечения злокачественных апудом назначается химиотерапия: стрептозоцин, эпирубицин, доксорубицин, хлорозотоцин, фторурацил.

Профилактика. Основные меры профилактики диареи включают следующие: доступ к безопасной питьевой воде, улучшенные средства санитарии, мытье рук с мылом, исключительно грудное вскармливание ребенка в течение первых 6 мес. жизни, надлежащую личную гигиену и гигиену пищевых продуктов, санитарное просвещение относительно путей распространения инфекций, вакцинацию против ротавирусной инфекции.

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ПАТОЛОГИЯ СЕТЧАТКИ У БОЛЬНЫХ, ПЕРЕНЕСШИХ COVID-19

Проведенные исследования на экспериментальных животных выявили более тяжелое течение болезни COVID-19 с вовлечением в системный воспалительный процесс сосудистой оболочки глазного яблока. Можно предположить, что механизм офтальмологической манифестации связан с системным васкулитом, который также вызывает воспаление в глазу в период наиболее активной фазы заболевания COVID-19.

Ключевые слова: COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, конъюнктивит, микрососудистые изменения сетчатки, ретинит, нейроретинопатия, папиллофлебит.

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RETINAL PATHOLOGY IN PATIENTS WITH COVID-19

Studies conducted on experimental animals revealed a more severe course of COVID-19 disease involving the systemic inflammatory process of the vascular membrane of the eyeball. It can be assumed that the mechanism of ophthalmological manifestation is associated with systemic vasculitis, which also causes inflammation in the eye during the most active phase of COVID-19 disease.

Keywords: COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, conjunctivitis, microvascular retinal changes, retinitis, neuroretinopathy, papillophlebitis.

Введение. Инфекция COVID-19 в настоящее время признана пандемией. При инфекции SARS-CoV-2 поражение органа зрения может включать поражение зрительного нерва, данное состояние может быть следствием как неспецифического вирусного неврита, так и микротромботических изменений, в целом характерных для данной инфекции.

Клинические проявления, такие как конъюнктивит, передний увеит, ретинит и неврит зрительного нерва, были зарегистрированы на

моделях кошек и мышей [1, 4]. В виде единичных наблюдений, на современном этапе, данные изменения описаны и у людей [4, 5]. Есть работы по клиническим проявлениям глазной поверхности с предоставлениями клинических особенностей течения конъюнктивитов, подходов к лечению данных проявлений в зависимости от стадии системных проявлений [5, 7].

Коронавирусы способны поражать глаза, вызывая широкий спектр проявлений от патологий переднего сегмента, таких как конъюнктивит и передний увеит, до угрожающих зрению состояний, таких как ретинит и неврит зрительного нерва. Важно признать при этом, что периодические мутации вируса могут кардинально менять проявления вируса. Согласно проведенному анализу литературы, данные о передаче SARS-CoV-2 через глазную ткань и о поражении глаза, немногочисленны, соответственно есть необходимость в проведении дополнительных исследований.

Несмотря на то что частота инфицирования SARSCoV-2 через поверхность глаза чрезвычайно низка в общей популяции, важно помнить, что такая передача является потенциальным способом инфицирования медицинского персонала и не только. Соответственно, для минимизации передачи вируса при контакте от человека к человеку во время пандемии COVID-19 необходимо соблюдать меры предосторожности как специалистам-офтальмологам, так и пациентам.

Дальнейшее изучение механизмов действия вируса, а также понимание его связи со зрительными симптомами поможет улучшить меры контроля за инфекцией, а также дать представление о целесообразности использования ткани глаза или даже слезную жидкость в качестве средств диагностики. Немаловажно также выявить новые способы терапии с минимализацией использования токсичных препаратов, чтобы избежать связанных с ними токсических эффектов на глаза.

Патогенез. Изменения сетчатки могут также возникать в результате лечения COVID-19 ретинотоксичными препаратами хлорохина и гидроксихлорохина и проявляться снижением контрастной и цветовой чувствительности, вплоть до появления абсолютных скотом в поле зрения [7].

Вазоконстрикция и капиллярная окклюзия в сочетании с более высоким сопротивлением и повышенной вязкостью крови определяют секторальную гипоперфузию и повышение внутрипросветного перфузионного давления в окружающей здоровой сосудистой сети, вызывая в дальнейшем сосудистую тампонаду, декомпенсацию ретинального пигментного эпителия (РПЭ) и отслойку нейроэпителия (ОНЭ). Считается, что расстройство хориоидальной гемодинамики (гиперпроницаемость хориокапилляров) в сочетании с локальным или генерализованным нарушением насосной и барьерной функции РПЭ являются главными звеньями в патогенезе заболевания [1, 4].

Данных о влиянии на сетчатку SARS-CoV-2 немного. Рецепторы проникновения вируса ACE2 были обнаружены в сетчатке у грызунов и свиней. В глазной ткани последних активность ACE2 была обнаружена в цилиарном теле, стекловидном теле и в сетчатке. В сетчатке грызунов ACE2 экспрессировался во внутреннем ядерном слое, в основном в клетках Мюллера [10]. У людей рецепторы ACE2 были обнаружены также в водянистой влаге [4–6].

Ученые сходятся во мнении, что SARS-CoV-2 может поражать и сетчатку [4].

Исследователи из Испании привели результаты обследования изменений сетчатки у пациентов с COVID-19. У 22% пациентов были обнаружены микроангиопатические проявления, а именно скопления ватообразных очагов [6, 7].

Вопрос, является ли микроангиопатия сетчатки при COVID-19 прямым вирусным эффектом или проявлением других системных сосудистых заболеваний, остается все же открытым [7, 8]. Механизм повреждения требует дальнейшего изучения. Примечательно, что ACE2 является основным ферментом вазопротекторной ренин-ангиотензиновой системы, и диабетическая ретинопатия связана с нарушением баланса между ренином и ангиотензин-альдостероновой системой сетчатки [1, 6].

Заключение. На основании полученных данных рекомендуем проведение офтальмологического осмотра с обязательным выполнением ОКТ сетчатки пациентам, перенесшим COVID-19, особенно пациентам, у которых ранее был поставлен диагноз ЦСХ.

Как следует из представленных материалов, некоторые предполагаемые механизмы развития COVID-19 оказывают негативное влияние на сосудистую проницаемость и приводят к возникновению ЦСХ или усугубляют ее течение.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЯ ОБ АРТЕРИАЛЬНОЙ ГИПЕРТЕНЗИИ

Несмотря на достижения современной медицины, смертность от болезней системы кровообращения в развитых странах продолжает лидировать среди прочих. Распространенность АГ в американской популяции даже на фоне несомненного улучшения качества лечения, практически не изменилась, составив около 30 %.

Ключевые слова: артериальная гипертензия, атеросклероз, диагностика, лечение, профилактика.

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MODERN IDEAS ABOUT ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION

Despite the achievements of modern medicine, mortality from diseases of the circulatory system in developed countries continues to lead among others. The prevalence of hypertension in the American population, even against the background of an undoubted improvement in the quality of treatment, has practically not changed, amounting to about 30%.

Key words: arterial hypertension, atherosclerosis, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Введение. Болезни системы кровообращения существенно снижают качество жизни, выступая в качестве одной из основных причин инвалидности. Так, в ряде исследований показано, что среди освидетельствованных в Бюро медико-социальной экспертизы около 4% больных БСК получают 1 группу инвалидности, 60% - 2 группу. Основные нозологические формы сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний (ССЗ): гипертоническая болезнь (ГБ), ишемическая болезнь сердца (ИБС), цереброваскулярные заболевания. От осложнений ССЗ (инфаркта миокарда, мозгового инсульта, почечной недостаточности) ежегодно в нашей стране умирает примерно 1,2 млн. человек [1, 2].

В структуре *причин смертности* от этих заболеваний максимальная доля приходится именно на артериальную гипертензию (АГ), в ряде исследований продемонстрирована прямая зависимость между частотой

развития осложнений заболевания и уровнем артериального давления. Доля в структуре смертности этих осложнений доходит до 55% от общего уровня смертности [1, 3].

Стойкое повышение диастолического (ДАД) и систолического (САД) на 5–10 мм рт. ст. увеличивает частоту сосудистых мозговых катастроф на 30–40% и на 25–30% — коронарных. Максимальная частота вызовов бригад скорой помощи приходится на вызовы к больным с осложненными формами ГБ, в первую очередь при гипертонических кризах [3, 5].

Рассматривая **этиологические факторы развития АГ**, многие исследователи отмечали роль психоэмоционального напряжения в возникновении и прогрессировании заболевания.

Стресс вызывает изменения физиологических реакций организма, которые в ряде случаев становятся достаточно сильными и могут выступать в качестве повреждающих факторов. Доказана роль психоэмоционального перенапряжения и стресса в повышении АД, однако в настоящее время есть понимание того, что без наличия других факторов риска и генетической предрасположенности к заболеванию само по себе развитие стресса с меньшей вероятностью способствовало бы к повышению АД и развитию АГ. В нейрогуморальных механизмах АД существенная роль принадлежит гормонам гипоталамо-гипофизарно-надпочечниковой системы, повышение продукции которых патогенетически значимо для развития АГ, в том числе при стрессах - при хроническом эмоциональном напряжении [4, 5].

Общепризнанно, что **уровень артериального давления определяется** тремя взаимосвязанными показателями: минутным объемом кровообращения (МОК), сопротивлением кровотоку на уровне мелких артерий и артериол, что определяется общим периферическим сосудистым сопротивлением (ОПСС) и объемом циркулирующей крови (ОЦК). В основе изменений уровня АД лежат изменения взаимосвязи этих параметров. В то же время при гипертонической болезни, в первую очередь на начальных стадиях развития заболевания, нередко не выявляются специфические гемодинамические трансформации, и грань между характером сдвигов системной гемодинамики у здоровых людей и у пациентов с гипертонической болезнью весьма условна [7, 8].

Алкоголь и курение рассматривают в качестве модифицируемых факторов, влияющих на риск развития ССЗ, в том числе АГ. При оценке характера употребляемых алкогольных напитков было установлено, что несмотря на сходное по дозе употребление алкоголя в неделю (в пересчете на чистый этанол), больные АГ принимают значимо большие дозы крепких алкогольных напитков (водка, коньяк), по сравнению с лицами без признаков заболевания, последние предпочитают менее крепкие напитки (сухое вино). Есть мнение, что, поскольку употреблению крепких напитков

часто сопутствует прием более калорийной и обильной пищи, то этот фактор может выступать в качестве важнейшей причины выявления у данного контингента больных гиперхолестеринемии и увеличенного индекса массы тела [3, 4].

Первый этап **диагностики АГ** должен представлять собой выделение групп риска (по семейному анамнезу, индексу массы тела, состоянию вегетативной нервной системы). Большую роль могут сыграть программы диспансерного обследования молодых людей из семей, у членов которых была выявлена АГ. До 50 % всех случаев АГ в популяции представляют собой случаи семейного заболевания - наличие АГ у двух и более родственников первой степени родства. Поэтому важнейшей задачей практикующего врача является диагностика АГ с учетом данных анамнеза пациентов из групп риска с обязательным проведением необходимого обследования [7, 8, 9].

Повышенный уровень АД представляет собой независимый фактор риска развития осложнений БСК – ИБС, инфаркта миокарда, острого нарушения мозгового кровообращения, хронической сердечной недостаточности, а также неблагоприятных исходов. В связи с этим большое значение исследователи придают большому значением вопросам профилактики АГ.

Разработка и совершенствование новых подходов к профилактике артериальной гипертензии и их внедрение в практику специалистов первичного звена здравоохранения являются важнейшим направлением вторичной профилактики болезней системы кровообращения, способствующим обоснованному выбору рационального пути расходования финансовых ресурсов для достижения максимального клинического и социально-экономического эффекта.

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ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ СТУДЕНТА И АКТИВИЗАЦИЯ ЕГО ПОЗНАВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

В статье рассматривается проблема активизации познавательной деятельности студентов технических вузов с учетом возрастных и психолого-педагогических особенностей.

Ключевые слова: студент, возрастные особенности, познавательная деятельность, активизация.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDENT AND THE ACTIVATION OF HIS COGNITIVE ACTIVITY

The article deals with the problem of activating the cognitive activity of students of technical universities, taking into account age and psychological and pedagogical characteristics.

Keywords: student, age characteristics, cognitive activity, activation.

Студенческий возраст — явление, непосредственно связанное с развитием высшей школы. К.Д. Ушинский называл этот возраст «самым решительным», т.к. именно этот период, определяя будущее человека, является очень активным временем интенсивной работы над собой.

Л.Д. Столяренко характеризует студенчество как особую социальную категорию, специфическую общность людей, организационно объединенных институтом высшего образования [1]. По определению И.А. Зимней, студенчество включает людей, целенаправленно, систематически овладевающих знаниями и профессиональными умениями, отличающихся наиболее высоким образовательным уровнем, наиболее активным потреблением культуры и высоким уровнем познавательной мотивации [2]. Б.Г. Ананьев считает, что период жизни от 17 до 25 лет имеет важное значение как завершающий этап формирования личности и как основная стадия профессионализации. По мнению Б.Г. Ананьева, к 17 годам у личности создаются оптимальные субъективные условия для формирования навыков самообразовательной деятельности [3].

Современный студент вуза — это, в первую очередь, молодой человек, который имеет все возможности к дальнейшему развитию. Будучи важнейшим интеллектуальным потенциалом общества, студент первого курса — вчерашний школьник, который не имеет необходимого опыта и ощущает острую необходимость в его приобретении.

В связи с этим очень важно, чтобы преподаватель направил деятельность студента-первокурсника на как можно более быструю адаптацию к самостоятельной работе. Это подразумевает развитие познавательной деятельности. Надо дать понять студенту, чтобы он вел данную деятельность для овладения знаниями, умениями и навыками, а не только для того, чтобы успешно сдать экзамены.

Годы студенчества

Студенту присущи общие возрастные особенности: биологическая (тип высшей нервной деятельности, безусловные рефлексы, инстинкты, физическая сила и др.); психологическая (единство психологических процессов, состояний и свойств); социальная (общественные отношения, качества, принадлежность к определенной социальной группе и т.д.). Вместе с тем, изучая конкретного студента, необходимо учитывать индивидуальные особенности каждого, особенности его психических процессов и состояний.

Для нас важно знать особенности перехода, развития от подросткового возраста к юношескому. В этом возрасте люди пытаются найти свое место в обществе, стремятся понять себя, более критично относиться не только к себе, но и к другим. Особенности эти выделяют как отечественные, так и зарубежные исследователи — А.Г. Асмолов, Л.С. Выготский, А.Н. Леонтьев, Д.И. Фельдштейн и др.

Годы студенчества — своеобразный этап жизненного пути. Основа вполне объяснима — обучение в соответствии с целью, задачами, а главное — мотивацией, обусловленной получением специальности в данном вузе.

Особенно сложно приходится студентам первого курса. Временной отрезок между окончанием школы и началом обучения в вузе очень короткий, и именно на нем необходимо существенно скорректировать ранее поставленные цели, глубоко переосмыслить свои привычки и поведение, в результате чего появляются новые качества, которые способствуют выполнению новых социальных ролей, проявлению таких личностных качеств, как самостоятельность, любознательность, инициативность. Перед студентом возникают трудности, связанные с тем, что приходится привыкать ко всему новому — однокурсникам, преподавателям специализированных предметов, различным формам отчетности и значимости в глазах окружающих.

Между процессом обучения и развитием существует сложная динамическая взаимосвязь, изменяющаяся с возрастом. Л.С. Выготский [4]

доказал, что процессы развития не совпадают с процессами обучения, а идут за ними. Он выделил «зону» ближайшего развития, очерченную кругом задач, которые на определенном этапе развития студент способен решать под руководством преподавателя, а не самостоятельно. Но с течением времени, по мере развития познавательных способностей эти задачи будут выполняться им вполне самостоятельно.

Исследователи выделяют наиболее благоприятные для развития способностей так называемые *сензитивные периоды* онтогенеза человека. В эти периоды может происходить особенно интенсивное развитие способностей, опережающее общее развитие личности. Это — важное условие становления способностей.

Исследования Б.Г. Ананьева и группы ученых доказывают, что природа психофизического развития зрелости человека разнородна и противоречива, представляет собой сложную структуру различных процессов. Наиболее глубокие социальные и психофизиологические сдвиги происходят на гранях между прекращением созревания и стабилизацией зрелых, сформированных структур поведения и интеллекта человека.

Моменты социальной адаптации

Составляющими этой структуры являются: повышение функционального уровня различных механизмов деятельности, стабилизация этих уровней и их понижение. Б.Г. Ананьев в итоге эксперимента сопоставил моменты, образующие структуру развития психофизиологических функций человека, выделил годы жизни, на которые приходятся моменты повышения, стабилизации и понижения функционального уровня (табл. 1).

Таблица 1

Моменты развития и их соотношения в различные микропериоды зрелости

Микропериоды, Годы	Повышение функционального уровня, %	Стабилизация, %	Понижение функционального уровня, %
18—22	46,8	20,6	32,6
23—27	44,0	19,8	36,2
28—32	46,2	15,8	38,0
33—35	11,2	33,3	55,5

Анализ данных таблицы показывает, что на возраст от 18 до 22 лет (возраст, который нас больше всего интересует) приходится самый большой процент функционального уровня (46,8%), т.е. самый большой всплеск познавательных способностей.

Для студенческого возраста характерны показатели: устойчивое внимание, развитое воображение, большая интегрированность памяти. В этот период интенсивно идет формирование личности, стиля поведения.

Не секрет, что большинство студентов ставят перед собой «большие» задачи. В связи с этим на первое место выходит проблема самообразования и самовоспитания. Поэтому при организации любой деятельности студента необходимо учитывать его психологию, которая меняется с каждым новым курсом.

В студенческом возрасте происходят важные преобразования межличностных отношений. Они, характеризующиеся тенденцией к более личным и значимым взаимодействиям, высокой рефлексивностью, становятся источником эмоциональных переживаний. В данном возрасте усиливается потребность в понимании и сопереживании, сочувствии, установлении доверительных отношений. Общение со сверстниками приобретает особую значимость и становится одним из ведущих факторов личностного развития.

В.С. Ильин [5] и В.А. Никитин [6] определяют, что *эффективность образовательных процессов и восстановление нравственного и психического здоровья зависят от того, как быстро студент адаптируется к новым условиям существования*. В учебной деятельности адаптация связана с овладением методами познавательности, ориентацией в познавательных ценностях. Смена привычной среды может быть обострена неудовлетворенностью результатами учебы, межличностными отношениями, потерей привычного статуса в группе, тревогой в выборе будущей профессии. Это приводит к стрессам и нервному истощению, утомляемости и так называемой *дезадаптации*. Деадаптация может проявляться в изменении системы внутренней регуляции, серьезных отклонениях в психике, саморазрушающем поведении, агрессии.

У одних студентов выработка нового поведенческого стереотипа проходит скачкообразно, у других — более или менее ровно. Несомненно, особенности этой перестройки связаны с характеристиками типа высшей нервной деятельности. Однако социальные факторы имеют здесь решающее значение. Знание индивидуальных особенностей студента, на основе которых строится система его включения в новые виды деятельности и в новый круг общения, дает возможность избежать дезадаптационного синдрома, сделать процесс адаптации ровным и психологически комфортным.

Социальная адаптация в вузе делится на:

профессиональную адаптацию, под которой понимается приспособление к характеру, содержанию, условиям и организации учебного процесса, выработка навыков самостоятельности в учебной работе;

социально-психологическую адаптацию — приспособление индивида к группе, строительству взаимоотношениям с ней, выработке собственного стиля поведения.

Многие первокурсники на первых порах обучения испытывают большие трудности, связанные с отсутствием навыков самостоятельной учебной работы. Они не умеют конспектировать лекции, работать с учебниками, добывать знания из первоисточников, анализировать информацию большого объема, четко и ясно излагать свои мысли.

Адаптация студентов к учебному процессу обычно завершается где-то в конце 2-го — начале 3-го семестров.

Типы и группы студентов

Многие исследователи в области психологии и педагогики выявили тот факт, что одни студенты много и охотно работают над овладениями новыми знаниями. Возникающие при этом трудности только добавляют им энергии и желания добиться поставленной цели. Другие же все делают «из-под палки», а препятствия резко снижают их активность.

Педагоги и психологи объясняют это **индивидуально-психологическими особенностями обучающихся**. К таким особенностям относятся интеллект (способность усваивать новые знания), креативность (способность самостоятельно вырабатывать новые знания), высокая самооценка и др.

По характеру учебной деятельности и соответствующим ей моделям поведения выделяют три типа студентов.

У *первого типа* познавательные интересы выходят за пределы знаний, очерченных учебным планом и программами дисциплин. Студенты проявляют активность во всех сферах жизни вуза и ориентированы на широкую специализацию и разностороннюю профессиональную подготовку.

Для студентов, отнесенных к *второму типу*, характерна четкая ориентация на узкую специализацию. Здесь тоже познавательная деятельность выходит за пределы учебных программ, но скорее не вширь, а вглубь. Вся система активности ограничена рамками «околопрофессиональных интересов».

Наконец, у студентов *третьего типа* познавательная активность строго направлена на усвоение знаний и навыков только в рамках учебной программы. Этот тип демонстрирует минимальный уровень активности и творчества.

В вуз приходят разные люди с разными установками и разными «стартовыми условиями». В этом отношении интересен **анализ студенческой молодежи в связи с выбранной ими профессией**. Совокупность студентов довольно четко разделяется на три группы.

Первая группа — это студенты, ориентированные на образование как на профессию. В этой группе наибольшее число студентов, для которых интерес к будущей работе, желание реализовать себя в ней — самое главное. Лишь у них отмечается склонность продолжать свое образование. Все остальные факторы для них менее значимы. *Вторую*

группу составляют бизнес-ориентированные студенты. Отношение к образованию у них совсем иное: образование выступает в качестве инструмента (или возможной стартовой ступени) для того, чтобы в дальнейшем попытаться создать собственное дело, заняться торговлей и др. Они понимают, что со временем и эта сфера потребует образования, но к своей профессии относятся менее заинтересовано, чем представители первой группы. *Третья группа* — студенты, которых, с одной стороны, можно назвать «неопределившимися», а с другой — придавленными разными проблемами личного, бытового плана. На первый план у них выходят бытовые, личные, жилищные, семейные проблемы. Можно было бы сказать, что это — группа тех, кто «плывет по течению». Они не могут выбрать своего пути, для них образование и профессия не представляют того интереса, который характеризует другие группы. Возможно, самоопределение студентов данной группы произойдет позже, но пока можно предположить, что в эту группу попали люди, для которых процесс самоопределения, выбора пути, целенаправленности нехарактерен.

Выбор пути

Процесс выбора профессии, обучения в вузе стал сегодня для многих делом прагматичным, целенаправленным и соответствующим переменам в современном мире. Ценность образования как социального феномена отошла на задний план. С появлением «коммерческого» набора в вуз пришли обеспеченные студенты, не привыкшие отказывать себе ни в чем, уверенные в правильности своего выбора, хорошо осведомленные о специфике будущей профессиональной деятельности. Эти студенты, вдохновляемые примером родителей (обычно предпринимателей), без страха смотрят в будущее: оно для них — четко прорисованная перспектива. Вместе с тем в целом поведение студентов отличается высокой степенью конформизма.

В ходе обучения в вузе разные курсы решают различные задачи. На *первом курсе* стоят задачи приобщения бывшего абитуриента к студенческим формам коллективной жизни: у первокурсника отсутствует дифференцированный подход к своим ролям. *Второй курс* — это период самой напряженной учебной деятельности студентов. В жизнь второкурсников интенсивно включены все формы обучения. Студенты получают общую подготовку, формируются свои широкие культурные запросы и потребности. Процесс адаптации к данной среде в основном завершен. *Третий курс* — начало специализации, укрепление интереса к научной работе как отражение дальнейшего развития и углубления профессиональных интересов студентов. Настоятельная необходимость в специализации (формы становления личности в вузе в основных чертах определяются фактором специализации) зачастую приводит к сужению сферы разносторонних интересов личности. *Четвертый курс* — перспектива скорого окончания вуза — формирует четкие практические

установки на будущий род деятельности. Проявляются новые, становящиеся все более актуальными ценности, связанные с материальным и семейным положением, местом работы и др. Студенты постепенно отходят от коллективных форм жизни вуза.

Для познавательной деятельности студента большое значение имеет эстетический аспект, который придает данной деятельности определенную направленность, способствует развитию интересов. Познавательная активность, любознательность и эстетическое воспитание неразрывно связаны друг с другом. Эстетическое содержание познавательной активности несколько ослабевает под давлением различных социальных структур и интересов.

Эффективность познавательной активности может быть обеспечена посредством определенных педагогических условий, под которыми мы понимаем взаимосвязанную совокупность мер в образовательном процессе, обеспечивающую достижение студентами готовности к творческому взаимодействию с информацией.

Специфика вузов

В связи со своеобразием целей, задач, содержания, форм и методов процесса обучения, а также из-за возрастных и психологических особенностей студентов технический вуз имеет свою специфику.

Социально-экономические условия требуют от выпускников технических вузов таких качеств, как предприимчивость, коммуникабельность, готовность адаптироваться к новым условиям работы. Специалисту на производстве приходится иметь дело с обильным потоком информации, который ему необходимо правильно принять, переработать и передать, что невозможно без наличия личностных коммуникативных резервов.

Ряд исследователей отмечает, что *студентам технического вуза* присуще развитие невербального интеллекта, в структуру которого включены способности к конструктивной деятельности, более развитые пространственные представления, формально-логическое мышление, сочетание синтетического и аналитического мышления (Л.А. Баранова, Л.Н. Борисова, В.Н. Дружинин, Л.Н. Собчик). Выявлен высокий уровень концентрации, переключения внимания, зрительной памяти, высокая скорость и точность протекания мыслительных операций. У студентов технических вузов исследователи отмечают усиление интровертности личности в процессе обучения, доминирование мотивации познания, стремление к независимости, отсутствие стремления к доминированию, сознательность, ответственность, низкий уровень эмоциональности при общении с сокурсниками, критическое отношение к окружающему.

Для студента втуза важным этапом профессионального становления становится развитие умственных способностей: существенно развиваются теоретическое мышление, умение абстрагировать, делать обобщения.

Происходят качественные изменения в познавательных возможностях, характерными становятся [1]: нестандартный подход к уже известным проблемам; умение включать частные проблемы в проблемы более общие; умение ставить плодотворные общие вопросы даже на основе задач, сформулированных не лучшим образом.

Однако, как свидетельствуют работы З.И. Калмыковой [8], Н.С. Лейтеса [9], Б.М. Теплова [10] и др., без специальных комплексных воздействий познавательная активность не перерастает в адекватную деятельность, снижается обучаемость, продуктивность мышления, уровень притязаний студентов. Недоразвитие познавательной активности, конечно, в той или иной мере компенсируется. Если исходить из результатов многочисленных исследований, такая компенсация, прежде всего, тормозит развитие личности студента, что, в свою очередь, влечет снижение познавательной активности или ее одностороннее развитие.

Заключение

Нам представляется, что познавательная активность включает широкий круг задач. Она может явиться составной частью различных видов как учебной, так и внеучебной деятельности обучающихся, содействующих углублению и расширению сферы познания студентов в избранной ими специальности. Мы исходим, главным образом, из необходимости формирования у студента творческих качеств личности, потребностей и возможностей выйти за пределы изучаемого материала, способности к саморазвитию и непрерывному самообразованию.

В целом познавательная активность, выступая как важнейший фактор развития студентов, характеризуется потребностью в расширении общего кругозора, повышении интеллектуального уровня.

Таким образом, только учитывая возрастные особенности студентов, мы можем эффективно развить их познавательную активность. Последнее — один из ведущих механизмов, обеспечивающих в дальнейшем высокий уровень самостоятельности и ответственности студента.

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОННИНГ ТОҒОЛДИ АДИБ ҲУДУДЛАРИДА ЛАЛМИКОР ДЕҲҚОНЧИЛИКНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ИМКОНИАТЛАРИ

Аннотация. Мазкур мақолада Ўзбекистоннинг тоғолди адир ҳудудларида тупроқларининг табиий намлигидан самарали фойдаланган ҳолда лалми деҳқончиликни ривожлантириш имкониятлари кўриб чиқилган.

Калит сўзлар: адир ҳудудлари, тупроқ намлиги, лалми деҳқончилик, мульчалаш.

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OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE OF FERTILE IN THE REGIONS OF MOUNTAINFRONT HILL

Annotation. In this article, the opportunities for the development of fertile agriculture with the effective use of the natural moisture of their soils in the regions of mountainousfront hill of Uzbekistan are considered.

Keywords: hill areas, soil moisture, fertile farming, mulching.

Жаҳон аҳолисини қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари билан таъминлашда суғориладиган ва лалми ерларнинг аҳамияти жуда катта. Айниқса, дунёнинг кўплаб мамлакатларида суғорилмайдиган, фақат табиий намгарчилик ҳисобига лалмикор деҳқончилик ишлари олиб борилмоқда ва уларнинг майдони суғориладиган ерларга нисбатан қарийб 4 баробар каттадир. Яъни, жами суғориладиган ерлар 301 млн гектарни, лалми ерлар эса 1 млрд 226 млн гектарни ташкил этади [1].

Таъкидлаб ўтилганидек, лалмикор ерлар фақат табиий намгарчилик ҳисобига деҳқончилик қилинадиган ерлар бўлиб, Ўзбекистонда лалмикор деҳқончилик билан асосан қир-адирлик, тоғолди ва тоғ этакларидаги ёнбағирликларда шуғулланилади. Жумладан, Ўзбекистоннинг денгиз сатҳидан баландлиги (д.с.б.) 400 – 500 метрдан 1000 – 1500 метргача бўлган адир ва тоғолди ҳудудларида 734 минг гектар лалми экин майдони мавжуд. Ушбу лалми ерларнинг қуйи қисмида (д.с.б. 500 метр) йиллик ўртача ёғин миқдори 250 мм ни ташкил этиб, унинг миқдори юқори қисмига (д.с.б. 1500 метр) томон 700 мм гача ортиб боради. Ёғиннинг асосий қисми (70 – 80 %)и қиш ва баҳор ойларига тўғри келади. Ўзбекистонда лалмикор деҳқончилик майдонлари уларга тушаётган йиллик ёғин миқдорига кўра (А.Розанов ва А.Роде таснифи бўйича) намлик билан таъминланмаган (300 мм дан кам) ерлар 89,5 минг гектарни, шартли (ярим) таъминланган (300 – 500 мм) ерлар 553,7 минг гектарни ва таъминланган (500 мм дан ортиқ) ерлар 99,8 минг гектарни ташкил этади [2].

Лалмикор ерлардаги намлик асосан куз ва қиш фаслларида ёққан ёмғир ва қорнинг ёғиш даражасига боғлиқ. Бутун дунёда бўлгани каби Ўзбекистонда ҳам бундай ерларнинг майдони ҳар йили намлик даражасига қараб ўзгариб туради. Маълумотларга кўра Ўзбекистонда кейинги 50 йил ичида лалми ерлар майдони 630,9 минг гектарга, яъни 44,6 фоизга (1970 йилдаги 1 млн 415,5 минг гектардан 2019 йилда 784,6 минг гектарга) қисқарган. Лалми ерларни қисқаришига нафақат табиий намликни қисқариши, балки, уларни сунъий суғориш ва ўзлаштиришга тортиш, шунингдек, қисман лалми бўз ерларни яйловларга ўтказилиши билан изоҳланади [3]. Қуйидаги 1-жадвалда Ўзбекистон Республикасида кейинги 50 йил ичида (1970-2019 йй) лалми экин майдонларининг ўзгариш динамикаси кўрсатилган.

1-жадвал

Ўзбекистонда 1970-2019 йилларда лалми экин майдонларининг ўзгариш динамикаси [3].

№	Йиллар	Майдони, минг га	1970 йилга нисбатан камайиши
1.	1970	1415,5	-
2.	1980	932,6	- 482,9
3.	1985	834,4	-581,1
4.	1990	794,2	-621,3
5.	1995	780,4	-635,1
6.	2000	776,6	-638,9
7.	2010	789,3	-626,2
8.	2019	784,6	-630,9

Ер юзида иқлимнинг ўзгариши, чўлланишнинг кўпайиши, ичимлик ва суғориш сувларининг камайиши бутун инсоният олдида сувни тежаш ва

сувсизлик шароитида қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотларини етиштириш масаласини кўймоқда. Ушбу муаммонинг ечимларидан бири лалмикор деҳқончиликни ривожлантириш ҳисобланади.

Ўзбекистонда лалмикор деҳқончилик қилинадиган ерлар Тошкент, Самарқанд, Навоий, Жиззах, Қашқадарё, Сурхондарё, Сирдарё вилоятлари ҳудудларида тарқалган (2-жадвал).

2-жадвал

Ўзбекистондаги ҳайдаладиган лалми ерларнинг майдони, (минг/га) [4].

№	Вилоятлар	Жами лалми майдонлар, минг га	Шу жумладан, минтақалар бўйича		
			Текислик	Қир адирлик	Тоғолди ва тоғли
1	Сурхондарё	38,6	5,2	20,3	13,1
2	Қашқадарё	255,2	48,3	170,1	36,8
3	Навоий	20,5	9,3	10,3	0,9
4	Самарқанд	178,5	10,3	162,5	6,7
5	Жиззах	200,9	11,2	156,7	33
6	Сирдарё	24,4	6,8	17,6	-
7	Тошкент	38,8	-	23,7	11,1
	Жами	752,9	91,1	560,2	101,6
	%	100	12	75	13

2-жадвалдан кўриниб турибдики, Ўзбекистонда лалми ерлар асосан тоғолди адир ва тоғли ҳудудларда тарқалган. Аммо, Фарғона водийси вилоятларида, хусусан, Наманган вилоятида ҳам тоғолди адир ерлар катта майдонни ташкил этишига қарамай лалми деҳқончилик ривожланмаган. Шунинг учун, Наманган вилояти адирларида лалми боғдорчиликни ривожлантириш имкониятларини табиий тупроқ намлиги асосида аниқлаш бўйича тадқиқот ишлари олиб борилди. Бунинг учун Наманган вилояти адирларининг турли ҳудудларида ўсимликларнинг вегетацияси даври давомида тупроқ намлигини аниқлаш ишлари амалга оширилди. Табиий тупроқ намлигини аниқлаш учун суғорма деҳқончилик ишлари бажарилмайдиган ва табиий ҳолича сақланиб қолган адирлардан 2022 йилда ҳар ойда бир маротаба тупроқ намуналари олиниб, унинг намлиги ўлчаб борилди. Ўлчов натижалари 3-жадвалда келтирилган.

Наманган вилоятининг Уйчи, Чортоқ, Янгиқўрғон ва Косонсой туманларида жойлашган адир тупроқларининг 1 метр чуқурликдаги табиий намлиги (2022 йилнинг вегетация даври бўйича)

(% ҳисобида)

Ойлар	Уйчи	Чортоқ	Янгиқўрғон	Косонсой
Апрель	12,1	12,1	11,8	12,3
Май	10,8	11,1	11,6	10,7
Июнь	11,0	10,1	11,3	11,2
Июль	11,1	10,5	10,8	10,1
Август	10,5	10,5	10,1	10,2

Изоҳ: жадвал тажриба натижалари асосида муаллифлар томонидан тузилди

3-жадвал маълумотларидан кўриниб турибдики, энг катта намлик апрель ойида тўпланган ва у барча адир худудларида қарийб бир хил кўрсаткичларга эга бўлган. Яъни, тупроқ намлиги ўртача 12 % ни ташкил этган. Ундан кейинги ойларда эса 10,1 % дан 11,6 % гача тебранган. Бу ҳолат тупроқ намлигини ёз ойларида ҳам юқори ҳолатда, яъни баҳор фаслидаги каби сақланиб туришини кўрсатди. Шунингдек, Уйчи, Чортоқ, Янгиқўрғон, Косонсой адирларида тупроқ намлигини деярли бир хил эканлиги ушбу адирларнинг тупроқ-иқлим шароити бур-бирига жуда ўхшаш эканлигини кўрсатмоқда.

М.Умаровнинг [7] Қарши чўлидаги суғориладиган оч тусли бўз тупроқларда ўтказган тажриба натижаларига кўра тупроқдаги нам 0-30 см да тупроқ қуруқ массасининг 8,6 % ига, 30-95 см да 10,2 % ига тенг ҳолатга тушгунча ўсимлик томонидан ўзлаштирилиши мумкин. Аммо, бу миқдорлар ўсимликларнинг сўлиш намлиги чегараси бўлиб, намлик ушбу кўрсаткичга етганда ва ундан камайганда экинларнинг сўлиш жараёни бошланади. Агарда тупроқнинг намлиги ушбу ҳолатда узок вақт сақланиб турса ва суғорилмаса экинлар қуриб қолиши мумкин. 4-жадвалда ўсимликларнинг сўлиш намлиги билан Уйчи, Чортоқ, Янгиқўрғон, Косонсой адирларида олиб борилган тупроқ намлиги маълумотлари ўзаро солиштирилди.

Ўсимликларнинг сўлиш намлиги (М.Умаровнинг маълумоти бўйича) билан Уйчи, Чортоқ, Янгиқўрғон, Косонсой адир ҳудудларидаги тупроқ намлиги маълумотларини солиштириш натижалари

(% ҳисобида)

Ўлчов саналари	Суғориладиган оч тусли бўз тупроқларда ўсимликларнинг сўлиш намлиги		Уйчи		Чортоқ		Янгиқўрғон		Косонсой	
	0-30 см	30-90 см	0-30 см	30-90 см	0-30 см	30-90 см	0-30 см	30-90 см	0-30 см	30-90 см
Апрель	8,6	10,2	13,8	11,0	13,5	11,2	13,2	10,8	13,3	11,7
Май			11,8	10,1	12,5	10,2	12,4	11,1	11,7	10,1
Июнь			11,6	10,6	11,9	10,3	11,7	10,8	11,8	10,8
Июль			10,1	11,7	10,5	10,5	10,3	11,1	9,7	10,4
Август			10,5	10,4	11,0	10,2	10,3	10,0	10,0	10,4

Изоҳ: жадвал тажриба натижалари асосида муаллифлар томонидан тузилди

4-жадвалга кўра, барча адир ҳудудларидаги тупроқнинг 0-30 см қатламидаги апрель-август ойларида аниқланган нам ўсимликлар сўлиш намлигидан ортиқ. Тупроқнинг 30-90 см қатлами бўйича тупроқдаги нам Уйчи туман адирларида май ойида 10,1 % ни ташкил этиб, ўсимликлар сўлиш намлигидан 0,1 % га кам бўлган. Ҳудди шундай ҳолат айни май ойида Косонсойда ҳам кузатилади. Янгиқўрғонда эса август ойида тупроқдаги нам 10,0 % ни ташкил этиб, ўсимликлар сўлиш намлигидан 0,2 % га кам бўлган. Чортоқ туман адир тупроқларининг 30-90 см қатламидаги нам апрель-август ойларида ўсимликлар сўлиш намлигидан умуман камаймаган.

4-жадвал маълумотларининг таҳлиллари шуни кўрсатадики, Уйчи, Чортоқ, Янгиқўрғон, Косонсой адир тупроқларида фаол вегетация даврида йиғилган табиий нам ўсимликлар сўлиш намлигидан юқори бўлган. Бу эса мазкур адир ҳудудларида лалми боғдорчиликни ривожлантириш имкониятларининг юқори эканлигини кўрсатади. Ушбу имкониятларни инобатга олиб, Наманган вилоятининг адир ҳудудларида лалмикор деҳқончиликнинг қуйидаги тармоқларини ривожлантириш мақсадга мувофиқ деб ҳисоблаймиз:

1. Наманган давлат университети Экология кафедраси профессор ўқитувчилари томонидан Наманган вилоятининг шимоли-шарқий адирларида мулчалош ва террасалош агротехнологиясидан фойдаланган ҳолда суғорилмайдиган лалми боғ барпо этиш бўйича 2013 йилдан бери

амалий тажрибалар ҳозирга қадар олиб борилмоқда. Олиб борилган тажриба натижаларининг кўрсатишича кўчатлар вегетация даврини суғорилмаса ҳам яхши ўтказган. Бу ҳолат ушбу усул ёрдамида боғдорчиликни сув тақчил ҳудудларда ҳам ривожлантириш мумкинлигини кўрсатди [5-12].

2. Кейинги тадқиқотларнинг кўрсатишича лалми ерларда писта ўсимлигини етиштириш бошқа экинларга нисбатан юқори афзалликларга эга эканлиги исботланди. Мисол учун тоғ олди лалми ерларида буғдой етиштиришга қараганда писта етиштириш 50 баробардан ортиқ фойда беради; бу жойлардан чорва молларини ўтлатиш учун фойдаланиш хандон писта етиштиришдан олинган фойданинг атиги 4,5 фоизини ташкил этади ҳолос [13]. Жумладан, лалми ҳудудда ҳосилга кирган пистазорлар плантациясининг 1 гектаридан 100 млн. сўмдан ортиқ даромад олиш мумкинлиги аниқланди [14]. Шунинг учун жануби – ғарбий Осиё мамлакатларида (Эрон, Туркия, Сурия ва б.) пистани у келтирадиган юқори даромад сабабли “яшил олтин” ёки “тилла дарахт” деб аташади.

3. Лалмикор ерлардан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини оширишда дуккакли-дон экинларидан бири бўлган нўхатни кўп миқдорда экиш тавсия этилади. Нўхатни декабрь ойининг ўртасида (тўқсонбости усулида) 7-8 см чуқурликка экиш талаб этилади. Нўхатнинг ўсиши, ривожланиши ва ҳосилдорлиги, навларнинг хусусиятлари, тупроқ ва иқлим шароитига боғлиқ равишда ўзгариб боради. Нўхат мақбул муддатларда экилса, ҳаво ҳароратининг ошиб кетишигача ҳосил шаклланишга улгуради. Нўхатнинг анъанавий экиш даврига нисбатан у олдинроқ гуллайди, гуллаш даври ҳам узоқроқ давом этади. Дуккакдошлар оиласига мансуб бўлган ўсимликларнинг илдизларида ва ризосферада бўлган туганак бактериялар (*Rizobium*) ёрдамида атмосферадаги эркин азотни биологик йўл билан ўзлаштириб, тупроқни азот билан бойитади ҳамда тупроқдаги азотни яхшилади. Мақбул муддатларда экилган нўхат экинидан тоғли лалмикор ерлар шароитида ўртача 12-14 ц/га ҳосил олиш мумкинлиги тажриба натижалари орқали кузатилган. Тажриба натижаларига асосланиб, буғдой билан арпа нўхатдан кейин экилганда улар ҳосилдорлиги уч йил мабойнида 40-60% гача ошиши кузатилган [15].

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ОЦЕНКА ВОЗМОЖНОСТЕЙ РАЗВИТИЯ ЛАЛМИНСКОГО САДОВОДСТВА НА ОСНОВЕ ЕСТЕСТВЕННОЙ ВЛАЖНОСТИ БУРНЫХ ПОЧВ

Аннотация. В данной статье представлены результаты измерений влажности бугровых почв, расположенных в Уйчинском, Чортокском, Янгикурганском и Косонсойском районах Наманганской области. Также были рассмотрены возможности развития богарного садоводства с эффективным использованием естественной влаги холмистых почв.

Ключевые слова: холмистая местность, влажность почвы, богарное озеленение, мульчирование.

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ASSESSMENT OF THE POTENTIAL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LALMI GARDENING ON THE BASIS OF NATURAL MOISTURE OF HILL SOILS

Annotation. This article presents the results of moisture measurements of hummock soils located in the Uychi, Chortok, Yangikurgan and Kosonsoy districts of Namangan region. The possibilities of developing rain-fed gardening with the effective use of natural moisture of hilly soils were also considered.

Keywords: hilly terrain, soil moisture, rain-fed landscaping, mulching.

Холмы расположены в горных районах Средней Азии, на высотах от 400-500 м до 1000-1500 м над уровнем моря, и считаются местностью с

рельефом, состоящим из неровных холмов. Часто они отделены от высоких гор неглубокими тектоническими впадинами [1]. Возвышенности отчетливо проявляются в восточной части Республики Узбекистан, в предгорьях вокруг Ферганской долины, и по территориальному расположению образуют второе кольцо после гор, окружающих долину [2]. Большие площади Наманганской области в северной части Ферганской долины занимают холмы. Он протянулся на 118 км с запада на восток и на 23,3 км с севера на юг. Возвышенности Северной Ферганы подходят к Кураминскому и Чоткальскому хребтам с севера и северо-запада и продолжаются горами Мойлисай в восточной части Кыргызстана. На западе он заканчивается Аштскими холмами на территории Республики Таджикистан [3]. Из-за возвышенности рельефа холмов по сравнению с Центральной Ферганой увеличивается количество осадков, летняя температура ниже, чем в пустыне, распространены светлые, типичные и темно-серые почвы. Это позволяет растениям расти гуще и выше, чем на равнинах холмы [4].

В холмистой местности Наманганской области количество осадков увеличивается с запада на восток и от низкогорья к высокогорью. В частности, количество осадков увеличивается со 100-200 мм в западных - Чуст-Попских сопках, и с 220-260 мм до 300-400 мм в восточных - Косонсойской, Янгикурганской, Уйчинской сопках [3].

Согласно анализу 10-летних данных об атмосферных осадках Учкурганской метеостанции, расположенной в самой восточной части возвышенностей района, на ближайшем расстоянии (около 10 км) от Уйчинской возвышенности, среднегодовое количество осадков составило 302,6 мм. По данным Косонсойского агрометеорологического поста, расположенного в Косонсойской возвышенности, среднегодовое количество осадков составило 292,4 мм.

По многолетним наблюдениям установлено, что развитие безорошаемого (лалми) плодоводства возможно только в холмистых и горных районах Узбекистана на высоте 1000-1300 м над уровнем моря, где годовое количество осадков составляет 600-700 мм и более [5, 6]. Видно, что количество осадков в Наманганской области составляет более 400 мм, а высота d.s. В горах выше 1000 м можно развивать сухое садоводство с некоторыми засухоустойчивыми плодовыми деревьями. Однако малое количество осадков, вероятно, приведет к снижению урожайности и снижению качества урожая. Количество осадков 200-400 мм и д.р. и очень трудно развивать засушливое садоводство в холмистой местности с высотой 1000 м. Несмотря на наличие этой информации, была проведена исследовательская работа по определению возможностей развития богарного садоводства на основе естественной влажности почвы в горных районах Наманганской области. С этой целью было проведено определение влажности почвы в период вегетации растений на разных

участках холмистой местности Наманганской области. Для определения естественной влажности почвы в 2022 году один раз в месяц отбирали пробы почвы с холмов, где не проводятся орошаемые земледельческие работы и которые сохранились в естественном состоянии, и измеряли ее влажность. Результаты измерений представлены в табл. 1.

Таблица 1

Естественная влажность бугристых почв, расположенных в Уйчинском, Чортокском, Янгикурганском и Косонсойском районах Наманганской области на глубине 1 метр (по данным вегетационного периода 2022 г.)

(в %)

Месяцы	Уйчи	Чорток	Янгикургон	Косонсой
Апрель	12,1	12,1	11,8	12,3
Май	10,8	11,1	11,6	10,7
Июнь	11,0	10,1	11,3	11,2
Июль	11,1	10,5	10,8	10,1
Август	10,5	10,5	10,1	10,2

Примечание: таблица была составлена авторами на основе результатов эксперимента

Данные таблицы 1 показывают, что наибольшая влажность была сосредоточена в апреле, и ее показатели были почти одинаковыми во всех районах холм. То есть влажность почвы составляла в среднем 12%. В последующие месяцы он колебался между 10,1% и 11,6%. Это условие показало, что влажность почвы поддерживается на высоком уровне даже в летние месяцы, так же, как и в весенний сезон. Также тот факт, что влажность почвы почти одинакова у ткачей, дроздов, новорожденных, косонсойских холмов, указывает на то, что почвенно-климатические условия этих холмов очень похожи на условия репейника.

Согласно результатам эксперимента, проведенного М.Умаровым [7] на орошаемых светлых богатых почвах в пустыне Карши, влага в почве может поглощаться растением при 0-30 см, пока она не упадет до 8,6% от сухой массы почвы и 10,2% при 30-95 см. Однако эти количества являются пределом влажности при увядании растений, и когда влажность достигает этого показателя и уменьшается от него, начинается процесс увядания сельскохозяйственных культур. Если влажность почвы сохраняется в таком состоянии в течение длительного времени, и если ее не поливать, посеы могут пересохнуть. В таблице 2 сравниваются данные о влажности почвы, полученные по влажности увядающих растений в домах Хауса, Чортока, Янгикургона, Косонсоя.

Таблица 2

Влажность растений при увядании (По информации М.Умарова) и результаты сравнения данных о влажности почвы в районах Уйчи, Чорток, Янгикургон, Косонсой холм.

(в % по счету)

Даты измерения	Снижение влажности растений на орошаемых светло-тонированных суглинистых почвах		Уйчи		Чорток		Янгикургон		Косонсой	
	0-30 см	30-90 см	0-30 см	30-90 см	0-30 см	30-90 см	0-30 см	30-90 см	0-30 см	30-90 см
Апрель	8,6	10,2	13,8	11,0	13,5	11,2	13,2	10,8	13,3	11,7
Май			11,8	10,1	12,5	10,2	12,4	11,1	11,7	10,1
Июнь			11,6	10,6	11,9	10,3	11,7	10,8	11,8	10,8
Июль			10,1	11,7	10,5	10,5	10,3	11,1	9,7	10,4
Август			10,5	10,4	11,0	10,2	10,3	10,0	10,0	10,4

Примечание: таблица была составлена авторами на основе результатов эксперимента

Согласно таблице 2, влажная растительность в слое почвы 0-30 см во всех районах холм, обнаруженная в апреле-августе, превышает содержание влаги при увядании. В случае слоя почвы 30-90 см содержание влаги в почве в мае составляло 10,1%, при этом влажность растений была на 0,1% меньше, чем при увядании. Такая же ситуация наблюдается в Косонсой в мае. В случае с Янгикурганом влажность почвы в августе составляла 10,0%, а растительность была на 0,2% меньше, чем засоленная влажность. Влажный апрель-август на почвах чорток-холм слоем 30-90 см, растения несколько не пострадали от увядающей влаги.

Анализ данных таблицы 2 показывает, что естественная влажность растений, собранных во время активной вегетации в почвах хост, Чорток, Янгикурган, Косонсой холм, была выше, чем влажность при увядании. Это показывает, что возможности для развития садоводства лалми в этих районах холма высоки. При правильной оценке этих возможностей с 2013 года профессорами кафедры экологии Наманганского государственного университета проводятся практические эксперименты по выращиванию неорошаемого сада лалмические в северо-восточных холмах Наманганской области. В частности, в 2013 году были проведены эксперименты на саженцах 10 кустов абрикосов, 5 кустов яблок и 1 куста персиков в районе северный Адир Уйчинского района. Этот эксперимент основан на

агротехнологии мульчирования, важность которой очень велика для поддержания естественной влажности, накопленной в почве. Слово "Мульча", вероятно, происходит от немецкого слова "molsch". Это относится к использованию соломы и листовых орешков, обладающих свойствами мягкого разложения, в качестве мульчи на земле [8, 9].

Результаты проведенного эксперимента показали, что рассада хорошо провела вегетационный период, даже если ее не поливали. Рост рассады составил около 20-50 см и был не меньше, чем при поливе. Эта ситуация показала, что садоводство также может быть развито в районах с дефицитом воды с использованием этого метода [10].

В 2014 году рядом с местом была создана новая экспериментальная площадка, где проводился первоначальный эксперимент (2013 год). В данном случае эксперимент был проведен больше, чем предыдущий, то есть на 5 кустах саженцев абрикоса, вишни, сливы и айвы, 15 кустах яблони и 10 кустах саженцев персика. В этом экспериментальном саду также использовалась агротехника мульчирования. Согласно результатам эксперимента, рассада хорошо провела вегетационный период, даже если ее не поливали. Вегетация экспериментальных саженцев была такой же, как и у поливаемых деревьев [11, 12]. Эта экспериментальная работа, направленная на развитие садоводства лалми в холмических районах Наманганской области, продолжается и по сей день. Результаты, полученные в более поздние времена, также были очень положительными, и урожайность со всех плодовых деревьев также была достигнута [13].

Предоставленная информация, а также результаты измерений влажности почвы могут быть использованы для развития лалми в северной и восточной частях холмов Наманганской области (в холмах Уйчи, Чортук, Янгикургон и Косонсой). Эти возможности можно эффективно использовать для организации садов лалми на больших площадях, выращивания дополнительной плодовой продукции на экспорт и внутренний рынок, организации новых рабочих мест, экономии большого количества водных ресурсов. Кроме того, за счет увеличения количества деревьев в степных, халачольных, луговых и степных ландшафтах холмов и создания агролесомелиораций возникают более благоприятные условия для выживания, развития и размножения представителей флоры и фауны. В результате повышаются шансы на обеспечение стабильности ландшафтов холма.

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УЛУЧШЕНИЕ РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫХ АСПЕКТОВ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ПИЩЕВЫХ ПРОДУКТОВ И ПРОИЗВОДСТВА ПРОДУКТОВ ПИТАНИЯ

Аннотация. В данной статье разработаны предложения и рекомендации по совершенствованию региональных аспектов безопасности пищевых продуктов, производства и потребления пищевых продуктов в Ферганской области.

Ключевые слова: продовольственная безопасность, распределение продуктов питания, национальный состав населения, национально-традиционное потребление, современное-национальное потребление.

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IMPROVE REGIONAL FOOD SAFETY AND FOOD PRODUCTION

Abstract. This article develops proposals and recommendations for improving the regional aspects of food safety, production and consumption of food products in the Fergana region.

Key words: food security, food distribution, national composition of the population, national-traditional consumption, modern-national consumption.

Вопрос продовольственной безопасности является одной из основных целей политики республики и рассматривается как комплекс мер, направленных на системное и эффективное решение для развития не только производства, но и многих других отраслей, реализации продовольственных товаров, как а также социальное развитие сельской местности. Продовольственная безопасность является одной из главных проблем человечества и определяет здоровье, развитие и благополучие наций. Наличие безопасных и питательных продуктов питания, достаточное количество и качество продуктов питания для всех социальных групп населения, независимость национальной продовольственной системы являются одними из основных показателей

продовольственной безопасности. Уровень качества пищевых продуктов является важной составляющей уровня и качества жизни населения и влияет на охрану окружающей среды, а также на социально-экономическое и демографическое положение страны. Продовольственная безопасность оказывает существенное влияние на положительное развитие демографической ситуации, что позволяет сохранить здоровье населения. Безопасное питание увеличивает продолжительность жизни, помогает детям расти и развиваться, предотвращает многие заболевания, обеспечивая тем самым здоровье нации. Сегодня, когда во всем мире день ото дня увеличивается производство искусственных продуктов, нельзя допустить, чтобы контроль за безопасностью пищевых продуктов ослабевал.

Продовольственная безопасность считается одной из самых актуальных задач, стоящих перед странами мира, и ООН сегодня также проводит практическую работу по тому, чтобы полностью изменить подход к производству и распределению продуктов питания. По данным ООН, в настоящее время от голода страдает 815 млн населения земного шара, а к 2050 году это число увеличится до 2 млрд человек. достигает человека. Около 13 процентов из них живут в развивающихся странах. 45% смертей среди детей в возрасте до пяти лет вызваны недоеданием. Глобальная компания по борьбе с пищевыми отходами была объявлена ООН. Это также служит безопасности пищевых продуктов. По данным Организации по охране окружающей среды (ЮНЕП), 1,3 млрд. Тонны еды выбрасываются. В 1996 году Римская декларация о всемирной продовольственной безопасности установила обязательство каждой страны обеспечивать право каждого человека на доступ к безопасным и питательным продуктам питания в соответствии с правом на достаточное питание и свободу от голода.

Существует каждое живое существо, продолжительность жизни которого тесно связана с продуктами, которые оно потребляет. Благодаря этим продуктам укрепляет организм с физической и психической стороны, а также обеспечивает его долголетие. Человечество работало над удовлетворением своего потребления с древних времен. Потому что известную часть необходимого для нужд человека потребления он берет у природы, а остальное создает своим трудом. Человечество жило в разных регионах мира в разных условиях, приспосабливалось к природным условиям этого места, и соответственно менялось его потребление.

На потребление людей влияют не только природные условия региона, но и их национальность, возраст, пол, вероисповедание и другие демографические показатели. Китайцы, узбеки и англичане, мужчины и женщины, молодые и старые, христиане и буддисты имеют свое потребление. Поэтому анализ демографических показателей имеет свое

место в производстве продуктов питания и обеспечении населения этими продуктами.

Изучение влияния национального состава населения на производство товаров народного потребления, в том числе продуктов питания, показывает, что потребление можно разделить на два типа в зависимости от национального состава населения.

1. Национально-традиционный.
2. Современный - национальный.

Возникновение национально-традиционного потребления долгое время находилось в зависимости от природных, экономических и социальных условий этого региона и проявляется в потреблении пищевых и непродовольственных товаров. Например, жители края (в основном узбеки и таджики) издревле носили одежду из хлопка и шелка (атлас, адрас, серый, бархат и др.). Или если ведущую роль в рационе населения играли продукты из пшеничной муки и местные фрукты и овощи, молочные культуры и мясо-молочные продукты (главным образом крупный рогатый скот, овцы), то в XIX в., помидоры и другие культуры были частью рациона населения.

Возникновение современного народного потребления менялось с повышением уровня духовности и грамотности населения. Это также связано с международными торговыми отношениями, формированием и развитием различных экономических интеграционных процессов, научно-техническим прогрессом. Если раньше большая часть потребления населения в основном производилась ручным трудом, то сейчас это соотношение сильно изменилось, и основную часть потребления населения занимают изделия, изготовленные техническими способами. Например, если раньше население в основном пользовалось одеждой и обувью, изготовленной вручную, то сейчас большая часть этих изделий изготавливается на предприятиях. Производство товаров народного потребления изменилось не только по технологическому составу, но и по составу.

В прошлом большая часть населения носила такие изделия, как куртки, туники, макси, ковуши, а сейчас существует множество видов таких изделий (спортивная одежда, кепки, шапки, джинсы, футболки и т. д.). В то же время изменилось и сырье, используемое при производстве этих продуктов. До середины 20 века большая часть одежды населения изготавливалась из шелкового и хлопкового сырья, но сегодня ведущую роль играют изделия из искусственных и синтетических волокон. Такое изменение наблюдается не только в составе швейной продукции, но и в производстве средств гигиены, различных мебельных изделий и других непродовольственных товаров.

В целом возможностей для развития пищевой промышленности в регионе достаточно. Использование новых технологий важно в

сегодняшнюю эпоху, когда население и доходы растут из года в год. Обеспечение населения продуктами питания, качество этих продуктов, высокий уровень жизни населения являются одними из важных требований развития общества.

Следующие предложения и рекомендации разработаны с учетом коэффициента самообеспеченности административных единиц продовольственными товарами Ферганской области, природных условий регионов, трудовой квалификации населения и других факторов.

- целесообразно учитывать природные условия региона при производстве продуктов питания в административных единицах и при выращивании продуктов питания в сельском хозяйстве;

- Увеличить показатели выращивания картофеля и плодово-овощного производства в Сохском районе и улучшить возможности завоза других продуктов питания из других регионов области (Ферганский район, Риштонский район);

- По природным условиям имеются относительно горные районы, необходимо развивать садоводство и виноградарство в неосвоенных горных районах Узбекистана, Бешарыкской, Кувинской, Алтыарыкской, Ферганской областях;

Принять меры по улучшению производства яиц, имеющего самый низкий показатель по коэффициенту самообеспеченности в регионе, и использовать современные технологии в развитии этой отрасли;

-Налаживание экспорта данной продукции в Язьяванский и Риштанский районы, имеющие высокий коэффициент самообеспеченности овощеводством;

Эту отрасль желательно развивать в Бешарыкском, Язьяванском, Кувинском, Куштепинском, Сохском, Узбекистанском, Учкуприкском районах, где низкие показатели обеспечения населения мясной продукцией.

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ТЕХНИКА БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ПРИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ ПОСЕВНЫХ МАШИННО-ТРАКТОРНЫХ АГРЕГАТОВ

Аннотация. В данной статье приведены инструкции по охране труда, необходимые при проведении механизированных полевых работ, в том числе с использованием посевных агрегатов. Соблюдение указанных требований безопасности позволит предотвратить возможные несчастные случаи.

Ключевые слова: техника безопасности, оборудования, машин, урожай, травма.

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SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS WHEN USING SEEDING MACHINE- TRACTOR UNITS

Annotation. This article provides instructions on labor protection necessary for mechanized field work, including the use of sowing units. Compliance with these safety requirements will help prevent possible accidents.

Key words: Safety, equipment, machines, harvest, injury.

Техника безопасности — техническая дисциплина, определяющая причины несчастных случаев, которые могут возникнуть в местах работы машин, и определяющая пути предотвращения и ликвидации несчастных случаев на основе изучения производственных средств и методов работы. Меры по предотвращению несчастных случаев включают:

а) технические мероприятия: совершенствование машин, оборудования, приборов и инструментов; проектирование и проработка ограждений и др.;

б) организационные мероприятия: создание эффективных технологических и производственных процессов, обучение безопасным методам работы, контроль за выполнением правил техники безопасности;

Техника безопасности неразрывно связана с мерами пожаротушения. При соблюдении этих мер исчезнет пожароопасность, а в случае возникновения пожара необходимо будет организовать мероприятия по спасению людей, животных, оборудования, машин, урожая и т. д., а также имущества. Ежегодно проводится множество

мероприятий по совершенствованию техники безопасности и противопожарных мероприятий. Каждый работник должен знать и соблюдать правила техники безопасности в целях предотвращения травматизма и профессиональных заболеваний. Случайное травмированное работника при выполнении производственного задания называется производственным травмам. В этом случае работник может временно или навсегда лишиться трудоспособности. Неприятные инциденты могут произойти из-за таких причин, как отсутствие обучения и руководства работника на работе, продление рабочего дня, работа на неисправных машинах.

Помимо количественных изменений в сельскохозяйственной технике, происходят и важные качественные изменения: быстроходные мощные тракторы, экстенсивные гидрофицированные агрегаты, машины для первичной и предпосевной обработки почвы, современные комбайны для уборки технических культур, средства автоматизации, средства управления и другие находятся при выполнении механизированных полевых работ. При этом, кроме достижения высокой производительности труда в сельском хозяйстве, необходимо на высоком уровне организовать технику безопасности и охраны труда в высокомеханизированном сельскохозяйственном производстве.

Посев сельскохозяйственных культур с помощью машинно-тракторных агрегатов допускается только на машинно-тракторных агрегатах, не имеющих технических дефектов. Каждая машинно-тракторный агрегат должна иметь передние и задние фонари для работы в ночное время. Машинно-тракторный агрегат должен иметь зеркало заднего вида. Механик использует это окно для наблюдения за машиной и людьми, работающими на агрегате за ней. При работе слесарь должен иметь набор инструментов, аптечку, руководство, тряпку для вытирания рук, фляга с водой и огнетушитель. Механик должен иметь перчатки и защитные очки.

В начале каждой смены механик должен тщательно проверять состояние агрегата, герметичность соединений, правильность установки заглушек. Особое внимание уделяется состоянию рулевого управления, сцепления, тормозов, тягово-сцепного устройства, приборов освещения и топливной системы.

Запрещается работать на плохо отрегулированном или имеющем технические дефекты машинно-тракторном агрегате, а также подтекающем топливе, воде или масле. При заправке машинно-тракторных агрегатов необходимо особое внимание уделять противопожарным мероприятиям. При проверке воды в радиаторе перегретого двигателя будьте осторожны с паром и кипящей водой. Для этого тракторист должен надеть перчатки и стоять на расстоянии вытянутой руки от ветра.

В холодные дни необходимо подогревать смазочные материалы в специальных емкостях.

При проверке топливных емкостей запрещается зажигать спички, разводить костры и курить. Если топливо загорится, его следует потушить песком, землей, войлоком или огнетушителем. В таких случаях использование воды запрещено.

Необходимо, чтобы люди не стояли вокруг машинно-тракторных агрегатов при их перемещении, а все рабочие были предупреждены специальным сигналом.

При подсоединении трактора к сеялке необходимо использовать двигатель на самых низких оборотах. Оператор должен остановить трактор по первому сигналу машиниста, поэтому его нога всегда должна быть на педали сцепления при движении задним ходом. Запрещается вести трактор с прицепом назад, спрыгивать с агрегата в движении, садиться на лавки, вставать на лестницу, регулировать агрегат, производить ремонт, пересаживаться с трактора на прицеп или наоборот.

От механика, работающего в ночное время, требуется особая осторожность. Прежде всего, ему нужно хорошо знать район, где он работает в ночное время. Поэтому он должен обходить место, где работает ночью, в светлое время суток.

Рабочие органы посевных машин приводятся от вала отбора мощности трактора. Поэтому карданная передача должна быть оснащена специальным устройством для обеспечения безопасности.

Прицепы должны быть прочно соединены, чтобы они не ударялись с тягачом. Запрещается перевозка людей на прицепных и навесных машинно-тракторных агрегатах. Запрещается оставлять монтажные машины поднятыми после работы и во время длительных простоев.

При въезде на АЗС машинно-тракторные агрегаты должны иметь необходимые средства пожаротушения.

Кроме того, необходимо соблюдать следующие правила безопасности при работе с посевными машинно-тракторными агрегатами:

1. К работе на машинно-тракторном агрегате допускаются лица, ознакомленные с правилами загрузки и эксплуатации машинно-тракторного агрегата, умеющие устранять их недостатки и имеющие специальное удостоверение, дающее право на эксплуатацию этих агрегатов. Категорически запрещается передавать машинно-тракторные агрегаты в пользование посторонним лицам.

2. Запрещается эксплуатация машинно-тракторных агрегатов с техническими дефектами.

3. Перед началом движения машинно-тракторных агрегатов необходимо подать звуковой сигнал.

4. Только при прямолинейном движении машинно-тракторных агрегатов можно переводить в рабочее или нерабочее (транспортное) положение.

5. Смазку машинно-тракторных агрегатов, подтяжку болтов и гаек или очистку загрязненных рабочих поверхностей производят только после остановки машинно-тракторного агрегата. Запрещается производить ремонт или регулировку при работающем двигателе трактора.

6. Когда агрегаты сеялки-трактора находятся в рабочем положении, агрегат должен поворачиваться плавно. При ослаблении цепи установочной системы проворачивать агрегаты не разрешается.

7. Во время ухода за посевными МТА под них следует подложить подставки.

8. Посевные МТА после работы необходимо опустить на землю.

При соблюдении вышеперечисленных правил безопасности несчастных случаев при использовании посевного машинно-тракторного агрегата удастся избежать.

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ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ СИСТЕМЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ СФЕРЫ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ НА ОСНОВЕ МАРКЕТИНГА

Аннотация: в данной статье рассматриваются процесс формирования системы управления образовательного учреждения, ориентированный на рынок; возможность повышения эффективности системы управления сферы образования на основе маркетинга.

Ключевые слова: образование, образовательное учреждение, управление, маркетинг, конъюнктура рынка, маркетинговая стратегия.

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IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM BASED ON MARKETING

Abstract: this article discusses the process of forming a market-oriented management system of an educational institution; the possibility of improving the effectiveness of the management system of education based on marketing.

Keywords: education, educational institution, management, marketing, market conditions, marketing strategy.

Основным условием развития любой системы в нынешних условиях является ее ориентация на рынок. В связи с этим, эффективное развитие системы управления сферы образования зависит от правильной постановки цели и стратегии ее развития, ориентированной на рынок.

Процесс формирования системы управления, ориентированной на рынок, состоит из ряда последовательных этапов: формирование цели, маркетинговые исследования; разработка механизма управления; подбор и обучение управленческого персонала. При реализации этих этапов в условиях рыночной экономики необходимо опираться на ряд основополагающих принципов:

- принцип маркетинга - ориентация конечных результатов образовательного процесса на реальные требования и интересы населения, а также активное воздействие на потребительский рынок образовательных и научно-исследовательских услуг;

- принципы дифференцированного подхода к изменению системы управления с учетом особенностей функционирования конкретного образовательного учреждения на региональном уровне.

Указанные принципы обусловлены действием ряда системообразующих факторов, основными из которых являются социально-культурные и организационно-экономические.

При совершенствовании системы управления значительный эффект дает применение методов функционального анализа, согласно которого разрабатываемые модели управления позволяют классифицировать конкретные функции управления, к которым относятся функции маркетинга, охватывающие все уровни управления системы образования.

Маркетинг в сфере образования имеет свою специфику. В системе образования товаром является услуга, которая может быть в виде программы, курса, методических разработок, научно-исследовательских и опытно-конструкторских разработок и предлагается потребителям для удовлетворения их желаний, интересов и нужд. От качества услуги, ее конкурентоспособности, степени новизны зависит финансовая устойчивость и имидж учебного заведения.

Для оценки качества и рыночной привлекательности услуг учреждений образования можно использовать различные подходы: по направленности, качеству и рыночной жизнеспособности. Под направленностью услуг учреждений образования понимается их сосредоточенность на основной миссии учреждения, основном его предназначении, содержании его деятельности и, отраслевой специфики. Качество образовательных услуг отражает степень их соответствия требованиям рыночной экономики. Жизнеспособность этих услуг определяется уровнем удовлетворения реального спроса на них. Для обеспечения качества и рыночной жизнеспособности анализ учебных программ необходимо осуществить с учетом следующих аспектов: соответствует ли качество учебных программ миссии учебного заведения; конкурентоспособна ли их стоимость по сравнению с рыночными аналогами; наличие таких же программ в однопрофильных учебных заведениях, возможности их применения в других учебных заведениях.

Образовательные учреждения в рыночных условиях обладают широкими возможностями в отношении регулирования цен оказываемых услуг, выборе эффективных каналов их распределения и продвижения на рынок. Для привлечения потенциальных потребителей образовательные учреждения могут использовать методы массового маркетинга, а также различные маркетинговые программы для каждого целевого рынка, с учетом особенностей отдельных групп потребителей. Разрабатывая свой товар, образовательные учреждения, прежде всего, должны провести:

- анализ товарного комплекса своего учреждения, который включает способы, методы, мероприятия, способствующие его привлекательности;

- анализ каждой отдельной услуги, который требует широких исследований в отношении качественных характеристик услуги, ее соответствия потребностям потребителя, возможности ее модификаций и инноваций;
- анализ сопутствующих услуг, обеспечивающих проникновение на рынок и стимулирующих сбыт основных услуг [3, 4].

Такой подход может способствовать повышению эффективности деятельности учреждения образования на основе использования современного маркетингового инструментария и решить широкий круг управленческих задач. С другой стороны, для обеспечения социальных целей образования с прагматическими потребностями рыночной среды, необходимо знать группы потребителей образовательных услуг. К таким группам относятся субъекты или организации, заплатившие за услугу образовательного учреждения. К этим субъектам относятся:

- студенты и слушатели, которые приходят в учреждения образования за знаниями с тем, чтобы стать профессионалами в определенной области;
- организации, нуждающиеся в профессионалах для достижения своих целей, представляя собой определенную группу потребителей услуг на образовательном рынке.

При этом потребителями образовательных услуг являются не только студенты, обучающиеся на платной основе, но и студенты, поступившие в профессиональное учреждение или ВУЗы по конкурсу, так как оплату за них производит государство, используя средства налогоплательщиков.

Организации, являющиеся потребителями образовательной продукции, оказывают косвенное развивающее влияние, так как выступая субъектами на рынке труда, платят налоги, из которых финансируется система 89 образования. Все эти факторы подтверждают значение маркетинга в деятельности образовательных учреждений, так как система управления ориентированная на маркетинг, позволяет быстро реагировать на потребности рыночной среды, эффективно развиваться, следуя законам рынка.

В каждом учреждении специального профессионального среднего и высшего образования необходима разработка маркетингового комплекса, который включает следующие элементы:

- анализ маркетинговой среды;
- определение миссии образовательного учреждения;
- формирование маркетинговой стратегии;
- анализ и прогноз целевого рынка;
- разработка образовательных программ;
- определение ценовой политики;
- обеспечение рекламы образовательных услуг.

Анализ маркетинговой среды необходим для определения миссии образовательного учреждения, выработки его стратегии, а также для исследования его основных характеристик, к которым можно отнести следующие:

- ориентация технического образовательного учреждения на подготовку в области экономики и менеджмента;
- создание альтернативных учебных заведений в региональных условиях;
- относительная обособленность и взаимодействие учреждений образования посредством привлечения в учебный процесс одних и тех же специалистов;
- ориентация на привлечение иностранных партнеров (из развитых стран) с целью повышения имиджа учебного заведения.

Без анализа маркетинговой среды, как показывает опыт развитых стран мира, организация специального и профессионального образования не может быть эффективной, так как возрастает конкуренция на рынке дополнительного образования. В современных рыночных условиях невозможно использовать старые методы и структуры, и организационная структура образовательного учреждения и методы управления должны быть адекватными новым целям и потребностям среды. В этом отношении принципиально важным фактором эффективной деятельности образовательного учреждения является политика формирования товарного ассортимента.

Основной задачей системы управления сферой образования является определение инструментария будущей деятельности (экономико-управленческие знания) выпускника (работника), попадающие на рынок труда с тем, чтобы они соответствовали требованиям работодателей. Поэтому маркетинговые исследования должны быть основаны на связях с региональными службами трудоустройства, так как именно эти службы являются носителями информации о тенденциях в требованиях работодателей [1].

Маркетинг также должен стимулировать внутреннее развитие образовательного учреждения, методики обучения. Стимулирование внутреннего развития может проходить в следующих направлениях:

- активизация личности учащегося, его ориентация на самостоятельный поиск решений, для чего необходимо усиление качества обучения в области экономики и управления;
- создание предпосылок для применения полученных знаний на практике.

Разработка и продвижение товара на рынок предусматривает сопутствующий набор услуг в соответствии с маркетинговой концепцией. Продвижение на рынок образовательных услуг заключается, прежде всего, в обеспечении возможности последующего трудоустройства. Эта услуга может входить в сопутствующий набор услуг учреждения образования, несмотря на то, что на сегодня таких услуг в учебных заведениях практически нет. В организационном отношении такая услуга должна выполняться подразделениями ВУЗа, занимающимися поиском предприятий-

потребителей потенциальных учащихся (слушателей). Такой подход позволит организовать комплексное обслуживание клиентов, интегрированное в единую систему, что позволяет нам остановить свой выбор на коммуникативной концепции маркетинга в сфере образования, которая представляется наиболее прогрессивной. Однако для организации такого обслуживания необходимо развитие сети контактов, которыми являются сотрудники, курирующие стратегически значимых потребителей, создание единой информационной базы. Задачи стабилизации и эффективного развития сферы образования в новых условиях хозяйствования требуют широкого внедрения маркетинговой концепции управления, позволяющей обеспечить гибкость и адаптивность системы управления и самого управленческого процесса.

Современная концепция развития сферы образования предусматривает становление рынка услуг, который ориентирован на оказание услуг, имеющих целью удовлетворение спроса потребителей на услуги, связанные с созданием условий для повышения профессиональной, деловой и социальной активности, гармонизации социально-психологического климата и общественных коммуникаций, что непосредственно зависит от уровня качества и доступности образовательных услуг.

В условиях целевого рынка услуг сфера деятельности учреждений, оказывающих образовательные услуги, имеет четкую пространственную очерченность, которая может осуществляться в пределах региона, района, города и поселка. Территориальная структуризация при этом не связана с административным делением, хотя возможно его совпадение со структурой области маркетингового воздействия. Товарная политика на целевом рынке включает разработку и предоставление услуг стационарными учреждениями, размещенными в рамках конкретного территориального образования (региона). В ее основе лежит изучение спроса на образовательные и научно-исследовательские услуги образовательных учреждений, характерные для данного региона (территории), критерий сегментации которого дополняется демографическими, социальными и поведенческими характеристиками.

В условиях регионального рынка создаются предпосылки для более точного изучения спроса на услуги, большей их адаптации к разнообразию его структуры и динамике, использованию наиболее надежных методов маркетинговых исследований, учитывающих культурные и национальные традиции и специфику социально-экономического развития региона. В этом случае для продвижения услуг на рынок целесообразно отдавать приоритет региональным и местным средствам коммуникаций (местного телевидения, радиовещания, периодической печати, ориентированной на потребителей данного рынка).

Центральным блоком структуры маркетингового исследования является комплексное исследование рынка, последовательность которого отражена на рис.1.

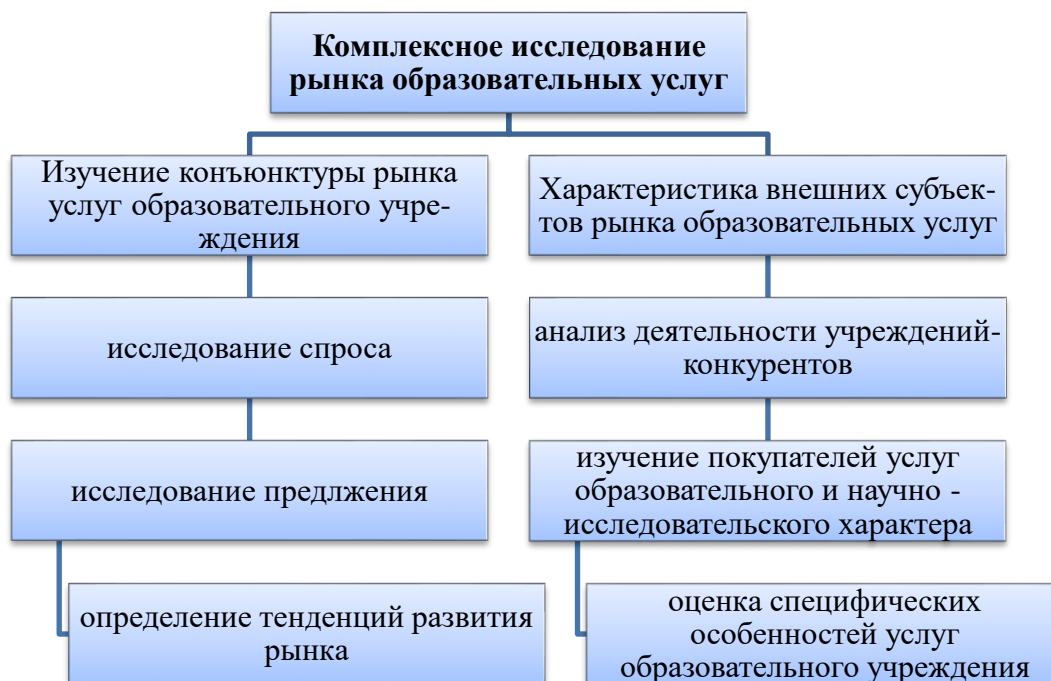


Рисунок 1. Порядок проведения комплексного исследования рынка образовательных услуг.

Приступая к изучению конъюнктуры рынка образовательных и научно-исследовательских услуг образовательного учреждения, следует выявить активность определенных факторов, для чего необходимо установить момент, в котором находится рынок. В этих целях используется монографический метод, то есть изучаются публикуемые в статистических и периодических изданиях экономико-статистические показатели, особенности конкретного периода и прогнозы его развития. На основе анализа периода и учета имеющихся оценок можно определить на момент исследования и на перспективу степень воздействия на формирование рынка товаров таких ведущих факторов, как масштабы и интенсивность обновления образовательных услуг, размеры и уровень спроса на них. [2] И только после этого можно перейти к рассмотрению постоянно действующих факторов внешней среды, которые иногда оказывают решающее воздействие при формировании конъюнктуры. К числу таких факторов относятся следующие:

- государственное финансирование;
- государственное регулирование;
- кредитно-денежная и налоговая политика;
- структурный сдвиг в экономике.

Факторы кратковременного воздействия в ряде случаев оказывают значительное воздействие на размеры спроса. Система показателей

должна правильно характеризовать направления и темпы развития образовательного и научно-исследовательского процессов, не подвергаться воздействию случайностей, а также достаточно быстро и гибко реагировать на происходящие изменения. От прогноза рынка образовательных услуг зависит:

- надежность, научная обоснованность и системность оказания услуг в перспективе;
- альтернативный характер услуг с четкой формулировкой всех предпосылок, положенных в его основу;
- вариативность оказания услуг, то есть наличие надежной системы их организации и корректировки;
- плановый характер оказания образовательных услуг и обеспечения их соответствия целям управления.

Прогноз конъюнктуры рынка образовательных услуг предполагает возможные изменения в структуре и объемах их потребления, которые сопоставляются с оценками развития производства образовательных услуг и НИОКР.

На стадии стратегического маркетинга и стратегического планирования считаем необходимым формирование стратегии учреждения, при реализации которой производится микросегментация рынка по следующим этапам:

- разбиение рынка образовательных услуг на однородные сегменты с точки зрения желаемого уровня и качества услуг;
- выбор целевых сегментов исходя из задач учреждения и его специфических возможностей, позиций конкурентов;
- кондиционирование услуг на каждом целевом рынке;
- разработка целевой маркетинговой программы.

Совершенствование управления развитием коммерческой деятельности возможно на основе реализации маркетинговой программы по выбору эффективных каналов распределения и продвижения услуг на рынок. Привлечение потенциальных потребителей более рационально осуществляется с помощью разработки отдельных маркетинговых программ для каждого целевого рынка, учитывая особенности отдельных групп потребителей.

Исследование рынка и изучение собственных возможностей позволяют учебному заведению отобрать наиболее оптимальные для его работы целевые рынки сбыта услуг и результатов НИОКР, по которым и разрабатываются соответствующие маркетинговые программы. Программы должны содержать разработку политики, средств и методов для достижения стратегических целей, и задач, стоящих перед сферой образования (конкретным образовательным учреждением).

Маркетинговая программа, на наш взгляд, должна экономически обосновать принятие решений по следующим направлениям:

- определение номенклатуры производимых учреждением товаров и услуг;
- обеспечение образовательного и научно-исследовательского процесса материальными и трудовыми ресурсами;
- снижение издержек производства услуг и цен на них, естественно, повышение эффективности оказываемых услуг.

При составлении маркетинговой программы предполагается решение следующих задач:

- минимизация всех издержек производства образовательных и научно-исследовательских услуг по основной и коммерческой деятельности;
- поиск оптимальных вариантов на основе альтернативных расчетов.

Маркетинговая программа, конечным результатом которой является определение дохода от производства коммерческих услуг с учетом собственных резервов образовательного учреждения, служит базой для координации маркетинговой деятельности и управления по достижению поставленных целей. Таким образом, в условиях развития экономических методов хозяйствования и расширения самостоятельности образовательных учреждений, маркетинг можно рассматривать как концепцию управления производством услуг образовательного, методического, программного,

научно-исследовательского характера с ориентацией на конечного потребителя. При этом маркетинг должен быть основан на использовании принципов системного подхода.

Системный подход к маркетинговой деятельности основывается на следующих принципах:

- систематический учет состояния и динамики потребностей, спроса, потребления, а также особенностей целевых рынков, условий коммерческой и основной деятельности в целях принятия управленческих решений;
- создание условий для максимальной адаптации всей системы управления образовательного учреждения к требованиям рынка;
- активное воздействие на спрос, рынок и потребителя с помощью рекламы, ценовой политики и т.д.

Для повышения эффективности функционирования образовательных учреждений необходима целевая ориентация содержания каждого элемента маркетинговой деятельности в комплексном использовании с коммерческими элементами.

Как показывают наши исследования, управление образовательным учреждением на основе стратегической маркетинговой программы имеет следующие преимущества:

позволяет координировать усилия структурных элементов, подразделений (лабораторий, кафедр и т.д.) и субъектов, чья деятельность взаимосвязана в цикле производства услуг в пространстве и во времени;

предусматривает четкое взаимодействие между исполнителями в целях решения приоритетных задач учреждения;

обеспечивает готовность учреждения к изменениям внешней среды путем прогнозирования и разработки оптимальных управленческих решений реагирования на эти изменения.

Переход образовательных учреждений к ориентации управления на маркетинг обеспечивает системный подход к осуществлению коммерческой деятельности с ориентацией на потребителя. Опыт применения маркетинга в качестве методологической основы коммерческой деятельности в сфере образования показывает, что функции маркетинга в основном преобразуются и приобретают управленческий характер, представляя собой совокупность основных и коммерческих функций.

Управление на основе маркетинговых программ, являющихся гибким инструментом регулирования, заключается в том, чтобы планирование в маркетинге сделать непрерывным процессом. Эффективное применение маркетинга возможно лишь при формировании системы управления деятельностью образовательных учреждений на его основе.

Управляющее воздействие является при этом отражением связей, возникающих в процессе деятельности учреждения в условиях заданных форм организации управления. В то же время формирование и развитие форм управления осуществляется под воздействием общественно-экономических отношений, структуры и формы образовательного учреждения, его особенностей. Организация управления учреждениями в сфере образования должна базироваться на применении системного анализа, программно-целевого метода разработки и принятия управленческих решений.

Организация системы управления коммерческой деятельностью учреждения сферы образования осуществляется посредством разработки маркетинговой программы, которая составляется по этапам:

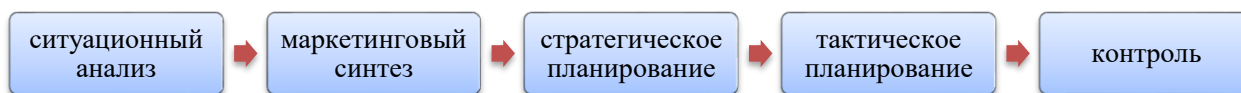


Рисунок 2. Этапы маркетинговой программы управления образовательным учреждением.

Для совершенствования организационных форм управления учреждений сферы образования в условиях рынка необходима ориентация на

применение принципов современного менеджмента и маркетинга в практике коммерческой деятельности образовательных учреждений.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ СОТРУДНИКОВ В СФЕРЕ УСЛУГ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ: ВЫЗОВЫ И ПУТИ РЕШЕНИЯ

Аннотация. В данной статье описаны проблемы определения эффективности сотрудников сферы услуг и показаны недостатки действующих показателей. Также предложены и проанализированы новые показатели, определяющие эффективность работников отрасли, и сделаны выводы на примере сетей сферы услуг.

Ключевые слова: сфера услуг, производительность труда, ВВП, оплата труда, безработица, экономический рост, трудовые ресурсы, спрос, инфраструктура, инвестиции, природные ресурсы, доходы.

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STAFF EFFICIENCY IN THE SERVICE SECTOR IN UZBEKISTAN: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

Annotation. This article describes the problems of determining the effectiveness of employees in the service sector and shows the shortcomings of existing indicators. Also, new indicators are proposed and analyzed that determine the efficiency of industry workers, and conclusions are drawn on the example of service sector networks.

Keywords: service sector, labor productivity, GDP, wages, unemployment, economic growth, labor resources, demand, infrastructure, investment, natural resources, income.

Актуальность темы исследования

В любой стране, поднявшейся до уровня постиндустриального общества, темпы развития в первую очередь определяются достижениями в сфере услуг. В Узбекистане за короткий промежуток времени в сфере услуг произошли качественные и количественные изменения. Например, доля сферы услуг в валовом внутреннем продукте Узбекистана

увеличилась с 33,8 % (1990 г.) [1] до 38,8 % (2020 г.) [2], доля услуг в составе потребительских расходов увеличилась с 11,2% до 17,8% [3] соответственно. 11 мая 2021 года принят Указ Президента № 5113 «О мерах по ускоренному развитию сферы услуг» в целях превращения сферы услуг в развитую отрасль в стране. Данный указ предусматривает увеличение размера сферы услуг в 2,0 раза к 2023 году. Также в концепции развития Узбекистана поставлена задача увеличения объема сферы услуг до 57,0% ВВП к 2035 году [4]. Для достижения этих целей и задач необходимо широко использовать возможности сферы услуг, привлекать экономические ресурсы, в том числе трудовые, и повышать эффективность их использования.

В инновационной экономике определенная часть потребности в дополнительных трудовых ресурсах покрывается за счет роста производительности труда занятых. Но результаты исследований показывают, что производительность труда работников сферы услуг низкая. Это в свою очередь требует системного подхода к проблемам повышения производительности труда работников сферы услуг. Для этого мы считаем необходимым эффективно использовать имеющиеся возможности отрасли, а также труд работающих сотрудников. В нем необходимо разработать макропоказатели, отражающие эффективность труда и создать методы их практического применения.

Обзор литературы по теме

Традиционные методы определения эффективности работников сферы услуг изучал А.А. Бледных [5]. В научной работе М. В. Иващишиной [6] определение эффективности труда рабочих описано совершенно по-другому, то есть по таким показателям, как средний возраст, состояние здоровья, уровень профессионализма работников. Исследователь О.С.Чечина также указывала в своих работах, что можно определять эффективность работы сотрудников, исходя из таких показателей, как развитость социальной инфраструктуры, наличие благоприятных условий труда [7]. Н.В. Федотова, П.К. Федотов и Е.И. Зелинская в своих научных работах утверждали, что можно определить эффективность, сравнивая результаты труда между рабочими отрасли. Л. В. Санькова [9] считает, что можно определить эффективность труда работников исходя из размера их заработной платы. Исследования показывают, что существуют новые нетрадиционные методы определения эффективности сотрудников, в отличие от вышеперечисленных методов. Например, экономист С. В. Колесникова, в отличие от упомянутых выше ученых, подходит к этому вопросу по-новому и рекомендует использовать индикатор недоукомплектованности кадров для определения эффективности работников сферы услуг [10]. Во многих литературах и научных исследованиях анализируется состояние трудовых ресурсов, объем инвестиций, уровень обеспеченности основными фондами, размер

заработной платы, производительность труда в сфере оказания услуг. Эти показатели, входящие в систему национальных счетов, важны при сравнении динамики изменения объема услуг за конкретный период времени.

Научно обоснованные предложения и рекомендации

Особенность методов, предложенных вышеназванными экономистами, заключается в том, что они рассматривали эффективность труда своих работников в узких рамках. Однако, как известно, сфера услуг имеет большой потенциал для развития страны. Это требует эффективного использования труда работников в реализации их потенциала. Потому что с точки зрения использования эффективных ресурсов при формировании валового регионального продукта сфера услуг считается очень важной. Причина в том, что добавленная стоимость в производстве товаров составляет в настоящее время 42 процента, а в сфере услуг - не менее 63 процентов [11]. Отсюда следует, что в сфере услуг создается в 1,5 раза больше добавленной стоимости при том же объеме валового производства товаров и услуг. Узбекистан еще недостаточно эффективно использовал возможности сферы услуг для развития страны. Также анализ показывает, что объем валовых услуг в Узбекистане составляет всего 616 долларов США на душу населения, а это в 56 раз меньше, чем в развитых странах. Также следует отметить, что доля численности занятых в сфере услуг в Российской Федерации в численности занятых в экономике составляет 53,8 процента, а объем валовых услуг на душу населения составляет около 6 тысяч долларов США (таблица 1).

Таблица 1

Созданный объем в сфере услуг в странах мира и Узбекистане в 2021

году *

№	Название стран	Объем ВВП, созданный в национальной экономике, млрд долларов США	В сфере услуг		Количество рабочих мест в экономике, млн, чел.	В сфере услуг		Население, млн человек	Объем услуг на душу населения, тыс. долларов США
			Всего, млрд долларов США	Доля в ВВП, %		всего, млн человек	доля в количестве рабочих мест в экономике, %		
1	Узбекистан	116,2	21,5	35,9	14,3	7,1	50,1	34,9	0,616
2	США	20338,6	15864,1	78,1	164,7	130,2	79,1	331,8	47,8
3	Китай	15801,9	8027,7	54,5	792,1	375,5	47,4*	1412,3	5,6
4	Россия	1490,8**	834,7	56,3	71,7	38,5	53,8	143,4	5,8

5	Германия	3535,2	2435,2	63,3	43,8	30,1	68,9	83,1	29,3
6	Франция	2579,2	1871,8	71,2	30,9	23,9	77,4	67,5	27,7
7	Италия	1861,3	1259,4	66,6	24,9	17,5	70,1	59,1	21,3
8	Япония	4433,8	2806,5	63,3	68,2	47,3	69,3	125,6	22,3
9	Казахстан	214,1	95,9	56,2	9,2	5,6	61,1	19,1	5,1
10	Таджикистан	8,7	2,8	35,2	2,4	1,0	43,7	9,7	0,297

https://ru.theglobaleconomy.com/rankings/share_of_services/

*<https://regnum.ru/news/2972959.html>

**https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD?locations=RU&most_recent_value_desc=false

На наш взгляд, можно сделать вывод, что основная причина этого заключается в том, что труд работников сферы не использовался эффективно для развития страны. Как правило, эффективное использование трудовых ресурсов является необходимым условием развития и роста в развитии народного хозяйства любой страны и ускорения экономического роста. Опыт стран с развитой экономикой показал, что наличие или отсутствие природных ресурсов не может быть серьезным препятствием для экономического роста. Доказательством правильности нашего мнения может служить опыт стран, очень богатых природными ресурсами, но не имеющих высоких темпов экономического роста.

Количество и качество природных ресурсов определяют потенциал национальной экономики страны. Но реализация имеющегося потенциала и возможностей, то есть превращение их в реальные результаты роста производимого в стране валового внутреннего продукта, обеспечение изобилия товаров и услуг, осуществляется только при непосредственном участии рабочей силы, оказывающая большое влияние на производственный процесс. Для этого целесообразна разработка новых методологических подходов, включающих факторы, влияющие на труд работников сферы услуг. Потому что существующие методы определения эффективности работников сферы услуг не отвечают сегодняшним требованиям.

Эффективность работников сферы услуг можно определить двумя способами:

✓ как одна из составляющих национальной экономики страны (на макроуровне);

✓ как персонал на отдельном предприятии (на микроуровне).

Для определения эффективности труда результаты труда (продукция и услуги) сопоставляются с затратами труда. Производительность труда определяется путем сопоставления объема произведенной продукции с численностью рабочих или определенным промежутком времени. Затраты на произведенную продукцию подразделяются на следующие виды: оборудование, помещение, электроэнергия, материалы, труд и прочие затраты. Особое место среди них занимают затраты на оплату труда. Затраты на оплату труда включают в себя обучение работников, получение опыта, переподготовку и другие аналогичные затраты. В некоторых случаях, например, расходы работника на прослушивание музыки, проведение культурно-развлекательных мероприятий, работу над собой, получение самостоятельного опыта, занятия спортом, общение с экспертами отрасли, участие в различных совещаниях не включаются в затраты на оплату труда. Однако они играют важную роль в повышении активности сотрудника и предоставлении качественных услуг. Также работник пользуется определенными услугами (транспортные услуги, услуги связи), чтобы прибыть на работу вовремя и в хорошем настроении. Расходы работника на пользование этими услугами должны быть включены в себестоимость произведенной продукции или оказанных услуг. В постиндустриальном обществе физические и творческие способности человека, в том числе знания и навыки определяют производственный потенциал. Формирование у человека таких качеств, как квалификация, умения и последующее использование их в производственном процессе для достижения высоких результатов, естественно, требует определенных затрат. Инвестиции, направленные на повышение качества трудовых ресурсов, дадут в несколько раз более высокие финансовые результаты по сравнению с другими ресурсами, необходимыми для производства. Но в условиях социально-экономических систем, исходя из назначения общества, меняется сущность эффективности труда. То есть затраты ложатся на плечи сотрудников, не включаясь в стоимость услуг.

В постиндустриальном обществе человек становится движущей силой экономического развития. Настроение, самочувствие, спокойствие, энтузиазм сотрудников играют важную роль в достижении поставленных целей и задач. По этой причине труд сотрудников должен должным образом поощряться. Используя рекомендации вышеуказанных экономистов, мы предлагаем использовать следующую формулу для расчета эффективности работников сферы услуг:

$$Ms = \frac{Mu}{Q + (Q * 0.25)}$$

M_s – производительность труда;

M_u – производительность труда в сфере услуг;

Q – средняя оплата труда в сфере услуг;

Преимущество этой формулы, которую мы рекомендуем, заключается в том, что она отражает результаты работы и расходы сотрудника. Еще одним важным аспектом является широкое использование некоторых видов услуг, используемых работником в процессе оказания услуг (увеличение объема услуг и повышение их качества). Например, расходы на некоторые виды деятельности, такие как транспортные услуги, развлечения и отдых, также включаются в состав расходов. В наших расчетах стоимость использования данных видов услуг составила 25% от общей стоимости (изучалась структура затрат на сотрудников и рассчитывалась исходя из этого по хронометражу). Однако этот показатель варьируется в зависимости от увеличения затрат сотрудника на некоторые виды деятельности, используемые в процессе услуг.

Индекс эффективности труда, рассчитанный по этой формуле, может иметь значение, равное 1 ($M_s=1$), больше 1 ($M_s>1$) или меньше 1 ($M_s<1$). Если $M_s=1$ (при неизменной производительности труда и заработной плате), заработная плата увеличится на один процент при увеличении объема производства на один процент. Равенство эффективности труда обеспечивает стабильную работу сотрудника. В такой ситуации объем услуг не увеличится, качество не изменится, а новые рабочие места создать не удастся.

Если $M_s>1$, предприятие оценивается положительно, увеличивается объем услуг в отрасли, стабилизируются темпы роста цен, снижается уровень инфляции, появляется возможность создания новых рабочих мест, внедрения новых видов услуги стимулирование сотрудников. С другой стороны, нарушаются экономические интересы между работодателем и работником.

Если $M_s<1$, это свидетельствует о том, что производительность труда растет более медленными темпами, чем затраты на оплату труда, а также о том, что объем затрат в отрасли увеличивается, а потенциал работников, основные фонды и другие ресурсы используются неэффективно. В дальнейшем такая ситуация приводит к снижению занятости населения и увеличению числа безработных.

В предложенной формуле результат эффективности труда ($M_s=1$, $M_s>1$ или $M_s<1$), равный 1, больше 1 или меньше 1, является хорошим с точки зрения предприятия, или, скажем, с точки зрения точки зрения государства. Для работника важно найти определенную точку безубыточности результата, если он представляет собой снижение его социально-экономических интересов или наоборот. Поэтому мы предлагаем, чтобы результат « M_s » был равен $M_s=0,7$ или $M_s=0,8$. Потому

что есть норма в соотношении между производительностью труда и заработной платой. В исследованиях было установлено, что «желательно повышение производительности труда на 1% и увеличение заработной платы на 0,7-0,8%» [12]. Исходя из этой точки зрения, мы обнаружили, что результат в рекомендуемой формуле должен быть около 0,7 или 0,8. В этом случае конфликт интересов между работодателем и работником отсутствует. С другой стороны, работник использует все свои возможности для покрытия своих расходов в процессе оказания услуг (получения денежного вознаграждения за хорошую работу), стремится эффективно использовать экономические ресурсы. Это, в свою очередь, позволяет создавать новые рабочие места в отрасли.

Используя рекомендованную выше формулу, мы рассчитали эффективность работы сотрудников сетей сферы услуг.

Таблица 2

Показатели эффективности сотрудников сферы услуг в Узбекистане*

Сети услуг	Год				Изменение 2020 г. по сравнению с 2019 г. (+;-)
	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Оптовая и розничная торговля, ремонт автомобилей и мотоциклов	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6	X
Услуги по проживанию и питанию	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	X
Перевозка и хранение	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	X
Информация и коммуникация	2,3	2,2	2,0	2,3	+0,3
Финансовая и страховая деятельность	3,2	3,3	3,4	4,3	+1,0
Образование	0,9	0,9	1,0	0,9	-0,1
Предоставление медицинских и социальных услуг	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	X
Искусство, развлечения и отдых	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,8	X
Другие виды услуг	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	X

*Источник: рассчитано автором на основе данных Госкомстата Республики Узбекистан.

Ожидаемый экономический эффект

Проведенные расчеты показали, что эффективность сотрудников сферы услуг в Узбекистане больше предложенной нами нормы, а у некоторых меньше на 0,7 и 0,3 балла. Например, в 2020 году эффективность сотрудников сферы услуг в оптовой и розничной торговле, сети по ремонту автотранспортных средств и мотоциклов увеличилась на 0,1 пункта по сравнению с 2017 годом. Но это меньше установленной нормы на 0,2 пункта. Показатели эффективности сотрудников сети проживания и общественного питания также на 0,5 пункта меньше. Как было сказано выше, данная ситуация свидетельствует о том, что потенциал сотрудников, основных средств и других ресурсов в сети используется

неэффективно, и этот процесс нельзя оценивать положительно. С другой стороны, показатели эффективности поставщиков информационно-коммуникационных, финансовых и страховых услуг в секторе услуг незначительно отличаются от показателей других секторов отрасли. Например, показатель эффективности сотрудников информационно-коммуникационной службы составляет не менее 2, или, скажем, показатель эффективности сотрудников финансовой и страховой служб в 2,6 раза превышает норму. Это состояние можно оценить положительно. Потому что, с одной стороны, увеличивается объем услуг в отрасли, стабилизируются темпы роста цен, снижается уровень инфляции, появляется возможность создавать новые рабочие места, внедрять новые виды услуг и стимулировать сотрудников. С другой стороны, возникает конфликт между экономическими интересами работодателя и работников. То есть в такой ситуации работник стремится потребовать от работодателя дальнейшего улучшения условий труда, сокращения рабочего времени, повышения заработной платы и других подобных льгот. А эффективность сотрудников сферы услуг по транспортировке и хранению равна 1. Такая ситуация сдерживает быстрое развитие сферы услуг. Потому что в такой ситуации обеспечена стабильная работа сотрудников. Но объем услуг в сфере не увеличится, качество не изменится, новые рабочие места не создадутся. Поэтому эффективность сотрудников этой сети нельзя оценить положительно. Эту ситуацию можно наблюдать и в образовательной сети сферы услуг. Хотя в 2017 и 2018 годах эффективность кадров в сети обучения составляла 0,9, к 2019 году этот показатель составил 1, а в 2020 году он снова составил 0,9. В остальной сфере услуг, включая здравоохранение и социальные услуги, искусство, развлечения и отдых, производительность труда близка к норме. Однако и эта сеть увеличилась на 0,1 пункта от нормы, установленной в 2020 году. Поэтому необходимо разработать меры по увеличению объема услуг в этой сети. Эффективность других видов услуг сотрудников сети меньше установленной нормы на 0,7 пункта. Результаты анализа, проведенного в ходе исследования, показали нестабильность эффективности сотрудников практически во всех отраслях сферы услуг. Такая ситуация не соответствует сути данной сферы в процессе перехода к постиндустриальной стадии социально-экономического развития, ее положению и значимости в национальной экономике, ее требованиям для реализации огромных задач, поставленных перед сферой в будущем. Таким образом, проблема повышения эффективности работы сотрудников отрасли становится все более острой. Для решения этой проблемы необходимо правильно и эффективно использовать имеющиеся возможности.

Мы пришли к выводу, что повышение заработной платы работников сферы услуг в целом в соответствии с результатами труда имеет

первостепенное значение, расширяя некоторые сектора отрасли, включая здравоохранение, социальные услуги, финансы и страхование, образование, туризм, услуги проживания и общественного питания. Именно развитие этих видов услуг и использование накопленного за многие годы национального богатства и опыта в сфере обеспечения занятости населения позволит увеличить объем валовых услуг в стране. Также были разработаны следующие предложения по определению эффективности работы сотрудников в сфере:

во-первых, предлагается использовать формулу 1 при определении эффективности сотрудников сферы услуг;

во-вторых, желательно обеспечить, чтобы результаты эффективности сотрудников сферы услуг составляли около 0,7 или 0,8.

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ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ НА ЛЕКЦИОННЫХ ЗАНЯТИЯХ ПО ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКОЙ МЕХАНИКЕ

Аннотация. В работе рассматриваются результаты применения метода диаграммы Венна на занятиях по теоретической механике. Приведенные данные показывают, что в этом случае знание студентов увеличилось.

Ключевые слова. Теоретическая механика, диаграмма, плоскопараллельное движение, мгновенный центр скоростей, закон движения, скорость точки, относительное движение, переносное движение, ускорение точки, ускорение Кориолиса.

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APPLICATION OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN LECTURES IN THEORETICAL MECHANICS

Abstract. The paper considers the results of applying the Venn diagram method in the classroom in theoretical mechanics. The given data show that in this case the students' knowledge increased.

Key words. Theoretical mechanics, diagram, plane-parallel motion, instantaneous center of velocities, law of motion, point velocity, relative motion, portable motion, point acceleration, Coriolis acceleration.

При подготовке кадров инженеров-строителей необходимо привлечение современных педагогических методов. Для выполнения этой задачи со стороны преподавателей необходимо освоение и применение различных современных педагогических технологий на занятиях. Одним из таких является интерактивный метод диаграммы Венна. Оно хорошо рекомендовало себя при проведении занятий по теоретической механике.

Со стороны ученых-педагогов проведен множество исследований по преподаванию теоретической механики с использованием современных интерактивных педагогических технологий. Проведение

занятий с использованием диаграммы Венна представлены в работах [1,4,7,8,12,19,20,24,33]. В работах [3,31,32] приведены практические решения по повышению наглядности за счет применения интерактивного кластерного метода к процессу обучения. В исследованиях [2,6,11,14,18,34,35,38] рассмотрены методы повышения активности учащихся на занятиях. Нетрадиционный способ, основанный на производстве электроэнергии с использованием энергии ветра, описан в работах [5,15,16,22,23,36,37]. В работах [9,10,13,17,21,25-30] приведены статьи по определению уровня знаний учащихся методом запутанной логической цепочки.

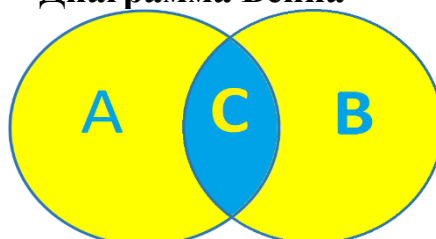
Ниже рассматривается применение диаграммы Венна на лекционных занятиях по теоретической механике. На основе этого метода лежит сравнение двух и более тем, материалов, событий, опорных слов предмета, отмечая особые и общие свойства и перечисляя эти факты на соответствующих частях кругов. Диаграмма состоит из нескольких взаимно пересекающихся кругов.

Диаграмма Венна можно с успехом применять на занятиях по теоретической механике в разделе статика, сопоставляя произвольную пространственную систему сил с произвольной плоской системы сил или систему сходящихся сил с системой пар сил, или момент силы относительно точки и оси между собой, способы определения усилий в стержнях плоской фермы (метод сечений и метод вырезания узлов). В разделе кинематика можно сравнивать различные виды движения твердого тела, определение скоростей и ускорений точек твердого тела при различных движениях. А в разделе динамика при сравнении понятий для материальной точки с понятиями механической системы, теоремы об изменении количества движения и кинетической энергии, при сравнении трех видов колебательного движения материальной точки.

Для примера рассмотрим применение диаграммы после изучения тем «Плоскопараллельное движение твердого тела» и «Сложное движение точки». Сравнивая общие и отличительные черты обоих движений можно успешно довести знания студентов к максимуму. В примере сопоставлены две виды движения - плоскопараллельное и сложное движение.

A	Плоскопараллельное движение твердого тела
C	Общие черты сравнения A и B
B	Сложное движение точки

Диаграмма Венна



A	<p>В плоскопараллельном движении</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - движение происходит в одной плоскости; - точки тела имеют разные траектории; - движение можно разбить на поступательное и вращательное движение; - закон движения описывается тремя уравнениями; - определяется скорость точек тела; - определяется мгновенный центр скоростей; - определяется ускорения точек тела.
C	<p>В обоих движениях</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - оба являются видом движения; - составляется закон движения; - определяется степень свободы; - определяется траектория; - относится к твердому телу; - точки тела перемещаются; - определяется скорость точки; - определяется ускорение точки.
B	<p>В сложном движении точки</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - движение определяется двумя системой отсчета; - определяется виды движения; - существует ускорение Кориолиса; - применяется правило Жуковского; - определяется относительная скорость; - определяется переносное ускорение точки.

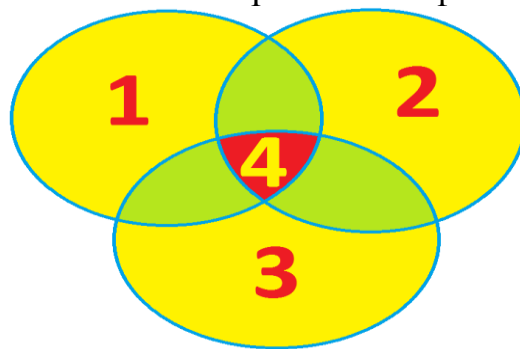
Из заполненной студентами выше приведенной таблицы видно, что они научились сопоставить две разные движения твердого тела, смогли выявить и выделить индивидуальные и общие черты этих движений, а также полученные знания в последующем умеет применит при решении конкретных задач относительно этих движений.

Метод диаграммы Венна не только пересекающиеся две окружности, его можно применит и в случае сопоставления трех факторов. В этом случае диаграмма состоит из нескольких частей, где располагается факты относящихся именно к этому отрезку. На примере темы “Прямолинейные колебания материальной точки” сопоставляется три составляющие

колебательного движения- свободные, затухающие и вынужденные колебания.

Постоянное применение диаграммы Венна на лекционных и практических занятиях по теоретической механике позволяет сделать следующих выводов:

- студенты умеетсопоставлять различные факты по предмету;



1.	Свободные колебания	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - вид колебательного движения; - появляется под действием силы; - амплитуда движения постоянная величина; - закон движения синусоида; - описывается однородным дифференциальным уравнением 2 го порядка.
2.	Затухающие колебания	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - вид колебательного движения; - появляется под действием силы сопротивления движению; - амплитуда движения постоянно уменьшается; - описывается однородным дифференциальным уравнением 2 го порядка; - закон движения синусоида.
3.	Вынужденные колебания	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - вид колебательного движения; - появляется под действием возмущающей силы; - возможно случай резонанса; - имеет две частоты; - описывается неоднородным дифференциальным уравнением 2 го порядка - имеет декремент колебаний.
4.	Общие стороны 1,2,3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - вид колебательного движения; - имеет закон движения; - описывается дифференциальным уравнением 2 го порядка; - имеет характеристическое уравнение; - определяется постоянные интегрирования; - имеет начальные и граничные условия.

- успешно разлагает понятия, ключевые слова на составные части;
- умеет найти индивидуальные и общие черты событий;
- разделить вес предмет на составляющие части;
- применить изученное к решению конкретных задач;

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод о том, что для повышения качества знаний студентов в занятиях по теоретической механике нужно постоянно применять диаграммы Венна. Этот фактор приводит к повышению качества знания студентов.

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ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ И НАУЧНО-ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКОЙ НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ХИМИЧЕСКИХ ДИСЦИПЛИН

Аннотация. Интерес к проблеме интеграции дисциплин не случаен: современные требования рынка труда предполагают существенные изменения содержания методов обучения. Эти изменения вызваны важными процессами современного развития наук — их интеграцией и дифференциацией. В статье рассматриваются вопросы интеграции учебной и научно-исследовательской направление при изучении химических дисциплин в процессе подготовки будущих учителей химии в Чирчикском государственном педагогическом университете, описываются используемые в учебном процессе интегративные формы.

Ключевые слова: интеграция, химия, интеллект, интеллектуальный способност, развитие.

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INTEGRATION OF EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH DIRECTION IN THE STUDY OF CHEMICAL DISCIPLINES

Annotation. The interest in the problem of integration of disciplines is not accidental: modern requirements of the labor market imply significant changes in the content of teaching methods. These changes are caused by important processes of modern development of sciences — their integration and differentiation. The article deals with the issues of integration of educational and research directions in the study of chemical disciplines in the process of training future chemistry teachers at Chirchik State Pedagogical University, describes the integrative forms used in the educational process.

Keywords: integration, chemistry, intelligence, intellectual ability, development.

Актуальность проблемы интеграции учебной и научно-исследовательской деятельности, направленной на развитие интеллектуального способности учащихся обусловлена тем, что

необходимо: подготовить обучающихся к решению проблем в их жизнедеятельности в настоящем и будущем времени; реализовать требования образовательных стандартов нового поколения, обеспечить в учебно-воспитательном процессе не только формирование знаний, умений, но и развитие личности [1].

Университет ориентирует свое развитие на подготовку специалистов, обладающих фундаментальными и специальными знаниями, умениями и навыками в соответствии с требованиями образовательных стандартов специальностей и учебно-программной документации образовательной программы первой ступени высшего образования [2]. Выпускник вуза должен в современных условиях рыночной экономики быть подготовлен к самостоятельной профессиональной деятельности, требующей аналитического подхода, в том числе и в нестандартных ситуациях. Поэтому особое внимание уделяется организации самостоятельной творческой работы студентов, развитию навыков самостоятельного мышления [3].

Научно-исследовательская работа студентов (далее – НИРС) является неотъемлемой частью образовательного процесса университета и включает систему методов, средств и организационных мероприятий, обеспечивающих в процессе подготовки кадров с высшим образованием освоение различных этапов организации и выполнения, фундаментальных и прикладных научно-исследовательских работ, направленных на решение научных задач для различных отраслей экономики. В зависимости от целей и содержания научно-исследовательская работа студентов подразделяется на НИРС, включаемую в учебный процесс и НИРС, выполняемую во внеучебное время [4,5,6].

Химический цикл дисциплин достаточно трудный для восприятия студентами, особенно на 1–2 курсах обучения. Для того чтобы овладеть точными химическими знаниями, студентам необходимы творческие способности при выполнении домашних заданий, проработки методики выполнения лабораторных опытов, изучении химизма процессов, лежащих в основе опытов, написании рефератов, чтении профессиональной химической литературы.

НИРС, включаемая в учебный процесс, предусматривает, как проведение лекций, семинарских, практических и лабораторных занятий по профилю подготовки кадров с высшим образованием, так и изучение теоретических основ постановки, методики, организации и выполнения научных исследований; планирования и организации научного эксперимента, обработки научных данных в рамках специализированных курсов, включенных в учебный план; выполнение заданий, лабораторных работ, курсовых и дипломных проектов (работ), содержащих элементы научных исследований; самостоятельные научные исследования в период производственной или учебной практики. Формы НИРС, включаемой в

учебный процесс, отражаются в учебных планах и учебных программах [7,8,9]. НИРС, выполняемая во внеучебное время, как правило, представляет собой выполнение заданий по государственным программам фундаментальных и прикладных научных исследований, грантам, а также по договорам с организациями; участие в студенческих научно-исследовательских лабораториях, кружках, проблемных группах и проводится в форме индивидуального участия студентов. Результаты наиболее значимых научных работ студентов рекомендуются для участия в Республиканском конкурсе инновационных научных работ студентов высших учебных заведений Республики Узбекистан.

При организации НИРС необходимо привлечение к ней основной массы студентов и развитие их интереса к активному участию в научно-исследовательской работе. Для эффективности организации НИРС необходимо обеспечить интеграцию учебной и научно-исследовательской работы студентов. С одной стороны, студенты, занимающиеся исследовательской работой, должны наглядно видеть практическую значимость своих результатов, с другой стороны, использование результатов НИРС в учебном процессе (на лекционных, семинарских и лабораторных занятиях) позволяет заинтересовать студентов в более глубоком понимании данной темы, а также привлечь к выполнению интересных экспериментальных работ. Интеграция учебной и научно-исследовательской работы студентов позволит создать условия для формирования высоко-профессиональной и интеллектуально активной личности будущего специалиста и ученого.

При изучении органической и аналитической химии, на кафедре химии Чирчикский государственный педагогический университет (ЧГПУ) кроме лабораторных работ, представленных в практикумах, студентам предлагаются лабораторные работы и семинарские занятия, которые основаны на анализе результатов научно-исследовательской работы студентов по определенным темам. Например, студенты СНИГ «Химик» исследовали причины коррозии композиционных материалов на основе бетона. По результатам исследований, разработаны лабораторные работы: Определение реакции среды (водородного показателя рН) водных вытяжек из композиции», «Определение хлорид и сульфат-ионов в монокомпонентных композициях». Эти лабораторные работы проводятся на учебных занятиях в рамках программных тем: «Окраска индикаторов в разных средах. Определение рН среды различными методами», «Титриметрический анализ, метод Мора», «Гравиметрический анализ». Для реализации творческой деятельности особое место занимает изготовление собственных продуктов: создание мультимедийных презентаций на заданную тему, создание электронных пособий по некоторым темам общей и неорганической химии. Для таких заданий

необходимо наличие четко сформулированной цели и необходимо подобрать доступные средства для выполнения конкретного задания.

Студентам, занимающимся научной работой, на кафедре химии предлагается ряд тем для самостоятельного изучения с использованием информационных ресурсов сети Интернет. При этом мультимедийные технологии позволяют представлять творческий продукт в интересной интерпретации. Таким образом, создание электронных пособий способствует оживлению учебного процесса, повышению уровня усвоения программного материала, а в итоге ведет к формированию заинтересованного отношения студентов к изучаемому предмету.

Использование электронных пособий при изучении химии развивает интерес и мотивацию к изучению этого предмета, стимулирует рефлексию, информационно-коммуникативную и творческую деятельность студентов с учетом их индивидуальных возможностей и потребностей.

Успешная работа научных студенческих групп невозможна без организации научно-практических конференций. На конференции молодые исследователи получают возможность выступить со своей работой перед широкой аудиторией. Это заставляет студентов более тщательно прорабатывать будущее выступление, развивать свои ораторские способности, которые так необходимы будущим педагогам. Кроме того, каждый может сравнить, как его работа выглядит на общем уровне и сделать соответствующие выводы. Слушая доклады других студентов, нельзя не заметить недостатков своей работы, если таковые имеются.

На кафедре химии ЧГПУ, уже традиционными стали студенческие университетские научно-практические конференции «Химия воды – водные ресурсы», «Лекарственные растений и биологически активные вещества». Студенты имеют возможность выступить с докладами по своим исследованиям, которые проводят во внеучебное время в научно-исследовательских студенческих группах под руководством преподавателей кафедры. Проблемное поле таких конференций достаточно разностороннее и поэтому такие конференции объединяют студентов разных профилей: химиков, физиков, биологов, филологов, географов, что способствует расширению взглядов студентов на определенные научные и социальные проблемы.

Научно-практические конференции, уже исходя из самого названия, включают в себя не только, и не столько, теоретические научные доклады, сколько обсуждение путей решения практических задач.

Научно исследовательская работа студентов является важным фактором при подготовке творческих молодых специалистов и будущих ученых. Каждый преподаватель вуза должен уделять НИРС не меньшее внимание, чем учебному процессу и использовать как учебные, так и

внеучебные формы организации научно-исследовательской работы студентов.

Для диагностики уровня развития творческих способностей учащихся при изучении различных учебных предметов, на мой взгляд, необходимо разработать и предложить для выполнения творческие задания, соответствующие содержанию изучаемого предмета; например, нестандартные задачи по математике, физике, химии и другим предметам, творческие проекты с использованием знаний по нескольким предметам (интегрированные задания), творческие практические задания на конструирование и изготовление, творческие работы, связанные с садоводством, с аграрным хозяйством и многое другое.

Таким образом, учебно-исследовательская деятельность учащихся является эффективной образовательной технологией, направленной на развитие творческих способностей учащихся, на повышение эффективности и качества образования.

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ТЕОРИИ И МЕТОДЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ СОВРЕМЕННЫМ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТОМ

Аннотация. Современная теория управления и методы управления дают рекомендации по действующим сотрудникам организации и практикам, которые вы можете применить для эффективного управления их рабочими процессами. С помощью этих теорий и методов вы поймете, как работает ваш бизнес, и узнаете о нескольких различных подходах, которые вы можете использовать. В статье мы обсудим теории и методы управления современным менеджментом, включая его преимущества и различные подходы.

Ключевые слова: современные теории управления, современные методы управления, классификация принципов управления, Управление по целям, управление по результатам, управление по проектам, управление по бюджету.

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MODERN MANAGEMENT THEORY AND MANAGEMENT METHODS

Abstract. Modern management theory and management methods provide recommendations on current employees of the organization and practices that

you can apply to effectively manage their work processes. With these theories and methods, you will understand how your business works and learn about several different approaches that you can use. In the article we will discuss the theories and methods of modern management management, including its advantages and various approaches.

Keywords: modern management theories, modern management methods, classification of management principles, Management by goals, management by results, project management, budget management.

Введение

Управление при реализации теорий менеджеры используют технологии и математические методы для анализа рабочих процессов своих сотрудников и принятия решений. Применяя современные теории управления, менеджер создает условия для удовлетворения собственных потребностей сотрудников, достижения счастья и финансовой независимости. С помощью этой теории управления менеджеры разрабатывают стратегии для удовлетворения поведения и потребностей своих сотрудников и повышения их квалификации с течением времени. Современные теории управления предоставляют менеджерам информацию о стратегиях, которые они могут использовать для оценки организации или отдела, в котором они работают. Когда менеджеры точно знают, что делать, это помогает им выявлять проблемы и находить потенциальные решения. В большинстве случаев на малых предприятиях сферы услуг отсутствие у руководителя управленческих знаний отрицательно сказывается на качестве всего процесса управления. Менеджеры современных организаций, если они хотят достичь поставленных целей, должны ценить свое положение в организации, в которой они работают, и поддерживать мотивацию всех сотрудников в организации.

Материалы и методы

Выделяют четыре типа современных методов управления:

Управление по целям;

Управление результатами;

Управление проектами;

Управление бюджетом.

Управление по целям-это управленческий подход, который систематически объединяет основные управленческие действия организации, направленные на достижение эффективности ее деятельности.

Стиль управления результатами будет в основном ориентирован на полученные результаты, посещаемость, поведение и мотивацию сотрудников. Некоторые авторы не проводят четких различий между методом управления по целям и методом управления по результатам, рассматривая их как разные способы реализации одного и того же метода.

Этот метод основан на достижении набора ключевых результатов, особенно определенных значений финансовых KPI. В этой форме управления подчиненные играют меньшую роль. Система вознаграждений более эффективна, чем система управления целями, поскольку вознаграждения и различные наказания создают конкурентную среду между сотрудниками для достижения целей.

Метод управления проектами помогает облегчить решение сложной задачи и устранить определенные недостатки координации. Координация проекта требует управленческих знаний, с одной стороны, и отраслевой квалификации, с другой.

Метод управления бюджетами-это метод планирования, который определяет затраты для каждой цели компании и контролирует их достижение установленного уровня. Основным инструментом, используемым для этого современного метода управления, является бюджет. Этот метод предполагает участие всех работников в достижении целей, изучение гибкости управления, структуры системы доходов и расходов.

Результаты и обсуждение

Современные подходы к управлению помогают решать сложные задачи. Современное управление позволяет им понимать, что работает, а что нет в бизнесе, разрабатывать решения для решения или улучшения найденных проблем. Менеджеры также могут использовать эти методы и информацию для определения преимуществ или рисков различных идей. Такой современный подход помогает менеджерам принимать объективные решения, основанные на данных и фактах, а не на личных мнениях или чувствах, которые поддерживают бизнес. Современные лидеры не принимают единый стиль управления и вместо этого должны использовать разные стили для разных ситуаций. Использование различных стилей помогает сделать этих руководителей более гибкими на рабочем месте. Современные менеджеры разрабатывают цели и процессы, которые поддерживают общие цели и деятельность их организации. Например, руководители отделов сосредотачиваются на определении целей и приоритетов своих отделов. Координация деятельности своих отделов с целями последующего отдела помогает процессам работать более эффективно во всей организации.

Современная теория управления дает рекомендации по практикам, которые вы можете применить в своей организации для эффективного управления персоналом и процессами в организации. Современное управление учит вас нескольким различным подходам, которые вы можете использовать для понимания и улучшения работы вашего бизнеса или организации. В результате изучения современного менеджмента можно выявить и использовать для работы с различными внутренними и внешними факторами, влияющими на бизнес. Современные менеджеры

должны применять идеи из разных теорий, а не полагаться на одну теорию управления для развития своей организации. Как и в любой другой области, в управлении молодые менеджеры могут совершать ошибки и упущения, если им не нужно учиться с помощью практических тестов.

Заключение

В заключение следует сказать, что управление-это процесс проектирования и осуществления эффективного управления. Квалифицированные менеджеры эффективно используют такие функции, как планирование, организация, укомплектование персоналом, руководство и контроль. Процесс управления-это вид деятельности, который приобретает важное значение во всей организационной деятельности. Цель всех менеджеров-наладить управление качеством в течение определенного периода времени. Роль современных теорий управления и методов управления на предприятиях и в организациях приобретает огромное значение. Организации сталкиваются с кризисом без руководства или менеджеров. В результате правильного применения современных теорий управления и методов управления предприятия и организации быстро развиваются и сохраняют свои позиции.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ ЕМКОСТИ КАШКАДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. В статье описывается демографическая емкость территории, связанная с размещением населения Кашкадарьинской области, влияние природных и экономических факторов, влияющих на размещение населения, определяющих демографическую емкость, определяющих плотность населения и показатели.

Ключевые слова: размещение населения, численность населения, демографический потенциал, плотность населения, городское население, сельское население, экологическая ситуация, брутто, нетто-показатель.

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ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF DETERMINING THE DEMOGRAPHIC CAPACITY OF THE KASHKADARYA REGION

Abstract. The article describes the demographic capacity of the territory associated with the distribution of the population of the Kashkadarya region, the influence of natural and economic factors affecting the distribution of the population, determining the demographic capacity, determining the population density and indicators

Key words: population distribution, population size, demographic potential, population density, urban population, rural population, ecological situation, gross, net indicator.

При экономико-географическом изучении населения его местоположение является основным. Как известно, размещение населения часто полностью зависит от природных и экономических возможностей территории. Это вызывает рост населения в стране и большую

концентрацию населения на территории. Это делает необходимым проведение научных исследований для определения того, сколько жителей имеет потенциал для жизни в пределах территорий, или, в частности, демографической емкости территории. При определении демографической емкости страны главным показателем, прежде всего, являются земельные, водные и рекреационные ресурсы.

Возможность территории разместить население по определенному критерию с учетом всех факторов называется ее демографической емкостью (впервые это понятие использовал П. П. Семенов-Тянь-Шанский). Эта емкость определяется исходя из того, что земля, вода, рабочие места, зоны отдыха, экологическая обстановка изменяются в положительную сторону и обеспечиваются, а ее количественный показатель изменяется с течением времени. Другими словами, демографическая емкость означает, сколько населения может вместить (прокормить) данная территория при сохранении ее нынешнего состояния, ее возможности в этом отношении.

В некоторых районах демографическая емкость крайне обострена, в них наблюдается не только относительная численность населения, но и его абсолютный избыток. Разумеется, крайне плотная заселенность подобных территорий, недостаточная обеспеченность землей, водой и рабочими местами обостряют социальные проблемы, приводят к различным негативным последствиям, напряженности на территории.

Густонаселенность обуславливает обострение экологического состояния территории на основе антропогенного фактора. Санитарно-гигиеническая обстановка в этих условиях также сложна, а вероятность распространения инфекционных заболеваний широка. Размещение населения или его территориальный состав также характеризуется его распределением по городским и сельским районам. В развитых странах большая часть населения проживает в городах, в развивающихся, наоборот, преобладает сельское население. В Кашкадарьинской области 57,2% населения проживает в сельской местности. Это делает насущной проблемой развитие сельской инфраструктуры и культуры, промышленности и транспорта. В этом контексте социально-экономическое развитие сельской местности является приоритетным направлением государственной региональной политики.

Количество населения, которое можно разместить на территории, способной удовлетворить самые основные жизненные потребности населения при сохранении экологического состояния территории за счет резервов, называется демографической емкостью территории. Определение демографической емкости территории зависит не только от природных ресурсов в полной мере, но и от географического положения территории, качества, количества природных ресурсов и удобства их использования.

Таким образом, под демографической емкостью территории понимается то, сколько населения может вместить площадь территории, зависит от качества, количества и удобства географического положения ее природных ресурсов, а также других экономических возможностей, количества, способного удовлетворить основные потребности населения при сохранении экологического баланса территории. Это число не одно и то же, оно постоянно меняется.

Волатильность демографической емкостью территории по мере развития производительных сил на территории, повышения эффективности научно-технического воздействия на природу и экономику расширяются масштабы демографической емкости. Например, в Кашкадарьинской области экономические и социальные условия жизни 508 тыс. человек (1959 г.) в несколько раз ниже, чем в нынешних 3408,3 тыс. (2022 г.). В результате строительства в следующем году (ирригационные сооружения, вскрытие недр, строительство обрабатывающих производств) демографическая емкость территории расширилась. Этот процесс снова расширится в связи с независимостью нашей республики, поскольку природные ресурсы страны служат ее народу. Показатели демографической емкости территории определяются условно. Необходимо, чтобы развитие производительных сил государства и его региональных территорий сопровождалось экологическими мероприятиями.

Важнейшей особенностью размещения населения является показатель его плотности. Плотность представлена в брутто и нетто (чистом) виде. Первый рассчитывается по отношению к общей площади страны или региона и показывает, сколько человек приходится на 1 км². Например, средняя плотность населения в Кашкадарьинской области составляет 119,1 человека на 1 км².

Если этот показатель рассчитывать только по отношению к населенным территориям, в частности, орошаемым землям, он будет иметь чистый или чистый вид. Плотность пахотных земель вообще важна для сельских жителей.

Существует определенная степень корреляции между демографической плотностью и размещением, специализацией и территориальной интегрированностью производства, экономической плотностью.

В частности, наиболее высокие показатели плотности наблюдаются в районах с развитой перерабатывающей промышленностью, в пригородах городов, в оазисах и долинах, где издревле распространено орошаемое земледелие, и в агропромышленных районах. Естественно, для таких регионов характерна интенсивная направленность развития производства. В то же время в районах с экстенсивным животноводством, особенно пастбищным, лесным и горнодобывающим, плотность населения очень

низкая. При анализе размещения населения следует также учитывать размеры страны или иной территории. Видно, что площадь районов с высокой плотностью населения в нашей республике не очень велика. В целом Ферганская долина и Хорезмская область составляют всего 5,4% территории Узбекистана, и в них проживает 1/3 населения страны. Отношение этих двух чисел представляет собой региональный коэффициент или индекс численности населения. В нашем примере этот показатель равен 6,1. Поэтому общая средняя плотность населения этих регионов в несколько раз превышает общероссийский показатель.

Определение демографической емкости республики, областных зон, крупных городов, развитых промышленных и курортных районов постепенно становится актуальным в связи с ростом населения. Потому что в настоящее время плотность населения в Ташкентской и Ферганской долинных областях республики, в некоторых районах Кашкадарьинской и Сурхандарьинской областей увеличивается из года в год.

Демографический потенциал крупнейших районов Кашкадарьинской области - Дехканабадского (4,0 тыс. км²), Миришкорского (3,21 тыс. км²) и Нишонского (2,11 тыс. км²) относительно невелик.

Таблица

Размещение и плотность населения районов Кашкадарьинской области (2022 г.)

№	Районы	Общая площадь, км ²	Население, тыс. человек			Средняя плотность населения, 1 км ² /чел.
			Общая численность населения	Городское	Сельское	
	По област:и:	28600	3408,3	1460,0	1948,3	119,1
	города					
	Карши	0,75	283,2	283,2	-	377,6
	Шахрисабз	0,53	142,7	142,7	-	285,4
1	Гузур	2,65	212,4	49,7	162,7	80,1
2	Дехканабад	4,00	153,1	28,8	124,3	38,2
3	Қамаши	2,66	280,6	66,4	214,2	105,4
4	Қарши	0,91	259,4	94,1	165,3	285,0
5	Косон	1,88	297,5	156,3	141,2	158,2
6	Китоб	1,75	271,2	101,1	170,1	154,9
7	Миришкор	3,21	124,1	46,6	77,5	38,6
8	Муборак	3,07	90,3	71,7	18,6	29,4
9	Нишон	2,11	159,2	96,4	62,8	75,4
10	Касби	0,65	204,0	78,4	125,6	313,8
11	Чирокчи	2,84	432,0	101,5	330,5	152,1
12	Шахрисабз	1,66	227,6	54,8	172,8	137,1

13	Яккабог	1,10	271,0	88,3	182,7	246,3
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Таблица подготовлена на основании данных управления Статистики Кашкадарьинской области.

В Дехканабадском районе проживает 153,1 тыс. человек, в Миришкорском районе - 124,1 тыс. человек, в Нишонском районе - 159,2 тыс. человек, средний показатель имеют Гузорский (212,4 тыс. человек), Касбинский (204,0 тыс. человек), Каршинский (259,4 тыс. человек) районы. При этом из-за малой площади земель Каршинского (0,9 тыс. км²) и Касбинского (0,7 тыс. км²) районов плотность населения наиболее высокая на областном уровне (соответственно 285,0 и 313,8 чел. на 1 км²). В целом верхний район (Шахрисабзский, Яккабогский и Китабский районы) напоминает густонаселенные оазисы и долины нашей республики. Однако следует отметить, что в некоторых районах нижнего региона (Касби, Карши) плотность значительно выше, т.е. равна 250-300 человек.

По плотности населения Кашкадарьинская область занимает второе место в республике после Ферганской долины, Ташкентской и Самаркандской областей. По данным 2022 года Кашкадарьинская область - 121,9 человек на 1 км², Андижанская область - 772,7 человека, Ферганская область достигает 588,2 человека. В ближайшие годы эти цифры еще больше увеличатся, поэтому это будет иметь значение для проведения демографической и экологической политики государства в отношении экологического регулирования населения.

Демографическая емкость региона определяется путем анализа следующих природных и экономических возможностей, которые являются наиболее важными для выживания населения. Наиболее удобный запас земли, воды и др. для административных районов: для городов - районы, удобные для промышленности, жилищного строительства, удобные земли, расположенные на окраинах города и обеспечивающие город продукцией сельского хозяйства и животноводства, запасы поверхностных и подземных вод общественные зоны отдыха и т.д.

В некоторых регионах демографический потенциал крайне напряжен, где наблюдается не только относительная численность населения, но и его абсолютный избыток. Конечно, в таких регионах чрезвычайно высокая плотность населения, достаточная обеспеченность земель, водой и рабочими местами усугубляет социальные проблемы и приводит к различным негативным последствиям.

Плотность населения очень высока в некоторых странах мира (Япония, Бельгия, Израиль, Нидерланды и др.). Однако этот показатель находится в пределах нормального состояния демографической емкости и отражает ситуацию в целом по стране. Также плотность намного выше на Украине, в Прибалтике, Молдавии и странах Закавказья. В этом плане

Узбекистан отстает среди стран СНГ (по плотности населения республика выше, чем Россия, Казахстан и Туркменистан), хотя по общей численности населения занимает третье место после Российской Федерации и Украины.

Плотное расселение населения приводит к ухудшению экологической обстановки района за счет антропогенных факторов. Кроме того, санитарно-гигиенические условия в таких условиях неудовлетворительны. Возможность распространения инфекционных заболеваний шире. В Узбекистане население сосредоточено в основном в оазисах и долинах орошаемого земледелия. В некоторых районах эта цифра составляет 700-800 человек. В то же время плотность на остальных участках значительно ниже. Например, в таких районах, как Томди, Ромитан, Тахтакопыр, Кунгирот, она равна всего 1-3 человекам.

В нашей республике размещение населения уменьшается по мере удаления от крупных городов и автомагистралей. Эта ситуация особенно заметна в пригородах Ташкента, Ферганской, Самаркандской, Наманганской и Сырдарьинской областях.

Из вышеизложенного видно, что на размещение населения оказывают влияние различные природные и социально-экономические факторы. В наших условиях большое значение в связи с этим имеет наличие необходимых земельных и водных ресурсов для сельскохозяйственных культур. Поэтому размещение населения определяется не только дорогами и городами, но и гидрографической сетью. Плотное расселение населения вблизи ирригационных колодцев и дорог характерно для Ферганской долины.

На карте Узбекистана видны уникальные региональные системы размещения населения. В этом отношении прежде всего можно указать Ташкент-Чирчик, Хорезмский оазис, среднюю и нижнюю часть Зеравшана, Ферганскую долину. Действительно, большая часть населения страны проживает в районах с хорошим водоснабжением.

В то же время размещение производства влияет на территориальный состав населения. Строительство новых промышленных предприятий, дорог, освоение земель меняет местонахождение населения. В то же время исторически сложившаяся территориальная система населения является важным фактором размещения производственных сетей и социальных сфер.

При определении демографической емкости провинции или города ее определяют путем сопоставления результатов комплексной оценки площади и природных запасов района с общими нормативными потребностями народнохозяйственного комплекса и населения вышеуказанных резервы. Здесь следует отметить, что части вышеупомянутой НДС должны быть четко рассмотрены и проанализированы, только тогда можно будет сделать окончательный вывод об общей работоспособности НДС (демографическая емкость

района). Согласно источникам, НДС следует определять, когда средняя плотность населения в ближайшее время превысит 50 человек на 1 кв. км в среднегеографических районах.

Исходя из этого, необходимо определять НДС во всех регионах нашей республики, даже в районных областях. При определении демографической емкости территории Кашкадарьинской области по земельному фонду наименьший из площадных показателей, получивших высшую оценку области, составил 5154,9 тыс., а по запасам воды определено 4591,3 тыс. человек.

По этому показателю демографическая емкость области, исходя из уровня земле- и водопользования, имеет возможность размещения около 5 млн человек и другие возможности. Как указывалось выше, эта НДС была определена условно, это число будет увеличиваться по мере развития и применения достижений научно-технического прогресса в использовании природных ресурсов и отраслей экономики региона. Кроме того, необходимо провести такие мероприятия, как передислокация сырьевых перерабатывающих промышленных предприятий из региональных зон с большой демографической емкостью в субрегионы демографической емкости.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ СИСТЕМ БОЛЬШИХ ДАННЫХ В МАРКШЕЙДЕРСКОМ МОНИТОРИНГЕ ГЕОМЕХАНИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЦЕССОВ

Аннотация. В статье приведены сведения о применении систем больших данных в маркшейдерском мониторинге геомеханических процессов, который включает в себя множество наблюдений за развитием геомеханических процессов и явлений в системе «массив горных пород». Формирование больших данных способствует развитию принципиально новых технологий управления процессами на горнодобывающих предприятиях, в том числе, при проведении маркшейдерского мониторинга геомеханических процессов. Предлагаемые методы позволят формализовать передачу данных между объектами и на их основе внедрить систему накопления и анализа данных.

Ключевые слова: маркшейдерский мониторинг, геомеханические процессы, массив горных пород, большие данные, цифровое предприятие, цифровизация.

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THE USE OF BIG DATA SYSTEMS IN SURVEYING MONITORING OF GEOMECHANICAL PROCESSES

Abstract. The article provides information about the use of big data systems in surveying monitoring of geomechanical processes, which includes many observations of the development of geomechanical processes and phenomena in the "rock massif" system. The formation of big data contributes to the development of fundamentally new process management technologies at mining enterprises, including when conducting surveying monitoring of geomechanical processes. The proposed methods will allow to formalize data transfer between objects and on their basis to implement a system of data accumulation and analysis.

Keywords: surveying monitoring, geomechanical processes, rock mass, big data, digital enterprise, digitalization.

Маркшейдерский мониторинг – это специализированный вид мониторинга, предусматривающий множество регулируемых наблюдений за развитием геомеханических процессов и явлений в системе «массив горных пород» и контроля факторов, обуславливающих их формирование и развитие, реализуемое по определенной программе с целью своевременной диагностики для горного массива, разработки и проведения мероприятий, по предупреждению опасных ситуаций связанных с добычей полезных ископаемых или по снижению ущерба наносимого их действием.

На сегодняшний день во всем мире горные работы ведутся в условиях с недостаточной изученностью геомеханического и геодинамического состояния массива горных пород, отсутствия комплексных методов оценки состояния горного массива, без полного учета особенностей, отрицательно влияющих на технико-экономические показатели разработки месторождения, в виде проявлений горного давления в различных формах. Одним из решений данной проблемы является применение цифровых технологий в прогнозировании геомеханических процессов, происходящих в массиве горных пород в сейсмостектонически активных зонах, учитывающих многообразие и сложность геомеханических условий ведения горных работ.

Для этого первоначально следует разработать методы формализации, проектирования, создания и управления базами данных, характеризующих условия формирования состояния и проявления геомеханических процессов в массиве горных пород.

Одним из способов эффективного использования больших данных является созданная нами база данных, функциональное описание которой приведено ниже [1].

База данных – это совокупность специально организованных данных, рассчитанных на применение в большом количестве прикладных программ, отображающая состояние объектов и их отношений в рассматриваемой предметной области и всех тех данных, которые обрабатываются более чем в одной программе (модуле).

Развитие системы БД во времени называют жизненным циклом. Последний делится на стадии анализа, проектирования и эксплуатации. Первая стадия включает в себя этапы формулирования и анализа требований, концептуального проектирования, проектирования реализации, физического проектирования. Вторая стадия состоит из этапов реализации БД, анализа функционирования и поддержки, модификации и адаптации.

Таким образом разработанная информационно-поисковая система «MASS-GP» является начальным этапом цифровизации геомеханических

процессов, происходящих в массиве горных пород, которая в дальнейшем может быть интегрирована в большую цифровизационную систему по созданию управления смартрудника».

Научные и практические задачи цифровой трансформации горнодобывающей отрасли состоят в выборе направлений исследований и технологических разработок, которые будут актуальны в перспективе для обеспечения устойчивого развития горнодобывающей отрасли. Важно не просто внедрять новые технологии сбора данных, а на основе формулирования гипотез оптимизации параметров геотехнологических процессов с использованием аналитических систем больших данных горной промышленности развивать методы подготовки и преобразования информации горнодобывающих предприятий для ее долговременного экономически обоснованного хранения и активного использования в управлении производством на основе развития методов прогнозной аналитики.

В Узбекистане накоплен достаточный опыт в добыче и переработке различных видов твердых полезных ископаемых, но эффективность функционирования горнодобывающей отрасли зависит от способности ее адаптации к новым вызовам и условиям риска.

На существующих горнодобывающих предприятиях республики в пределах возможностей имеющейся техники и применяемой технологии доведены до совершенства процессы добычи и переработки руд и минерального сырья. В том числе внедрены информационные технологии в обособленных объектах, включающие логистические, обогащительные процессы и проектирование отдельных элементов горнотехнической системы.

В настоящее время ключевой задачей ученых и производственников является создание условий для цифрового горного предприятия путем разработки инновационных технологий горнодобывающей отрасли с использованием роботизированных систем и прогнозной аналитики для решения задач оптимизации процессов горного предприятия и априорных оценок состояния массива горных пород.

Одним из возможных способов решения поставленных задач для сохранения конкурентоспособности отечественных горнодобывающих предприятий является применение современных технологий с использованием искусственного интеллекта и прогнозной аналитики на основе анализа больших данных на всем этапе создания стоимости товарной продукции – от геологоразведки до обогащения.

Передовые горно-металлургические комбинаты республики НГМК и АГМК на весь период своего существования достигли максимально возможных значений на уровне международно признанных технических и экономических показателей. К сожалению, в процессе интенсивного

ведения добычи полезного ископаемого существенно изменяются условия и тенденции в инновационном развитии всего комплекса горнодобывающей системы как единого организма, способного достичь более высоких горизонтов и за счёт оптимизации взаимосвязи всех звеньев цепи «Забой рудника - Обоганительная фабрика - Metallургический завод» и уменьшения риска в обеспечении промышленной безопасности на опасных производственных объектах на базе внедрения цифровой трансформации. Так как управление качеством минерального сырья начинается с данных геологоразведочных работ и отслеживания всей цепочки: от забоя через рудопотоки до металлургического комбината.

Именно этой задачей продиктован выбор оборудования и программного обеспечения таких брендов как Micromine, Geovia Surpac, Geovia MineSched и др. Сами по себе эти сложнейшие программы и аппараты ещё не означают «умный рудник (smart mine)».

Прежде всего, необходима увязка всех звеньев технологической цепи. Нужны ещё и методики, которые зачастую отсутствуют. Особенность данного процесса состоит в том, что связь на рудниках — односторонняя. Фактически невозможно принимать оперативные решения по получению информации. Часто данные поступают в лучшем случае спустя сутки. Наиболее оптимальное решение — это связка решений для горного передела, состоящая из связи и позиционирования, горно-геологической информационной системы, моделирования, оперативного планирования и диспетчеризации.

Управлять горным производством теперь можно, используя электронные данные, которые накапливаются в едином информационном пространстве. Самое важное в этом смысле — весь поток информации автоматически систематизируется и подвергается анализу.

Мониторинг состояния горнопромышленных природно-технических систем и отдельных объектов в сложившихся условиях может стать одной из первых областей деятельности горных предприятий, в которой будут формироваться большие данные и реализоваться методы работы с ними. Общий объем информации, собираемой на крупных предприятиях ежедневно, может исчисляться сотнями гигабайтов, однако только несколько процентов получаемых данных в дальнейшем используются в анализе технологических процессов при оптимизации режимов работы оборудования. Во многом это связано с отсутствием проработанных способов анализа больших данных и их попытками определить зависимости между наблюдаемыми параметрами и состоянием горнотехнических систем и их объектов стандартными аналитическими методами [2,3].

В связи с этим в последние годы учеными из различных стран разрабатываются методы оценки состояния природных и техногенных объектов с использованием искусственного интеллекта с применением

нейронных сетей. При этом обучение искусственного интеллекта проводится на основе собранных ранее данных и получаемых непосредственно в процессе эксплуатации объекта. Подобный подход имеет следующие особенности: совершенствование цифровой модели с учетом изменения условий окружающей среды и параметров эксплуатации; пользователь системы не может отследить четких зависимостей между составными частями искусственного интеллекта, оценивание происходит на основе зависимости входных и выходных параметров; нейронная сеть не отображает сущность физической модели объекта; мониторинг параметров и состояния объектов становится регулятором с обратной отрицательной связью для системы искусственного интеллекта.

Формирование больших данных способствует развитию принципиально новых технологий управления процессами на горнодобывающих предприятиях, в том числе, при проведении маркшейдерского мониторинга геомеханических процессов. Предлагаемые методы позволяют формализовать передачу данных между объектами и на их основе внедрить систему накопления и анализа данных.

Так, кардинально меняются подходы и технологии геологов, маркшейдеров и горных инженеров: компания переходит с бумажных технологий на работу с трёхмерными данными.

Основой системы цифрового управления технологическими процессами, способной обеспечить требуемый уровень безопасности и эффективности на горнодобывающем предприятии, является достоверная и своевременная информация на всех уровнях производства. Организация возможности получения достоверных данных о состоянии технологических процессов на всех уровнях управления – важный шаг цифровой трансформации отрасли.

Для этого требуется детальный анализ причин условий сдерживания внедрения цифровой трансформации во все производства отрасли, занимающиеся недропользованием.

При решении сложных и комплексных проблем текущего и перспективного планирования в единую систему управления производственными и технологическими процессами вовлекаются все имеющиеся бизнес-процессы предприятия, что позволяет решить задачу обеспечения цифровой трансформации.

В результате производственного развития горнодобывающих предприятий Узбекистана в направлении технической, технологической, информационной и коммуникационной инфраструктуры ожидается поэтапная цифровизация с решением задач оптимизации текущего и перспективного планирования развития горных работ, предусматривающих создание единого центра дистанционного управления при полном позиционировании персонала и каждого рабочего места.

Действительно, на передовых предприятиях отрасли формируется единая стратегия «оцифровки» показателей производственных процессов. Для развития систем прогнозной аналитики и предотвращения риска аварий и техногенных катастроф, повышения экономической эффективности горного производства и уровня управленческих решений дальнейшее развитие горной промышленности должно базироваться на развитии теории сбора, обработки, хранения и использования данных, собираемых при освоении недр. Для этого поставлена и решается задача создания

универсальных структур аналитических систем больших данных горной промышленности, обеспечивающих методологически выверенный сбор, обработку, хранение и анализ данных, поступающих от источников цифровой информации о функционировании предприятия.

На производственный процесс в любой момент времени оказывают влияние множество переменных взаимозависимых факторов. Учесть и согласовать их, избежав ошибок и внештатных ситуаций крайне сложно. Более того ни одно решение не защищено от влияния человеческого фактора. И здесь на помощь приходят технологии цифровой экономики способные взять на себя значительный фронт работ – от автоматизированного сбора данных и безбумажного документооборота до полного дублирования реального в виртуальном пространстве – к созданию «цифровых двойников», помогающих регулировать и анализировать потоки данных, управлять процессами и обеспечивать полный контроль за ситуацией [2].

Цифровое предприятие предусматривает цифровизацию и интеграцию процессов по вертикали в рамках всего предприятия, начиная от разработки проектов и закупок и заканчивая производством, логистикой и обслуживанием в процессе эксплуатации. Все это делается на базе соответствующей цифровой платформы.

Уже сегодня такие платформы разрабатывают рекомендации линейному персоналу, инженерам, диспетчерам и руководству компаний в части как управлять технологическими процессами, анализируя десятки параметров за большие периоды времени и экстраполируя сценарии будущего на основе анализа ситуаций прошлых периодов.

Дальнейшее развитие таких аналитических систем состоит в том, чтобы в полной мере понимать возможности повышения эффективности производства на основе уже собираемых данных, анализируя которые, можно не только фиксировать прошедшие и текущие состояния технологических процессов, но и экстраполировать, строить модели развития процессов в будущем. Такой подход позволит не только избежать человеческого фактора в принятии решений при управлении дорогостоящей техникой, оборудованием, но и заранее спрогнозировать

наиболее оптимальное состояние и дать определенные рекомендации персоналу в работе.

Одной из первостепенных научных задач является классификация источников получения данных о функционировании горнотехнической системы на различных этапах, а именно оценить типы и получаемые данные от горнотехнических конструкций, генерируемые данные и возможности получения их от горного оборудования и горных выработок, а также от технических процессов. На основании данной классификации можно будет говорить об универсальных структурах аналитических систем больших данных в горной промышленности, обеспечивающих методологически выверенный сбор, обработку, хранение и анализ данных, на основе которого будут построены «цифровые советчики».

Таким образом, цифровая трансформация характеризуется инновационным развитием технологий и средств телекоммуникаций, высокоточной навигации, вычислительной и роботизированной техники. При этом более сложным является перестройка всех процессов организации горного производства, включая развитие компетенций персонала и создание доверия к внедренным цифровым технологиям.

Использование систем больших данных в маркшейдерском мониторинге геомеханических процессов несомненно служит повышению точности прогноза условий безопасного недропользования и создадут благоприятные основы применению цифровых технологий в горном деле.

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ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ВЫРАБОТКИ ЭЛЕКТРОЭНЕРГИИ И ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА

Аннотация. В данной статье краткая история возникновения электроэнергетики, развитие энергетики Узбекистана, виды энергии, методы производства, объем производства энергии по годам, деятельность крупных электроэнергетических организаций страны кратко обсуждаются.

Ключевые слова: энергия, электрическая энергия, электростанция, счетчик, телеметрический датчик, расчетный цикл, АЭС, ТЭЦ, КАЭС, ШЭС, ОЭС, ГаЭС, инновационные технологии.

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POWER GENERATION AND PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

Abstract. In this article, a brief history of the emergence of electricity, the development of the energy sector in Uzbekistan, types of energy, production methods, the amount of energy production over the years, and the activities of large electricity organizations in the country are briefly discussed.

Key words: energy, electric energy, power plant, meter, telemetric sensor, billing cycle, NPP, HPP, QaES, SHES, OES, GaES, innovative technologies.

Введение. В ходе развития человечества потребности людей в различных источниках энергии вынуждали их использовать природные источники - древесину, уголь, торф и др., а также энергию ветра и водных потоков (мельницы, ветряные и водяные мельницы). Позднее, в связи с развитием науки и техники, научно-технической революцией, со второй половины 20 века потребность в электроэнергии возросла, что потребовало бурного развития энергетики. Развитие науки и техники выражается в разработке новых способов получения энергии и ее преобразования, создании новой эффективной техники и технологий, централизации распределения энергии и т. д. Наука энергетика занимается вопросами преобразования потенциальной энергии природных энергетических

ресурсов в пригодные и полезные виды энергии в народном хозяйстве и решением связанных с этим научно-технических задач Электроэнергетика - это область производства, передачи, распределения, реализации и потребления электрической энергии.

При решении энергетических проблем изучаются закономерности развития энергетики, природные традиции и оптимальные решения на основе последовательных научных исследований, формируются основы оптимального энергетического менеджмента, комплексные проблемы энергетики, в том числе ее влияние на окружающую среду, т.е. экологические вопросы, решаются вопросы развития энергетической науки и техники и другие. Развитие энергетических наук в Узбекистане соответствует концу 30-40-х годов 20 века. Научно-исследовательская работа в области энергетики была направлена на решение приоритетных комплексных вопросов и практических задач энергетики.

Вопрос, связанный с передачей электрической энергии на большие расстояния - теория преобразования переменного тока в постоянный, методы расчета обеспечения самовозбуждения магнитных токов асинхронных и синхронных машин, разработка теории сложных видов повреждений были рассмотрены электронные устройства и решение вопросов эффективного распределения мощности гидроэлектростанций, соответствующие работы завершены. В конце 1940-х и 1950-х годах научные исследования были направлены на совершенствование работы электростанций, электрических систем и оборудования, повышение их точности, повышение эффективности, создание компактной теории и методов расчета электрических систем. Исследовались задачи решения крупномасштабных нелинейных уравнений, описывающих режим электрических систем, создания схем отбора малой мощности из высоковольтных линий электропередач, разработки теории и методов расчета.

Анализ литературы по теме. Исследователи и исследователи систематически проводили исследования способов получения электроэнергии, в том числе Аваз Уринбоев, депутат Законодательной палаты Олий Мажлиса, и другие. С учетом вышеизложенных идей были сделаны дополнительные предложения по способам производства электроэнергии.

Методология исследования. В процессе исследования использовались методы логического анализа, основанные на информации. Также используются такие методы и подходы, как пространство и время, анализ и синтез.

Анализ и результаты. В целях рационального использования природно-климатических условий для развития энергетики Узбекистана были проведены обширные исследования по использованию возобновляемых источников энергии, в частности, солнечной энергии,

энергии ветра, температуры грунтовых вод, малых гидроэлектростанций. Были проведены важные исследования для достижения таких научных результатов, как автоматизация и телемеханизация энергетических процессов и методов измерения в энергетических системах, повышение точности измерений, точности и эффективности.

Энергетический сектор включает тепловую энергию, гидроэнергетику, ядерную энергию, энергию ветра, солнечную энергию, энергию магнитной жидкости, энергию волн, термоэлектрическую энергию океана, энергию волн, геотермальную энергию, энергию биомассы и другие методы производства энергии.

а. Производство тепловой энергии: используйте тепло, выделяемое при сжигании угля, нефти, природного газа и других видов топлива, для нагрева воды в водопроводной трубе котла до пара высокой температуры и высокого давления, и вращения паровой турбины, тем самым приводя в движение генератор для производства электроэнергии.

б. Производство гидроэлектроэнергии: потенциальная энергия воды, текущей с высокого места на низкое, преобразуется плотиной в кинетическую энергию.

в. Производство ядерной энергии: Используя энергию, полученную при делении атомных ядер, вода в реакторе нагревается для получения пара. Паровая турбина с паровым приводом вращает генератор для производства электроэнергии.

д. Генерация энергии ветра: используйте ветер, чтобы приводить в действие ветряные мельницы, чтобы приводить в действие генераторы для выработки электроэнергии; производство солнечной тепловой энергии: используйте тепловые коллекторы для сбора солнечной тепловой энергии и нагрева воды в водопроводных трубах для производства пара, который, в свою очередь, приводит в действие турбогенераторы для производства электроэнергии.

е. Производство солнечной энергии: Солнечные панели изготовлены из кремниевых материалов с фотоэлектрическим эффектом, а световая энергия преобразуется в электричество путем получения излучения солнечной энергии.

В Республике Узбекистан в январе-октябре 2021 года произведено 57 070,7 млн кВтч электроэнергии. По сравнению с соответствующим периодом прошлого года объем производства электроэнергии составил 4926,2 млн. кВтч. Темпы роста составили 109,4 процента на кВтч.

В 2021 году производство электроэнергии вместо информации:

Промежуточный период	Количество энергии (кВт/ч)	Скорость роста (%)
январь	6 427,7	106,0
Январь-Февраль	11 951,4	104,3
январь-март	17 987,4	106,1
январь-апрель	23 528,4	108,5

январь-май	28 809,1	109,0
январь-июнь	34 318,6	109,1
январь-июль	40 340,0	109,2
январь-август	46 030,9	109,0
январь-сентябрь	51 558,4	110,1

На долю Ташкентской области приходится 23,1 %, Сырдарьинской области 22,2 %, Кашкадарьинской области 19,0 % и Навоийской области 16,1 % от общего количества электроэнергии, произведенной электроэнергетическими предприятиями в республиканском масштабе.

По данным министерства, в январе-июле текущего года в республике произведено 43 млрд 250 млн кВтч, или на 2 млрд 177 млн кВтч больше, чем за аналогичный период прошлого года (темп роста 5,3 процента) электроэнергии. 38 млрд 551 млн кВтч (на 1 млрд 18 млн кВтч больше, чем в прошлом году, темп роста 2,7 процента) на тепловых электростанциях и центрах произведено. В частности, "Тепловые электростанции" - 33 млрд 77 млн кВтч, Ангренская ОЭС и Ново-Ангренская ОЭС - 3 млрд 345 млн кВтч.

Кроме того, 2 млрд 128 млн кВтч на новые тепловые электростанции на основе ГЧП, 219 млн кВтч на солнечные фотоэлектрические станции на основе ГЧП и 4 млрд 84 млн кВтч на ГЭС (еще 898 млн кВтч) Минэнерго реализует проекты на наращивание мощности, в том числе стабильное электроснабжение. В декабре 2020 г. населению Узбекистана поставлено 1,74 млрд кВтч, а в декабре 2018 г. (до создания Минэнерго) - 1,57 млрд кВтч/час поставлено электроэнергии. Рост составил 11%.

В целом в 2020 году потребление электроэнергии по всей нашей стране составило 69,1 млрд. кВтч, что на 6,1% больше, чем в 2019 году и на 20,1% больше, чем в 2016 году. разработано, что на 5% больше, чем в 2019 году, и на 12,6% больше, чем в 2016 году.

Министерство энергетики Республики Узбекистан опубликовало инфографику электроэнергии, произведенной за последние шесть лет. Согласно ему, в нашей стране:

- 2016 г. - 59,0 млрд. руб. кВтч;
- 2017 - 60,7 млрд. кВтч;
- 2018 – 62,8 млрд. кВтч;
- 2019 - 63,6 млрд. кВтч;
- 2020 – 66,4 млрд. кВтч;
- 2021 – 71,3 млрд. кВтч;
- 2022 – 74,3 млрд. кВтч произведенной электроэнергии.

Все ресурсы используются в развитии энергосистемы нашей страны. Наряду с усилением существующих мощностей строятся солнечные, ветровые и гидроэнергетические объекты, в частности, за последние годы

в области гидроэнергетики реализовано 27 проектов на сумму 500 млн долларов, созданы дополнительные мощности на 260 МВт.

Выводы и предложения. Ожидается, что с 1 июля цены на потребление электроэнергии и газа будут определяться на основе «социальной нормы». Согласно опубликованному для обсуждения проекту постановления правительства, действующие цены будут повышены. Также те, кто использует больше указанного тарифа, будут платить в 2 раза больше за каждый дополнительный кВтч электроэнергии, а за каждый дополнительный кубометр газа - в 5 раз. Цены будут проиндексированы к уровню инфляции с 2024-2025 гг., а с 2026 г. будут либерализованы. Потребление 1 куб. м природного газа для населения в месяц в отопительный сезон до 700 куб. метр сверх этого — 1200 сумов, отопление в межсезонье планируется установить до 200 кубометров — 410 сумов, а за каждый 1 кубометр свыше — 1200 сумов.

Проект также предлагает утвердить новые цены, которые вступят в силу с 1 апреля 2023 года, чтобы настроить предприятия на долгосрочное планирование, повысить операционную эффективность и энергоэффективность, а также показать «перспективную цель» по снижению затрат.

При этом с 1 апреля 2023 года будут введены следующие цены:

По электричеству:

Цена 800 сумов будет сохранена для Навоийского КМК, Алмалыкского КМК и бюджетных организаций;

для остальных юридических лиц - 700 сум.

Для природного газа:

для тепловых электростанций - 1200 сумов;

Для Навоийского КМК, Алмалыкского КМК и бюджетных организаций - 1 350 сумов;

за заправку вагонов газокompрессорными станциями - 1400 сумов;

для остальных юридических лиц - 1 350 сум.

Планировалось, что цены на топливно-энергетические ресурсы, которые будут установлены с 1 апреля 2023 г., будут индексироваться только на уровень инфляции в 2024 и 2025 гг., а с 2026 г. будут переведены на оптовый рынок электроэнергии, природный и сжиженный газ, причем цены будут формироваться свободно. Однако из-за сильного холодного климата в осенне-зимний период 2022-2023 годов возник дефицит энергоресурсов, и цена на них резко выросла, что вызывает ряд изменений во всех отраслях экономики.

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СУТЬ ПРОФЕССИИ АУДИТОРА

Аннотация. Независимость – один из основных принципов аудиторской профессии. По сути, это среда, которая позволяет аудитору выступать в качестве свидетельства, основанного на беспристрастном подходе к выражению профессионального мнения - его честности, добросовестности и профессии.

Ключевые слова. независимость, честность, совесть, мнение, качество аудиторской службы.

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THE ESSENCE OF THE AUDITOR'S PROFESSION

Annotation. Independence is one of the basic principles of the auditing profession. In essence, it is an environment that allows an auditor to act as evidence based on an impartial approach to expressing professional opinion - his honesty, integrity and profession.

Key words: independence, honesty, conscience, opinion, quality of auditing service.

Введение. Повышение финансовой устойчивости хозяйствующих субъектов на основе модернизации экономики нашей страны и внедрения в производственные отрасли новой современной техники и технологий является основой дальнейшего развития аудиторской деятельности в последующие годы. В последние годы в нашей стране была сформирована нормативно-правовая и методологическая база аудиторской деятельности, а также введена упрощенная и бессрочная система лицензирования аудиторской деятельности, что позволило сформировать рынок аудиторских услуг и обеспечить выход местных аудиторских организаций в крупные международные сети аудиторских компаний.

Анализ и результаты. В нашей стране проводится большая работа по развитию аудиторской деятельности, регламентации и усилению законодательства в этой сфере. Эти меры в первую очередь направлены на укрепление доверия населения к вновь формируемым рыночным

институтам и механизмам. На сегодняшний день полностью освоен опыт перевода национальной финансовой отчетности акционерных обществ и других субъектов хозяйствования в нашей стране на международные стандарты. Это, в свою очередь, позволяет привлекать иностранных инвесторов в уставный капитал акционерных обществ и дальнейшее развитие системы корпоративного управления.

В то же время ряд проблем и недостатков препятствует дальнейшему развитию аудиторской деятельности, повышению значимости аудиторских услуг для принятия управленческих решений и повышения качества корпоративного управления, в том числе низкий уровень доверия к аудиторским организациям, тот факт, что аудиторские проверки не являются гарантией подтверждения достоверности бухгалтерской отчетности, а являются чрезмерными и то, что она рассматривается как обременительная административная процедура, существующие ограничения по выбору аудиторских организаций и практика проведения конкурсов во многих случаях вызывают недобросовестную конкуренцию, в том числе недобросовестная конкуренция в ценовом отношении, действующая система специальной подготовки аудиторов и повышения их квалификации носит поверхностный характер, а профессиональной подготовки и мы сочли необходимым указать, что необходимый уровень качества аудиторских услуг, в том числе соблюдение международным стандартам аудиторской деятельности, не предусмотрено. При этом необходимо указать, что национальные стандарты аудиторской деятельности не в полной мере соответствуют общепризнанным международным стандартам аудиторской деятельности, что не обеспечивает формирование у иностранных инвесторов способности понимать правдивость финансовой отчетности местных предприятия³⁵.

Аудиторы, выполняя задачу по даче показаний, считают своим долгом своевременно собрать достаточные достоверные доказательства, позволяющие им выразить мнение о достоверности и объективности бухгалтерской отчетности. Поэтому многие случаи (например, злоупотребления сотрудников и администрации проверяемой хозяйственной системы) аудиторы должны рассматривать как дополнение, вытекающее не из их обязанностей, а также из характера полученного задания.

Однако у составителей бухгалтерской отчетности и ее пользователей несколько иное представление о том, какой должна быть услуга при проведении аудита (общий аудит, аудит банков, фондов, страховых компаний). Например, аудиторы заявляют о своем опыте и высоких гонорарах, а составители и пользователи бухгалтерских отчетов могут в

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О'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentning 19.09.2018 yildagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasida auditorlik faoliyatini yanadaro jantirish chora-tadbirlarito'g' risida" g'iqarori.

любом случае ожидать, что аудиторы будут эффективно раскрывать все несоответствия в отчете, а не только крупные и значительные мошенничества. Однако опытные аудиторы, особенно начинающие аудиторы, не всегда эффективны в этих областях.

Другое дело, если администрация проверяемой экономической системы ставит перед проверяющими задачу установления фактов возможных злоупотреблений и их последствий. Например, руководство крупной авторемонтной базы потребовало проведения аудита надлежащей розничной торговли двух независимых транспортных магазинов, расположенных на их территории. (Это называется услуга аудиторов по согласованию с клиентом). Для выполнения такой задачи аудиторы должны разработать специальные аудиторские тесты и меры, использовать специальные методы контроля, такие как внезапная инвентаризация товаров и денежных средств, восстановление количественного учета, повторная проверка некоторых подозрительных документов.

Независимость является одним из основных принципов аудиторской профессии. По сути, это среда, которая позволяет аудитору выражать свое профессиональное мнение, то есть выполнять свою обязанность по даче показаний на основе своей честности, добросовестности и беспристрастности при выполнении своих профессиональных обязанностей. Это включает в себя:

а) абсолютная независимость - недостижимая мечта, но экспертиза, проводимая без стремления к достижению такой независимости, теряет свою сущность;

б) по мере расширения уровня знаний аудиторов эффективность аудита возрастает, а по мере снижения уровня независимости снижается;

в) почти всегда могут быть факторы, снижающие независимость аудиторов;

ж) стремление к независимости аудиторов, осуществляющих деятельность, связанную с их профессией, должно служить основой для надежного устранения негативных факторов, с которыми они сталкиваются.

В мировом опыте уровни независимости аудитора снижаются в результате влияния нескольких факторов и ситуаций. Перечислить их все сложно, однако среди них можно выделить следующие:

- получил вознаграждение (материальную помощь, кредит и т.п.) непосредственно от хозяйствующего субъекта, а не от собственных аудиторских организаций, за оказанные им аудиторские услуги;

- близкое родство с представителями администрации хозяйствующего субъекта;

- на протяжении многих лет хроническое участие в экспертизе данного хозяйствующего субъекта и т.д.

На практике целью должна быть независимость аудитора, и аудиторы, их клиенты и общество в целом должны стремиться к этой цели. Такая цель может быть достигнута в определенной степени. Например, аудитор может и должен быть достаточно самостоятельным для выполнения этой работы, несмотря на то, что нанявший его клиент во многих случаях оплачивает услуги аудитора. Кроме того, особое доверие к приглашенному специалисту придает тот факт, что аудитору платит проверяемая экономическая система, если администрация этой системы не погружена в уголовные дела, даже если инициатором детальной, в - глубокое изучение очень подозрительных, опасных зон.

Выводы и предложения. Другими словами, независимость аудитора (подобно независимости нотариуса или врача, взимающего плату с клиента за свои услуги) — это цель, к которой должно стремиться гражданское общество в целом, это цель, которая в чем-то возможна и очень необходима. приближаться.

Подводя итог, если целью организации проверок в нашей Республике и обобщения и оценки их результатов является всестороннее изучение и анализ финансово-хозяйственной деятельности хозяйствующих субъектов на основе действующего законодательства, выявление проблем и внесение эффективных предложений и рекомендаций по их устранению, то роль собственности в экономике независимо от формы, во-первых, мы считаем, что обеспечение надежного, объективного и независимого аудита финансово-хозяйственной деятельности, во-вторых, совершенствование действующего законодательства заключается в поощрении качества аудиторских услуг.

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РАЗРАБОТКА УТЯЖЕЛЕННЫХ БУРОВЫХ РАСТВОРОВ ДЛЯ БУРЕНИЯ СКВАЖИН В УСЛОВИЯХ АВПД

Аннотация. В статье приведены лабораторные исследования по получению утяжеленных буровых растворов для бурения с аномально высокими пластовыми давлениями. Даны результаты проведенных исследований, и какие материалы можно использовать в качестве утяжелителей. По результатам исследований разработана оптимальная рецептура утяжеленных буровых растворов.

Ключевые слова: бурения, скважина, буровой раствор, пластовое давление, рецептура, барит, плотность, репрессия, гидродинамическое давление.

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DEVELOPMENT OF WEIGHTED DRILLING FLUIDS FOR DRILLING WELLS IN AVPD CONDITIONS

Annotation. The article presents laboratory studies on the production of weighted drilling fluids for drilling with abnormally high reservoir pressure. The results of the conducted research are given, and what materials can be used

as weights. Based on the research results, an optimal formulation of weighted drilling fluids has been developed.

Keywords: drilling, borehole, drilling mud, reservoir pressure, formulation, barite, density, repression, hydrodynamic pressure.

Укрепление и расширение минерально-сырьевой базы страны, повышение эффективности и качества подготовки к освоению разведанных запасов полезных ископаемых предполагает открытие новых нефтегазоносных территорий и освоение все больших глубин в известных районах. При этом проблема добыча нефти и газа из глубокозалегающих горизонтов, с каждым годом, становится все более сложной для решения. Бурение скважин на большие глубины, как правило, сопряжены с существенными трудностями, вызванными усложнением горно-геологических условий, к которым, в первую очередь, относятся интервалы с аномально высокими давлениями (АВПД) флюидов. Бурение скважин с аномально высокими пластовыми давлениями требует использования буровых растворов повышенной плотности. Утяжеленные буровые растворы представляют собой дорогостоящие, многокомпонентные системы с большим содержанием различных химических реагентов и материалов. Несмотря на разнообразие утяжелителей, самым используемым и часто встречающимся в бурении является барит. Расход барита на строительство одной скважины составляет от нескольких десятков до тысячи тонн. В стоимостном выражении затраты на барит могут достигать до 30% от общей стоимости материалов для приготовления буровых растворов [1].

С учетом вышеизложенного разработка новых рецептов утяжеленных буровых растворов на основе местных материалов является очень важным.

В лаборатории ГУ «ИГИРНИГМ» проводились экспериментальные исследования выпускаемых на производственных предприятиях Республики Узбекистан:

- глинистых порошков, утяжелителей и химических реагентов, а также технологических материалов, производимых и используемых ведущими нефтегазодобывающими странами мира, обеспечивающие необходимые технологические (реологические) параметры буровых растворов в пределах плотности 1,80-2,20 г/см³ для вскрытия продуктивных отложений с АВПД.

В результате проведенных исследований, выявлено, что в нашей стране имеются следующие полезные ископаемые, которых можно использовать в качестве утяжелителей:

- мало коллоидальные: мергель, мел, известняк, доломит и др.;
- баритовые и железистые породы, железистая окалина и др.

Для приготовления утяжеленного бурового раствора в представляемой работе использованы выпускаемые местной промышленностью следующие технологические материалы:

- гидрослюдистая глина (Шорсуйская глина), мраморная пудра, доломит, барит, железистая окалина и свинцовый шлак;
- полимерные реагенты – К-4, КМЦ, Унифлок.

При разработке утяжеленных буровых растворов немаловажное значение имеет «основа» этого раствора плотностью - $\rho = 1,05 - 1,2 \text{ г/см}^3$ приготавливаемых из высококоллоидальных горных пород, в основном из глин. Также необходимо отметить совместимость этих глин с применяемыми утяжелителями. Далее исследованы влияние в отдельности и комбинации стабилизаторов на получение эффективных утяжеленных буровых растворов с необходимыми реологическими свойствами [2].

В результате проведенных лабораторных экспериментальных работ разработана оптимальная рецептура утяжеленных буровых растворов с плотностью $\rho = 1,8 - 2,20 \text{ г/см}^3$, на основе карбонатных пород (мраморная пудра, доломит, железистая окалина, свинцовый шлак) и барита.

Результаты лабораторных исследований приведены в таблице 1.

Данные приведенные в таблице указывают на то, что при использовании буровых растворов, обработанных полимерными реагентами (Унифлок, КМЦ), утяжеленными доломитом и баритом можно получить буровые растворы плотностью $\rho = 1,8 - 2,2 \text{ г/см}^3$ технологическими свойствами, обеспечивающими сохранение естественной проницаемости продуктивного горизонта за счет создания кислоторастворимой кальматационной зоны и уменьшения гидродинамического давления.

Таблица 1

Результаты лабораторных исследований

№ состава раствора	Состав бурового раствора, % мас									Технологические показатели бурового раствора								
	Na ₂ CO ₃	NaOH	КМЦ	Унифлор	К-4	ФХЛС	Доломит	Барит	Шорсуйская глина	Плотность, г/см ³	Вязкость, сек	Водоотдача, см ³ /30 мин	Корка, мм	рН	ДНС, дПа	Пластическая вязкость, сПз	СНС, дПа (1/10)	Температура, °С
1	0,3	0,1	-	-	5	-	100	80	20	1,80	95	7	1	10	40	30	24/45	25
	0,3	0,1	-	-	5	-	100	80	20	1,79	70	7,5	1	10	38	28	22/40	85
2	0,3	0,1	1	0,5	-	-	80	85	20	1,81	54	8	1	9	25	8	5/18	25
	0,3	0,1	1	0,5	-	-	80	85	20	1,80	46	10	3	9	20	7	3/15	85
3	0,3	0,1	-	-	5	1,0	20	220	10	2,18	120	8	1,5	10	45	32	28/46	25
	0,3	0,1	-	-	5	1,0	20	220	10	2,17	90	9	1,5	10	35	28	24/41	85
4	0,3	0,1	1	0,5	-	-	20	220	10	2,19	65	8	1	9	38	14	12/19	25
	0,3	0,1	1	0,5	-	-	20	220	10	2,18	58	9	1,5	9	32	9	9/17	85

Применение предлагаемого технологического решения будет обеспечивать:

- уменьшение влияния колебаний давления на ствол и забой скважины;
- уменьшение репрессии на продуктивный горизонт при его вскрытии за счет улучшения показателей утяжеленных буровых растворов, т.е. предельного и динамического напряжения сдвига;
- снижения гидродинамического давления при цементировании эксплуатационной колонны;
- регулирование предельного напряжения движения для уменьшения пускового давления насоса;
- снижения гидродинамического давления при СПО бурового инструмента.

Таким образом, данное технологическое решение даст возможность повысить качественное вскрытие продуктивных горизонтов с аномально высоким пластовым давлением.

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АНАЛИЗ И РЕКОМЕНДАЦИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННЫХ МЕРОПРИЯТИЙ ПО ЭНЕРГОСБЕРЕЖЕНИЮ В БЮДЖЕТНЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯХ

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена анализу организационных мероприятий по энергосбережению в бюджетных организациях и дано некоторые рекомендации по оптимизации потребления электроэнергии.

Ключевые слова: энергосбережение, оптимизация режимов производства, системы освещения, Энергоаудит, организационные мероприятия.

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ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL MEASURES FOR ENERGY SAVING IN BUDGETARY ORGANIZATIONS

Annotation. This article is devoted to the analysis of organizational measures for energy saving in budgetary organizations and some recommendations are given for optimizing electricity consumption.

Key words: energy saving, optimization of production modes, lighting systems, Energy audit, organizational measures.

Экологические проблемы, дефицит энергоресурсов и повышение стоимости их добычи привели к тому, что одной из приоритетных задач экономики Республики стало энергосбережение. Добиться экономии можно прежде всего за счет решений, которые помогают снизить бесполезные потери энергии.

Во многих странах проблема нехватки энергоресурсов остро встала еще после нефтяного кризиса 1973 года. В результате одним из основных направлений энергетической политики этих государств стало энергосбережение. Проанализировав то, как решают данную проблему в зарубежных странах, можно прийти к выводу, что они добились значительных успехов в энергосбережении.

Основным направлениям государственной политики в области рационального использования энергии являются, это оптимизация режимов производства и потребления энергии, организация учета,

контроля и надзора за качеством энергии, энергосбережением производства и энергоемкостью продукции, организация обследований энергосбережения в предприятиях, учреждениях и организациях, организация статистических наблюдений за производством и потреблением энергии [1].

В настоящее время вопрос энергосбережения на промышленных предприятиях приобретает дополнительную популярность. Это обусловлено постоянным ростом цен на электричество, тепло и энергоносители, а крупные промышленные предприятия потребляют очень много электроэнергии.

Чтобы сократить расходы на оплату счетов, необходима грамотная стратегия энергосбережения. Рост цен на электричество приводит также к подорожанию продуктов, которые производят промышленные предприятия, так как себестоимость конечного продукта включает в себя и расходы на энергопотребление производителя.

Доля таких затрат в себестоимости продукции выше, чем аналогичный показатель в других странах, что приводит к низкой конкурентной способности отечественных продуктов и оборудования на мировом рынке.

Сейчас проблеме энергосбережения на промышленных предприятиях уделяется недостаточное количество внимания. Это приводит к серьезным проблемам в организации предприятий, недостатку оборотных средств, высоким издержкам производства и даже некоторому кризису в производственной сфере [2].

Основным направлениям государственной политики в области рационального использования энергии являются, это оптимизация режимов производства и потребления энергии, организация учета, контроля и надзора за качеством энергии, энергосбережением производства и энергоемкостью продукции, организация обследований энергосбережения в предприятиях, учреждениях и организациях, организация статистических наблюдений за производством и потреблением энергии.

Энергосбережение - реализация организационных, правовых, технологических, экономических и иных мер, направленных на уменьшение объема используемых энергетических ресурсов при сохранении соответствующего полезного эффекта от их использования (в том числе объема произведённой продукции, выполненных работ, оказания услуг).

В группу бюджетных организаций входят: учреждения здравоохранения, детские дошкольные учреждения, общеобразовательные школы, учебные заведения (высшие, средние и специальные), учреждения культуры и искусства, физкультурные и спортивные учреждения, административные учреждения (научно-исследовательские и проектные

институты, административно-производственные учреждения, общественные организации и т.п.).

В медицинских учреждениях наиболее энергоемкую группу составляют электротермические установки для дезинфекции и стерилизации (автоклавы, сушильные шкафы, стерилизаторы, дистилляторы) от 10% до 40% электропотребления, холодильное оборудование от 5 до 10%, освещение до 30 до 60 %, вентиляция и кондиционирование от 10 до 20%. Многочисленные диагностические, терапевтические, лабораторные и подобные электроприборы имеют мощность до 1 кВт. Номенклатура медицинского электрооборудования непрерывно расширяется. Это приводит к тому, что мощность нагрузки и электропотребление медицинских учреждений непрерывно возрастают.

По тепловой энергии можно выделить три группы потребителей тепла: отопление, горячее водоснабжение, вентиляция. На отопление приходится 55%-70%, а на вентиляцию 30%-45% в зависимости от типа здания.

В дошкольных учреждениях наиболее мощными потребителями электроэнергии являются электротермические установки пищеблоков. Освещение потребляет от 10% до 15% от общего электропотребления.

Учреждения образования имеют в основном 5 групп потребителей электроэнергии: освещение (от 50 до 70%), потребители с электродвигателями (от 10 до 30%), различные нагревательные установки (кипятильники, электрические плиты и т.д.) потребляющие от 10% до 20% электроэнергии, ЭВМ до 10%, различные лабораторные стенды. Учреждения образования можно разделить на следующие группы: высшие учебные заведения, техникумы, колледжи, профессиональные училища и школы.

По тепловой энергии можно выделить три группы потребителей тепла: отопление от 53% до 70%, горячее водоснабжение от 16% до 30%, вентиляция от 10% до 25%. По холодной воде в учебных учреждениях выделяются две группы потребителей: общежития от 55% до 70%, учебные корпуса от 45% до 30%.

Административные учреждения имеют 4 группы потребителей электроэнергии: освещение (от 40 до 60%), потребители с электродвигателями (от 10 до 30%), различные нагревательные установки (электрические плиты, кипятильники, электрокамины и т.д.) потребляющие от 20% до 40% электроэнергии, ЭВМ от 10 до 20%.

По тепловой энергии выделяются две группы потребителей тепла: отопление 70%-85%, вентиляция 15%-30%.

При разработке мероприятий по энергосбережению в бюджетных организациях необходимо:

➤ определить техническую суть предполагаемого усовершенствования и принципы получения экономии;

➤ рассчитать потенциальную годовую экономию в физическом и денежном выражении;

➤ определить состав оборудования, необходимого для реализации рекомендации, его примерную стоимость, стоимость доставки, установки и ввода в эксплуатацию;

➤ оценить общий экономический эффект предполагаемых рекомендаций с учетом вышеперечисленных пунктов.

После оценки экономической эффективности все рекомендации классифицируются по трем критериям:

➤ беззатратные и низко-затратные - осуществляемые в порядке текущей деятельности бюджетного учреждения;

➤ средnezатратные - осуществляемые, как правило, за счет собственных средств бюджетного учреждения;

➤ высокозатратные - требующие дополнительных инвестиций [3].

Типовые организационные мероприятия по энергосбережению в бюджетных организациях:

➤ Назначение в бюджетных учреждениях ответственных лиц за контролем расходов энергоносителей и проведения мероприятий по энергосбережению. Повышение квалификации ответственного лица за энергосбережение.

➤ Создание специализированных “Энергобюро” при крупных организациях.

➤ Совершенствование порядка работы организации и оптимизация работы систем освещения, вентиляции, водоснабжения.

➤ Соблюдение правил эксплуатации и обслуживания систем энергоиспользования и отдельных энергоустановок, введение графиков включения и отключения систем освещения, вентиляции, тепловых завес и т.д.

➤ Организация работ по эксплуатации светильников, их замену энергосберегающих ламп, своевременному ремонту оконных рам, оклейка окон, ремонт санузлов и т.п.

➤ Ведение разъяснительной работы с учащимися и сотрудниками по вопросам энергосбережения.

➤ Проведение периодических энергетических обследований, составление и корректировка энергетических паспортов.

➤ Постоянный мониторинг энергопотребления.

➤ Ежеквартальная проверка и корректировка договоров на энергопотребление с энергопоставляющими организациями.

➤ Агитационная работа, таблички о необходимости экономии энергоресурсов, о выключении света, закрытии окон, входных дверей.

➤ Разработать и ввести в действие систему поощрения работников БУ за снижение потерь топлива, электрической и тепловой энергии, воды с одновременным введением мер административной ответственности за

неэффективное потребление (использование) энергоресурсов.

➤ Повышение технических знаний в вопросах экономии энергии отдельных категорий рабочих бюджетных организаций на примере тех организаций, которые добились наивысших показателей экономии энергоресурсов.

➤ Проведение добровольную энергоаудит учреждений.

Несмотря на активное внедрение энергосберегающих источников света, расход электроэнергии на освещение остаётся значительным. Применение более энергоэффективных источников света нередко приводит не столько к экономии электроэнергии, сколько к избыточной освещённости и антропогенному световому загрязнению окружающей среды [4].

Ключевыми мероприятиями оптимизации потребления электроэнергии на освещение являются:

➤ максимально рациональное использование дневного света (рациональное размещение и оптимальная площадь окон, применение оптимального режима бодрствования, максимально совпадающего со световым днём, использование световодов для освещения внутренних помещений);

➤ повышение отражающей способности интерьера и экстерьера (светлые наружные стены рядом стоящих зданий повышают освещённость в помещениях в дневное время за счёт отражения естественного света в окна);

➤ оптимальное размещение световых источников (местное освещение, направленное освещение);

➤ использование осветительных приборов только по необходимости, перевод освещения в дежурный режим когда оно меньше требуется;

➤ повышение светоотдачи существующих источников (замена люстр, плафонов, удаление грязи с плафонов, применение более эффективных отражателей);

➤ замена неэффективных ламп накаливания и содержащих опасную ртуть люминесцентных ламп на более энергоэффективные, безопасные и долговечные светодиодные лампы;

➤ применение устройств управления освещением (датчики движения и акустические датчики, датчики освещённости, таймеры, системы дистанционного управления);

➤ установка интеллектуальных распределённых систем управления освещением (минимизирующих затраты на электроэнергию для данного объекта).

Энергоаудит и его отдельные фазы являются составной частью процесса энергосбережения. В настоящее время используются два родственные понятия – энергоаудит и энергетическое обследование. Они отличаются побудительными мотивами: энергоаудит проводится

добровольно, по инициативе потребителя топливно энергетических ресурсов, а энергетическое обследование – по указанию государственных органов надзора за эффективностью использования энергоресурсов.

Цель энергоаудита является (энергетического обследования): оценка эффективности использования энергетических ресурсов и разработка рекомендаций по снижению затрат на топливо и энергообеспечение.

Энергоаудит, осуществлённый квалифицированными специалистами по эффективным методикам, позволяет выявить резервы экономии топливно энергетических ресурсов, снизить затраты на энергоносители и дать значительную экономию средств потребителю и бюджету. Практическая реализация предложений энергоаудита позволяет экономить не менее 20% от общего объёма потребления энергоресурсов.

Очень хорошим способом является использование в качестве энергоресурса вторичного сырья. На производстве такое сырьё есть всегда, поэтому оптимальным вариантом будет использовать опилки, отходы производства в экологических системах, рекуператоры из систем вентиляции. Такой способ пока что использует малое количество предприятий, но энергия, полученная на вторичном сырьё, в 3-4 раза дешевле приобретенной энергии [5].

Чтобы снизить расходы тепла, можно устранить мостики холода в конструкции здания, установить солнечные коллекторы и использовать солнечные батареи, заняться герметизацией и теплоизоляцией помещения и установить тепловые насосы в подвалах.

Все эти мероприятия требуют определенного времени для выполнения, а также требуют наличия свободных средств. Однако максимальный срок окупаемости каждого из них составляет 6 лет, а часто значительно меньше, далее системы будут приносить серьезную экономию денежных средств и снижение энергозатрат.

Использованные источники:

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ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ФАКТОРЫ, ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА ЗДОРОВЬЕ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ СУРХОНДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. Здоровье и болезни человека имеют региональные различия. Потому что эти регионы различаются по своему климату, рельефу, водным и почвенным, экономическим и социальным аспектам. Все они объясняют территориальные аспекты общественного здоровья и его географические особенности. Здесь стоит подчеркнуть влияние воды, воздуха и почвы или, по нашему мнению, нездоровых условий на здоровье человека. Климатические характеристики мест имеют особое значение в определении здоровья человека.

Ключевые слова: географическая проблема, ядовитые газы - углерод, сера, оксиды углеводородов и другие ядовитые вещества, экологическая норма, природа, животные, растения, болезни, атмосфера.

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GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE HEALTH OF THE POPULATION OF THE SURKHONDARYA REGION

Abstract. Human health and diseases have regional differences. Because these regions differ in their climate, relief, water and soil, economic and social aspects. All of them explain the territorial aspects of public health and its geographical features. Here it is worth emphasizing the influence of water, air and soil or, in our opinion, unhealthy conditions on human health. Climatic characteristics of places are of particular importance in determining human health.

Keywords: Geographical problem, toxic gases - carbon, sulfur, hydrocarbon oxides and other toxic substances, ecological norm, nature, animals, plants, diseases, atmosphere.

Поскольку климат разных регионов земной поверхности отличается друг от друга, неодинаково и его влияние на здоровье. Например,

заболевания, связанные с сердцем, сосудами и органами дыхания, чаще встречаются в районах с повышенной влажностью. Пониженное артериальное давление и затрудненное дыхание наблюдаются в странах с постоянным ветром и сильным холодом, которые вызывают некоторые заболевания (Авсин А.П., Джаваронков А.А., Марачев А.Г., 1985). Природа районов с постоянными туманами также по-своему влияет на поведение и общее настроение и может вызывать в организме человека заболевания, связанные с артериальным давлением и органами дыхания (в том числе Великобритания, Ньюфаундленд). Исследования, проведенные специалистами, показывают, что некоторые заболевания, такие как грипп, ревматизм, бронхиальная астма, болезнь Боткина и гипертоническая болезнь, тесно связаны с климатом и погодными условиями. В то же время установлено, что климатические и погодные условия оказывают определенное влияние на такие заболевания, как аппендицит, холецистит и некоторые инфекционные паразитарные заболевания.

Например, токсичные отходы производства алюминиевого предприятия «Талко» ДУК в Таджикистане губительно воздействуют на здоровье и экологию жителей районов Узбекистана и Таджикистана, расположенных вблизи этого предприятия. Эксплуатация этого завода, построенного на основе устаревших технологий, без соблюдения экологических норм, вызывает разрушение экосистемы, сформировавшейся на протяжении тысячелетий в регионе, и создает большую опасность для генофонда населения, Флора и фауна. В первую очередь они страдают хроническими заболеваниями эндокринной и опорно-двигательной системы, верхних дыхательных путей, врожденными аномалиями и флюорозом, а также онкологией. Побывав в Сариосии, Денове, Узуне и других районах Сурхандарьинской области, они своими глазами увидели, какой ущерб наносит деятельность ДУК «Талко» окружающей среде и здоровью людей. Директор Института экологических исследований Майкл Эдельштейн (США) сообщил: «У нас есть результаты исследования экологического ущерба, наносимого «Талко ДУК» за все время его эксплуатации. Жители наиболее пострадавших районов Сурхандарьинской области переживают такое тяжелое время, они стали жертвами и узниками этой экологической ситуации. Мы увидели ядовитый дым, выходящий из труб предприятия в сторону Узбекистана, и убедились, какой вред он наносит людям, природе и экономике. Живя далеко от этой местности, трудно представить, как здесь живут люди и через что они проходят. Воздух, которым они дышат, вода, которую они пьют, и хлеб, который они едят и выращивают здесь, загрязнены ядовитыми веществами. Однако те, кому выгодна деятельность этого предприятия, до сих пор все это отрицают. Мы должны изменить ситуацию к лучшему и принять для этого необходимые меры».

«Многие бедствия и природные катаклизмы, происходящие сегодня на Земле, связаны с деятельностью человека», — говорит Рик Лиманс (Нидерланды), профессор Вагенингенского университета, лауреат Нобелевской премии за исследования в области изменения климата. - Вопросы устойчивого развития становятся чрезвычайно актуальными. Для обеспечения устойчивого развития нам необходимо в ближайшие годы сократить количество выбросов в атмосферу на 90%. Одной из серьезных проблем являются газообразные выбросы «Талко», которые очень опасно влияют на здоровье людей, животных и растений, в том числе на урожайность сельскохозяйственных культур, а значит, и на развитие региона. ДУК «Талко» с неэффективным и устаревшим очистным оборудованием ежегодно выбрасывает в атмосферу около 22-23 тысяч тонн токсичных веществ, в том числе более 200 тонн фтороводорода, крайне опасного для здоровья человека и окружающей среды. Поэтому мы поддерживаем локальные и региональные исследования с участием всех заинтересованных сторон, независимых экспертов и ученых. В связи с этим также необходимо наладить эффективную коммуникацию. Этот международный семинар, проведенный в Ташкенте, является хорошим примером этого. Только тогда можно найти оптимальное решение проблемы».

Участники международного семинара всесторонне обсудили проблему трансграничного загрязнения окружающей среды в результате производственной деятельности предприятия ДУК «Талко» в Таджикистане, которое произошло из-за катастрофического воздействия этого предприятия на окружающую среду и население. здоровья в северных районах Сурхандарьинской области Узбекистана и Турсунзодинском районе Таджикистана, подчеркнул, что ситуация становится все более сложной и напряженной. Отмечено, что если не будут приняты строгие меры по устранению этой проблемы, вызывающей загрязнение воздуха, жизни более одного миллиона проживающих здесь людей могут иметь непоправимые последствия. Участники семинара отметили, что в связи с увеличением количества фтористого водорода и других токсичных веществ, выбрасываемых ДУК «Талко» в атмосферу, водные ресурсы и почву, увеличивается количество различных заболеваний, в частности мертворождение младенцев. беспокойство. В районах, пострадавших от трансграничного воздействия этих токсических веществ, частота рецидивов патологических расстройств среди детей и взрослых в 3 раза превышает средний показатель по Сурхандарьинской области.

««Производство алюминия — одна из вредных технологий», — сказал Ким Йонг-гу, президент Shindong Resources Company (Республика Корея). - «Талко» потребляет большое количество энергии и отравляет окружающую среду крайне опасными веществами. В 50-х и 60-х годах

прошлого века с такой проблемой столкнулась Республика Корея. Мы предприняли все меры для решения проблемы, то есть построили эффективные очистные сооружения, установили соответствующее оборудование, перешли на экологически безопасные технологии. На мой взгляд, такой же подход должен быть и в этой ситуации в отношении алюминиевого предприятия Таджикистана. Ведь человеческая жизнь и здоровье не могут сравниться ни с какой пользой». Экономике региона, в том числе сельскохозяйственной и социальной сферам, нанесен серьезный ущерб. Урожайность сельскохозяйственных культур снижается. Из-за высокого содержания фтора в растениях и пищевых культурах в организме животных происходят непоправимые физиологические изменения. Снижается поголовье скота, надой молока, ухудшается качество мясной и молочной продукции. В проведенных исследованиях установлено, что количество фтора в молоке в 9-13 раз превышает норму. Все это серьезно угрожает жизни и здоровью людей. По заключению зарубежных специалистов, на предприятии исчерпаны ресурсы основного производственного оборудования и не обеспечена экологическая безопасность производства. Несмотря на ухудшение экологической ситуации, «Талко» не принимает необходимых организационных, технических и экологических мер по перепрофилированию производства ДУК, оснащению его современными очистными устройствами, предотвращающими негативное воздействие на окружающую среду.

Искусственное загрязнение атмосферы подразделяют на радиоактивное, магнитное, шумовое, рассеянное и газообразное, а также по отраслям промышленности и технологическим процессам. По уровню искусственного загрязнения атмосферного воздуха первое место занимает автомобильный транспорт (40%), энергетика (20%), третье место занимают другие отрасли промышленности (14%). Сельскохозяйственное производство, коммунально-бытовое хозяйство и др. вносят вклад в 26% искусственного загрязнения.

Углекислый газ (SO_2), диоксид серы (SO_2), метан (CH_4), оксиды азота (NO_2 , NOCaN_2O) выбрасываются в атмосферу в результате деятельности человека. При использовании аэрозолей в атмосферу выделяются хлорфторуглероды, при использовании транспорта - углеводороды.

К концу 90-х годов 20 века 500-600 млн. грн. тонн твердых частиц промышленной пыли и дыма, 360 млн. тонн. тонн оксидов углерода, 320 млн. тонн. тонн углеводородов, а также серы (160 млн тонн), оксидов азота (110 млн тонн) и соединений фосфора (18 млн тонн) и других веществ.

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«ЗЕЛЁНАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА» В БОРЬБЕ С ОПУСТЫНИВАНИЕМ

Аннотация. Рассматриваются вопросы использования «зелёной экономики» в борьбе с опустыниванием. Показано, что в современных условиях интенсивного экономического развития крайне важно уделять внимание защите окружающей среды посредством внедрения принципов «зелёной экономики» во все сферы хозяйственной деятельности человека.

Ключевые слова: зелёная экономика, опустынивание, окружающая среда, деградация земель.

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“GREEN ECONOMY” TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

Abstract. The article discusses certain issues of using the green economy in the fight against desertification, as there is still no single universally accepted definition of a “green economy”. This term focuses on the economic aspect of sustainable development, and also concludes the important idea that economic growth and environmental protection can be complementary strategies – as opposed to the prevailing opinion of a compromise between the two goals.

Key words: green economy, desertification, environment, land degradation.

Актуальность. По определению ЮНЕП [2], в основе «зелёной экономики» лежит преимущественное использование внутренних ресурсов, экологически чистых и эффективных технологий, стремление развития сельскохозяйственного производства как одного из факторов достижения экономического роста в целом, обеспечения продовольственной безопасности, в частности. Это высокотехнологичная экономика, которая в идеале должна свести к минимуму использование углеводородных ресурсов.

Основная часть. Концепция «зелёной экономики» широко обсуждается на различных международных форумах. Так, на Всемирном саммите «Рио+20» (2012 г.) было указано на её тесную связь с научно-техническим прогрессом и инновациями. В документе «Будущее, которого мы хотим» рассмотрены вопросы передачи развивающимся странам «зелёных» технологий, инноваций и прав интеллектуальной собственности на них.

Единого определения понятию «зелёная экономика» нет, однако в нём присутствует понимание, что достижение устойчивого развития «почти полностью опирается на экономические права». Оно предполагает, что экономическое развитие должно быть основано на реализации принципа не нанесения ущерба окружающей нас среде.

По определению ЮНЕП [2], внедрение принципов «зелёной экономики» будет способствовать снижению риска возникновения экологических катаклизмов, но целью её является не только решение проблем охраны окружающей среды и дефицита ресурсов. Она ориентирована на правильное их распределение между нынешним и будущими поколениями и искоренение бедности.

Одним из направлений «зелёной экономики» является борьба с опустыниванием посредством развития экологического туризма – очень популярного вида отдыха в мире.

Экологический туризм как отрасль экономики может оказать существенное влияние на развитие отдалённых пустынных регионов, способствовать увеличению поступлений в бюджет, созданию новых рабочих мест и соответственно, повышению уровня жизни в странах, территория которых подвержена опустыниванию.

Другое её направление – обеспечение электроэнергией отдалённых пустынных посёлков стран Центральной Азии. В Казахстане, например, эксперты по «зелёным» технологиям развернули работу по интенсификации использования возобновляемых источников энергии (ВИЭ) для энергоснабжения таких населённых пунктов [1].

Национальным институтом пустынь, растительного и животного мира Министерства сельского хозяйства и охраны окружающей среды Туркменистана в 1996 г. Был разработан план действий по борьбе с опустыниванием. В частности, реализованы проекты «Разработка,

создание и использование солнечной энергетической установки для подъёма и опреснения воды в Центральных Каракумах», «Создание долголетних осенне-зимних пастбищ в предгорном районе Туркменистана» и мн. др.

Целью этих работ была оценка современного состояния природно-экономического потенциала Туркменистана в условиях перехода к рыночным отношениям, выявление индикаторов процессов опустынивания и тенденций их развития, разработка наукоёмких экономических технологий по восстановлению нарушенных ландшафтов и использованию природных ресурсов на основе принципа сохранения экологии. При разработке различных программ в области борьбы с опустыниванием были глубоко изучены методы освоения земель и максимально учтены вековые традиции местного населения в этой области [2].

По прогнозу климатологов, повышение в XXI в. температуры воздуха и испарения на территории Центрально азиатского региона отрицательно скажется на состоянии водных ресурсов его стран и, в частности, Узбекистана. Решение проблемы возможно только совместными усилиями этих стран с учётом участия в реализации Межгосударственной программы по стабилизации уровня Аральского моря и ослаблению развития негативных экологических процессов в Приаралье. Вкладом Узбекистана в успешную реализацию этой программы явилось принятие национальной стратегии по озеленению городов и населённых пунктов страны, в которой особое внимание уделено этой работе на осушенном дне Аральского моря. Здесь на территории, осуществлены массовые посадки деревьев.

Цель работы – посредством облесения Приаралья и смягчить влияние северо-западных ветров, которые поднимает пыле-солевые буры с высохшего дна Арала.

Облесение пустынных территорий – одно из важнейших направлений борьбы с опустыниванием в мире. Более 20 стран обязались посадить десятки миллионов деревьев на южной границе пустыни Сахара, чтобы предотвратить её наступление дальше на континент. На реализацию этого проекта выделено 8 млрд. долл. США, и посадки будут осуществлены на территории 11 стран Африки – от Сенегала до Джибути. В настоящее время в Сенегале посажено 11 млн. деревьев, в Нигерии удалось восстановить 4,8 млн. га сельскохозяйственных земель, в Эфиопии – 15 млн. га (на сегодняшний день проект реализован на 15%) [3].

Большая работа по борьбе с опустыниванием ведётся в Китае. В частности, в 2005 г. завершено создание защитной лесополосы вдоль самого длинного в мире автомобильного (таримское) шоссе, которое пересекает пустыню Такламакан с юга на север. По обе стороны шоссе возведена «великая зелёная стена» длиной 436 км и шириной более 70 м, на создание которой ушло более 20 млн. саженцев различных деревьев.

В борьбе с опустыниванием посредством применения «зелёных» технологий необходимо широко использовать так называемый нексус-подход (от лат. «*nexus*» –взаимосвязь, взаимодействие). В 2011 г. На международной конференции в Бонне было заявлено [3], что ответом на вызовы нынешнего тысячелетия может стать тесное взаимодействие стран мира в решении вопроса об управлении процессами использования основных ресурсов жизнедеятельности человека – воды, энергии и продовольствия.

Нексус-подход, то есть межсекторальное взаимодействие, получил известность не так давно в контексте интегрированного управления использованием водных ресурсов. Принятие ООН Целей устойчивого развития до 2030 г. стало толчком для того, чтобы рассматривать его в качестве инструмента поддержания экологического баланса в условиях интенсивного экономического развития. Новые идеи будут апробированы в ходе реализации уже имеющихся проектов в этой области и помогут в разработке очередной Программы действий по оказанию помощи странам бассейна Аральского моря (ПБАМ-4) и Региональной программы по охране окружающей среды для устойчивого развития в Центральной Азии (РПООСУР). Во многих странах мира реализуются проекты поиска новых источников водоснабжения на основе использования «зелёных» технологий. В частности, разрабатываются методы активного воздействия на атмосферные процессы с целью вызывания искусственного дождя. В силу практической значимости Всемирная метеорологическая организация выделяет эту работу в качестве приоритетной.

Исследования и практическая работа по вызыванию искусственного дождя широко проводится в России, США, Австралии, Израиле, Китае, Испании, Сирии, Иране, на Кубе, в Монголии и др. Научно-исследовательскими институтами Гидрометеорологической службы Российской Федерации разработаны эффективные методы и технологии вызывания искусственного дождя и технические средства, необходимые для их реализации. Результаты этой работы показывают, что сезонный объём осадков на определённой площади можно увеличить на 15-30%. Это будет способствовать повышению продуктивности сельскохозяйственного производства, стабилизации режима водопользования, получению положительных результатов в борьбе с опустыниванием и засухой.

Себестоимость 1 т воды, полученной в результате активного воздействия на осадкообразующие облака, составляет 0,1 цента США, а соотношение между экономической выгодой и затратами на проведение этой работы – 10:1. Это позволяет рассматривать данные технологии как важное средство решения проблемы дефицита водных ресурсов и борьбы с засухой [4].

Выводы. При внедрении «зелёных» технологий в странах Центральной Азии приоритетными должны быть следующие направления деятельности:

– строительство и реконструкция гидротехнических сооружений, насосных станций и водохранилищ, широкое использование информационных и коммуникационных технологий и инноваций в водном хозяйстве, энерго- и водосберегающих технологий полива растений – в сельском;

– восстановление деградированных пастбищ, диверсификация культур, предотвращение загрязнения водных источников сельскохозяйственными отходами, создание высокопродуктивных пород животных, использование соле- и засухоустойчивых видов растений.

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АКЦИЯДОРЛИК ЖАМИЯТЛАРИДА КОРПОРАТИВ БОШҚАРУВНИНГ ЖОРИЙ ЭТИШНИНГ ЗАРУРЛИГИ ВА АҲАМИЯТИ

Аннотация. Бугунги глобаллашув жараёнларида миллий иқтисодиётни ривожлантириш, рақобатбардошлигини ошириш ва халқаро интеграциясини фаоллаштиришда акциядорлик жамиятлари иштироки тобора ортиб бормоқда. Айниқса, бозор муносабатларининг такомиллашуви ва тезкор ўзгаришларнинг ҳозирги даврида акциядорлик жамиятларининг самарали молия-хўжалик фаолиятини улар томонидан пухта ишлаб чиқилган молиявий сиёсати ва уни амалга ошириш механизмисиз таъминлаб бўлмайди.

Кати сўзлар. Эмитет, глабаллашу шароити, ҳалқаро иқтисодиёт, миллий иқтисодиёт, макромухит, бозор иқтисодиёти, акциянерлик жамияти.

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NECESSITY AND IMPORTANCE OF INTRODUCTION OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES

Abstract. In today's globalization processes, the participation of joint-stock companies in the development of the national economy, increasing its competitiveness and activating its international integration is increasing. Especially in the current period of improvement of market relations and rapid changes, effective financial and economic activity of joint-stock companies cannot be ensured without a carefully developed financial policy and a mechanism for its implementation.

Key words. Issue, globalization conditions, international economy, national economy, macro environment, market economy, joint stock company.

Корпоратив бошқарув тамойилларини жорий этиш жараёнига таъсир этувчи омиллар ичида миллат менталитети муҳим аҳамиятга эгадир. Миллат менталитетини ташкил этувчи элементлар (билим салоҳияти, илмий тафаккур, мақсад салоҳияти, ижтимоий муҳит, кадриятлар, анъаналар, маданият, сиёсий муҳит, иқтисодий психология, ҳуқуқий онг ва ҳ.к.) иқтисодий тизим ва уни бошқаришга бевосита боғлиқ омиллар мажмуи ҳисобланади. Миллат менталитети миллатнинг шаклланиш тарихи, унинг кадриятлари ва билим салоҳияти қабила асосида вужудга келади. Бунда миллат мавжуд бўлган жамиятнинг шаклланиш ва ривожланиш тарихи ҳам муҳимдир.

Иқтисодий адабиётларда –механизм|| тушунчаси кўп ҳолатларни акс эттиради. Шундан келиб чиқиб уни иқтисодиётдаги турлари ҳам кўп. Масалан, ташкилий механизм, иқтисодий механизм, технологик механизм, ижтимоий механизм, молиявий механизм, инновацион механизм, инвестицион механизм, инфратузилма механизми, бошқариш механизми, мулкчилик механизми ва бошқалар. Ўзбекистонлик олимлардан Беркинов Б.Б., Ходиев Б.Ю., Хошимов А.А., Суюнов Д.Х., Хамидуллин М.Б., Зайнутдинов Ш.Н., Рахимова Д.Н., Нурибетов Р.И. ва бошқаларнинг илмий асарларида мамлакатимизда корпоратив бошқарувнинг шаклланиши, ривожланиш хусусиятлари, ташкилий-иқтисодий механизми самарадорлиги тадқиқ этилган. Корпоратив бошқарув механизмига мамлакатимиз тадқиқотчилари томонидан шундай таъриф берилган: –Корпоратив бошқарув механизми компания (ёки корпорация) нинг белгиланган мақсадларга эришиш учун зарур бўлган ижтимоий, иқтисодий, ҳуқуқий ва ташкилий муносабатларни ҳаракатга келтирадиган элементлар мажмуидир. Шунга нисбатан қурилиш ишларининг ҳажми ошиб, қурилиш материалларига бўлган истеъмол талабини янада ўсишига олиб келди. Айтиб ўтиш жоизки, ишлаб чиқарилган қурилиш материалларининг ярмидан ортиғи –Ўз қурилиш материаллари АК корхоналарига тўғри келди. Ҳозирги вақтда компания таркибидаги 120 та корхоналарда 100 дан ортиқ турдаги қурилиш материаллари ишлаб чиқарилмоқда. Улар қурилиш материалларига бўлган ички бозор талабини қониқтирмоқда.

Бозор иқтисодиёти шароитида корпоратив мулкчиликка асосланган бошқарувни ташкилий-иқтисодий механизмини ривожлантириш асосий йўллари билан биридир. Янги иқтисодий шароитда бозор иқтисодиётига асосланган ишлаб чиқариш ва уни бошқариш жараёнида корпоратив мулк шакллари асосланган йирик ишлаб чиқаришнинг ташкилий-иқтисодий механизми моҳиятини тубдан ўзгартириш керак эди. Бу ҳақда хорижлик бошқариш фани олими М.Мескон, россиялик иқтисодчи олим Б.Мильнер, ўзбекистонлик ҳуқуқшунос олим А.Азизходжаевлар –Йирик ташкилотлар саноат ва технологик тараққиёт учун реал шарт-шароитларни яратади|| деган эдилар. Биз ушбу фикрни қўллаб-қувватлаган ҳолда,

мамлакатимизда ҳозирги даврда корпоративлаштириш жараёнини рағбатлантириш асосида давлатни, уларни фаолиятига аралашмаслик, қандайдир иқтисодий муаммоларнинг ечимини топишда қатнашмаслик корпоратив бошқариш усуллари жорий этишни секинлаштиради деб ҳисоблаймиз. Шу билан бирга эски ҳолатдаги бошқарувни ташкилий-иқтисодий механизмини қотиб қолишга олиб келади.



1-расм. Жаҳон амалиётида акциядорлик жамиятларида корпоратив бошқарувнинг моделлари

Корпоратив бошқарув самарадорлиги ишлаб чиқаришни такомиллаштириш ва ривожлантириш билан узвий боғлиқдир. Ўз навбатида корпоратив бошқарувни ташкилий-иқтисодий механизм самарадорлигини таъминлаш учун унинг йўллари аниқ белгилаб олиш зарур. Корпоратив бошқарув самарадорлигини ошириш қуйидаги вазифаларни бажаришга йўналтирилиши керак:

Корпоратив бошқарувда самарадорликни аниқ билиш учун уни макро ва микро даражадаги кўрсаткичлар ва воситаларни ҳисоблаш усуллари тўғри йўлга қўйиш лозим. Чунки, битта макро даражадаги кўрсаткич, бир неча микро кўрсаткичларни қамраб олиши мумкин.

Ишлаб чиқариш унинг бошқаруви самарадорлигини ошириш учун давлат иқтисодий сиёсатни амалга оширувчи бошқарув тузилиши билан узвий боғлиқлигини таъминлаш зарур. Фақат шу ҳолатда ишлаб чиқариш ва корпоратив бошқарув самарадорлигига эришиш мумкин. Агарда корпоратив бошқарувнинг иқтисодий манфаатдорлиги давлатнинг иқтисодий манфаатларига тўғри келмаса, бошқарувнинг бундай шакли самарасиз бўлиши турган гап.

Компаниянинг ташкилий-иқтисодий механизмини тўғри ташкил этилиши, унинг компания бошқарувини самарадорлигига таъсирини баҳолаш бевосита менежерлар ва ходимлар малакасига боғлиқдир. Уларнинг қанчалик билим даражаси юқори бўлса, техника, менежмент, маркетинг фанлардан билимлари чуқур бўлса, компаниянинг ташкилий-иқтисодий механизми шунчалик самарали бўлади.

Корпоратив компаниянинг бошқарув самарадорлиги кенг мазмунли самарадорлик бўлиб, ишлаб чиқаришни бошқаришнинг ташкилий-

иқтисодий механизми самарадорлигини умумлашган ҳолда тавсифлайди. Корпоратив бошқарувни ташкилий-иқтисодий механизми самарадорлиги мезон ва кўрсаткичлари уни тўғри ҳисоб-китоб қилишни таъминлайди, корпоратив бошқарувни такомиллашиб боришини асослайди.

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ПРОБЛЕМАТИКА ВНУТРЕННИХ И ВНЕШНИХ ФАКТОРОВ ВЫПУСНИКОВ ВУЗОВ ПРИ ТРУДОУСТРОЙСТЕ

Аннотация. В данной статье будут рассмотрены вопросы связанные с: трудоустройством выпускников высших учебных заведений, факторы, которые влияют на будущую карьеру и советы, направленные на достижение поставленной цели: поиск работы по специальности без опыта.

Ключевые слова: работа, поиск работы, молодой специалист, трудоустройство, вакансия, опыт работы.

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PROBLEMS OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN EMPLOYMENT

Annotation. This article will consider issues related to the employment of graduates of higher educational institutions, factors, issues inherent in future preferences and advice aimed at achieving the goal: finding a job in the specialty without experience.

Keywords: work, job search, young specialist, employment, vacancy, work experience.

Проблема трудоустройства с каждым годом становится все более актуальной, желающих получить высшее образование растет, а количество рабочих мест нет.

После окончания университета перед человеком при поиске работы встает вопрос: «Как устроиться на работу?» Всем известно, что ключевым фактором при трудоустройстве является опыт, а его, к сожалению, у бывших студентов, в большинстве своем, нет. Обучение в университете направлено на получение теоретической базы, а не практической. И как же поступать в такой ситуации? [1, стр. 70]

В первую очередь не стоит паниковать. Сейчас многие компании отдают предпочтение сотруднику без опыта, так как это во многом может быть выгоднее, чем содержание высококвалифицированного работника. Что немало важно, штат из молодого персонала поднимает престиж компании, а для будущего члена команды- это возможность получить опыт и пройти обучение за счет компании.

Здесь стоит выделить такие преимущества молодых людей, как:

- высокая эффективность;
- энергичность;
- активность;
- стремление к карьерному росту;
- креативное мышление;
- нестандартный подход к решению вопросов.

Во вторых при выборе университета важно сразу задумываться о своем будущем и обращать внимание не только на его рейтинг, педагогический состав, но и возможность трудоустройства, ведь это существенно облегчит жизнь после окончания обучения.

Рассмотрим основные причины, которые мешают устроиться на работу:

1) Внутренний настрой.

Многие из студентов отрицательно настроены, ссылаясь на то, что не достойны этой вакансии или у них не получится. Неуверенность может сыграть ключевую роль при приеме на работу, но важно настраивать себя позитивно и не в коем случае не сдаваться.

2) Резюме.

Грамотно составленное резюме - залог успешного собеседования. Важно помнить, что во всем нужно соблюдать баланс, не стоит скрывать или преувеличивать свои достижения, нужно быть честным и лаконичным в своем изложении, указывать все достижения и навыки.

3) Ошибки на собеседование.

Все любят пунктуальность и ухоженный внешний вид, поэтому не стоит забывать об этом. Интервьюер смотрит на то, как вы себя подаете, разговариваете, мыслите. Перед собеседованием важно ознакомиться с информацией о компании, в которую вы устраиваетесь [2,стр.190].

В связи с этим, выделяются следующие основные рекомендации для людей, которые хотят пойти работать, но не имеют опыта:

1) Подработка в университете.

Начинать подрабатывать нужно уже в университете и не ради денег, а опыта. Работодатель в большинстве случаев ставит ставку на человека, который уже где-то работал. Только багаж знаний и умений сможет способствовать трудоустройству. Лучшим вариантом будет подработка, которая связана с будущей специальностью. Например, студент направления «менеджмент» может подрабатывать менеджером по продажам, тем самым развивать в себе коммуникативные навыки.

2) Участие в жизни университета.

В каждом университете есть студенческие объединения, различных направлений, где каждый может реализовать свой потенциал. Именно в них раскрывается личность, здесь можно проработать свои индивидуальные качества, раскрыть лидерские задатки.

3) Постоянное развитие и совершенствование.

Работодатель высоко ценит сотрудников, которые постоянно развиваются: посещают тренинги, курсы, имеют хобби. Все это высоко ценится.

4) Стажировка в крупной компании.

Многие крупные компании предлагают официальное трудоустройство в долгосрочной перспективе студентам, стажировавшимся у них по окончании учебы. Стажировка помогает завязывать связи, что точно пригодится в будущем.

Таким образом отсутствие опыта едва ли станет преградой для трудоустройства. Главное — подготовиться к поиску: правильно составить резюме, представить качественное портфолио и не побояться выполнить тестовое задание.

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ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИЯ УЧЁТА В УПРАВЛЕНИИ ТРАНСПОРТНЫМ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕМ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются актуальные на сегодняшний день вопросы цифровизации учёта на примере предприятия железнодорожного транспорта, формирование ключевых показателей эффективности центров ответственности в системе управленческого учёта

Ключевые слова: цифровая экономика, железнодорожный транспорт, управленческий учёт, ключевые показатели эффективности.

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DIGITALIZATION OF ACCOUNTING IN THE MANAGEMENT OF A TRANSPORT ENTERPRISE

Annotation. The article discusses the current issues of digitalization of accounting on the example of a railway transport enterprise, the formation of key performance indicators of responsibility centers in the management accounting system.

Keywords: digital economy, railway transport, management accounting, key performance indicators.

Современный железнодорожный транспорт Республики Узбекистан представляет собой единый хозяйствующий субъект, где совершаются различные экономические процессы, требующие управления. Это приобретение производственных запасов, использование их в процессе оказания услуг по перевозке грузов и пассажиров. Управление экономическими процессами базируется на информации, одним из источников которой является бухгалтерский учёт. Цель эффективной организации управленческого учёта на предприятиях железнодорожного транспорта в условиях цифровизации заключается в том, чтобы создать такую систему учёта, которая обеспечивала бы как внутренних так и внешних пользователей необходимой достоверной и

оперативной информацией [1].

Поскольку управление финансами в структурных подразделениях АО “Ўзбекистон темир йўллари” организовано по инструкциям и стандартам, разработанным внутри компании, считаем необходимым внести отдельные дополнения в уже существующую систему, которые не противоречат утверждённым государством принципам и стандартам по расчёту основных и дополнительных ключевых показателей эффективности (КПЭ). Ключевые показатели эффективности для таких центров формируются в системе управленческого учета (рисунок 1).

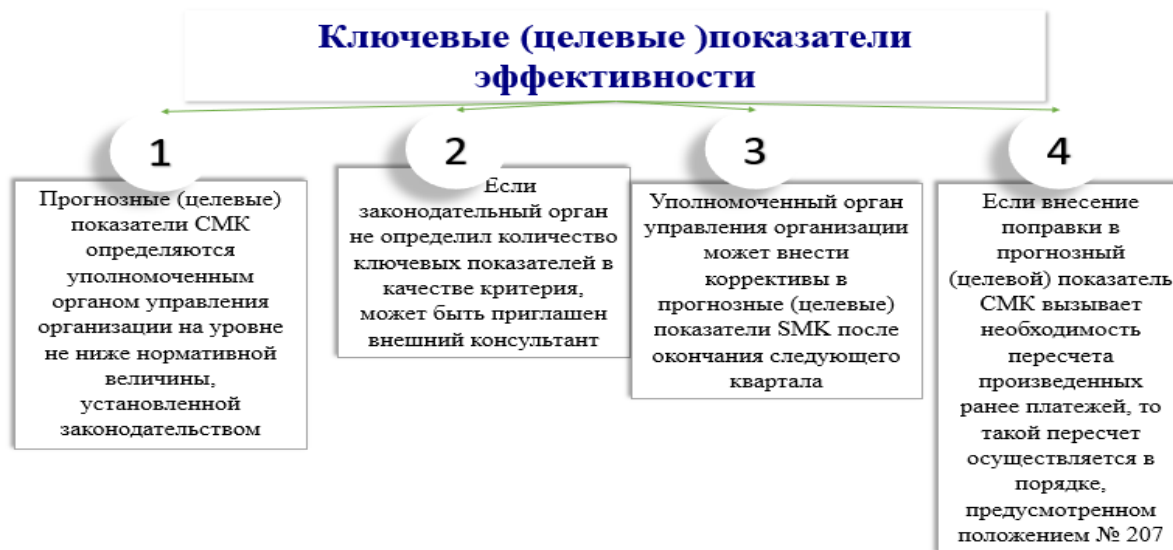


Рисунок 1. Прогнозирование КПЭ

Согласно ПКМ Республики Узбекистан определены 13 основных и 13 дополнительных ключевых показателей эффективности.

В процессе цифровизации учёта осуществляется реформирование существующей финансовой структуры АО “Ўзбекистон темир йўллари”. При анализе обязанностей данного структурного подразделения выяснено, что управленческий учёт не входит в их круг, т.е. по существу непосредственно управленческим учетом финансовая служба не занимается, хотя составляет бюджеты.

Центром прибыли и инвестиций выступает АО “Ўзбекистон темир йўллари”, в которой планируются основные доходы и основные расходы. Основным ключевым показателем для этого центра ответственности предлагаем использовать показатель рентабельности как отношение финансового результата к доходам [2].

Для исследуемого предприятия АО “Ўзбекистон темир йўллари”, перечень КПЭ приведены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1.

Перечень основных и дополнительных ключевых показателей эффективности АО “Ўзбекистон темир йўллари”

Основные КПЭ	Дополнительные КПЭ
1.Выполнение прогнозного показателя чистой выручки	1. Прибыль, полученная до уплаты налогов и других процентных платежей (ЕВИТ – Прибыль до вычета процентов, налогов)
2.Выполнение прогнозного показателя чистой прибыли (убытка)	2. Прибыль, полученная до вычета налогов и амортизации, а также других процентных платежей (ЕВИТДА — Прибыль до вычета процентов, налогов, износа и амортизации)
3. Рентабельность активов (%)	3. Соотношение доходов и расходов (CIR — Cost Income Ratio)
4. Снижение себестоимости продукции (услуг)	4. Рентабельность привлечённого капитала (ROCE - Return on Capital Employed)
5. Коэффициент использования производственных мощностей	5. Рентабельность акционерного капитала (ROE — Return On Equity)
6. Коэффициент платежеспособности	6. Абсолютный показатель ликвидности
7. Коэффициент финансовой независимости	7. Дневной показатель кредиторской задолженности
8. Расчет дивидендов	8. Дневной показатель дебиторской задолженности
9.Выполнение параметров экспорта (%)	9. Коэффициент износа основных средств
10. Коэффициент выполнения программы локализации	10. Коэффициент обновления основных средств
11. Коэффициент выполнения инвестиционной программы	11. Производительность труда
12. Коэффициент независимости валюты	12. Фондоотдача
13. Рентабельность инвестиций акционеров (TSR- общая доходность акционеров)	13. Доля инновационной продукции в общем объёме реализации

Финансовый результат центров доходов определим в соответствии с правилами, утвержденными АО “Ўзбекистон темир йўллари” как разницу между выручкой от реализации услуг и управленческими и коммерческими расходами.

Центром затрат являются структурные подразделения управления. К расходам в этих центрах рекомендуется относить управленческие и коммерческие расходы. Ключевым показателем для этих центров ответственности предложен показатель оптимальной суммы расходов [3].

Исходя из вышеприведённой информации, предлагаем два этапа цифровизации учёта:

1 Этап. Образовать центр управленческих затрат, функциональные обязанности которого будет выполнять Управление финансов и объекты социальной сферы, которые не имеют основных

доходов.

2 Этап. Внедрить регламент управленческого учета АО “Ўзбекистон темир йўллари”, включающий документы различного уровня, охватывающие все стороны учётного процесса. Нами для внутреннего управленческого учета разработана учётная политика, состоящая из двух разделов: организационно-технические аспекты и методические аспекты учетной политики, План счетов для целей управленческого учета АО “Ўзбекистон темир йўллари”.

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НЕМИС ТИЛИНИ ЎҚИТИШДА РАҚАМЛИ ВОСИТАЛАРДАН ФЙДАЛАНИШНИНГ АФЗАЛЛИКЛАРИ

Жамиятда рақамли ахборот воситаларидан фойдаланиш хилма-хилдир. Улар янги имкониятларни келтириб чиқаради ва янги йўллارни очади. Таълим соҳасида ўқувчилар турли хил билим манбаларига, ижтимоий тармоқлар учун турли имкониятларга ва таълимни қўллаб-қувватлайдиган кўплаб рақамли воситаларга эга бўлишади. Мақолада «компьютер технологиялари» тушунчасининг мазмуни ва уларнинг замонавий таълим жараёнидаги эгаллаган ўрни очиқ берилган. Масофавий таълимнинг муваффақиятини бизнес, технология ва жамиятдаги ўзгарувчан рамка шароитлари фонида тушунтириш мумкин. Талабаларга асосан мультимедиа воситалари билан дарсда ва дарсдан ташқари мустақил ишлар тақдироти, лойиҳалар устида ишлаш ва нутқ фаолиятини барча турларини ривожлантиришида кўмаклашувчи вазифаларни бериш тил ўрганишидаги энг самарали усул эканлиги мисоллар билан ёритилган. Шу билан бирга ушбу таълимда учрайдиган айрим муаммолар мавжудлиги ҳам мақолада кўрсатиб ўтилган.

Таянч сўз ва тушунчалар: рақамли технологиялар, масофавий таълим, интернет тармоғи, компьютернинг роли, мультимедиа воситалари, мотивацияни ошириш, талабаларнинг қизиқишлари, янгича методлар, муаммолар.

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ADVANTAGES OF USING DIGITAL TOOLS IN GERMAN LANGUAGE TEACHING

The digital media implementation in society is diversified. That opens new opportunities. Nowadays, students have access to variety sources of knowledge, such as social media and networking, a wide range of digital tools which help learning process. The success of distance learning is closely related to changes of conditions in business, technology and society. The examples show that the most effective way of learning language is to provide students with multimedia tools for independent work in and outside the classroom, project work and assignments that help them develop all types of language skills. At the same

time, the article also points out that there are some problems associated with that type of education.

Key words and concepts: digital technologies, distance learning, the Internet, the role of the computer, multimedia, methods, students' interests, problems.

Кириш. Сўнгги йилларда янги ахборот технологияларини қўллаш масаласи тобора кучайиб бормоқда. Бу нафақат замонавий техник воситалар, балки ўқитишнинг янги шакллари, балки ўқув жараёнига янгича ёндашув ҳамдир. Мультимедиа воситаларидан фойдаланиш ўқувчиларга ўқишга йўналтирилган янгича ёндашувни амалга оширишга ёрдам беради, ўқувчининг хусусиятлари, ўқув даражаси, қобилиятлари ҳисобга олинган ҳолда индивидуаллаштириш ва фарқлашни таъминлайди. Чет тилларини ўқитишнинг замонавий коммуникатив технологияларида компьютернинг ўрни. Бизнинг давримизда компьютер технологиялари жуда муҳим ва мустақил воситадир. Кўпгина болалар ва ҳатто катталар ҳам буни фақат компьютер ўйинларини ўйнаш учун ишлатишади. Аммо, хайриятки, кўп одамлар бундан тўғри фойдаланиш йўлини топдилар. Кўлимизда бундай ёрдамчининг мавжудлиги ишимизни енгиллатади ва вақтимизни тежайди, чунки биз уйдан чиқмасдан туриб тезислар, ҳисоботлар ва зарур бўлган барча нарсаларни чоп этишимиз мумкин. Бундан ташқари, компьютер чет тилини ўрганишда ёрдам беради. Ахир, чет тилини ўрганишда яхши натижаларга олиб келадиган кўплаб дисклар, электрон дарсликлар, мультимедиа воситалари мавжуд. Масалан компьютер ўқув жараёнини бошқаришда мослашувчанликни таъминлаб, талабалар фаолияти устидан назорат сифатини яхшилашга имкон беради. Бу ерда ўқитувчининг ўрни жуда муҳимдир. У дарс учун компьютер дастурларини, дидактик материалларни ва индивидуал топшириқларни танлайди, талабаларнинг иш жараёнида ёрдам беради, уларнинг билимларини баҳолайди. Компьютердан маълумот билан ишлаш воситаси сифатида фойдаланиш жуда хилма-хил. У бир неча сония ичида электрон кутубхонани кўриб чиқиши ва керакли маълумотларни топиши мумкин. Тил маълумотлар базалари (лингвистик «Корпус») ва мультимедиа ресурслари (тематик интернет сайтлари, тармоқ энциклопедиялари, галереялар, музейлар, ўқув юртлари виртуал саёҳатлари ва бошқалар) талабаларнинг тил ва маданий амалиётни сезиларли даражада бойитиши ва кенгайтириши мумкин. Тармоқ ресурслари ахборот–субъект муҳитини яратиш, таълим ва ўз-ўзини тарбиялаш, талабаларнинг шахсий ва касбий қизиқишлари ва эҳтиёжларини қондириш учун бебаҳо асосдир. Бироқ, интернет ресурсларидан ўз билганича фойдаланиш тез ва сифатли таълимнинг кафолати эмас. Мавзунинг долзарблиги мультимедиа технологиялари, глобал ахборот-компьютер тармоғи (АКТ) ва интернетнинг дарс жараёнида мунтазам жорий этилиши таълим тизимига

ижобий таъсир кўрсатишини очиб бериши билан муҳимдир. Илмий муаммонинг қўйилиши. Мультимедиа технологиялари, глобал АКТ ва интернетнинг таълим бериш жараёни билан боғлиқ масалаларни хорижий методист-олимлардан П.В.Сысоев, М.Н.Евстигнеев, Л.Г.Аверкиева, Ю.А.Чайка, Р.К.Потапова, Т.В.Карамышева, И.А.Зимняя, Л.П.Владимилова А.С.Карпов, Н.Ю.Пахомова, Л.П.Петрова ва бошқалар ўрганганлар. Лекин эълон қилинган ишларда АКТ ни дарсларда қўллашнинг айрим жиҳатлари ўрин олган. Компьютер дастурлари ёрдамида чет тилини ўрганиш талабаларда катта қизиқиш уйғотади. Ундан нутқ фаолиятининг барча турларини ривожлантиришда самарали фойдаланиш мумкин. Масалан: – электрон почта ёки чатдан фойдаланиш орқали талабаларнинг реал вақт режимида ёрқин мулоқот қилишлари, яъни шериклар ўртасида ёзма равишда ҳақиқий суҳбат уюштиришда; – интерфаол диалог сифатида талабанинг компьютер билан ўзаро алоқаси, яъни инсонмашина суҳбати сифатида; – аудио- ва видеоёзувларни эшитиш, кўриш ва тушунишда; – матнларни, уларга доир берилган савол ёки тестларни ўқиб тушунишда. Р.К.Потапованинг фикрига кўра, “Компьютер тармоқларида ишлаш ўқувчиларнинг ижтимоий жамият аъзоси бўлиш эҳтиёжини юзага келтиради, болаларнинг саводхонлиги ва нутқини ривожланиши яхшиланади. Телекоммуникация алоқаси орқали ўрганишга бўлган қизиқиш ортади ва натижада ўзлаштириш кўрсаткичи ҳам ортади”¹. Ўқув компьютер дастури-бу талабанинг мустақил ишини ташкиллаштирадиган, уни бошқарадиган ва талабалар мустақил равишда билимларини шакллантиришга шароит яратадиган симулятор, чунки тайёр шаклда олинган билимлар кўпинча уларнинг онгларида ўтиб, хотирада қолмайди. Идрок қилиш жараёнида анализаторлар қанча кўп қатнашса, мия ярим қобиғида вақтинчалик асаб боғланишлари ҳосил бўлади, узок вақт давомида ушбу тасвирни хотирада муҳрлаш учун кўпроқ имконият яратилади². Компьютер билан ишлаш талабада нафақат ўқишга бўлган қизиқишни оширади, балки ўқишга нисбатан салбий муносабатнинг энг муҳим сабабларидан бирини - материални тушунмаслик муаммосини ҳал этишда ёрдамлашади, ўқув топшириқларининг тақдимотини осонлаштириш имконини беради. Ушбу жиҳат кўплаб компьютер ўқув дастурлари муаллифлари томонидан эътироф этилган. Талаба компьютер сичқончасини бир марта босиш орқали экранда чақирилиши мумкин бўлган турли хил маълумотномалар ва луғатлардан фойдаланиб, бир зумда керакли ёрдамни олади, муаммонинг ечимини охиригача етказиш имкониятига эга бўлади. Қийин ҳолатларда, компьютер талабаларга қисқа вақт ичида зарур маълумотларни олиш, вазифани муваффақиятли ҳал қилиш учун маълум «калитлар» ни тақдим этиш имконини беради. Компьютернинг чет тилини ўқитишдаги муҳим хусусияти шундаки, у талабанинг «суҳбатдоши» бўлиши мумкин, яъни коммуникатив йўналтирилган мулоқот режимида ва маълум бир шаклда, масалан, график

воситалар билан ишлаш, анализатор ва нутқ синтезатори, табиий мулоқотнинг етишмаслигини қоплаш, унинг оғзаки ва оғзаки бўлмаган ҳаракатларини моделлаштириш, тақлид қилиш ва ҳоказолар. Чет тили дарсларида компьютерлардан фойдаланиш ҳозирда вақт зарурати ҳисобланмоқда. У ўз навбатида ўқитувчига ҳам енгилликлар яратади, яъни уй вазифасини зерикарли текширишдан, одатдаги ҳисоб-китоблардан ва назорат ишларидан халос қилади. Мавзунини моҳиятига эътиборни қаратиб, кўпроқ мисолларни кўриб чиқишга ва кўпроқ муаммоларни ҳал қилишга имкон беради, бу ишларни компьютерга топшириш мумкин. Компьютер ўқитувчига ҳам талабага ҳам ишнинг барча босқичларида ўзини синаб кўриш учун кенг имкониятларни тақдим этади.

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СОЗДАНИЕ НОВОГО ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО БАЗИСА ДЛЯ ПЕРЕХОДА К «ЗЕЛЕННОЙ» ЭКОНОМИКЕ

Аннотация. Сегодня возобновляемые источники энергии являются ключом к решению глобальных проблем, катализатором перехода к устойчивому развитию человечества. Энергопереход и создание нового технологического базиса для каждой страны будет индивидуальным. Государства проводят соответствующие энергетические политики, направленные на изменения структур энергопотребления, а компании интегрируют принципы устойчивого развития в бизнес-процессы. Авторами отмечено, что Узбекистан начал проводить фундаментальные реформы в энергетическом секторе, которые дадут стране долгосрочный импульс к переходу на инновационную траекторию развития.

Ключевые слова: «зеленая» экономика, «зеленая» энергетика, устойчивое развитие, мировая экономика, экономическое развитие, ВВП, экономический рост, инфраструктура.

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CREATING A NEW TECHNOLOGICAL BASIS FOR THE TRANSITION TO A GREEN ECONOMY

Abstract. Today, renewable energy sources are the key to solving global problems, a catalyst for the transition to sustainable development of mankind. The energy transition and the creation of a new technological basis for each country will be individual. States are pursuing appropriate energy policies aimed at changing energy consumption patterns, and companies are integrating the principles of sustainable development into business processes. The authors noted that Uzbekistan has begun to carry out fundamental reforms in the energy sector, which will give the country a long-term impetus to the transition to an innovative development path.

Keywords: "green" economy, "green" energy, sustainable development, world economy, economic development, GDP, economic growth, infrastructure.

В настоящее время в мире особое внимание уделяется понятию «зеленая» экономика.

Доктрина «зеленой» экономики, полагающая постепенный переход к возобновляемым источникам энергии для устойчивого улучшения, была сформулирована еще в 1991 году британским экономистом Майклом Джейкобсом. Широкое распространение идеи Джейкобса получили только после экономического кризиса 2008 года, когда «зеленую» экономику стали рассматривать в качестве оперативной стратегии направления развития мирового хозяйства и предотвращения больших потрясений в перспективе. После этого вопросы «зеленой» экономики и «зеленой» энергетики получили международное значение и стали обсуждаться на уровне ООН.

Зеленая экономика – направление в экономической науке, сформировавшиеся в последние два десятилетия, в рамках которого считается, что экономика является зависимым компонентом природной среды, в пределах которой она существует и является её частью. Теория зеленой экономики основывается на 3 аксиомах:

- нереально безгранично увеличивать сферу воздействия в ограниченном государстве;
- нереально требовать удовлетворения безгранично растущих потребностей в условиях ограниченности источников;
- все на поверхности Земли является взаимосвязанным.

Постоянный экономический рост немислим – вполне вероятно только непрерывное экономическое становление. Доктрина «зеленой экономики» получает все больший социальный резонанс. Она активно обсуждается специалистами, политиками, неправительственными организациями. Последователи доктрины «зеленой экономики» считают, что преобладающая теперь экономическая система несовершенна.

Правда она дала определенные итоги в возрастании жизненного уровня людей в целом, и в особенности ее отдельных групп (либо групп государств), отрицательные итоги функционирования этой системы значительны: это экологические трудности (видоизменение микроклимата, опустынивание, утрата биоразнообразия), истощение природного капитала, широкомасштабная бедность, нехватка пресной воды, продовольствия, энергии, неравенство людей и стран. Все это создает угрозу для текущего и грядущего поколений.

Для выживания и улучшения общества требуется переход к «зеленой экономике» – то есть системе видов экономической деятельности, связанных с производством, разделением и потреблением товаров и услуг, которые приводят к возрастанию благосостояния человека в долгосрочной

перспективе, при этом не подвергая грядущие поколения воздействию существенных экологических рисков либо экологического недостатка.

Согласно классификации Организации экономического сотрудничества и развития (ОЭСР), «зеленые» технологии охватывают следующие сферы: общее экологическое управление (управление отходами, борьба с загрязнением воды, воздуха, восстановление земель и пр.); производство энергии из возобновляемых источников (солнечная энергия, биотопливо и пр.), смягчение последствий изменения климата, снижение вредных выбросов в атмосферу, повышение эффективности использования топлива, а также энергоэффективности в зданиях и осветительных приборах.

Для переориентации мирового хозяйства на устойчивую в экономическом, социальном и экологическом отношении модель роста принципы «зеленой» экономики должны быть интегрированы в реализуемые ныне структурные реформы. Эксперты выделяют четыре основных канала (определяя и соответствующие им эффекты), посредством которых формирование «зеленой» экономики и связанные с этим структурные реформы могут служить двигателями экономического роста, воплощающегося в том числе и в увеличении ВВП.

Во-первых, переход к зеленой экономике способен увеличивать входные ресурсы естественного, физического и человеческого капитала. Речь идет о повышении продуктивности природных ресурсов (лесных, рыбных, сельскохозяйственных угодий, др.) за счет более эффективного управления естественным капиталом, о повышении качества человеческого потенциала от улучшения здоровья и сокращения заболеваемости населения вследствие улучшения состояния окружающей среды и, наконец, о снижении экономического ущерба от потерь физического капитала вследствие более умелого управления экологическими рисками, включая лесные пожары, наводнения, другие стихийные природные явления.

Во-вторых, этот переход должен сопровождаться благоприятными структурными изменениями и предполагает значительные инвестиции в ряд системообразующих секторов, включая энергетику, строительство, жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство и др., направленных на обновление производственного аппарата, повышение энергоэффективности, переход к альтернативным источникам энергии и снижение выбросов парниковых газов. Все эти результаты выражаются в повышении в широком смысле слова эффективности базовых отраслей экономики.

Одновременно с этим, в-третьих, самостоятельно выделяются, как важный фактор роста, инвестиционные вложения в развитие «зеленой» инфраструктуры, включая систему водоснабжения и канализации, общественный транспорт, ориентированный на альтернативные источники топлива и др. Указанные структурные изменения и значительные

инвестиции способны подстегнуть экономический рост, как со стороны предложения, так и со стороны спроса, одновременно расширяя занятость и способствуя снижению (особенно значительной в период кризиса) безработицы. В данном случае речь идет о стимулирующих эффектах.

И, наконец, в-четвертых, переход к зеленой экономике стимулирует инновационную активность, в том числе и на уровне фирм, которая должна быть поддержана, наряду с созданием благоприятной конкурентной среды, также и методами регулирования, включая введение в действие стандартов и регламентов. В данном случае речь идет об инновационном эффекте.

Специальное внимание при переходе к зеленой экономике уделяется образованию нынешней инфраструктуры, которая имеет ключевое значение для обеспечения устойчивого улучшения, и модернизация которой представляет собой наиважнейший элемент анализируемых тут структурных преобразований.

В состав инфраструктурных секторов входит водная инфраструктура (включая плотины и водохранилища), землеустройство и планировка территорий, жилищное строительство и становление урбанизированных территорий, система защиты прибрежных территорий от затоплений, дорожно-транспортная инфраструктура (в том числе порты, мосты, дороги), энергетика (включая АЭС) и ряд др. Эти сектора характеризуются долгими сроками службы используемого в них производственного агрегата (по перечисленному кругу секторов – от двадцати до двести лет) и долгосрочным нравом инвестиций, в итоге чего их экологически ориентированная модернизация приобретает принципиальное значение.

Единовременно для инфраструктурных направлений характерны ясно выраженные экономия от масштаба производства, сетевые результаты и синергия между экономическими, экологическими и социальными целями, что повышает производительность соответствующих инвестиций.

Экономика Узбекистана входит в десятку стран мира по показателям энерго и углеродоемкости ВВП. Расход энергии на производство единицы ВВП в мире в 1990-2019 годах снизился с 0,170 кг н.э. до 0,110 кг н.э., этот показатель в Узбекистане уменьшился соответственно с 0,689 кг н.э. до 0,150 кг н.э., следовательно, энергоемкость ВВП в Узбекистане по-прежнему остается выше среднемировых показателей. Этот показатель в два раза выше, чем уровень в Великобритании, Италии, Турции, Испании, Германии. Несмотря на то, что в Узбекистане резко снизилась углеродоемкость экономики, она в 1,5 раза выше, чем среднемировые показатели.

Одним из неосвоенных направлений развития энергетической отрасли страны является развитие энергосберегающих технологий и возобновляемых источников энергии (ВИЭ). Ввиду этого было утверждено постановление Президента №-4422 от 22 августа 2019 г. «Об ускоренных

мерах по повышению энергоэффективности отраслей экономики и социальной сферы, внедрению энергосберегающих технологий и развитию возобновляемых источников энергии».

Данным постановлением определено увеличение доли производства электроэнергии с использованием ВИЭ до уровня не менее 25% к 2030 году.

Для достижения целевых показателей предусмотрено строительства почти 10 ГВт новых объектов ВИЭ, в том числе 5 ГВт солнечных (без учёта мощностей индивидуальных домохозяйств), 3 ГВт ветровых и 1,9 ГВт гидроэлектростанций. на уровне более 37 млрд кВт*ч электроэнергии (в 2018 году – 5,9 млрд кВт*ч), а также условную ежегодную экономию более 8,1 млрд м³ природного газа.

Президент Республики Узбекистан принял Постановление № ПП-4477 «Об утверждении Стратегии перехода Республики Узбекистан к «зеленой» экономике на 2019-2030 годы». Целью Стратегии является достижение устойчивого экономического прогресса, который содействует социальному становлению, снижению уровня выбросов парниковых газов, климатической и экологической стабильности, с помощью интеграции тезисов «зеленой экономики» в реализуемые структурные преобразования. Целевые показатели реализации стратегии перехода Республики Узбекистан к «зеленой экономике» на 2019-2030 годы представлены в таблице 1.

В Узбекистане в долгосрочной перспективе переход на «зеленую экономику» должен базироваться на следующих аспектах:

соответствие Национальным целям и задачам в области устойчивого улучшения; разумное применение источников, устойчивое потребление и производство;

включение экологических и общественных критериев в систему экономического учета;

приоритетность использования «зеленых» инструментов и подходов для достижения целей социально-экономического улучшения;

достижение существующих макроэкономических целей с помощью увеличения конкурентоспособности и темпов роста показателей в главных секторах, производства «зеленых» рабочих мест, увеличения благосостояния населения;

обеспечение инвестиционной притягательности мероприятий по результативному применению экономических источников.

Таблица 1

**Целевые показатели реализации стратегии перехода Республики
Узбекистан к «зеленой экономике» на 2019-2030 годы**

Целевые показатели	Ожидаемые результаты
снижение удельного выброса парниковых газов на единицу валового внутреннего продукта	Снижение на 10 % от уровня 2010 года
повышение энергоэффективности и снижение углеродоемкости валового внутреннего продукта;	В двукратном размере
дальнейшее развитие возобновляемых источников энергии	доведение их доли до 25 % от общего объема генерации электрической энергии
обеспечение доступа к современному, недорогому и надежному энергоснабжению населения и отраслей экономики	до 100 %
модернизация инфраструктуры промышленных предприятий, обеспечение их устойчивости за счет повышения энергоэффективности и более широкого использования чистых, экологически безопасных технологий и промышленных процессов	не менее на 20 %
существенное повышение эффективности водопользования во всех секторах экономики	внедрение технологий капельного орошения на площади до 1 млн гектаров и повышение урожайности на выращиваемых на них культур на 20 — 40 %
производство основных видов продовольственной сельскохозяйственной продукции.	повышение средней продуктивности до 20 — 25 %

В рамках программы развития «зеленой» экономики, Узбекистан планирует инвестировать средства в 8 ключевых секторов экономики: сельское хозяйство, жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство, энергетика, промышленность, логистика, туризм, транспорт.

Семь ключевых направлений развития «зеленой» экономики в Узбекистане представлены на рисунке 1.



Рис.1. Семь ключевых направлений развития «зеленой» экономики в Узбекистане³⁶

Для смягчения последствий экологических проблем и улучшения управления в сфере повышения энергоэффективности экономики в октябре 2019 года утверждена Стратегия по переходу Республики Узбекистан на «зеленую экономику» на период 2019—2030 годов. В рамках нее взят курс на «зеленую энергетику». В ближайшие 8 лет в стране планируется обеспечить генерацию 25 процентов электроэнергии за счет возобновляемых источников. Предусмотрено введение почти 10 ГВт новых объектов ВИЭ, в том числе 5 ГВт солнечных, 3 ГВт ветровых и 1,9 ГВт гидроэлектростанций. Так, фотоэлектрическая станция «Нур-Навои», сданная в эксплуатацию в августе прошлого года, стала первым из 19 проектов в сфере ВИЭ, запланированных на следующие пять лет. Их общая стоимость составляет 6,5 млрд долларов.

В настоящее время 84,7 % электричества в Узбекистане производится на ТЭС, работающих на газе и угле, и всего 14,3 % – на ГЭС. Основным источником генерации являются 11 ТЭС, в том числе 3 ТЭЦ. Мощность современных энергоэффективных энергоблоков составляет 2825 МВт или 25,6 % от общей мощности ТЭС. Гидроэнергетика включает 42 ГЭС, в том числе 12 крупных, общей мощностью 1,68 ГВт (90,8 % от общей мощности ГЭС), 28 МГЭС, общей мощностью 0,25 ГВт (13,5 %) и 2 микро ГЭС, общей мощностью 0,5 МВт. Коэффициент использования гидропотенциала республики составляет 27 %.

³⁶ Разработано авторами

Согласно «Концепции обеспечения Республики Узбекистан электрической энергией на 2020-2030 годы» к 2030 году планируется обеспечить генерацию 25% электроэнергии в стране за счёт возобновляемых источников, двукратное повышение показателей энергоэффективности ВВП, модернизацию инфраструктуры промышленных предприятий, обеспечивающую повышение их энергоэффективности минимум на 20% и широкое применение чистых технологий, достижение нейтрального баланса деградации земель и другие меры.

Климатические особенности Узбекистана позволяют создавать генерацию на основе возобновляемых источников энергии, солнечные фотоэлектрические станции (ФЭС). По подсчетам специалистов, путем строительства солнечных электростанций Узбекистан имеет возможность вырабатывать 600 млрд. кВт.ч электроэнергии. Это в 8 раз больше той потребности, которая имеется у Республики на сегодняшний день.

Мировой опыт показал, что «зеленая экономика» стимулирует региональное развитие, способствует социальной стабильности, увеличению экономического потенциала за счет создания новых рабочих мест в секторах «зеленой экономики».

Переход к «зеленой» экономике приобретает все большую популярность и в Казахстане и вызывает масштабный интерес. «Зеленая» экономика в первую очередь способствует экономическому прогрессу и обеспечит рост внутреннего валового продукта, увеличение доходов страны, создание рабочих мест для населения, уменьшая при этом показатель безработицы в стране.

При этом переход на «зеленую» экономику снижает риски от глобальных угроз, таких как изменение климата, истощение полезных ископаемых и дефицит водных ресурсов.

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ОПАСНОСТЬ УКУСА КЛЕЩА ДЛЯ ДЕТЕЙ И ВЗРОСЛЫХ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена укусам клещей, симптомам и предотвращению укусов, исследованию количества обращений с укусами клещей взрослых людей и количеству обращений с укусами клещей детей до 14 лет с 2018 года по 2022 годы в Краснодарском крае.

Ключевые слова: клещ, укус, инфекция, статистические данные, линейная регрессия.

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DANGER OF TICK BITE FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Annotation. The article is devoted to tick bites, symptoms and prevention of bites, to study the number of cases of adult tick bites and the number of cases of tick bites of children under 14 years of age from 2018 to 2022 in the Krasnodar Territory.

Key words: mite, bite, infection, statistical data, linear regression.

Клещ – это небольшое насекомое, которое цепляется к коже человека, животных. Малые размеры паразита не умаляют его опасности для взрослых и детей. Клещ является разносчиком инфекционных заболеваний, в частности энцефалита, который трудно поддается лечению. Насекомое трудно заметить на коже, а тем более в волосах, укус его почти не чувствуется. Зачастую паразита обнаруживают уже, когда тот наполнится кровью и станет больше в размерах. В этот период у ребенка или взрослого развиваются первые симптомы инфекционного заболевания.

Больше всего шансов подцепить паразита осенью (сентябрь, октябрь), весной (апрель, май). Труднее всего опознать укус по признакам, найти и вынуть впившиеся насекомое у детей. Нужно применять экстренные меры.

Место проникновения паразита отекает, краснеет, зудит (но не всегда). Если малыш чешет голову после прогулки на природе, нужно

проверить кожу под волосяным покровом. Вероятность поймать энцефалитного клеща высока в октябре, а также в мае и начале лета. Если у ребенка температура, не помогают жаропонижающие средства, появляется тошнота, мигрень. Все это первые признаки инфекционного заболевания. Также может пропадать чувствительность разных частей туловища, конечностей.

Протекание болезни в скрытой форме довольно редкое явление. Например, женщина при беременности чувствует дискомфортные состояния, плохо спит, появляется слабость. Латентная клещевая инфекция очень опасна на любом сроке беременности, так как незаметно вредит организму матери и плоду. Обострение зачастую наступает внезапно, с такой инфекционной нагрузкой не справляется иммунная система. Оказать первую и вообще любую помощь в такой ситуации очень сложно. Поэтому любые дискомфортные состояния при беременности, особенно после прогулки на природе в октябре, нужно проверять.

Какие ещё признаки должны насторожить:

- бессимптомное повышение температуры тела до 39 С и выше;
- мышечные спазмы, ломка суставов;
- расстройство ЖКТ;
- частая мигрень;
- воспаленные лимфоузлы;
- ходит кругом голова.

Чтобы инфекционная болезнь не получила хода, нужно полностью обезвредить паразита. Что делать? Первое – помочь сразу на месте, если умеете. Второе – посетить профильного врача в травмпункте или больнице. Третье – за больным, который поймал клеща, нужно наблюдать некоторое время после обезвреживания паразита. При любых подозрениях на развитие инфекции следует обратиться к врачу.

В нашем случае рассмотрим статистические данные с 2018 по 2022 года, предоставленные Управлением Федеральной службы по надзору в сфере защиты прав потребителей и благополучия по Краснодарскому краю.

год	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Количество обращений с укусами клещей взрослых людей, чел.	4480	4517	1986	2828	2695
Количество обращений с укусами клещей детей (до 14 лет), чел.	1762	1893	1036	1228	1303

Данные приведем в таблице:

x	4480	4517	1986	2828	2695
y	1762	1893	1036	1228	1303

где **x**-количество взрослых; **y**-количество детей.

Найдем выборочное уравнение линии регрессии и выборочный коэффициент корреляции.

Решение: Предполагая, что между переменными x и y существует линейная зависимость, найти эмпирическую формулу вида $y=ax+b$, используя метод наименьших квадратов.

Найдем необходимые для расчетов суммы. Промежуточные вычисления оформим в виде вспомогательной таблицы

Года	x_i	y_i	$x_i y_i$	x_i^2	y_i^2
2018	4480	1762	7893760	20070400	3104644
2019	4517	1893	8550681	20403289	3583449
2020	1986	1036	2057496	3944196	1073296
2021	2828	1228	3472784	7997584	1507984
2022	2695	1303	3511585	7263025	1697809
Σ	16506	7222	25486306	59678494	10967182

где x - количество взрослых; y -количество детей.

После алгебраических преобразований система имеет вид:

$$\begin{cases} 59678494a + 16506b = 25486306 \\ 16506a + 5b = 7222 \end{cases}$$

Ее решение:

$$\begin{cases} 3615,56a + b = 1544,06 \\ 3301,2a + b = 1444,4 \\ 314,36a = 99,66 \\ a = 0,317; b = 397,84 \end{cases}$$

Решение этого уравнения дает искомую зависимость: $y = 0,317x + 397,84$.

Формула для вычисления:

$$r = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i)}{\sqrt{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2} \cdot \sqrt{n \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - (\sum_{i=1}^n y_i)^2}}$$

Подставим полученные данные

$$r = \frac{5 \cdot 25486306 - 16506 \cdot 7222}{\sqrt{5 \cdot 59678494 - 272448036} \cdot \sqrt{5 \cdot 10967182 - 52157284}} \approx 0,99.$$

Вывод: с увеличением на 10 человек взрослых людей с укусами клещей общая численность обращений детей (в возрасте до 14 лет) увеличивается в среднем на 3 человека.

Клещи являются переносчиками таких серьезных и опасных для человека заболеваний, как моноцитарный эрлихиоз, клещевой энцефалит, гранулоцитарный анаплазмоз, Лайм Боррелиоз и др. Все эти недуги очень

коварны. Конечно, вероятность заразиться при укусе клещом не является слишком высокой, потому что 90% клещей, согласно исследованиям, являются стерильными. Однако она присутствует.

Клещевой энцефалит поражает головной мозг, нейроны спинного мозга, что приводит к такому осложнению, как паралич. Другие инфекционные заболевания, передающиеся с укусами клещей, могут приводить к пневмониям, артритам, нефритам, нарушению функционирования ЖКТ, аритмии, колебаниям артериального давления и другим серьезным последствиям.

Если вас укусил клещ, ежедневно в течение 10 дней измеряйте температуру тела! Ее повышение спустя 2-9 суток после укуса может свидетельствовать о том, что вы заразились инфекционным заболеванием!

Таким образом, очень важны максимально закрытая одежда, головной убор, использование противоклещевых репеллентов и частые самоосмотры при походах на природу. Также необходима вакцинация от клещевого энцефалита, если человек живет или планирует как турист или командировочный посетить эндемичный район – списки таких регионов публикует Роспотребнадзор.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ЧУВСТВА НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ИДЕНТИЧНОСТИ В ДОШКОЛЬНОМ ВОЗРАСТЕ: ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена проблеме формирования чувства национальной идентичности у детей дошкольного возраста. В статье рассматриваются теоретические аспекты формирования национальной идентичности, а также предлагаются практические рекомендации для воспитателей дошкольных учреждений по созданию благоприятной атмосферы для развития патриотических чувств у детей.

Ключевые слова: формирование, чувство национальной идентичности, дошкольный возраст, воспитание, патриотические чувства, традиции, культура.

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FORMATION OF A SENSE OF NATIONAL IDENTITY IN PRESCHOOL AGE: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Annotation. This article is devoted to the problem of forming a sense of national identity in preschool children. The article discusses the theoretical aspects of the formation of national identity, and also offers practical recommendations for preschool teachers on creating a favorable atmosphere for the development of patriotic feelings in children.

Key words: formation, sense of national identity, preschool age, upbringing, patriotic feelings, traditions, culture.

Введение.

В современном мире вопросы национальной идентичности являются актуальными и часто обсуждаются в научных кругах. Одним из важнейших аспектов развития личности является формирование чувства национальной идентичности, которое начинается еще в детском возрасте. В этот период дети начинают осознавать свою национальную принадлежность и узнавать о культуре и традициях своего народа.

В дошкольном возрасте формирование чувства национальной идентичности играет особую роль, так как в этот период происходит активное развитие личности и формируются первоначальные представления о мире. Однако, процесс формирования чувства национальной идентичности у детей дошкольного возраста может быть затруднен, так как дети еще не обладают достаточным опытом и знаниями о своей культуре.

В данном исследовании будет рассмотрена теория и практика формирования чувства национальной идентичности в дошкольном возрасте. Основной целью исследования является выявление методов и подходов, которые используются для формирования чувства национальной идентичности у детей дошкольного возраста, и анализ эффективности этих методов.

В рамках исследования будут использоваться качественные методы исследования, такие как интервью с педагогами детских садов и родителями детей, которые посещают детские сады, а также наблюдение за детьми в детском саду и за их взаимодействием с педагогами и другими детьми. Кроме того, будет проведена фокус-группа с участием родителей и педагогов, чтобы обсудить наиболее эффективные методы формирования чувства национальной идентичности и возможные способы улучшения этого процесса.

Исследование на данную тему является актуальным, так как формирование чувства национальной идентичности у детей дошкольного возраста имеет важное значение для развития личности и формирования мировоззрения. Результаты исследования позволят выявить наиболее эффективные методы и подходы к формированию чувства национальной идентичности у детей дошкольного возраста, а также помогут педагогам и родителям развивать и улучшать практику в данной области. Кроме того, исследование может быть полезным для разработки образовательных программ и методических рекомендаций для педагогов дошкольных учреждений.

Данное исследование направлено на расширение знаний о процессе формирования чувства национальной идентичности в дошкольном возрасте и представляет важный вклад в область психологии и педагогики. Результаты исследования могут быть использованы для улучшения образовательных программ и методик работы педагогов, а также для поддержания и развития национальной идентичности у детей в современном мире.

Методы исследования.

Тот факт, что каждая нация имеет свое место в мировом сообществе, не зависит от ее населения. Напротив, способность национальностей знать свою родину, историю, материальные и духовные памятники и

представлять мир на международной арене определяет ее статус на международной арене.

Для проведения исследования формирования чувства национальной идентичности в дошкольном возрасте использована качественная методология, так как она позволит получить более глубокое понимание темы и выявить мнения и убеждения участников исследования.

В качестве основного метода исследования использован метод интервью. Интервью могут быть проведены с педагогами детских садов и родителями детей, которые посещают детские сады. В интервью можно задать вопросы, направленные на определение того, какие методы используются для формирования чувства национальной идентичности у детей дошкольного возраста, насколько эффективны эти методы, какие трудности возникают при формировании чувства национальной идентичности у детей и т.д.

Дополнительно наблюдение за детьми в детском саду и за их взаимодействием с педагогами и другими детьми, чтобы выяснить, какие действия способствуют формированию чувства национальной идентичности, какие действия мешают этому процессу, а также чтобы получить представление об общей атмосфере в детском саду.

Кроме того, использован метод фокус-группы, чтобы выявить мнения и убеждения нескольких родителей и педагогов одновременно. В фокус-группе можно задать вопросы, направленные на выявление наиболее эффективных методов формирования чувства национальной идентичности у детей и обсудить возможные способы улучшения этого процесса.

Результаты

Настало время для сегодняшних дошкольных педагогов определить педагогические возможности для формирования чувства национальной гордости и проведения исследований в этой области. Действительно, если у дошкольного педагога есть чувство национальной гордости, то он или она может должным образом и систематически формировать чувство национальной гордости у дошкольников.

В толковом словаре узбекского языка «Ифтихор означает арабскую гордость и похвалу». Он используется в двух значениях: 1. Чувство чести, гордости. 2. Достойная работа, чем-то, чем можно гордиться»³⁷.

В этом анализе мы исключили значение национальной гордости, гордости и гордости. Потому что мы используем все три слова как синонимы в нашем языке. Иногда мы используем эти слова в том же порядке. На самом деле национальная гордость - это национальная концепция, символ существования каждой нации в мире, национальное выражение

³⁷ Словарь узбекского языка. Том 2 Т. 2004, -671 с.

В книге Ульфата Махкамова «Уроки этики» он описывает воспитание Национальной гордости следующим образом: Национальная гордость отличается славой, жизненной силой и подлинностью народа, народа. Национальная гордость делает людей народом, нацией как нацией»³⁸

Профессор Комилжон Юсупов прокомментировал национальную гордость: «Сегодня мы понимаем, что наша национальная гордость и гордость - это не только сырье, скажем, хлопок. Наш язык, наша классическая культура, наука, которую Колумб завоевал, наша щедрая земля и наш прекрасный рай дают нам чувство гордости и гордости. Чувство национальной гордости является мощным защитником нашей независимости»³⁹.

Таким образом, национальная гордость - проявить уважение и почтение к народу и родине. Это дает человеку чувство огромного удовольствия и волнения. Каждый народ всегда гордится своими традициями, языком, материальной и духовной культурой.

Формирование чувства гордости, которое проявляется в приверженности рождению, происхождению, языку, культуре, традициям, обычаям и традициям, восходит к древним временам. В условиях формирования нации и национальных государств чувство национальной гордости является важной чертой общественного сознания всего общества. У каждого человека есть своя собственная идея национальной гордости, потому что в любом обществе формирование этих идей важно в процессе подрастающего поколения и социального воспитания. Духовное наследие наших великих мыслителей, писателей и поэтов глубоко укоренилось в социальных чувствах, связанных с такими высокими чувствами, как долг, достоинство, национальная гордость и национальная гордость.

Конечно, для будущих дошкольников также важно знать историю своей родины и осознавать вклад страны в развитие мировой цивилизации. Мы с гордостью можем сказать, что Узбекистан, одна из старейших и уникальных стран на планете, признал огромный вклад ученых и ученых всего мира в развитие мировой науки. Без услуг наших сограждан такие предметы, как философия, медицина, математика, кибернетика, астрономия, архитектура, геодезия, геология, минералогия, не достигли бы нынешней стадии развития. Мы можем сказать это с уверенностью. Имам Бухари, Имам Тирмизи и Имам Насафи - выдающиеся ученые в мусульманском мире, и изучение военной заповеди великого полководца Амира Темура практикуется практически во всех военных академиях мира. Знание, которое они имеют, состоит в том, что они также продвинуты в военном образовании.

³⁸ Махкамов Ю.И. Уроки этики. - Т.: Наука, 1994. - 134 с.

³⁹ Юсупов К. Философия.— Т.: Восток, 1999. - 494 с.

Мы гордимся древней историей нашей страны, включением в список ЮНЕСКО уникальных памятников наших древних городов, таких как Самарканд, Бухара, Хива, Ташкент, Карши, Термез, Шахрисабз, Маргилан, Коканд. Это дает

Конечно, стоит отметить, что гордость за древнюю историю, людей и прошлые успехи предков является положительной чертой каждого сознательного гражданина и что достижения независимости в период независимости являются предметом книг. Увеличивая экономический потенциал нашей страны, наращивая ее мощь, оперируя десятками крупных промышленных предприятий в интересах нашего народа, объединяя 28 стран в области автомобильной промышленности страны, спорта, искусства и науки. Тот факт, что мы добиваемся больших успехов, наполняет наши сердца чувством гордости, которое укрепляет нашу молодежь чувством любви к стране, гордости за ее историю и настоящее и уверенность в ее будущем.

Заключение

В заключение, проведенное исследование по формированию чувства национальной идентичности в дошкольном возрасте позволило выявить ряд важных аспектов, которые необходимо учитывать при организации работы с детьми. В первую очередь, следует отметить, что формирование чувства национальной идентичности является важным элементом развития ребенка и должно начинаться с самого раннего возраста.

Результаты исследования показали, что эффективными методами формирования чувства национальной идентичности являются использование национальных символов, традиций, обычаев и исторических фактов, а также проведение различных культурных мероприятий, таких как праздники и конкурсы. Кроме того, важным фактором в формировании чувства национальной идентичности является участие родителей в процессе воспитания.

На основании полученных результатов, можно сделать вывод, что развитие национальной идентичности у детей является многомерным процессом, который требует комплексного подхода и совместной работы педагогов и родителей. При этом, важно учитывать индивидуальные особенности каждого ребенка и создавать условия для его полноценного развития.

Таким образом, результаты данного исследования могут быть использованы для разработки эффективных методик работы с детьми дошкольного возраста, направленных на формирование чувства национальной идентичности. Кроме того, они могут быть полезны при разработке образовательных программ и методических рекомендаций для педагогов дошкольных учреждений, а также для родителей, которые играют важную роль в процессе воспитания и развития своих детей.

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ФИЛОСОФСКО-ЭСТЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ПРИРОДА И ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ РУССКОГО РОМАНТИЗМА

Аннотация: в данной статье дана интерпретация эстетических особенностей творчества крупных представителей русской классической школы романтизма, творчества.

Ключевые слова: романтизм, эстетика, искусства, трагедия, народных поэм, истина.

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PHILOSOPHICAL-AESTHETIC NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF RUSSIAN ROMANTICISM

Abstract. This article provides an interpretation of the aesthetic features of the creativity of major representatives of the Russian classical school of romanticism, creativity.

Keywords: romanticism, aesthetics, art, tragedy, folk poems, truth.

Романтизм как художественный метод эстетического познания жизни формировался в продолжении всего развития культуры человечества. Романтизм как метод выражался в понимании мира в виде героических народных поэм, сказок и необыкновенных рассказов, установлении возможности по отношению к действительности, уникальности ситуации и личности человека, целостности человека и природы, философии человеческой души и идеализации изображаемых тем. Европейский романтизм в конце XVIII и начале XIX веков, в качестве лучшего образца романтического мирозерцания, оказал влияние на формирование эстетики романтизма. Этот романтизм выразился в традиционных и узаконенных художественных методах.

Казалось бы из всего вышеизложенного и, исходя из совокупности остальных особенностей, можно внести определенность в такое сложное явление как романтизм. Однако, все равно, определения романтизма – или очень общие и абстрактные, или им чего-то не хватает. “Формул

романтизма несколько, но еще нет такой, которая была бы одобрена всеми историками литературы и охватила бы все остальные»⁴⁰.

При обращении к большинству научных исследований, в частности, теории искусства, исследованиям научного наследия художников, поэтов и писателей становится очевидным, что они обращали внимание на своеобразный методологический аспект романтизма. В результате этого возникли бесчисленные исследования, имеющие отношение к сильному английскому, русскому, американскому, французскому и прочим разновидностям романтизма.

В большинстве случаев уточнение определения романтизма осуществлялось беспредметно, события и явления рассматривались, исключая их сущность, то есть романтизм интерпретировался не в качестве определенного метода художественного понимания, а как совокупность некоторых признаков. Этот метод является не полноценным пониманием данного термина, а обозначением круга заранее определенных явлений.

По мнению Л. Тимофеева: «Романтический вид искусства.. связан с конкретным утверждением художниками эстетической оценки истины, с сопоставлением ее со своими эстетическими идеалами и отрицания или определением правильности той или другой ее стороны.. В романтическом искусстве существует тенденция к стремлению раскрыть такие стороны жизненных жанров, которые художник еще не может сопоставить с реальной жизнью, но хочет уточнить, выпячивалось стремление раскрыть те стороны, которые соответствовали его идеалу. Именно поэтому в романтизме сила критики действительности и резкое избегание реальной жизни всегда противоречили друг другу, все вещи, которые не шадит романтизм, с которыми он борется, энтузиазм, возбуждение высказанной мысли, утверждения, истины, которые должны быть раскрыты, доходят до чрезвычайной гиперболы.

Романтические особенности проживаемой нами здесь жизни: фантастичность, условность, своеобразие характера событий и явлений – это условия обобщения и утверждения, к которым стремится художник.. Однако эти особенности не могут являться препятствием для романтизма в отражении реальных закономерностей жизни»⁴¹.

Во-первых, не свойственны ли реалистическому творчеству существование “строгой эстетической оценки действительности, истины”, “обострения тенденций к стремлению раскрыть жизненные процессы”, “критики существующих событий и явлений”, “отдаления от жизни”, “восторга мысли”? Во-вторых, “фантастичность” и “условность” исходят из идей и идеала художника.

В-третьих, как утверждает Л. Тимофеев, романтизму свойственны

⁴⁰ М. Горький о литературе. - Москва, 1953. – С. 311.

⁴¹ Тимофеев Л. О понятии художественного метода// Сборник «Творческий метод». - М., 1960. – С. 47-48.

субъективизм, преувеличенная эмоциональность.

Однако, если мы будем рассматривать творчество художников-романтиков только как проявление субъективизма, тогда продукция их творчества не будет занимать место в истории искусства. Выпяченная эмоциональность свойственна в основном сентименталистам, но, с другой стороны, воплощение художественного образа, в целом эмоциональность искусства невозможно представить без придания чувственности символу.

Как утверждает Ф.М. Головенченко, «Романтикам свойственен интерес ко всем экзотическим, нетрадиционным и ярким вещам, это противоречит действительной бесцветности и безобразности окружающей реальности. Романтики имели большую склонность по отношению к необычным характерам в нетрадиционных ситуациях. Эмоциональность романтического метода проявлялась в яркости, многообразии красок, богатстве языка метафорами, общей возвышенности творчества, приподнятости духа. Условность, фантастичность, необычность характеров и явлений являлись основной особенностью романтиков в делении их на типы»⁴².

По мнению У.Р. Фохта, «..гносеологическое введение романтизма в качестве художественного метода романтизмнинг является интуитивное вступление в бытие; благоприятные условия в обществе для романтизма – это переходный период, когда изменяются условия жизни; общая идейная направленность романтической литературы характеризуется критическим рассмотрением окружающей действительности, удовлетворением свободой, стремлении найти существующую “иную” истину и высоким эмоциональным оживлением»⁴³.

Споры вокруг романтизма совсем не утихают, а наоборот усиливаются. Кажется, что в понимании европейским романтизмом некоторых особенностей происходят изменения. Например, многие ученые согласны с мнением о том, что романтизм как художественный метод сформировался в конце XVIII - начале XIX веков.

Вместе с тем всякая творческая личность реалистической направленности стремится в “чистом” виде представить желаемую и возможную действительность. Если бы существующая действительность, внедряясь в сознание творческой личности и изменяясь, не принимала бы тот вид, который нужен не только для нее, но также и для читателя, слушателя, то она потеряла бы свою эстетическую ценность. Душевные мечты и цели всегда находятся в диалектической согласии с истиной.

По нашему мнению, романтизм – это определенный вид художественного познания, стремящегося показать безграничную духовную глубинную сущность человечества, в котором преобладает

⁴² Головенченко Ф.М. Введение в литературоведение. - М., 1964. - С. 303.

⁴³ Фохт У.Р. Некоторые вопросы теории романтизма. (Замечания и Гипотезы)// Сб. «Проблемы романтизма». - М., 1967. - С. 85.

идеализированная созидательность в восприятии истины. Отсюда вытекает безграничная широта творческого “Я”, основанного на идеальном восприятии жизни.

Романтизм XIX века отличается от романтизма всех исторических периодов и народов. В нем получили отражение почти все краски романтического отношения к жизни. В.Г. Белинский писал, что “..наш романтизм есть органическая полнота и всецелость романтизма всех веков и всех фазисов развития развития человеческого рода: в нашем романтизме, как лучи солнца в фокусе зажигательного стекла сосредоточились все моменты романтизма, развившегося в истории человечества, и образовали новое целое”⁴⁴.

Широко известны тезисы Л. Тимофеева, относящиеся к реалистическому и романтическому видам творчества. По мнению Л. Тимофеева, художники, называемые реалистами, имеют преобладающее направление в принципе репродукции в искусстве, они стремятся показать явления действительности такими, какие они есть в жизни, у романтиков господствует принцип перестройки, позволяющий творческой личности удалиться непосредственно от жизни. Тогда Л. Тимофеев делает следующий вывод: “Выражение у романтика как бы подчиняет себе образ”⁴⁵.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ ЧЕРТЫ И ЭПИСТЕМОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ФОРМАЦИОННОГО И ЦИВИЛИЗАЦИОННОГО ПОДХОДОВ

Аннотация. В данной статье подробно анализируются особенности формационного и цивилизационного подходов к изучению развития общества и сущность этих подходов.

Ключевые слова: общество, развитие, прогресс, формационный подход, цивилизационный подход, цивилизация.

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MAIN FEATURES AND EPISTEMOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF FORMATIONAL AND CIVILIZATIONAL APPROACHES

Annotation. This article analyzes in detail the features of the formational and civilizational approaches to the study of the development of society and the essence of these approaches.

Keywords: society, development, progress, formational approach, civilizational approach, civilization.

Известно, что развитие и прогресс общества состоит из очень сложной сущности как самоорганизующейся и самодвижущейся системы. Тщательное знакомство с литературой и источниками, посвященными изучению сущности и содержания общества, хотя и можно насчитать количество подходов, посвященных изучению его развития, но среди них, на наш взгляд, формационный и цивилизационный подходы имеют привлек внимание многих людей в раскрытии содержания общества как сложной сущности. В частности, при изучении развития общества в науке также широко распространены подходы с позиций культурологического, религиозного, географического детерминизма, причем необходимо подчеркнуть, что историческое развитие человечества отмечается этими подходами как хорошо. Однако ни один из этих методологических

подходов, на наш взгляд, не может полностью осветить общую картину общественного развития, но в каждой попытке на ней основываются весьма частные аспекты развития общества, и в результате с помощью таких подход, создаются достаточно узкие понятия и представления об обществе и его развитии, формируется ландшафт. По этой же причине мы считаем, что опора на методологию сопоставления формационного и цивилизационного подходов является методом с определенной логикой. В результате такой подход создает картину общества и его развития, состоящую из достаточно узких понятий и представлений. По этой же причине мы считаем, что опора на методологию сопоставления формационного и цивилизационного подходов является методом с определенной логикой. В результате такой подход создает картину общества и его развития, состоящую из достаточно узких понятий и представлений. По этой же причине мы считаем, что опора на методологию сопоставления формационного и цивилизационного подходов является методом с определенной логикой.

Естественно, что понятие «общественно-экономическая формация» концептуально важно для уточнения формационного подхода, а понятие «цивилизация» служит основой цивилизационного подхода. Иными словами, без анализа этих концепций невозможно полностью понять природу этих подходов. Итак, начнем стоящую перед нами задачу с анализа категории «образование».

Понятие «формация» служит основанием для использования термина «формационный подход». Если обратить внимание на этимологию этого понятия, то можно увидеть, что в научном лексиконе, первоначально, в геологической науке в XVIII веке, это понятие стало употребляться, прежде всего, для выражения взаимного сходство некоторых типов мощных отложений разных геологических слоев. Поэтому широкое использование К. Марксом этого понятия, принятие им термина геологическая наука, было новшеством как для философской науки, так и для других общественных наук.

От понятия «общественно-экономическая формация» как научной эпистемологической категории К. Маркс впервые использовал его в своем «Восемнадцатом брюмера Луи Бонапарта».⁴⁶ При этом он сосредоточился на особенностях формирования идей, представляющих интересы новообразованной буржуазии. В результате К. Затем Маркс отмечал, что эти идеи первоначально были адаптированы буржуазными идеологами к форме общественного сознания, характерной для рабства и феодализма. Однако это произошло в то время, когда буржуазные отношения еще не устоялись, а потому внимание к ней не переместилось в центр внимания

⁴⁶Маркс К. Восемнадцатое Брумера Луи Бонапарта. // Маркс К., Энгельс Ф. Волосы.Изд-е 2-е. - Т. 16.-С. 374-376.

периода. Но как только утвердился капитализм как новая формация, резко изменились и эпистемологические подходы к пониманию его природы.

Согласно формационному подходу, основным источником общественного развития является конфликт между производительными силами и производственными отношениями. Согласно этой теории, из суммы этих элементов складывается экономическая структура общества, которая составляет реальную основу всего общества, на ней строится правовая и политическая инфраструктура, ей соответствуют другие формы общественного сознания. Таким образом К. Маркс разработал закон соответствия производительных сил характеру и степени производственных отношений. По его мнению, для того чтобы развитие и прогресс общества происходили, производительные силы должны всегда развиваться быстрее. В результате при быстром обновлении орудий труда нарушается равновесие между производственными отношениями и производительными силами:

В социальной сфере это выражается в конфликтах между классовыми интересами. Отдельные классы, являющиеся субъектами исторического процесса, выступают инициаторами и материальными носителями общественного прогресса и развития в рамках конкретной общественно-экономической формации (например, пролетариат в буржуазном обществе). В связи с усилением и углублением конфликтов борьба между классами за их разрешение и устранение со временем постепенно превращается в форму революции.

Видно, что при формационном подходе историческое развитие трактуется как закономерный, самостоятельный процесс перехода общества от одной общественно-экономической формации к другой, более развитой и прогрессивной, и в то же время социальные конфликты, находящие их решение с помощью социальных революций считается катализатором всех социальных изменений.⁴⁷

Цивилизационный подход, который мы намерены разобрать отдельно, опирается на понятие «цивилизация». В отличие от формационного подхода, цивилизационный подход практически полностью сформировался в рамках развития наук в XIX в., и за время своего развития в течение почти 250 лет (с 1756 г., когда появилось понятие «цивилизация») несколько раз претерпевала коренные изменения в соответствии с требованиями, присущими этапам, наблюдаемым в развитии науки.⁴⁸

⁴⁷ См.: Шергенг, Х.А. Гадельшина А.И. К вопросу о методологии формирования подхода. // Казанская наука. - № 1. - 2011, - С. 229-230.

⁴⁸ Ионов И.Н. Теория цивилизации и эволюция научных знаний. // Общественные науки и современность. - 1997. - № с. - С.118-135.

Здесь следует отметить, что, несмотря на существование различных подходов к данному понятию в науке, единого и общего определения понятия «цивилизация» не существует.

В современных условиях, когда постепенное развитие исторических процессов ускоряется, понятие «цивилизация» постоянно видоизменяется и все больше обретает новый смысл, что подтверждает сложность и многообразие этого понятия. В научной среде также существуют интерпретации о существовании географического, культурологического, социологического, этнопсихологического смыслов понятия «цивилизация».

Толкование понятия «цивилизация» в географическом смысле основано на показе значения той или иной географической среды для изменения природы и всего народа в целом в результате регулярного непосредственного воздействия на формы и проявления общность людей. Такой подход В.И. Ламанский, Л.И. Мы можем видеть в работах Мечникова и др. Сторонники географической интерпретации считают, что изменение климата оказывает серьезное влияние на отношения между цивилизациями, и можно сказать, что географический фактор, влияющий на понятие «цивилизация», влияет и на межгосударственные политические отношения.

Что касается интерпретации в культурологическом смысле, то очевидно, что представители русской философии уделяли этому аспекту больше внимания и во многих случаях подчеркивали понятие «цивилизация» как социокультурный феномен. В качестве первоисточника в этом «Кризис Европы» О. Шпенглера⁴⁹ работа может служить. Этот подход отчасти повторяет цивилизационный, поскольку использует понятия «культура» и «цивилизация» и ориентируется на эволюцию культуры в цивилизацию в ходе исторического развития. В этом О. Шпенглер подчеркивает, что цивилизация является необходимым конечным проявлением всякой культуры.

Известно, что термин «цивилизация» происходит от греческого слова «цивилизация», что означает город. Интерпретация в социологическом смысле приближается к объяснению понятия «цивилизация» по своему содержанию. Потому что в этом месте, как пространстве с общим сходством, понимается, что основной упор делается на его использование в качестве синонима социальной резиденции, формирующейся в местах, близких к городу. Среди научного сообщества также есть ученые, изучающие городскую социологию как синоним цивилизации, что подтверждает наше вышеизложенное мнение.

Интерпретация в этнопсихологических терминах» утверждает, что понятие «цивилизация» следует рассматривать вместе с особенностями

⁴⁹ См.: Шпенглер О. Закят Европы: В 2-х тт. - Т. 1. Образ и действительность. / пер. мокрый. И.И. Маханькова. - М.: ИрисПресс, 2003.

этнической истории. Мы видим, что подобные идеи конкретизированы в работах Л. Н. Гумилева.

Большое количество и разнообразие подходов к понятию «цивилизация» делают эту категорию «трудно определить сколько-нибудь строго и однозначно». ⁵⁰указывает на его принадлежность к категориям, и поэтому трудно определить точный период перехода человеческой культуры от варварства к стадии цивилизации, а также трудно дать правильное определение цивилизации.

Особенно в 60-е годы 19 века внимание к понятию «цивилизация» многократно возросло. В результате, в связи с возросшим к этому периоду интересом к данному понятию, оно получило широкую популяризацию в научном лексиконе, и В. Оно также было включено в первое издание «Аннотированного словаря русского языка» Даля и дано однозначное определение: «Цивилизация — это общая спальня, населенная человеком и гражданином, признание гражданства, прав и обязанностей». ⁵¹.

В книге «Большой толковый словарь русского языка», изданной в 2002 г., мы видим относительно обобщенное и систематизированное определение понятия цивилизации: «Цивилизация: 1. Определенный этап развития общества, его материальной и духовной культуры (древняя цивилизация, современная цивилизация, вымершая цивилизация). 2. Современная мировая культура. 3. Воспринимаемая реальность культурно-духовной культуры свойственна комплексу живых существ» ⁵².

Итак, теперь, после определения понятий «общественно-экономическая формация» и «цивилизация», подумаем о гносеологическом анализе положительных и отрицательных сторон обсуждаемых подходов.

Эти подходы объясняют многообразие социальных систем, причины и возможности перехода от одной системы к другой, предполагающие разные типы общественного развития.

Что касается содержания социально-философской методологии, то формационный подход состоит из основной идеи, представляющей собой односторонний, одномерный, монистический взгляд на историю человечества (социальные системы), в котором обнаруживается, что общественно-экономическая формация признается единственным и определяющим определителем.

В отличие от формационного подхода цивилизационный подход представляет собой по существу многоаспектный взгляд на формирование

⁵⁰ Дилигенский Г.Г. «История Конца»: сдвиг в цивилизации? // Цивилизация. - М., 1993. Вып. 2. - С. 44.

⁵¹ Даль В.И. Толковый словарь русской зыски. Современная версия. М.: Изд-во Эксмо, 2002. - С. 704. На је. Словарь живого великорусского зыка. изд. 3-е. - СПб., 1903-1909.

⁵² Ожегов С.И. и Шведова Н.Ю. Толковый словарь русского языка: 80 000 слов и словосочетаний. / Российская академия наук. Институт русского языка. В. В. Виноградова. - 4 изд., дополненное. - М.: Азбуковник, 2002. - С. 875.

типологии социальных систем, основанный на качественных различиях тех или иных культур.

Сторонники теории формаций делают акцент на изучении общества как чрезвычайно сложной системы, выделяя определенные принципы как диалектику, т. е. единство противоречий.

Кроме того, методология формационного подхода четко определяет первичные критерии периодизации (экономического развития) и рекомендует уникальную модель всего процесса исторического развития, позволяющую сравнивать разные социальные системы по степени их прогресса, и в то же время, глубокую сущность этой теории, а также отражает самые сильные, самые важные аспекты.

Естественно, неравномерность хода развития не отрицает наличия скачков и спадов, опережения и отставания, ускорения и остановки. Однако неравномерность продвижения здесь означает, что он идет по тому же пути, но с разной скоростью.

При рассмотрении этих аспектов формирующего подхода исследователи отмечают, что ни для кого не секрет, что подобные односторонние представления не являются универсальным явлением в историческое время. Они утверждают, что целые одноголовые цивилизации живут в разных представлениях о времени, не имея четкого представления о времени.

На самом деле характер развития социальных сфер определяется не только состоянием экономической базы, и создание почвы для всестороннего и гармоничного развития человека является целью, а не средством общественного прогресса.

Уместно подчеркнуть, что объединяющим фактором экономических отношений в сохранении этой целостности служит распространенная сегодня в научном сообществе нерассредоточенность социальной структуры и объективная необходимость сохранения ее целостности. Однако следует учитывать, что даже при наличии такой объективной необходимости недостаточно иметь ее одну. В результате получается, что к материальному существованию (экономическим отношениям) необходимо добавить нематериальный объединяющий фактор, очевидной сущностью которого является духовная свобода каждого члена сообщества и в то же время всего сообщества.

В заключении важно отметить, что оба подхода являются предметом человеческой культуры и в конечном итоге не могут быть абсолютно объективными, и указывают на необходимость дальнейшего изучения темы исследования. При этом цивилизационный подход позволяет более широко изучать социальные системы, анализировать конфликты, возникающие в обществе, оценивать происходящее и события. Также именно цивилизационный подход позволяет прогнозировать дальнейшее

развитие человечества, что также показывает, что он имеет эвристическое значение.

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ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ ЖИЗНЬ ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ В ГОДЫ ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается влияние политики реструктуризации на социально-экономические и политические процессы. Также была дана информация об образе жизни и культурной жизни жителей Ферганской области в 1985-1991 годах, а также изменениях в период реконструкции.

Ключевые слова: хлопковая монополия, сельская жизнь, социально-экономическая жизнь, экономический упадок, политическая система, межэтнические конфликты.

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SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE OF THE FERGANA REGION IN THE YEARS OF RESTORATION

Abstract: This article discusses the impact of restructuring policies on socio-economic and political processes. Information was also given about the lifestyle and cultural life of the residents of Fergana region in 1985-1991, as well as changes during the period of reconstruction.

Key words: cotton monopoly, rural life, socio-economic life, economic decline, political system, inter-ethnic conflicts.

В годы независимости внимание к исторической науке поднялось до уровня государственной политики. За прошедшие годы на основании поручений главы нашего государства проделана большая работа по донесению истории Родины до народа, проникнутого духом независимости. Ведь в «Стратегии развития Нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы» указано, что «Дальнейшее развитие изучения и пропаганды истории Узбекистана»⁵³ такие задачи определены. Для выполнения этих

⁵³ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2022 йил 28 январдаги ПФ-60-сон Фармони.
<https://lex.uz/docs/5841063#5844066>

задач имеет практическое значение изучение событий прошлого и эффективное их использование.

Социально-экономический кризис, происходивший по всему Узбекистану в 80-е годы 20 века, характеризовался своим острым проявлением в Ферганской долине. Рецессия, охватившая всю экономику, негативно отразилась на различных отраслях социальной сферы. Это стало одним из основных факторов, обусловивших все более низкую эффективность социальной сферы.

Направленность экономики Узбекистана на производство хлопка обострила болезненные процессы во всех сферах жизни общества. Хлопок, считавшийся богатством Узбекистана, стал для него заботой. Десятки тысяч взрослых и детей были принесены в жертву на пути к «белому золоту», а это насилие над узбекским народом они объясняли тем, что «хлопковый фронт – фронт не будет без жертв».

Ферганские надель фермеров сократили и на них засеяли хлопок. Крестьянские дети провели свое «счастливое детство» на хлопковых полях, посыпанных бутифосом. Многие умерли от желтухи и были ранены отравляющими веществами. Из-за хлопка появлялись эпидемии, и благо сошло с крестьянского стола.

В сфере деятельности в области «реконструкции» на основе «реконструкции» в области совершенствования форм хозяйствования и выплаты заработной платы, которая со стороны кажется энергичной, как и в предыдущие годы, зрелищность, формализм, и интересы крестьян не забыты. Отторжение, стремление руководителей АКМ (агропромышленный комплекс) быстрее отчитаться. К сожалению, вводимые нововведения (например, арендная плата, хозяйственный учет) носили искусственный характер и основывались на устаревших формах организации труда, не учитывавших конечный результат, качество продукции. Причина отсутствия успеха заключалась в том, что авторитарная система не признавала экономических новшеств и не желала давать реальную свободу крестьянину.

В 80-е годы 20 века бурный спад сельскохозяйственного и промышленного производства в районах Ферганской долины, попадание в так называемый кризис негативно сказались на социальном положении региона.

Большая часть населения проживала в деревнях. В условиях Узбекистана сельское население состояло в основном из коренных жителей, и по своему менталитету они были менее приспособлены к миграции. Ухудшение условий жизни населения, рост числа безработных, снижение производительности общественного труда и доходов населения, как следствие, снижение благосостояния народа, абсолютное недовольство социальной ситуации в республике, социального обеспечения людей и их социальной защиты, снижения уровня жизни населения и общественного

производства возникают диспропорции в системе. Также до обретения Узбекистаном независимости существовал ряд факторов, препятствовавших ликвидации социальных проблем населения. В частности, Узбекская ССР находилась под всесторонним давлением бывшего центра, и это был тяжелый экономический кризис, вызванный провалом политики «Восстановления». В этот период проблема занятости населения стала особенно важной и острой. Тот факт, что национальная экономика Узбекистана перенасыщена рабочей силой, численность безработного населения, хотя и трудоспособного, продолжает расти, количественная и качественная диспропорция между спросом и предложением рабочей силы, национально- неучтенные этнические и социальные факторы нанесли серьезный ущерб уровню жизни людей и послужили источником социальной напряженности в обществе. Создание рабочих мест стало монополией центральных и местных судов. Местные организации не имели ни материальной, ни юридической возможности для создания рабочих мест. Суд не интересовали заботы местного населения, им нужен был готовый эксперт.⁵⁴

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⁵⁴ Ўзбекистоннинг янги тарихи. 2-китоб. Ўзбекистон совет мустамлакачилиги даврида. – Т.: Шарқ, 2000. – Б. 541 б.

⁵⁵ Рўзиёв Ф. Мустақилликнинг иқтисодий асослари. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1991. – Б. 11.

напрямую связаны с приходом И. А. Каримова на должность первого руководителя Узбекистана.

При создании экономических основ процесса социальной защиты населения в первую очередь обращалось внимание на устранение проблемы безработицы. В частности, И.А. Каримов сказал: "Если говорить о Ферганской долине, мы хотим решить только один вопрос - как создать рабочие места, что для этого нужно сделать?"⁵⁶ В последние годы советской власти тяжелый экономический кризис в Узбекистане и невыполнение системы реформ для решения социальных проблем привели к широкомасштабным протестным движениям в форме межэтнических конфликтов по всей стране. Наряду с безработицей, жилищными проблемами, деятельностью социальных учреждений в ветхих зданиях осуществлялся новый этап идеологических репрессий и репрессий в начале народа, сделавшего шаг к независимости.

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⁵⁶ Каримов И.А. “Ўзбекистон мустақилликка эришиш остонасида”. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2012. – Б.10

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ПРОГНОЗНО-ИНФОРМАТИВНЫЕ ЧЕРТЫ АБИОТИЧЕСКИХ КОМПОНЕНТОВ АРИДНЫХ ЗОН УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация. В статье попытка выявить на основе глубокого ландшафтного анализа аридной зоны Узбекистана ряд прогнозно – информативных свойства, абиотических комплексов, которые считается целесообразным использовать при физико – географическом прогнозировании. Без которых вообще нельзя разработать хотя бы краткосрочные общие прогнозы, тем более долгосрочные.

Ключевые слова: аридные ландшафты, природные компоненты, геологическое строение, литологический состав рельеф, расчлененность, климатическая условия, ветер, гидрогеологическая условия, поверхностные воды, засоление, аккумуляция.

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PREDICTION AND INFORMATIONAL FEATURES OF ABIOTIC COMPONENTS IN ARID ZONES OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. The article tried to identify, on the basis of a deep landscape analysis of the arid zone of Uzbekistan, a number of predictive and informative properties, abiotic complexes that are considered appropriate to use in physical and geographical forecasting. Without which it is generally impossible to develop at least short-term general forecasts, especially long-term ones.

Key words: arid landscapes, natural components, geological structure, lithological composition relief, dissection, climatic conditions, wind, hydrogeological conditions, surface waters, salinization, accumulation.

При физико – географическом прогнозировании изменения ландшафтов под воздействием хозяйственной деятельности человека наряду с другими факторами определенное значение имеет учет прогнозно-информативных свойств природно – абиотических компонентов. На это неоднократно обращали внимание Ю.Г.Симонов [4], Т.В.Звонкова [1], В.С.Преображенский [3] и др.

Прежде чем перейти к основанию прогнозно-информативных свойств аридных ландшафтов следует проанализировать природные компоненты, составляющие структуру геосистем. С другой стороны, системный анализ информативных свойств природных компонентов облегчает выявление общих свойств геосистем.

Геологическое строение (геоструктура, неотектоника, современные движения земной коры, литологический состав отложений) – определяет общее направление и характер изменения ландшафтов, скорость или интенсивность природных, природно-антропогенных процессов и явлений. В геологическом строении территории Узбекистана наблюдается определенная закономерность: орогенной области, занимающей предгорно-горную часть республики, свойственна естественная дренированность с активными ледниковыми, гравитационными (склоновыми) карстовыми, эрозионными процессами и выщелачиванием солей, а для платформенной, занимающей равнинно-измененную пустынную-недостаточная дренированность с рассеиванием и выклиниванием грунтовых вод, преобладание континентальных соленаккоплений в зоне аэрации и эоловых процессов в широком масштабе.

В геологическом строении той или иной территории ведущее значение имеет состав и характер пород, в горах Западного Тянь-Шаня, Гиссарского, Туркестанского и Зеравшанского хребтов широко распространены метаморфические, интрузивные, эффузивные, осадочные породы разной степени прочности и твердости, в основном они скальные и полускальные, местами полускальные с пластичными. В связи с этим в горных районах распространения скальных и полускальных пород развиты осыпно-обвальные процессы, как продукты механического (физического) выветривания, в то время как эрозионные – происходят сравнительно медленно. На склонах гор, особенно в низко- и среднегорьях широко распространены лессы, лессовидные суглинки, пораженные эрозионно-оползевыми процессами, как результат нерационального использования растительного покрова и водных ресурсов.

Предгорные пролювиальные равнины Голодной степи, Ферганской, Чирчик-Ахангаранской, Кашкадарьинской, Сурхандарьинской, Зеравшанской долин сложены грубообломочным отложениями, перекрытыми лессовидными суглинками и лессами различной мощности, склонными к эрозионным процессам, просадочным явлениям. В целом, литологический состав четвертичных отложений меняется с гор до

периферийной части дельт включительно, что соответственно изменяет и скорость движения грунтовых вод и количество солей в почвогрунтах. Это же определяет необходимость строительства определенного вида дренажа.

В пустынной зоне характер литосостава определяет развитие того или иного вида природного процесса. На осушенном дне Аральского моря с донными песчаными грунтами связаны формирования эоловых форм рельефа, а в суглинисто-глинистых отложениях доминируют главным образом соленакопления.

Рельеф (генетический тип, форма, динамика и расчлененность рельефа, рельефообразующие процессы) – в прогностическом аспекте вместе с геологическим строением определяет категории устойчивости ландшафтов, границы геосистем, динамичность природных процессов и явлений, характер структуры природных комплексов и возможности использования ресурсов ландшафтов в той или иной отрасли народного хозяйства.

Форма рельефа наряду с другими природными условиями (дренированность, состав грунтов) обуславливает различие в режиме грунтовых вод и почвенном процессе (солевой режим) при развитии орошения, в частности, выпуклые, являются областью водной эрозии и дефляции; вогнутые – областью аккумуляции галогеохимического стока веществ; ровные, наклонные или слабополосые – областью образования эоловых аккумулятивных форм – транзита и миграции галогеохимических стоков, повышенные участки поливных земель являются накопителями солей [6].

Динамика рельефообразования, является одним из основных факторов, который необходимо учитывать при прогнозировании изменения геосистем. Каждая форма рельефа склонна к тем или иным видам или группам рельефообразующих процессов, следовательно, достоверное определение этой особенности рельефа весьма необходимо для прогнозирования развития тех или иных процессов или явлений.

В песчаной пустыне межрядовые или межбарханные котловины, имеющие обрывистые склоны, находится в активной стадии развития, в то время как отсутствие обрывов свидетельствует о затухании дефляции. Отсюда явствует, что необходимо учитывать особенности состояния динамики рельефообразующих процессов.

Расчлененность рельефа зачастую определяет направленность процессов засоления-рассоления. Большие уклоны – до 0,01 (в региональном плане) - создают обычно зоны выноса солей, средние до 0,001 – формируют зоны транзита солей. Малые уклоны – 0,0001 и меньше – характерные для низменных участков суши (низкие террасы рек, дельты, периферические участки конусов выноса и т.д.), создают вертикальные формы влаго- и солеобмена и способствуют аккумуляции солей в грунтах, почвах и грунтовых водах. Локальные уклоны создают неоднородность по

засолению в данной зоне. Так, в зоне транзита солей могут наблюдаться районы засоления или выноса солей, то же можно сказать и о других зонах. Это так называемые формы мезорельефа. Микрорельеф может создать пятнистость по засолению и фитильное засоление, пресные почвы по западинам и т.д. [2].

Одним из морфометрических показателей рельефа является глубина расчленения территории, определяющая неоднородность агропроизводственных свойств земли и мелиоративных мероприятий (строительства гидротехнических сооружений и т.д.), однако с другой стороны, эта особенность рельефа необходима для заблаговременного определения опасности заболачивания, засоления и эрозии почв в результате орошения.

Климатические условия (температура воздуха и почвы, ветер, атмосферные осадки и др.) - определяют при определенном уровне и интенсивности и масштабы эоловых, галогеохимических, эрозионных процессов. В равнинной части Узбекистане, где господствует аридный климат в прогностическом отношении следует ожидать в условиях близкого залегания уровня грунтовых вод - соленакопление в зоне аэрации (формирование и развитие галофитных природных комплексов) усиление дефляционно-аккумулятивных процессов (становление и развитие эоловых природных комплексов), интенсификация эрозионных и селевых процессов способствующие развитию эрозионно-оползневых и селевых ландшафтов) и др.

Ветер - ведущий фактор и расчленении поверхности рельефа, особенно спланированных массивов с супесчано-песчаными грунтами, заилении ирригационных каналов и мелиоративных систем, проложенных среди песчаных пустынь, опесчанивании орошаемых земель и культурных пастбищ. Ветер усиливает транспирацию и физическое испарение и тем самым иссушает верхний слой почвы и увеличивает частоту полива культур.

Гидрогеологические условия – определяют направленность почвенно-мелиоративного состояния земель и пастбищно-мелиоративную особенность геосистем. К ним относятся: глубина залегания грунтовых вод, их минерализация, химический состав и скорость движения. Поскольку в преобладающей части пустынной и полупустынной зон Узбекистана из-за недостаточной дренированности территории при орошении грунтовые воды лежат близко к поверхности, то они участвуют в почвообразовательном процессе, придавая геосистема гидроморфность.

Глубина грунтовых вод определяет мелиоративный режим орошения: на интенсивно дренированных участках дельт, террас и холмистых равнин, где существует устойчивый нисходящий ток влаги, грунтовые воды не оказывают влияния на водно-солевой режим почв, последние развиваются по автоморфному типу, а урожай выращивается за

счет подвешенной влаги, земли из-за усиленного подземного оттока грунтовых вод обычно не засоляются, на слабо- и недренированных частях дельт, конусов выноса, террас и т.д., где господствует вертикальный водообмен, грунтовые воды являются непосредственным источником соленакопления в корнеобитаемом слое. Почвы развиваются по гидроморфному типу, накапливающиеся соли регулярно удаляются при помощи дренажа и промывки. При этом, если отток солей дренажными водами больше, чем приток, то наблюдается отрицательный солевой баланс, в обратном случае - будет развиваться положительные. Вся суть мелиорации засоленных почв направлена именно на достижение постоянного отрицательного водно-солевого баланса ирригационного массива.

Минерализация грунтовых вод часто определяет степень засоленности почв: чем больше минерализованы грунтовые воды, тем больше засоляются почвогрунты. Наблюдениями установлено, что чем медленнее горизонтальный отток влаги, тем интенсивнее в почвах соленакопление, в составе солей преобладает доля ионов хлоридов и натрия. Это явление особенно сильно происходит в бессточных дельтовых равнинах, крупных понижениях аллювиальных террас, плоских равнинах осушенного дна Аральского моря.

Поверхностные воды. В засушливых условиях Узбекистана учет гидрологических особенностей ландшафтов имеет ведущее значение, ибо с воздействием водных объектов связаны формирования интразональных и гидроморфных (субаквальных и супераквальных) природных комплексов, где наблюдается влияние поверхностных вод на режим функционирования и развития ландшафтов, вследствие чего их продуктивность сравнительно высокая (гидроморфные, пресные, в несколько раз богаче, чем автоморфные).

В равнинной части республики в результате сброса дренажных и сточных вод оазисов в бессточные котловины пустынь в настоящее время формируются искусственные озера различных величин и объемов (количество озер по данным 1989 г. превышает 100) [5]. Вокруг этих водных объектов (Арнасай, Айдарсай, Денгизкуль, Сарикамыш, Каратерень и др.) до определенного расстояния от берега формируются гидроморфные и полугидроморфные природные комплексы. В то же время на месте высохших подобных озер формируются типичные шоровые (гидрогалофитные) геосистемы. На это необходимо обратить внимание при прогнозировании изменения гидроморфных и субаквальных комплексов в тенденции осушения.

Поверхностные воды - источник солей аккумулирующихся и почвах во время полива, степень минерализации вод определяет степень засоленности орошаемых земель. Это явление особенно ярко выражено в последние годы в связи со сбросом дренажных и иных категорий вод в

бассейны Амударьи и Сырдарьи, в которых из года в год устойчиво увеличивается соленость вод. В связи с этим в настоящее время поливные земли низовьев Амударьи и Сырдарьи, Голодной степи, Бухарского и Карпинского оазисов промываются дольше с большими промывными нормами, вследствие прогрессирующего засоления поливных земель.

Поверхностные водотоки (Амударья, Кашкадарья, Шерабадарья и т.д.) транспортируют на поливные земли огромное количество наносов (до 20..50 ³/га), а в руслах каналов и на дне водохранилищ в результате их аккумуляции наблюдается интенсивное заиление.

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ПОЛУЧЕНИЕ БИОСТИМУЛЯТОРА ДЛЯ ХЛОПЧАТНИКА НА ОСНОВЕ N,N¹-ГЕКСАМЕТИЛЕН БИС- [(АМИНОАРОИЛ) МОЧЕВИНЫ]

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена свойствам производных дибензиламина, в частности, N,N¹-гексаметилен-бис- [(дибензиламино)мочевины], повышать рост и урожайность хлопчатника в различных концентрациях из технических культур.

Ключевые слова: дибензиламин, биостимулятор, ростовые свойства, N,N¹-гексаметилен-бис- [(дибензиламино)мочевина].

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OBTAINING A BIOSTIMULATOR FOR COTTON BASED N,N¹- HEXAMETHYLENE BIS- [(AMINOAROIL)UREA]

Abstract. This article is devoted to the properties of dibenzylamine derivatives, in particular, N,N¹-hexamethylene-bis- [(dibenzylamino)urea], to increase the growth and yield of cotton in various concentrations from industrial crops.

Keywords: dibenzylamine, biostimulant, growth properties, N,N¹-hexamethylene-bis- [(dibenzylamino)urea].

N,N¹ -Гексаметилен бис- [(дибензиламино) мочевины]нинг лаборатория шароитида олинишига тўхталадиган бўлсак, механик аралаштиргич, термометр ва ажратиш воронкаси билан жиҳозланган кальций хлорид трубкаси уланган қайтар совутгичли тўрт оғизли колбага 55 мл диметилформаидда 19,7 мл (0,1 мол) дибензиламин, 18 мл триэтиламин, узлуксиз аралаштириш билан 8,5 мл (0,05 мол) ГМДИ қуйилди. Реакция 25-38°C ҳароратда 4 соат давом этди. Чўкма филтрланди, дистилланган сув билан 2-3 марта ювилди ва хона ҳароратида қуритилди. Ташқи кўриниши: оқ кукунли маҳсулот. Унум - 26,5 г (94%); T_{суюқл.}=190-191 °С. Олинган маҳсулотнинг индивидуаллиги 3-системада II даражадаги тозаликдаги (Al₂O₃) ЮҚХ томонидан текширилди. R_f=0,69

Топилди - %: С 76,51 Н 7,23 N 9,31

$C_{36}H_{42}N_4O_2$ учун ҳисобланган %: C 76,82 H 7,47 N 9,56

T.c. = 224-225 °C, адабиётда 215 °C.

Биринчи марта олинган янги бирикманинг тузилишини исботлаш учун элементар таҳлилдан ташқари ИҚ- ва ЯМР- спектрлари олинди. ИҚ- спектр: -NH-C(O)-N< гуруҳ учун 1624 cm^{-1} да, >N-H гуруҳ учун 3334 cm^{-1} , $(CH_2)_6$ -770-736 cm^{-1} .

N,N¹- гексаметилен бис [(дибензиламино) мочевина] H¹ ЯМР спектри, δ , м.у. (DMSO, 400 MHz): 1,29 (_{21,22}CH₂), 1,46 (_{20,23}CH₂), 3,10 (_{19,24}CH₂), 4,47 (_{7,9,25,27}CH₂), 6,38 (NH), 7,25-7,31 (CH_{Ar}). Элементар таҳлил маълумотлари ва ИҚ- ва ЯМР- спектрлари N,N¹- гексаметилен бис [(дибензиламино) мочевина]нинг тузилиш формуласини тасдиқлайди.

Қишлоқ хўжалиги экинларидан мўл ҳосил олиш учун турли хил омиллардан фойдаланишни тақозо этади. Биз томонимиздан яратилган N,N¹-гексаметилен бис- [(дибензиламино) мочевина] ХЮХ-2 препаратининг биостимуляторлик хусусияти Ўзбекистон ПСУЕАИТИ Андижон филиали ходимлари билан ҳамкорликда 2008 йилдан буён ўрганиб, лабораторияда ва кичик пахта майдонларда синаб кўрилди ва ижобий натижаларга эришилди. ХЮХ-2 препаратининг 0.01, 0.001, 0.0001 % концентрациядаги тенг ҳажмдаги эритмалари солинган уруғлар устига қуйилди. Пахта майдонида ўтказилан тажриба натижалари муҳокама қилинганда биостимулятор ишлатилган майдонлардаги ғўзаларни ўсиш ва ривожланиши биостимулятор ишлатилмаган майдонларга нисбатан яхши томонлари билан ажралиб туради. Ҳосил йиғиштириб олиниб ҳисоб китоб қилинганда ХЮХ-2 қўлланилган майдондаги натижаларни назоратга таққослаганда 3-4 ц/га қўшимча ҳосил олишга эришилди. Текшириш натижаларига кўра, ХЮХ-2 препаратнинг 0.001 % ли эритмаси билан ишлов берилган чигитларнинг унувчанлиги 98 % ни ташкил қилди, шу концентрацияда униш энергияси энг юқори 48 % бўлиб, уни Мивалнинг шу концентрациясидаги унувчанлик энергиясига солиштирилганда 5 %, назорат сувга нисбатан эса 10 % юқори бўлди. Шу концентрацияда унувчанлигини Мивал эталонга солиштирилганда 9 %, назорат сувга таққослаганда 29 % юқори натижа олинди. ХЮХ-2 препаратининг 0.001 % ли эритмаси юқорида келтирилган натижалар берганлиги сабабли вилоятда кенг пахта майдонларида қўллашга тавсия этилди.

**ХЮХ-2 препаратининг биостимуляторлик хоссаларини ўрганиш
натижалари**

№	Препарат номи	Эрит- ма кон- центра- ция си, %	Униш энергияси, %					Унувчанлик, %				
			Тажриба рақами		Ўртача	Четланиш		Тажриба рақами		Ўртача	Четла- ниш	
			1	2		Назоратдан	Эталондан	1	2		Назоратдан	Эталондан
1	ХЮХ-2	0.01	38	42	40	+2	-3	84	90	87	+17	-2
		0.001	49	47	48	+10	+5	97	99	98	+28	+9
		0.0001	38	40	39	+1	-3	92	90	91	+21	+2
2	Мивал (эталон)	0.01	30	34	36	-2	-	73	77	75	+5	-
		0.001	43	43	43	+5	-	87	97	89	+19	-
		0.0001	47	45	46	+8	-	98	96	87	+17	-
3	Сув (назорат)	-	40	36	38	-	-5	72	68	70	-	-19

Текшириш натижаларига кўра, ХЮХ-2 қўлланилган майдонлардаги натижаларни назоратга таққослаганда 3-4 ц/га қўшимча ҳосил олишга эришилди. ХЮХ-2 препаратининг биостимуляторлик хусусиятини лаборатория синовларидан ўтказиш, фермер хўжаликлари пахта майдонларида олиб борилган дала амалиётининг тажриба натижалари юқорилиги аниқланди.

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ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ОПТОВОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация. В Узбекистане проводятся масштабные экономические реформы. В целях создания эффективной конкурентной среды путем поэтапного снижения монополизма на товарных и финансовых рынках в нашей стране реализуются меры, направленные на сокращение участия государства в экономике, отказ от чрезмерного регулирования цен и снижение влияния государства на экономику страны. В результате на товарных рынках и торговых процессах действуют рыночные механизмы. В таких условиях в данной статье рассматриваются состояние и перспективы развития оптовой торговли в Узбекистане.

Ключевые слова: оптовая торговля, оптовые перевозки, оптово-брокерские услуги, торговый центр, логистика, послепродажное обслуживание.

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DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND PROSPECTS FOR WHOLESALE TRADE IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. Large-scale economic reforms are being carried out in Uzbekistan. In order to create an effective competitive environment by gradually reducing monopoly in the commodity and financial markets, our country is implementing measures aimed at reducing the participation of the state in the economy, abandoning excessive price regulation and reducing the influence of the state on the country's economy. As a result, market mechanisms operate in product markets and trade processes. In such conditions, this article discusses the state and prospects for the development of wholesale trade in Uzbekistan.

Key words: wholesale trade, wholesale transportation, wholesale brokerage services, shopping center, logistics, after-sales service.

В настоящее время торговля является одной из наиболее динамично развивающихся отраслей народного хозяйства Узбекистана. Торговля в основном служит для удовлетворения потребностей населения в занятости, производства, промышленных предприятий и населения, для обеспечения

налоговых поступлений в государственный бюджет и тем самым для укрепления экономической базы страны.

В стратегии развития Нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы определена задача развития торговой инфраструктуры в отдельных регионах республики в целях обеспечения макроэкономической стабильности. При этом планируется создание крупных оптовых торговых центров, в том числе логистических, холодильных, складских, не менее 3-х современных торговых центров в крупных районах и городах.

Торговля является главным организатором рыночных отношений и является катализатором, обеспечивающим осуществление торговых сделок. Важной формой торговли является оптовая торговля, которая является важной деятельностью по обеспечению баланса спроса и предложения на рынке продукции (орудий труда), предназначенной для технических и производственных целей, и на рынке потребительских товаров.

Предприятия оптовой торговли организуют установление экономических отношений и товарообмен между производителями товаров, предприятиями розничной торговли, посредническими предприятиями и другими покупателями. Основным показателем развития оптовой торговли является потребность производственных предприятий в сырье, полуфабрикатах, запасных частях, комплектующих и других средствах производства, спрос на товары народного потребления и уровень покупательной способности населения. Рост оптового товарооборота, а также покупательского выбора в потребительском поведении с точки зрения маркетинга, формирования спроса и стимулирования сбыта, мероприятий по этапам жизненного цикла товара, логистического сервиса: обеспечение достаточного запаса товара, своевременная доставка товара в нужное количество в нужном месте, также связано с послепродажным обслуживанием.

Оптовый товарооборот как микроэкономический показатель является важным показателем деятельности оптовой торговой организации или предприятия. Объем оптового товарооборота характеризует конкурентоспособность любого оптового предприятия на рынке, его рыночную долю и уровень устойчивости на рынке, возможность реализации товаров, востребованных потребителями. Оценка конкурентоспособности оптового предприятия на определенном рынке или его сегменте основана на тщательном анализе товарооборота оптовой торговли и позволяет определить потенциальные возможности предприятия на рынке.

Глубокие структурные изменения в экономике Узбекистана, диверсификация в промышленности требуют глубоких структурных изменений и диверсификации в оптовой торговле. Оптовая торговля – это деятельность, связывающая отрасли и отрасли экономики страны,

обеспечивающая их интеграцию и кооперацию. В связи с этим изучение зарубежного опыта и внедрение структурных изменений и диверсификации оптовой торговой деятельности в условиях Узбекистана являются важными вопросами.

Наряду с ростом всех макроэкономических показателей в Узбекистане быстрыми темпами растут и основные показатели оптовой торговли. В частности, оборот оптовой торговли за последние пять лет увеличился почти в 4 раза. Темп роста оборота оптовой торговли также составляет 128-135 процентов (рис. 1).



Рисунок 1. Товарооборот оптовой торговли Узбекистана, всего, млрд. сум

Доля непродовольственных товаров в структуре оптовой торговли значительно увеличивается. В частности, резко возрастает оптовая торговля бытовой техникой, мини-производственным оборудованием, машиностроительной продукцией, строительными материалами. Также с каждым годом увеличивается оптовая торговля готовым текстилем и швейно-трикотажными изделиями.

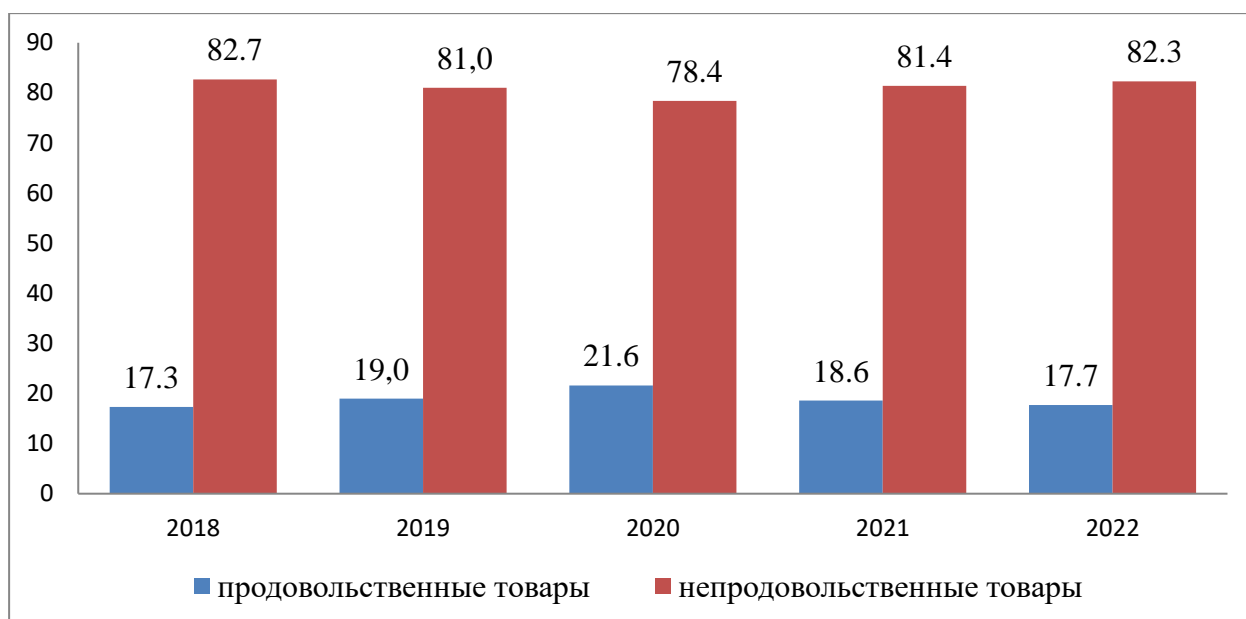


Рисунок 2. Структура товарооборота оптовой торговли (в процентах).

Развитие оптовой торговой деятельности в условиях инновационной экономики Узбекистана, увеличение оптового товарооборота тесно связано с глубокими структурными изменениями и диверсификацией отрасли. Возрастает роль и место оптовой торговли в экономике Узбекистана. Сегодня одним из актуальных вопросов является диверсификация оптовой торговой деятельности, новые формы организации отношений с промышленностью и розничной торговлей в соответствии с современными рыночными механизмами.

В последние 2-3 года в Республике Узбекистан также резко увеличивается количество предприятий и фирм оптовой торговли. По состоянию на 1 января 2023 года количество предприятий и организаций оптовой торговли, кроме продажи автомобилей и мотоциклов, достигло 50 тысяч. В 2022 году предприятия и организации оптовой торговли Узбекистана будут иметь товароборот 238 614,2 млрд. грн. в сумах темп роста по сравнению с 2021 годом составляет 128,5 процента. В некоторых регионах республики за последние 2-3 года резко увеличился оборот оптовой торговли. В частности, положительное влияние на развитие оптовой торговли оказывает создание свободных экономических зон и малых промышленных зон в Наваийской, Джизакской и Хорезмской областях. Однако вес оптовой торговли в экономике нашей страны значительно ниже по сравнению с количеством, организационными структурами и оборотом предприятий оптовой торговли в экономически развитых странах. Имеются огромные возможности для дальнейшего развития оптовой торговли в стране, которая является важным сектором экономики.

В частности, в период 2022-2026 гг. осуществление глубоких структурных преобразований и диверсификации в отрасли в направлении

важной экономики, определенной в Стратегии развития, опережающее развитие перерабатывающих производств, основанных на высоких технологиях, в первую очередь, производства готовой продукции с высокой добавленной стоимостью на основе глубокой переработки местных сырьевых ресурсов. Развитие перспективных отраслей экономики, направленных на высокую локализацию продукции, предназначенной для экспорта, напрямую связано с оптово-посреднической деятельностью.

Основную часть организаций и предприятий оптовой торговли, действующих в Узбекистане, составляют субъекты, осуществляющие самостоятельную оптовую торговую деятельность. Также оптовые посреднические фирмы, работающие на товарных рынках, объединение «Узбекозиковоказахира» занимается оптовой торговлей сельскохозяйственной продукцией.

Оптовая торговля является важной частью экономики, которая способствует развитию внутренней торговли страны, расширению общественного воспроизводства, дальнейшему развитию малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства, созданию и хранению необходимого сырья, полуфабрикатов и готовой продукции, увеличение грузоперевозок в транспортной инфраструктуре страны, создание новых рабочих мест. На основе зарубежного опыта разработаны следующие предложения и рекомендации по организационной структуре оптовой торговли в Узбекистане, для увеличения оптового товарооборота, дальнейшего увеличения веса этой отрасли в экономике страны и занятости населения:

1. Исходя из внимания, уделяемого увеличению объемов готовой продукции на основе промышленного производства и глубокой переработки местного минерального сырья в нашей стране, оптовиков сырья и полуфабрикатов, в том числе цветных и драгоценных металлов, химических и углеводороды, занимаются оптовой торговлей создание оптовых кооперативных организаций, занимающихся торговлей.

2. Расширение деятельности объединения «Узбекозиковоказахира» по дальнейшему развитию заготовки и оптовой реализации сельскохозяйственной продукции для обеспечения пищевой безопасности. Для этого разделитесь на объединения «Узбекмевасабзавцахира» и «Узбекозиковоказахира». Объединение «Узбекмевасабзавцахира» с заготовкой, хранением плодоовощных запасов, увеличением размеров холодильных мощностей, организацией снабжения предприятий по переработке овощей и фруктов и предприятий розничной торговли, «Узбекозиковоказахира» со всеми другими важными запасами продовольственных товаров, их хранением и реализацией необходимо организовать ассоциацию. Создание специализированных отделений этих объединений с учетом возможностей каждой области, района и города нашей страны.

3. Организация оптово-распределительных центров в свободных экономических зонах, малых промышленных зонах, крупных промышленных зонах. Увеличение количества оптово-торговых организаций и предприятий, работающих на внутреннем и внешнем рынках в этих центрах.

4. В целях увеличения количества субъектов оптовой торговли, осуществляющих торговлю готовой продукцией (потребительский рынок) на основе посредничества, желательно создать объединение «Предприятия-посредники» при Республиканской товарной бирже. Это приводит к увеличению числа предпринимателей, занимающихся посреднической деятельностью, развитию посреднической формы оптовой торговли.

5. Сегодня в нашей стране действуют и специализированные предприятия оптовой торговли. Но их вес очень мал, для увеличения их количества необходимо создание специализированных организаций оптовой торговли во всех отраслях и секторах экономики. Например, создание оптовой торговой организации «Узбекенгилсаноатзахира», ее специализированных оптовых предприятий по готовой кожевенно-обувной, текстильной и швейно-трикотажной продукции, стеклокерамики, другой аналогичной продукции, оптовых предприятий, специализирующихся на нефти и газе, фармацевтике, строительстве.

6. Организация оптовых подразделений крупных промышленных предприятий. Открытие своих торговых представительств и торговых центров на внутреннем и внешнем рынках.

7. Исходя из возможностей всех регионов нашей страны, организация специализированных транспортно-складских комплексов, центральных и промежуточных складов.

8. Открытие торговых домов на внешних рынках, создание зон свободной торговли в приграничных и транзитных зонах нашей страны.

9. В целях дальнейшего развития малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в сфере оптовой торговли необходимо отменить разрешительный порядок создания предприятий и фирм мелкооптовой торговли.

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НАРОДНЫЕ ДВИЖЕНИЯ ПРОТИВ РОССИИ В ТУРКЕСТАНЕ

Аннотация. В статье анализируется колониальная политика Российской империи в Туркестане на основе исторических источников и литературы о тяжелых условиях жизни местного населения и возникших в результате народных движений в начале XX века.

Ключевые слова: колониальная администрация, колониализм, протесты, государственные обязательства, джадиды, беспорядки.

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PEOPLE'S MOVEMENTS AGAINST RUSSIA IN TURKESTANE

Annotation. The article analyzes the colonial policy of the Russian Empire in Turkestan on the basis of historical sources and literature about the difficult living conditions of the local population and the resulting popular movements in the early twentieth century.

Key words: colonial administration, colonialism, protests, government obligations, Jadids, riots.

В начале 20 века (1905-1914) в Туркестане возникли и получили развитие протестные движения местных рабочих, крестьян и ремесленников против русского колониализма. Стоит отметить, что в этот период в различных формах стала проявляться освободительная борьба крестьян. Например, отказ от уплаты налогов, действия по земельным и водным вопросам, нападения на царских чиновников, неподчинение их

указаниям, неуважение к ним, отказ платить долги ростовщикам, захват земель богачей.

Положение в Туркестане в этот период было очень сложным. Суровое прошлое населения, то, что они жили чужаками в своей стране, то, что у колонизаторов были особые возможности, и то, что нарушение прав местного населения было законным, является главной причиной и основой протесты. Например, в 1905 году военный губернатор Ферганской области писал генерал-губернатору Туркестана, что «..сельчане не только часто нарушают свои обязанности по уплате податей, но и в некоторых местах отказываются от исполнения государственных повинностей. [1. 244 стр.]

В стране между 1910 и 1914 годами значительно выросло осознание национальной идентичности. Недаром этим ходом обеспокоилась тайная полиция Русского Хоризма, созданная в Туркестане. Неслучайно в 1909 году доклад генерал-губернатора А.В.Самсонова о состоянии страны императору вызвал огромный переворот в сознании мусульман, и стремление к национальному единству и революционному движению постепенно показало свою силу. Настроение протеста людей усилилось. Следующая информация также подтверждает это. Только в Ферганской области колониальная администрация зарегистрировала 833 «уголовных дела» в 1911 г. и 1220 «уголовных дел» в 1913 г. «по борьбе с административными процедурами и общественным порядком». В Сырдарьинской области за такие «преступления» в 1911 году было привлечено к ответственности 3487 человек, а в 1913 году — 5394 человека. [2. 206 стр.]

Российская тайная политическая разведка и контрразведка в Туркестане не зря называется «Туркестанским областным управлением безопасности». Он действительно был защитником русской колониальной системы в стране. По их рекомендации царское правительство принимало немедленные меры для подавления выступлений против колониальных властей.

Использование труда крестьян и кунбайских рабочих несколько возросло, и все больше и больше крестьян, лишившихся крова, уходили на заработки в города. Например, тысячи людей приехали работать в Ташкент не только из соседних регионов, но и из Бухарской области. Возник местный рынок труда.

В условиях эксплуатации и постоянной национальной дискриминации между русскими и местными рабочими возникнет чувство братской солидарности и желание бороться за свои права. Туземные рабочие, по примеру русских рабочих, стали смелее подниматься на борьбу против капиталистической эксплуатации, колониального гнета и царизма.

В 1910 г. стало ощущаться оживление рабочего движения в узбеконаселенных районах Туркестана. Стали показывать себя горняки, земледельцы, железнодорожники. В конце 1909 года (с 4 августа) шесть дней бастовали рабочие Шоробского угольного разреза.

В августе 1910 года у станции Даргомир, на угольных копях, принадлежавших «Вербову и сподвижникам» в Сулюкте, а также на нефтяных промыслах «Санто» у станции Мельникова были забастовки. В декабре того же года забастовали рабочие (в основном узбеки) хлопкоочистительной и маслобойной фабрик Потеляхова в Коконе. Эта забастовка была вызвана объявлением администрации о снижении заработной платы рабочих кунбая и ойбая. Администрация завода, опасаясь, что завод останется без работы, восстановила прежнюю заработную плату.

Дух бунта перекинулся на всех рабочих, и теперь бастовали табачники в Ташкенте (сигаретная фабрика Финкеля) и кузнечики в Мирзахоле.

Летом 1911 г. рабочие Сулюктинских рудников «Вербов и сообщники» снова бастовали. Осенью 1911 г. бастовали швейные рабочие: 13 сентября в швейной мастерской Шнейдермана в Самарканде и 8 октября в швейной мастерской Кириллова в Ташкенте [3. 352 стр.]

Возрождение рабочего движения в стране серьезно обеспокоило царскую администрацию. Уже в январе 1912 года в «Туркестанских ведомостях» появился приказ генерал-губернатора Самсонова. Приказ запрещает «петь революционные песни», а также «подстрекать к беспорядкам, направленным на нарушение общественного порядка и общественного спокойствия». Полиция и силовики усилили бдительность и взяли под особый контроль крупные предприятия Ташкента. На предприятиях проводились обыски и обыски.

В феврале 1912 года типография фирмы «Бреденфельд» в Ташкенте была окружена полицией. По сообщениям газет, во время обыска полиция обнаружила «несколько машинописных повесток» и «около 400 незаконных повесток» у одного рабочего. [4.143 стр.]

Активная деятельность туркестанских большевиков и расширение их связей с массами способствовали дальнейшему росту рабочего революционного движения в стране. В 1913-1914 годах к рабочему движению привлекалось все больше и больше выходцев из числа представителей национального пролетариата. Следует отметить, что в ряде случаев были и случаи, когда протестные акции общественности были эффективными. Так, например, весной 1905 г. беднота Наманганской уездной добилась избрания бедняков волостными управителями в некоторых волостях, например, в Сусамирской волости. Но богатые и другие «солидные» люди тут же начали борьбу с ними.

Через какое-то время ажиотаж прекратился, выборы начал проводить Котович. Однако народ снова сказал: «Мы хотим, чтобы новую волостную избирали не пятьдесят голов, а специально подобранные люди, это наше желание». Таким образом, люди говорили, что бывший начальник селения купил сотников и не доверял этим центурионам. Пристав ответил, что не может выполнить просьбу людей. «После этого снова начался шум, и нам пришлось потратить немало усилий, чтобы иметь возможность объявить, что если шум не утихнет и люди не выйдут из подъезда, то сегодня выборов не будет». В ответ толпа закричала «нет, пройдет!» и снова начался шум. Такое положение дел продолжалось до 2 часов пополудни, после чего я твердо убедился, что народ нельзя усмирить.. ибо видя, что народ толпами бросается ко мне, и что те, кто не принимал участия в беспорядках отошли в страхе, я сказал: «Сегодня выборов не будет». Я твердо объявил и приказал им разойтись, но люди совсем не разошлись. После этого я ушел..» [5.224 с.]

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ НА УРОКАХ ФИЗКУЛЬТУРЫ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ШКОЛЫ)

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается основная цель использования инновационных технологий, а также передовых методов проведения занятий по физической культуре в общеобразовательных школах, организация учебного процесса, роль педагога в эффективной организации занятий, воспитательной деятельности, вопросы использования обсуждаются информационно-коммуникационные технологии и интерактивные методы в эффективной организации.

Ключевые слова: инновационные технологии, педагогические технологии, подвижные игры, зарубежный опыт, информационно-коммуникационные технологии, категория.

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USE OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION LESSONS (BY THE EXAMPLE OF A SCHOOL)

Annotation. In the article, the main purpose of using innovative technologies, as well as advanced methods of conducting physical education classes in general education schools, organization of the educational process, the role of the pedagogue in the effective organization of classes, effective organization of educational activities issues of using information and communication technologies and interactive methods are discussed.

Key words: innovative technologies, pedagogical technologies, action games, international experience, information and communication technologies, category.

Известно, что разработка методов обучения на основе инновационных технологий в образовательном процессе и их применение в образовательном процессе является одной из актуальных задач современности. Основной целью государственной политики в сфере образования является реформирование действующей сферы образования, приведение национальной системы образования в соответствие с

мировыми образовательными стандартами, подготовка современных высококвалифицированных педагогов. По мере того, как человеческий ребенок взрослеет, он стремится к знаниям и просвещению. Он также получает свой первый урок в школе. Однако вполне естественно, что некоторые проблемы, связанные с воспитанием молодежи, которая является хозяевами нашего будущего, заставляют задуматься уже сегодня. Потому что современному насильственному обществу нужны зрелые и знающие специалисты. Начальный и в то же время чрезвычайно важный этап процесса профессионального становления включает в себя период до выбора будущей профессии, то есть до принятия конкретного профессионального решения. Очевидно, что уровень подготовки молодежи к выбору профессии не зависит только от возрастных особенностей, он не формируется сам по себе к определенному возрасту.

29 августа 1997 года принят Закон Республики Узбекистан «Об образовании». Этот закон предусматривает реформирование содержания и характера системы образования, создание конкурентной среды в сфере государственных и негосударственных образовательных учреждений, образования и подготовки кадров. Она обеспечивает последовательное развитие системы образования как единого образовательного и научно-производственного комплекса, а также определение правовых основ образования, обучения, профессионального обучения граждан и конституционных прав каждого человека на получение равного образования.

Сегодня организация уроков физической культуры в общеобразовательных школах на основе международных стандартов определена как главный фактор в нашей стране, как и во всех отраслях. Также нашим правительством принято решение о разработке проекта нормативно-правового документа, определяющего порядок строительства и эксплуатации физкультурно-оздоровительных комплексов для студентов и молодежи на условиях государственно-частного партнерства, включая права и обязанности частных инвесторов и государственных органов.⁵⁷

Признано, что применение интеграции к науке о физическом воспитании в общеобразовательных школах является фактором, указывающим оптимальные пути совершенствования деятельности учреждения, повышения потенциала педагогов, обеспечения эффективности образования.

Эффективность занятий физической культурой зависит от знания ее методических правил и регулярного их соблюдения. Основной целью

⁵⁷ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2018 йил 14 августдаги “Ёшларни маънавий-ахлоқий ва жисмоний баркамол этиб тарбиялаш, уларга таълим-тарбия бериш тизимини сифат жиҳатидан янги босқичга кўтариш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ПҚ-3907-сон Қарори

физического воспитания и воспитания является воспитание зрелой, здоровой, энергичной, интеллигентной молодежи.

Физическое воспитание детей школьного возраста основывается на общих принципах системы физического воспитания. В частности, немаловажным фактором является постепенное увеличение эффекта развивающих тренировок, соответствующий подбор динамики нагрузок. Особое значение на занятиях по физическому воспитанию имеет состояние здоровья учащихся. Изменение уровня здоровья студентов, отдельная разработка системы занятий с ними требует от педагога особых навыков. Учитель физической культуры в основной части занятия совершенствует эмоциональность учащихся и материал занятия, изменение работоспособности под влиянием физических нагрузок на организм учащихся на уроках физической культуры, а также в какой части занятия основным фактором считается стационарная фаза функциональной и работоспособности.⁵⁸

Правильное использование физических упражнений на уроках физической культуры в школах положительно влияет на физическое развитие и подготовленность учащихся. Физическая активность студентов способствует повышению их физической подготовленности и укреплению здоровья. Одним из основных направлений совершенствования физической подготовленности учащихся на занятиях по физическому воспитанию в общеобразовательных школах является эффективное использование динамических игр в упражнениях, адаптированных к возрасту, развитию и полу учащихся. Обычно активность детей ограничивается 50% при переходе из дошкольных образовательных учреждений в общеобразовательные школы. Сегодня ни для кого не секрет, что бездействие может стать причиной различных заболеваний. Роль динамических игр на занятиях по физической культуре в повышении двигательной активности несравнима. Большое значение имеет использование подвижных игр на уроках и внеурочной деятельности младших школьников.

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МОЛИЯВИЙ ФАОЛИЯТДАН ОЛИНГАН ДАРОМАДЛАР ҲИСОБИНИ ХАЛҚАРО СТАНДАРТЛАР АСОСИДА ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ

Аннотация. Мамлакатимизда Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартлари (МҲХС)ни жорий қилиш кун тартибидаги муҳим масалаларидан ҳисобланади. Молиявий ҳисобининг асосий кўрсаткичлари бўлган даромад ва харажатларни тан олишда халқаро амалиётни ҳисоб-китоб тизимида қўллаш, бугунги кунда муҳ им вазифалардан бири бўлиб ҳисобланади. Ушбу мақола молиявий фаолиятдан олинган даромадлар ҳисобини халқаро стандартлар асосида такомиллаштириш ва ҳисоб-китоб тизимини очиқ беради. Мамлакатимизда ушбу жараённи услубий жиҳатдан мувофиқлаштириш долзарб масалалардан бири бўлади. Ушбу мақолада фойда ва зарарлар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботда акс эттириладиган, яъни даромадларнинг таърифи, таркиби, уларнинг тан олинishi, баҳоланиши ва ҳисобларда акс эттирилиши масалаларини тадқиқ этилган.

Калит сўзлар: Даромад, фойда, бошқа умумлашган даромад, харажат, резерв, реклассификация, коррективировка, молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартлари, роялти дивидент, ижара, фоизлар, молиявий фаолиятга доир даромадлар.

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IMPROVING ACCOUNTING OF INCOME FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES BASED ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

Abstract. Introduction of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in our country is one of the important issues on the agenda. One of the most important tasks today is the application of the international practice in the

accounting system in the recognition of income and expenses, which are the main indicators of financial accounting. This article describes the system of improvement and calculation of income from financial activities based on international standards. Methodological coordination of this process in our country is one of the urgent issues. This article examines the issues reflected in the profit and loss statement, that is, the definition, composition of income, their recognition, evaluation and accounting.

Key words: Income, profit, other comprehensive income, expense, reserve, reclassification, correction, international standards of financial reporting, royalty, dividend, rent, interest, income from financial activities.

Янги Ўзбекистонда бухгалтерия ҳисобини ислоҳ қилиш бўйича жадал ишлар амалга оширилмоқда. Бу борада муҳим норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжат бўлиб Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 24 февралда ПҚ-4611 “Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларига ўтиш бўйича кўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида” Қарори [1] ҳисобланади. Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартлари (МХХС) халқаро профессионал ташкилотлар томонидан ишлаб чиқилган ҳужжатлар мажмуасидан иборат. Уларни ўрганиш ва жорий қилиш ҳар бир стандартни чуқур таҳлил қилишни ва уларнинг қўлланилиши бўйича услубий тавсиялар ишлаб чиқишни тақозо этади.

Шу боис, ушбу стандарт талабларига мувофиқ ҳисоб-китобларни ташкил этиш, молиявий ҳисоботларда даромадлар ва фойда тўғрисида шаффоф ахборотларни акс эттириш, халқаро инвесторларга уларга тушунарли бўлган воситаларда, яъни энг синалган ва самарали усул ҳамда услублар, тан олиш ва баҳолаш мезонлари, халқаро қоида ва принциплардан фойдаланган ҳолда компаниянинг даромадлари, фойдаси ва унинг тақсимоли ҳамда фойдадаги улуши тўғрисидаги ишончли, уйғун ва таққосланувчи молиявий ахборотларни тақдим этиш методологиясини жорий этиш барча мамлакатлар, айниқса МХХСларни биринчи марта қўллаётган мамлакатлар учун ўта долзарб масаладир.

Мамлакатимизда даромадлар ва фойда ҳисобини МХХСларга мувофиқлаштириш борасида муайян натижаларга эришилди. Жумладан, 2-сон БХМС “Асосий фаолиятдан олинган даромадлар” стандарти ҳамда “Харажатлар таркиби ҳамда молиявий натижаларни аниқлаш тартиби” тўғрисидаги Низомларга мувофиқ даромадларни ҳамда молиявий натижаларнинг халқаро мезонларга мувофиқ келадиган тартиби ишлаб чиқилди, 2021 йилдан эътиборан акциядорлик жамиятлари, банклар, суғурта ташкилотлари, давлат улуши бўлган корхоналар ва ихтиёрийлик асосида бошқа корхоналарга МХХСлар асосида молиявий ҳисобот тузиш, уларни халқаро аудитдан ўтказиш ва нашр эттириш тартиблари амалиётга жорий этилди. Бироқ ушбу эришилган ютуқлар республикамизда МХХСларига тўлиқ ўтиш ҳал этилганлигини билдирмайди. Шу билан бир

қаторда, таъкидлаш жоизки, стратегик вазифалардан келиб чиқиб, халқаро инвесторлар талабларига уйғун бўлган даромадлар ва фойда ҳисобини такомиллаштириш борасида ўз ечимини кутаётган қатор муаммолар мавжуд. Булар қаторига даромадларга оид МҲХСларини тан олиш ва уни кенг жорий этиш, эски усул ва услублардан воз кечиб даромадларга оид замонавий атамаларни қўллаш, даромадларни тан олиш босқичларини ишлаб чиқиш, баҳолаш ҳамда ҳисоботда акс эттиришда энг илғор усулларни қўллаш, хорижий инвесторларга оид бўлган тақсимланган фойдани тан олиш ҳамда ҳисоблаш методологиясини такомиллаштириш, молиявий натижалар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботни мазмун ва таркибий жиҳатдан қайта ишлаб чиқиш, бошқа тўплам даромадларни тан олиш ва акс эттириш, даромадлар ва фойдага оид бухгалтерия ҳисоби счётларни мазмун ва моҳияти жиҳатидан такомиллаштириш, якуний молиявий натижаларнинг шаклланишини ва бухгалтерия ёзувларини халқаро стандартларга мувофиқлаштириш, ҳисоботнинг шаффофлиги ва таққосланувчанлигига эришиш, ҳисобот трансформацияси ва консолидацияси ҳамда комплияцияси масалаларидир. Мазкур вазифаларнинг самарали бажарилишини таъминлашда халқаро стандартлар талабларидан келиб чиқиб хорижий инвесторлар ва бошқа ахборот фойдаланувчиларига талабларига мос ҳолда даромадлар ва фойда ҳисоби методологиясини ҳамда молиявий натижалар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботни тубдан такомиллаштириш юзасидан илмий изланишларни олиб боришни тақозо этади.

Амалдаги стандарт талабларида мамлакатимизда молиявий фаолиятдан олинган даромадлар қуйидагилар киради:

Мамлакатимизда амалда бўлган 21-БҲМС “Хўжалик юритувчи субъектлар молиявий-хўжалик фаолиятининг бухгалтерия ҳисоби счётлар режаси” молиявий фаолитга доир даромадлар⁵⁹

9510	Роялти кўринишдаги даромадлар
9520	Дивидендлар кўринишидаги даромадлар
9530	Фоиз кўринишидаги даромадлар
9540	Валюта курслари фарқидан даромадлар
9550	Молиявий ижарадан даромадлар
9560	Қимматли қоғозларни қайта баҳолашдан даромадлар
9590	Молиявий фаолиятнинг бошқа даромадлари

“Молиявий фаолиятдан фойда – бу корхонани ташқи молиялаштириш манбаларидан таъминлаш билан боғлиқ пул оқимларининг натижасидир. Ташқи молиялаштириш манбалари ўз ичига олади:

- кўшимча акциядорлик ёки пай капиталини жалб қилиш;
- акциялар, облигациялар ва бошқа қимматли қоғозлар эмиссияси;

⁵⁹ 21-сон БҲМС «Хўжалик юритувчи субъектлар молиявий-хўжалик фаолиятининг бухгалтерия ҳисоби счётлар»

- турли хил шаклларда кредитларни жалб қилиш;
- дивидендлар тўлаш йўли билан жалб қилинган капиталга хизмат кўрсатиш, фоизлар ва асосий қарз бўйича мажбуриятларни сўндириш”⁶⁰

2-сон БҲМС “Асосий хўжалик фаолиятдан олинган даромадлар” номли стандартда фоизлар, дивидендлар, роялтиларни корхоналарнинг одатдаги фаолиятдан олинган даромадлар таркибига киритади: “Ушбу стандартда даромад деганда, хўжалик юритувчи субъектларнинг одатдаги фаолияти давомида олинган, жумладан маҳсулот (ишлар бажариш ва хизматлар кўрсатиш) реализациясидан олинган даромадлар, олинган фоизлар, дивидендлар, роялти ва бошқалар тушунилади.”⁶¹

“Молиявий фаолиятдан даромадлар қуйидаги турлардаги даромадларга бўлинади:

-бошқа корхоналар фаолиятига ҳиссали қатнашишдан даромадлар, акциялар бўйича дивидендлар, облигациялар ва бошқа қимматли қоғозлар бўйича даромадлар;

-мулкни молиявий ижара (лизинг)га топширишдан олинган даромад;

-валюта счетлари, жумладан хорижий валюта операциялари бўйича ижобий курс фарқ;

-қимматли қоғозларга, шўъба корхоналарга ва бошқаларга киритилган маблағларни қайта баҳолашдан даромадлар;

-олинган роялти ва капитал трансферти;

-молиявий фаолиятдан бошқа даромадлар.”⁶²

Манбаларда Ж.Кажикова, И.Шелиховская томонидан молиявий фаолиятдан олинган даромадларга қуйидагилар киритилган:

“ташкilotнинг кредитлар, қарзлардан фойдалангани учун тўланиши лозим бўлган фоизлар (қонунчиликка мувофиқ инвестициявий активларнинг қийматиға олиб бориладиган кредитлар, қарзлар бўйича фоизлардан ташқари);

акцияларни хариди бўйича амалга оширилган ҳақиқий харажатлар билан уларнинг номинал қиймати (сотиб олинган акцияларнинг бекор қилинганда) ёки кўрсатилган акцияларнинг учинчи шахсга реализация қиймати (сотиб олинган акцияларнинг давомий сотилишида);

мулкни молиявий ижара (лизинг) шартномаси бўйича (агарда лизинг фаолияти жорий фаолият бўлиб ҳисобланмаса) вақтинчалик фойдаланиш (вақтинчалик эгаллик қилиш ва фойдаланиш)га олиш билан боғлиқ харажатлар;

ўзи чиқарган қарзли қимматли қоғозларни чиқариш, жойлаштириш, муомалада бўлиши ва сўндирилиши билан боғлиқ даромад ва харажатлар

⁶⁰ Прибыль от финансовой деятельности. <https://1fin.ru/?id=281&t=711>

⁶¹ Национальный Стандарт Бухгалтерского учета Республики Узбекистан (НСБУ № 2) «Доходы от основной хозяйственной деятельности» <https://lex.uz/acts/710346>

⁶² Бухгалтерский учет финансовых результатов – доходы от финансовой деятельности. http://buhuz.ru/?fin=doh_fin

(агар ташкилот қимматли қоғозлар бозорининг профессионал иштирокчиси бўлиб ҳисобланмаган ҳолларда);

қонунчиликда белгиланган ҳолатлардан ташқари хорижий валютада ифодаланган активлар ва мажбуриятларни қайта ҳисоблаш натижасида юзага келган курс фарқлари;

ҳисобот даврида аниқланган молиявий фаолият бўйича ўтган йиллар фойда (зарар)лари.”⁶³

“Молиявий фаолият – бу корxonанинг ўз ва жалб қилинган капитали миқдори ва таркибининг ўзгаришига олиб келувчи фаолият.” – деб таъриф берилган.”⁶⁴

Белоруссия Республикаси молия вазирлиги томонидан 2011 йил 30 сентябрда тасдиқланган даромадлар ва харажатлар бухгалтерия ҳисоби Инструкциясида “молиявий фаолият атамаси ташкилотнинг ҳисоб сиёсатида мувофиқ жорий фаолиятига кирмаслиги шарти билан ташкилотнинг киритилган хусусий капитали, кредитлар, қарзлар ва шунга ўхшаш мажбуриятлари миқдори ва таркибини ўзгаришига олиб келувчи фаолиятини англатади”⁶⁵ деб таъриф келтирилган.

“Молиявий фаолиятдан даромад – бу корxonани ташқи молиялаштириш манбалари (қўшимча акциядорлик ёки пай капиталини жалб қилиш, акция, облигациялар ва бошқа қимматли қоғозлар эмиссияси, унинг турли хил шаклларида кредитларни жалб қилиш, шунингдек жалб қилинган капитални дивидендлар, фоизлар тўлови ва асосий қарзларни сўндириш орқали хизматини амалга ошириш билан таъминлаш билан боғлиқ пул оқимларининг натижасидир. Бунда таъкидлаш мумкинки, пул оқимларининг бундай мазмуни корxonанинг тўғридан-тўғри даромадларини шакллантирмайди, чунки деганда доим олинган пулга нисбатан кўпроқ пулни қайтаришга тўғри келади. Шу билан бир қаторда молиявий фаолият жараёнида хусусий капитал ҳам, қарз капитали ҳам корxона учун кўп ёки кам наф олиш шартларида олиниши мумкин, бу ўз навбатида мувофиқ равишда асосий инвестиция фаолияти натижаларида ўз аксини топади. Шу боис, молиявий фаолиятдан олинган даромадлар деганда, ж бозордагига қараганда нафлироқ бўлган шартларда ташқи манбалардан жалб қилинган капиталнинг билвосита самараси тушунилади.”

Молиявий фаолиятга доир бухгалтерия ёзувлари акс эттирилган мақола⁶⁶

⁶³ Старший преподаватель Кажикова Ж.Н., студент Шелиховская Ира. Костанайский государственный университет им. А. Байтурсынова. Доходы и расходы по финансовой деятельности <https://be5.biz/ekonomika1/r2014/2200.htm>

⁶⁴ Т.Церевская. Учет доходов деятельности предприятия. //Налоги и бухгалтерский учет. Декабрь, 2019 /№99. <https://i.factor.ua/journals/nibu/2019/december/issue-99/article-105867.html>

⁶⁵Юлия Гатальская. Финансовая деятельность организации: как правильно отразить хозяйственные операции в бухгалтерском учете. <https://www.gb.by/izdaniya/glavnyi-bukhgalter/finansovaya-deyatelnost-organizatsii-kak>

⁶⁶ <https://www.gb.by/izdaniya/glavnyi-bukhgalter/finansovaya-deyatelnost-organizatsii-kak>

Кўпчилик молиячилар ҳисоблайди, компаниянинг инвестицион фаолияти активларнинг ўзгариши билан боғлиқ, молиявий фаолият эса пассив қисмининг ўзгариши билан боғлиқ деб ҳисоблашади.

Молиячилар инвестициявий фаолиятига қуйидагиларни киритишади:

-кучмас мулкларнинг реализацияси ва хариди;

-бошқа компанияларнинг қимматли қоғозларини сотиш ва харид қилиш;

-узоқ муддатли қарзларни тақдим этиш;

-қарзларнинг тўланишидан маблағларнинг келиб тушиши.

Молиявий фаолиятга:

-фирманинг узоқ муддатли мажбуриятлари ва хусусий капитали ўзгариши;

-хусусий акциялари сотиш ва харид қилиш;

-компаниялар облигацияларини чиқариш;

-дивидендлар тўлаш;

-компания томонидан ўзининг узоқ муддатли қарзларини тўлаш.

Ушбу ҳолатдан хулоса қилиш мумкинки, халқаро стандартлар ва миллий стандартларда молиявий фаолиятдан олинган даромадларни таркиби жиҳатдан жиддий фарқлар мавжуд.

Биринчидан, халқаро тажрибаларда “молиявий фаолиятдан олинган даромадлар” деб номланган тасниф йўқлигини кўриш мумкин. Халқаро тажрибаларда корхонанинг даромадлари одатдаги фаолияти билан боғлиқ бўлган даромадлар ҳамда одатдаги фаолияти билан боғлиқ бўлмаган даромадлар (бошқа даромадлар)га ажратилган. Халқаро стандартларга мувофиқ юқорида “тушумлар корхонанинг одатдаги фаолияти давомида юзага келадиган: 1. Сотидан тушган тушум; 2. Хизматлар учун рағбатлантиришлар; 3. Фоизлар; 4. Дивидендлар; 5. Роялти; 6. Ижара даромадларидан иборат” эканлиги қайд қилинган. Бундан кўриниб турибдики, халқаро стандартларда молиявий фаолиятдан олинган даромадлар унинг одатдаги фаолиятида ҳам ҳамда одатдаги бўлмаган фаолиятида ҳам мавжуд экан. Даромадларни шу таснифлаш принципларига ўтишимиз керак бўлади. Агар биз молиявий ҳисоботларимизда молиявий фаолиятдан олинган даромад деб фоизлар, роялти, дивидендларни қайд қиладиган бўлсак, у ҳолда уларни одатдаги фаолият натижаларидан узоқлаштириб қўйган бўламиз ва бу методологик чалкашликларга олиб келиши мумкин.

Иккинчидан, молиявий активлар билан боғлиқ фойда ва зарарларни мамлакатимиз амалиётида “Қимматли қоғозларни қайта баҳолашдан олинган даромадлар” деб битта сатрда номланган бўлса, халқаро тажрибада фойда ва зарарлар ҳамда бошқа тўплам даромадлар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботда акс этириш тартиби келтирилган. Бугунги кунда ҳисоботларимиз халқаро стандартларга ўтар экан бизда ҳам молиявий активларни қайта баҳолаш, реклассификация қилишдан олинган

даромадларни фойда ва зарарлар ҳамда бошқа умумлашган даромадлар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботнинг қисмлари кесимида акс эттириш тартибига ўтишимиз мақсадга мувофиқ ҳисобланади.

Учинчидан, мамлакатимиздаги 2-сон БҲМС “Асосий хўжалик фаолиятдан тушган даромадлар” ва 21-сон “Бухгалтерия ҳисоби счетлар режаси ва уни қўллаш бўйича йўриқнома” стандартида бир-бирига номувофиқлик мавжуд. 2-сон БҲМСда фоизлар, дивидендлар ва роялти бўйича даромадлар корхонанинг одатдаги фаолияти билан боғлиқ бўлган даромадларига киритилган бўлса, 21-сон БҲМСда эса ушбу даромадлар “молиявий фаолиятдан олинган даромадлар”ни ҳисобга олувчи счетларда акс эттириш кўзда тутилган. Ушбу таснифлашга мувофиқ равишда счетлар режасига маълум ўзгартиришлар киритиш мақсадга мувофиқ деб ҳисоблаймиз.

Тўртинчидан, Россия амалиётида ҳам фоизлар ва қимматли қоғозлар бўйича даромадлар бошқа даромадлар таркибига киритилган. Аслида, халқаро стандартда фоизлар ва дивидендларни одатдаги фаолиятдан олинган даромадлари таркибига киритиш тавсия этилган.

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КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНЫЕ ОСНОВЫ УЧЁТА ДОХОДОВ

Аннотация. Эта статья основана актуальности ведения учета концептуальных основ доходов. На основании поправок к концептуальным правилам Совет по международным стандартам финансовой отчетности разработал предложения по гармонизации правил о доходах в положениях бухгалтерского учета Узбекистана и по совершенствованию отчетности о финансовых результатах.

Ключевые слова: доходы, концептуальные принципы, доход от прочей деятельности, прибыль или убыток, стандарт, международные стандарты финансового учёта.

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CONCEPTUAL BASIS OF INCOME ACCOUNTING

Annotation. This article is based on the relevance of accounting for the conceptual foundations of income. Based on the amendments to the conceptual rules, the International Financial Reporting Standards Board has developed proposals for harmonizing income rules in the accounting regulations of Uzbekistan and for improving reporting on financial results.

Keywords. Income, conceptual principles, income from other activities, profit or loss, standard, International Financial Accounting Standards.

В нынешней рыночной экономики во время перемен и пандемии совершенствование бухгалтерского учёта, а именно концептуальных основ учёта доходов на основе международных стандартов финансовой отчётности является важным аспектом. В последние годы руководство нашей страны для улучшения инвестиционного климата приняли

несколько законов, которые требуют ведение учёта доходов на основе международных стандартов. Принятый Закон ПП-4611-сон 24.02.2020 году «О дополнительных мерах переходу на международные стандарты финансовой отчётности»⁶⁷ требует реформирования учёта доходов на основе международных стандартов финансовой отчётности (МСФО) и последовавшие этапы по реализации позволяет постепенно достигнуть вышеуказанные цели.

Эти этапы включают в себя:

- гармонизировать национальные стандарты бухгалтерского учета с международными стандартами,
- создать условия и среду для прямого внедрения МСФО,
- провести обширную подготовительную работу в компаниях.

Чтобы понять ведение учёта доходов и отличие НСБУ с МСФО давайте рассмотрим некоторые факты. В нашей стране учёт доходов ведется на основе Национального стандарта бухгалтерского учёта №2 «Доходы от основной хозяйственной деятельности». В стандарте указанные виды доходов и понятие термина доходов следующие:

Под доходами в настоящем стандарте понимаются доходы, которые получены в ходе обычной деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта, в том числе доход от реализации, продукции (выполнения работ и оказания услуг), полученные проценты, дивиденды, роялти и др. При учете дохода от основной хозяйственной деятельности основным вопросом является определение момента времени признания дохода. Доход от основной хозяйственной деятельности отражается в момент, когда существует возможность, что экономические выгоды поступят хозяйствующему субъекту в будущем, а также эти выгоды могут быть надежно и точно измерены. Этот стандарт определяет обстоятельства, при которых требования по данным критериям будут выполнены и, следовательно, будет признан доход от основной хозяйственной деятельности. Он также предоставляет практические указания по применению этих критериев.⁶⁸

В то же время в МСФО несколько иное содержание вкладывается в понятие «доход», а именно «Доход – это приращение экономических выгод в течение отчётного периода, происходящие в форме притока или увеличения активов, или уменьшения обязательств, что выражается в увеличении капитала не связанных с вкладами участников акционерного капитала».⁶⁹

Привлечение инвесторов и создать удачный инвестиционный климат в Республике естественно привлекает внимание ведение учета дохода по МСФО. Ведение учета на основе концептуальных принципов, приближает основу выше изложенных этапов по внедрению международных

⁶⁷ <https://lex.uz/docs/4746049#4750103>

⁶⁸ <http://fmc.uz/legisl.php?n=2>

⁶⁹ Журнал « Все для бухгалтера» № 9(63) 2001 года

стандартов бухгалтерского учета. Основным нормативным документом Концептуальных правил является «Концептуальная основа финансовой отчетности» Концептуальная основа финансовой отчетности служит основой для всех стандартов. Это сердце и главный критерий стандартов бухгалтерского учета. В них изложены основные принципы подготовки и представления финансовой отчетности. Концептуальные основы не заменяют стандарты. Концептуальная база постоянно совершенствуется. Последняя поправка была внесена Советом по международным стандартам финансовой отчетности IFRSB 29 марта 2018 года о концептуальных основах «управленческой деятельности в интересах собственников» были введены принципы «руководство (инг. 'stewardship'), бдительность (инг. 'prudence'), были введены понятия принципов оценки (инг. 'measurement uncertainty'). Кроме того, в новой версии концептуальной основы активы упоминаются как «экономические ресурсы» и определяются как право на получение экономических выгод. Одним из наиболее важных концептуальных изменений является вопрос признания и оценки с точки зрения появления права на эти элементы финансовой отчетности. Обязательства определены как «обязательные обязательства», и указано, что в какой компании практически невозможно избежать их выплаты. Из этого ясно, что обязательства следует рассматривать с точки зрения возникновения юридической ответственности. Определение дохода, основанное на изменениях в этих экономических ресурсах и обязательствах, также обогащено содержанием. Эти определения и взгляды ученых требуют нового подхода к формированию доходов и учета при совершенствовании нормативных документов.

В Узбекистане ведения учета доходов и расходов формируются основными Положениями: Положение №54 от 5.02.1999 г «Об утверждении положения о составе затрат по производству (работ, услуг) и о порядке формирования финансовых результатов», «Концептуальные основы подготовки и представления финансовой отчетности» и НСБУ №-2 «Доходы от основной хозяйственной деятельности». Здесь можно отметить, что между положениями стандарта существуют некоторые отличия.

При сравнении учета доходов по стандартам в Узбекистане «Об утверждении положения о составе затрат по производству (работ, услуг) и о порядке формирования финансовых результатов», «Концептуальные основы подготовки и представления финансовой отчетности» и НСБУ №-2 «Доходы от основной хозяйственной деятельности». Можно сделать следующие выводы.

Во-первых, на наш взгляд, в связи с переходом на стандартную процедуру и введением МСФО с 2021 года нам необходимо кардинально пересмотреть Положение о структуре расходов, которое используется в регулировании бухгалтерского учета. Правила устава не соответствуют

сегодняшним требованиям, некоторые статьи в нем отклоняются от правил стандартов. Например, определение показателя «Прочие доходы от операционной деятельности (операционные доходы) не соответствует концептуальной основе. Никаких доходов кроме операционной деятельности, нет, все доходы от операционной деятельности включаются в выручку. Как указано в концептуальной основе, этот показатель уместно называть «доход от не основной деятельности» или «прочие доходы»

Во-вторых, термин «валовой доход» используется в Концептуальных основах подготовки и представления финансовой отчетности, но не имеет определения. Было бы уместно использовать термин «доход», а не валовой доход, и дать определение термину. Концептуально не существует определения «дохода», который является ключевым элементом финансовой отчетности. Кроме того, на концептуальной основе доход от операционной деятельности включает доход от продажи прочих активов. Мы считаем, что это не соответствует правилам международных стандартов бухгалтерского учета. Согласно международным стандартам, «доход от выбытия в необоротных активов» включается в состав прочих доходов. Следовательно, необходимо уточнить понятие «продажа прочих активов». Следует отметить, что концептуально структура «доходов от непрофильных видов деятельности», т.е. «прочих доходов», сформирована не полностью, ограничивается лишь выделением доходов от переоценки ценных бумаг на бирже.

В-третьих, на сегодняшний день необходимо принять новую версию НСБУ №-2 «Доходы от основной хозяйственной деятельности». Мы знаем. О том, что Совет международным стандартам финансовой отчетности, учитывая, что положения МСФО 18 «Поступления» и МСФО 11 «Договоры в строительстве» не соответствуют требованиям периода, на основе общих правил МСФО и GAAP разработали стандарт и принципы признания выручки МСФО №15 «Поступления по договорам с покупателями». По нашему мнению, классификация доходов должна предусматривать основные принципы МСФО №-15 «Поступления по договорам с покупателями»⁷⁰.

На основе наших вышеуказанных исследований можно сделать следующие выводы:

Во первых, Сегодня перевод учета доходов на требования международных стандартов - очень важный вопрос. В новой версии Концептуальных основ активы упоминаются как «экономические ресурсы» и определяются как право на получение экономических выгод. Обязательства считаются «обязательными», и ни для одной компании практически невозможно избежать их выплаты. Определение дохода,

⁷⁰ Accounting for recognition of enterprises income (accouts) in accounting with international standarts and financial reporting conceptual fundamental ” Eshpulatova Zaynab Independent researcher at the Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service. <http://euroasiaconference.com>

основанное на изменениях в этих экономических ресурсах и обязательствах, также обогащено содержанием. Утверждалось, что эти изменения должны быть внесены в нормативные акты нашей страны.

Во вторых, Было отмечено, что Положение о структуре затрат на сегодняшний день не отвечает требованиям, в которых наименования показателей не соответствуют концептуальным правилам. В частности, было предложено называть показатель «Прочие доходы от операционной деятельности (операционные доходы)» «доходами от непрофильной деятельности» или «прочими доходами». После определения валовой прибыли компании необходимо включить показатель прибыли под названием «операционная прибыль», и его внедрение поможет привести учет доходов в соответствие с международными стандартами, повысить прозрачность финансовой отчетности.

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АСПЕКТЫ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В ЦИФРОВУЮ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЮ ЭКОНОМИКИ И В СИСТЕМЫ ЭЛЕКТРОННОГО ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются аспекты внедрения искусственного интеллекта в цифровую трансформацию экономики и в системы цифрового правительства, формирование нормативно-правовой базы и вопросы организационно-технических аспектов внедрения. Искусственный разум оказывает невиданное влияние на развитие общества. В работе исследуются проблемы, связанные с действием искусственного интеллекта при внедрении: какую ценность, помимо инструментальной, может нести искусственный интеллект, последствия внедрения. Применение современных методов и технологий интеграции искусственного интеллекта.

Ключевые слова: технология, искусственного интеллект, цифровой трансформация, экономики, цифрового правительство, искусственный разум, современных методов.

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ASPECTS OF INTRODUCING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE ECONOMY AND IN THE ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS

Annotation. This article discusses aspects of the introduction of artificial intelligence in the digital transformation of the economy and in digital government systems, the formation of a regulatory framework, organizational and technical aspects of implementation. Artificial intelligence has an unprecedented impact on the development of society. The paper explores the problems associated with the action of artificial intelligence during implementation: what value, in addition to instrumental, can artificial intelligence carry, the consequence of implementation. Application of modern methods and technologies for integrating artificial intelligence.

Keywords: technology, artificial intelligence, digital transformation, economy, digital government, artificial intelligence, modern methods.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ Столкнувшись с ускоренным развитием технологий, изменением климата, глобализацией и, в последнее время, пандемией COVID-19, международное сообщество сталкивается с новыми парадигмами, которые требуют системных изменений, направленных на глобальную устойчивость и создание механизмов управления и поиск согласие с ними справляться.

Современное состояние исследований искусственного интеллекта, в виде социокультурного феномена, представляет собой довольно развитое научное знание, характерное тем, что к этой теме обращаются не только философы, историки, искусствоведы, но и архитекторы, дизайнеры, психологи, педагоги, теоретики в ряде других дисциплин.

В Постановлении Президента Республики Узбекистан от 17 февраля 2021 года № ПП–4996 «О мерах по созданию условий для ускоренного внедрения технологий искусственного интеллекта», отмечено, что «...широкое применение технологий искусственного интеллекта для улучшения качества оказания государственных услуг в интересах населения, а также повышения эффективности государственных органов при обработке данных».⁷¹

В настоящее время мы находимся в точке конвергенции нескольких технологий: искусственного интеллекта (ИИ), Интернета вещей (IoT) и преобразования сетей 5G, которые вместе определяют будущее информационной индустрии и телекоммуникаций, где появляются данные. Появление устройств во многом определяет наши социальные, деловые, финансовые, рабочие, образовательные и правительственные взаимодействия. Помимо обмена подходами, разработанными различными правительствами, также рассматривается, как лица, ответственные за разработку политики, и правительственные чиновники могут определить стратегию, позволяющую максимизировать преимущества ИИ.

ИИ быстро меняет многие аспекты повседневной жизни людей, и эта трансформация ускоряется в геометрической прогрессии. Государственный сектор не застрахован и действительно отвечает за установление национальных приоритетов, инвестиций и правил, когда речь идет об ИИ. Что наиболее актуально для этого справочника, так это то, что правительства также могут использовать огромную мощь ИИ для инноваций и преобразования государственного сектора, чтобы переопределить способы разработки и реализации политики и предоставления услуг своему народу. Такие инновации и преобразования имеют решающее значение для правительств, поскольку они сталкиваются с растущими сложностями и требованиями со стороны своих граждан, жителей и бизнеса.

⁷¹ Постановлением Президента Республики Узбекистан от 17 февраля 2021 года № ПП–4996 «О мерах по созданию условий для ускоренного внедрения технологий искусственного интеллекта»,

ИИ можно внедрить в процесс разработки государственных услуг. По мере развития ИИ и машинного обучения можно автоматизировать больше административных и технологических задач, повышая эффективность государственного сектора и освобождая государственных служащих, чтобы они могли сосредоточиться на более значимой работе. Правительство сможет лучше понимать и принимать решения внутри организаций и предвидеть потребности граждан. Если все сделано правильно, автоматизированные процессы могут помочь правительству принимать более справедливые и точные решения, чем когда-либо прежде.

В этой статье рассматривается, как правительства по всему миру адаптируются к новым возможностям и реалиям, которые ИИ приносит для преобразования правительства, и как они развивают способность предвидеть и готовиться к тому, что ИИ приготовил для них в будущем.

Правительство как финансист или прямой инвестор может выделять средства для поддержки разработки и внедрения новых технологий. Некоторые активно работают над планами финансирования, связанными с конкурсами проектов или пилотными тендерами. Такие планы включают проекты в государственном секторе, а также проекты в частном секторе, результаты которых могут быть применены ко всей экономике.

Правительство как умный покупатель и соразработчик может выступать в качестве разумного покупателя существующих решений с помощью инновационных методов закупок или в качестве соразработчиков посредством государственно-частных партнерств (ГЧП) и других форм сотрудничества для создания новых или индивидуальных решений. Правительства могут стимулировать инновации с точки зрения спроса, направляя разработку новых решений непосредственно на свои нужды.

Правительство в качестве регулятора или ответственного за установление норм. Ускоренные инновационные циклы новых цифровых технологий требуют переосмысления типов используемых инструментов политики и регулирования и их реализации. Правительство, выступая в качестве посредника и пользователя новых цифровых технологий, сталкивается с проблемой определения того, как и в какой степени регулировать их, чтобы максимально использовать их инновационный потенциал и минимизировать риски для конечных пользователей. Одним из аспектов этой функции является оценка соблюдения правил и стандартов и принятие необходимых мер в случае их нарушения.

Правительство как посредник и регулирующий орган имеет возможность объединять заинтересованные стороны из различных секторов экосистемы ИИ (например, граждан и резидентов, предприятий, организаций и интеллектуальные), чтобы помочь им достичь своих целей и понять многие аспекты рассматриваемых вопросов. Правительство также может помочь в разработке и внедрении технологических стандартов и

неформальных стандартов в сотрудничестве с такими заинтересованными сторонами.

Правительство как администратор данных владеют или хранят от имени своего народа огромные объемы данных. Такие данные могут подпитывать технологии на основе ИИ, особенно при хорошем управлении.

Правительство как пользователь и поставщик услуг предоставляет услуги и инструменты, основанные или поддерживаемые технологиями ИИ, как для широкой публики, так и для административных функций. Поэтому они сами играют роль в использовании и внедрении технологий.⁷²

Поскольку его функции отличаются от функций других секторов, некоторые варианты использования и соображения, касающиеся применения ИИ в государственном секторе, могут быть более актуальными, чем другие. Например, ИИ можно рассматривать как полезный механизм прогнозирования для эффективного и действенного распределения ресурсов, который может помочь политикам принимать решения. Цель этой функции состоит в том, чтобы сосредоточиться на темах, которые имеют особое значение для государственного сектора. Это руководство предназначено для того, чтобы помочь им оценить, как они могут реагировать на эти рекомендации с точки зрения инноваций и преобразований в государственном секторе.

Рекомендация по искусственному интеллекту содержит пять рекомендаций для национальных политиков и международного сотрудничества в отношении надежного ИИ. Хотя эти рекомендации выходят за рамки инноваций и преобразований в государственном секторе, это руководство предназначено для того, чтобы помочь лицам, определяющим политику, оценить возможности их применения в государственном секторе. Эти рекомендации и соответствующие цели настоящего исследования заключаются в следующем:

Инвестирование в исследования и разработку ИИ. В этом руководстве содержится информация и примеры из реальной жизни, которые показывают, как правительства инвестируют и поддерживают исследования в области использования ИИ в государственном секторе с целью преобразования и обновления методов разработки и реализации политики и услуг. Вот некоторые примеры: инвестирование в управление данными, а также открытие данных для повторного использования для стимулирования инноваций.

Продвижение цифровой экосистемы для ИИ. Как правительства создают точки соприкосновения, механизмы и экосистемы для обмена

⁷² *Источник:* Ubaldi, B. et al. (2019), «Современное состояние использования новейших технологий в государственном секторе», Рабочие документы по государственному управлению, № 31, Издательство, Париж, <https://doi.org/10.1787/932780bc-en>.

знаниями как в государственном секторе, так и с партнерами из отрасли и гражданского общества, чтобы поддерживать государственные эксперименты с ИИ.

Создание благоприятной политической среды для ИИ. Как правительство разрабатывает стратегию для ИИ и в какой степени оно конкретно предполагает преобразование государственного сектора. А также предлагается возможная справочная основа для оценки данной политической среды, чтобы скорректировать действия для достижения целей ИИ.

Развитие человеческого потенциала и подготовка к трансформации рынка труда. Как правительство наращивает потенциал государственных служащих в области ИИ. В нем также рассматриваются способы, с помощью которых правительства обеспечивают потенциал внешних партнеров и поставщиков, а также то, как они готовятся к потенциальным фундаментальным изменениям в будущем, вызванным ИИ, включая изменения на рынке труда.

Установление международного сотрудничества для надежного искусственного интеллекта. Обзор возможностей развития международного сотрудничества, в том числе организованного, а также информация о продуктах такого сотрудничества, например, о согласованных принципах надежного ИИ.⁷³

Сегодня выполнение всех задач управления может представлять собой большую проблему для правительств и общественных организаций, работающих в меняющихся условиях.

В государственном секторе ИИ может оказать положительное влияние несколькими способами. Например, его можно использовать для:

- разработки лучшей политики и принятия эффективных решений;
- улучшение общения и взаимодействия с гражданами и жителями;
- повышение скорости и качества доставки общественных товаров и услуг гражданам;
- улучшение внутренней работы правительств и общественных организаций в целом.

Хотя ИИ обладает огромным потенциалом для получения положительного эффекта в государственном секторе, достижение этих преимуществ — непростая задача. Правительство использует ИИ, как правило, по тому же пути, что и в частном секторе, область и связанные с ней технологии сложны и имеют крутую кривую обучения, а цель и контекст в правительстве уникальны и сталкиваются с проблемами, ряд проблем и другие последствия. На самом деле, недавние исследования показали, что «государственные учреждения, образовательные компании и

⁷³Источник: <https://legalinstruments.oecd.org/en/instruments/QECD-LEGAL-0449>: <https://oe.cd/aistrategies>.

благотворительные организации отстают во внедрении ИИ». Уязвимые члены общества, вероятно, одними из последних получают пользу от ИИ.

В некоторых случаях отрасль уже играет ведущую роль, например, разрабатывая этические принципы и процессы применения ИИ на основе эффектов. Чтобы укрепить свое положение, государственные чиновники должны понимать область ИИ и то, как он может повлиять на государственную политику и услуги, сотрудников государственного сектора и то, как правительства взаимодействуют со своим населением. Они также должны учиться на подходах, извлеченных уроках и успехах других.

Когда дело доходит до будущего ИИ в государственном секторе, ситуация менее ясна. По сравнению с более широкой экономикой и частным сектором меньше внимания и исследований уделяется тому, как новые области исследований и технологии могут влиять и использоваться в деятельности правительства. Однако некоторые организации выдвинули теории о том, куда, скорее всего, пойдет ИИ в государственном секторе. Следует отметить, что глобальная исследовательская компания Gartner прогнозирует в своем последнем Hype Cycle для технологий цифрового правительства. (рис. 1), машинное обучение, доминирующая форма современного ИИ, преодолело «пик завышенных ожиданий» и скатывается в «долину разочарования».

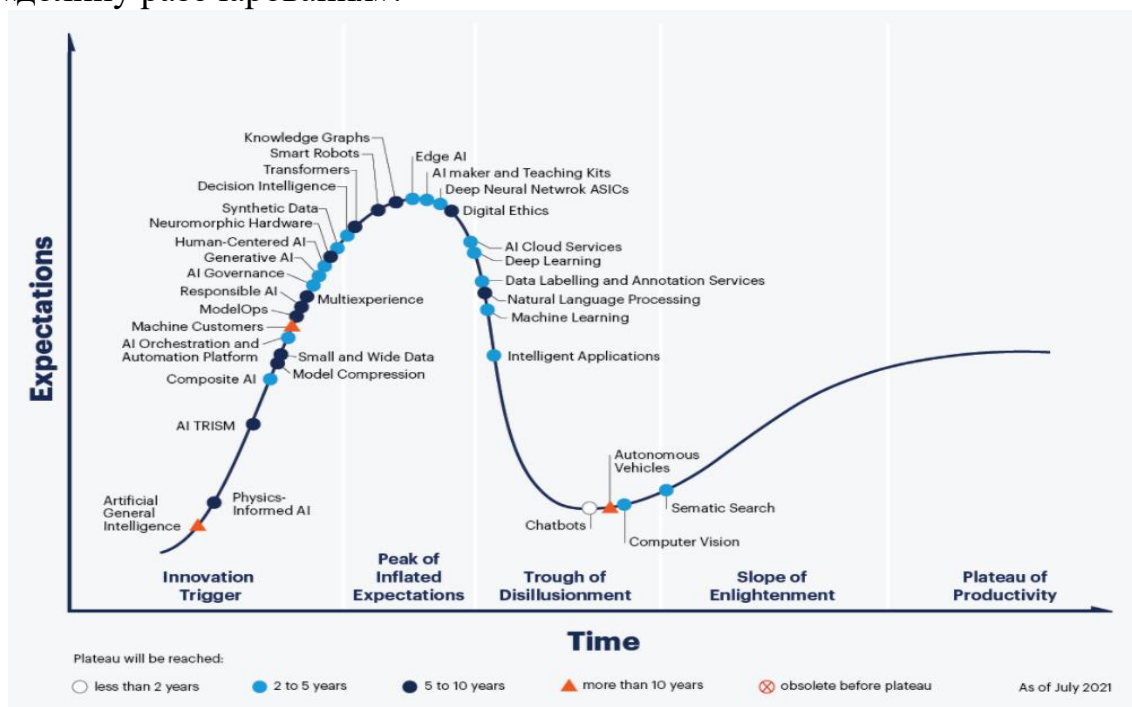


Рис 1. Цикл ажиотажа в области технологий цифрового правительства, 2021 г.⁷⁴

⁷⁴ Источник: <https://www.gartner.com/en/articles/the-4-trends-that-prevail-on-the-gartner-hype-cycle-for-ai-2021>

Однако он также предсказывает, что для достижения полностью продуктивного состояния может потребоваться всего от двух до пяти лет, что не так уж и много, если учесть преобразующие возможности машинного обучения.

Только время покажет, верны ли прогнозы Gartner. Однако, если судить по последним 70 годам истории, ИИ будет продолжать развиваться и расти во всех секторах, даже если на этом пути будут периоды разочарований. Важная роль демократического правительства по отношению к любой возникающей проблеме состоит в том, чтобы законно представлять интересы своего народа и направлять развитие к лучшему обществу в целом. Другими словами, ИИ обладает огромным потенциалом (как положительным, так и отрицательным), и задача правительства — обеспечить, чтобы все люди могли воспользоваться всеми преимуществами, и снизить риски и негативные последствия от их имени.

Независимо от того, когда такие подходы к ИИ, как машинное обучение, достигнут полностью продуктивного состояния, правительствам и государственным чиновникам необходимо понимать суть ИИ и то, как он может влиять на государственный сектор и влиять на него, чтобы выполнять свои функции. Это становится все более важным, поскольку правительствам и их должностным лицам придется принимать важные решения о том, как внедрять и использовать ИИ в государственном секторе. Некоторые правительства уже пожинают плоды ИИ и видят большой потенциал в будущем. Фактически, неспособность идти в ногу с технологиями может подорвать способность правительства решать все более сложные проблемы. Правительствам необходимо приобретать практические знания в области инноваций, если они хотят продолжать принимать эффективные решения. Общественным организациям необходимо взаимодействовать с ИИ и лежащими в его основе технологиями и подходами, а также учитывать последствия для своих учреждений и взаимодействие между ИИ и гражданами. Это ключ к тому, чтобы государственные чиновники ознакомились с реальными возможностями ИИ, а их организации подготовились к использованию преимуществ технологий в рамках системы ИИ.

Использование ИИ для получения информации о принятии государственных решений в Бельгии. Правительства прилагают все больше усилий для разработки политики и услуг, ориентированных на граждан. По умолчанию это требует активного сотрудничества с гражданами и жителями, чтобы понять их точки зрения, мнения и потребности. Платформы цифрового взаимодействия являются важными инструментами для достижения этой цели и улучшения реагирования правительств. Однако анализ больших объемов входных данных граждан, собранных на этих платформах, отнимает много времени и утомляет государственных чиновников, что не позволяет им получить ценную

информацию. Поэтому недостаточно создать цифровую платформу участия:

Бельгийская CitizenLab — это компания, занимающаяся технологиями для гражданских лиц, которая стремится расширить возможности государственных служащих и предоставить им процессы с расширенным машинным обучением, которые помогают им анализировать входные данные граждан, принимать более обоснованные решения и более эффективно сотрудничать внутри организации.

Выполняя свою миссию, CitizenLab разработала платформу взаимодействия с общественностью, которая использует алгоритмы машинного обучения, чтобы помочь государственным чиновникам легко обрабатывать тысячи вкладов граждан и эффективно использовать эти знания при принятии решений. Доски платформы могут классифицировать идеи, выделять новые темы, обобщать тенденции и группировать похожие материалы по темам, демографическим характеристикам или местоположению.

Платформа CitizenLab использует обработку естественного языка (NLP) и методы машинного обучения для автоматической классификации и анализа тысяч материалов, собранных на платформах участия граждан. Алгоритмы определяют главные темы и классифицируют похожие идеи по группам, которые затем можно разбить по демографическим или географическим признакам (рис.2).

Должностные лица, которые управляют этими платформами участия граждан, могут мгновенно получить доступ к этой информации через интеллектуальные информационные панели в режиме реального времени. Функция «Моделирование проблем» позволяет им легко определять приоритеты граждан и принимать соответствующие решения.

Платформа позволяет государственным чиновникам разбивать результаты по демографическим группам и местоположению, давая им лучшее представление об изменении приоритетов. Например, определенный район может отдать предпочтение лучшим дорогам, в то время как ваш сосед запрашивает дополнительные знаки остановки.

Несмотря на то, что это небольшая страна с 5,5 миллионами жителей, Финляндия заявила о своем намерении стать мировым лидером в использовании ИИ. Страна имеет хорошие возможности для достижения этой цели благодаря ряду факторов. Её граждане высокообразованные и технически подготовлены, в экономике уже широко используются технологии, правительство накопило высококачественные данные, а после многих лет реформ государственный сектор в значительной степени оцифрован и использует эксперименты и инновации.



Рис 2. Группа по интересам сообщества⁷⁵

Проблема национальной стратегии искусственного интеллекта Финляндии

Кроме того, исследование консалтинговой фирмы McKinsey показывает, что если Финляндия ускорит разработку ИИ и автоматизации, она может ожидать увеличения ВВП на 3% в год и чистого увеличения занятости на 5%. Предусмотрено правильное сочетание средств реализации и стимулов. Ключевой вопрос: что именно нужно сделать Финляндии, чтобы реализовать свой потенциал?

Эпоха ИИ в Финляндии. В мае 2017 года Министерство экономики и занятости Финляндии создало Программу искусственного интеллекта и Координационную группу для обеспечения ее руководства. Группа подключилась к широкой сети экспертов для изучения ключевых вопросов о том, как лучше всего поддерживать государственный и частный секторы в создании инноваций на основе ИИ, как позиционировать правительственные данные в качестве ресурса для экономического развития, как ИИ повлияет на общество и что государственный сектор должен сделать для того, чтобы Финляндия двигалась к будущему, основанному на искусственном интеллекте. В результате этой работы Координационная группа опубликовала два ключевых отчета, в которых излагается подход Финляндии к ИИ. Эпоха искусственного интеллекта в Финляндии и *Leading the Way into the Age of Artificial Intelligence*

⁷⁵ Источник: <https://oecd-opsi.org/innovations/unlocking-the-potential-of-crowdsourcing-for-public-decision-creation-with-artificial-intelligence/> - создание с помощью искусственного интеллекта .

совместно учреждают 11 ключевых мер, охватывающих все сектора, которые помогут Финляндии достичь своей амбициозной цели:

1. Повысить конкурентоспособность компаний за счет использования искусственного интеллекта.
2. Эффективно использовать данные во всех секторах.
3. Убедитесь, что внедрение ИИ стало проще и быстрее.
4. Обеспечить высочайший уровень знаний и привлечь ведущих специалистов в данной области.
5. Принимайте смелые решения и инвестиции.
6. Создать лучшие в мире госуслуги.
7. Установите новые модели сотрудничества.
8. Сделать Финляндию лидером эпохи ИИ.
9. Подготовиться к тому, что искусственный интеллект изменит характер работы.
10. Координация разработки ИИ в ориентированном на человека направлении, основанном на доверии.
11. Подготовка к проблемам безопасности.

В то время как шестая мера окажет наиболее явное влияние на государственный сектор, во всем документе акцент делается на государственный сектор, предполагающий правительство, которое предоставляет упреждающие и персонализированные услуги всем гражданам на всех этапах их жизни. поддерживать нормальное функционирование общества



Рис.3 Эффективность государственного сектора и эффективность его услуг на один уровень с экономическим ростом⁷⁶

⁷⁶ Источник: www.tekoalyaika.fi/en/reports/finland-leading-the-way-into-the-age-of-artificial-intelligence..

По сравнению с другими национальными стратегиями подход, принятый Финляндией, ставит эффективность государственного сектора и эффективность его услуг на один уровень с экономическим ростом (Рис 3).

Цели, непосредственно связанные с инновациями и преобразованием сектора, распределяются по основным сферам действия, следующие:

- Разработать новые операционные модели для перехода от действий, основанных на зависимостях, к общесистемному подходу.

- Адаптировать роль правительства, чтобы гарантировать, что граждане имеют право самостоятельно определять, как используются их данные, при этом защищая частную жизнь граждан.

- Улучшить функциональную совместимость государственных данных и открыть эти данные для стимулирования инноваций в разных секторах; поощрять компании также делиться данными, которые они хранят.

- Создать центр передового опыта в области ИИ, виртуальный университет ИИ и магистерскую программу в области ИИ, чтобы укрепить пул профессионалов мирового уровня как в частном, так и в государственном секторах.

- Продолжать и не останавливаться до создания сети государственно-частных партнерств, чтобы обеспечить совместные инициативы, обмен знаниями и лучшее внедрение многомерного мышления.

- Проводить публичные дебаты об этике ИИ на очных и онлайн-мероприятиях.

- Разбить изолированные группы внутри и между компаниями и государственными службами.

- Пересмотреть законодательство о закупках, чтобы обеспечить эффективное совместное развитие между государственным и частным секторами.

Канадский сценарий «бомба в коробке»: надзор на основе рисков с помощью искусственного интеллекта

Transport Canada — это агентство, ответственное за транспортную политику и программы правительства Канады. Его задача заключается в содействии безопасному, эффективному и экологически ответственному транспорту.

Каждый год группа Transport Canada по предварительной загрузке грузовых авиаперевозок (РАСТ) ежегодно получает около миллиона записей о предварительной загрузке авиаперевозок, которые содержат такую информацию, как имя и адрес грузоотправителя, имя и адрес грузополучателя, вес и количество мест. Каждая запись может включать от 10 до 100 полей в зависимости от авиаперевозчика и бизнес-модели грузоотправителя. Даже если бы сотрудник работал с нереальной скоростью — одна запись в минуту, у него не хватило бы времени даже на просмотр 10 процентов. На сегодняшний день очень немногие

правительства имеют ресурсы, предназначенные для проверки записей о грузовых авиаперевозках на предмет рисков перед погрузкой, а те, которые это делают, не используют ИИ.

Transport Canada внедрит искусственный интеллект для улучшения процессов и процедур, тем самым освободив сотрудников для выполнения более важных задач. Агентство начало изучать возможности использования ИИ для проверки данных о грузовых авиаперевозках на основе рисков, которые в случае успеха могут быть расширены на другие области.

Для этого он собрал междисциплинарную команду, состоящую из членов РАСТ и подразделений цифровых услуг и трансформации того же министерства, одного из свободных агентов Канады и партнеры из внешней ИТ-компании с опытом работы с ИИ. Для пилотной программы Transport Canada попыталась ответить на два вопроса, связанных с ее эффективностью:

- Может ли ИИ улучшить нашу способность осуществлять надзор на основе рисков?
- Как мы можем повысить эффективность и результативность при оценке рисков при грузовых авиаперевозках?

Чтобы ответить на эти вопросы, группа по инновациям разработала и внедрила в 2018 году двухэтапную стратегию. В качестве первого шага они использовали данные из реестров грузовых авиаперевозок и предыдущие ручные оценки рисков для изучения контролируемых и неконтролируемых подходов. С помощью контролируемого подхода команда попыталась понять взаимосвязь между вводимой информацией (записями о загрузке) и выходной информацией (т. е. указывает ли эта запись о загрузке на более высокий уровень риска, учитывая, что она была основана на ручных оценках предыдущего риска?) Используя неконтролируемое обучение, команда попыталась понять взаимосвязь между всей вводимой информацией о грузе, чтобы выявить редкие или необычные поставки, которые могут свидетельствовать о риске.

Во-вторых, команда разработала доказательство концепции для тестирования обработки естественного языка (NLP) на другом подмножестве данных. Цель заключалась в том, чтобы иметь возможность обрабатывать записи о грузовых авиаперевозках и автоматически маркировать запись о грузе индикатором риска на основе содержимого полей «свободный текст» записи о грузовых перевозках и других структурированных полей. Это было завершено в первом квартале 2018 года и продемонстрировало, что PLN может успешно классифицировать данные о грузах по значимым категориям в режиме реального времени.

Оба шага привели к новому пониманию скрытых закономерностей, которые могут указывать на риск. В результате команда смогла использовать ИИ для автоматического создания точных индикаторов

риска. Благодаря этой пилотной программе Transport Canada узнала, что ИИ действительно является жизнеспособным решением для решения их ключевых проблем. В настоящее время агентство работает над внедрением стратегии на протяжении всего процесса оценки рисков. После этапа тестирования команда создала панель мониторинга и раннюю версию интерфейса таргетинга для выявления полезных нагрузок с потенциально высоким риском.

Команда обязательно указала, что ИИ не заменит человеческую деятельность. ИИ позаботится о категоризации, фильтрации и расстановке приоритетов, которые в настоящее время выполняются с помощью простых фильтров Excel. ИИ лучше и эффективнее обнаруживает аномалии, изменяет торговые модели и нюансы так, как это не может сделать простой лист Excel.

Следующим шагом команды является проведение А/В-тестов, в ходе которых текущая методология будет сравниваться с методологией, улучшенной искусственным интеллектом.

Первоначальные результаты были очень многообещающими. Поскольку можно обращаться к каждой записи нагрузки, а не к небольшому подмножеству, возможному с ручными оценками, ИИ может повысить безопасность и надежность в 15 раз. Кроме того, РАСТ может использовать ИИ для увеличения пропускной способности при минимальном количестве людей, необходимых для выполнения работы, что позволяет более эффективно использовать ресурсы.

До внедрения ИИ проведение оценки рисков было обременительной и трудоемкой задачей. Тысячи часов в год требовались для импорта, очистки и архивирования данных. Ресурсы должны были быть выделены специально для анализа грузовых записей. С внедрением ИИ большая часть этого процесса была автоматизирована, а оценка рисков производится в режиме реального времени. Искусственный интеллект помогает РАСТ достичь результатов в области безопасности и позволяет им сканировать больше грузовых сообщений от большего количества перевозчиков, чем когда-либо прежде.

Выводы

Искусственный интеллект открывает большие перспективы для государственного сектора, и правительства находятся в уникальном положении по отношению к ИИ. Они могут устанавливать приоритеты, инвестиции и национальные правила для ИИ, а также могут использовать его для переопределения способов, которыми государственный сектор создает политику и услуги. Ажиотаж вокруг новых технологий часто преувеличивает или затемняет практическое применение. Поэтому понимание ИИ имеет решающее значение для того, чтобы помочь политикам и государственным чиновникам определить, может ли он помочь им в выполнении их задач.

Сегодня выполнение всех задач управления может представлять собой большую проблему для правительств и общественных организаций, работающих в меняющихся условиях.

В государственном секторе ИИ может оказать положительное влияние несколькими способами. Например, его можно использовать для:

- разработки лучшей политики и принятия лучших решений;
- улучшения общения и взаимодействия с гражданами и жителями;
- повышения скорости и качества доставки общественных товаров и услуг гражданам;

- улучшения внутренней работы правительств и общественных организаций в целом и оказании помощи для переключения усилия государственных служащих с повседневных задач на работу с высокой ценностью (исследования показывают, что ИИ может высвободить почти треть времени государственных служащих).

Хотя ИИ обладает огромным потенциалом для получения положительного эффекта в государственном секторе, достижение этих преимуществ — непростая задача. Правительство использует ИИ, как правило, по тому же пути, что и в частном секторе, область и связанные с ней технологии сложны и имеют крутую кривую обучения, а цель и контекст в правительстве уникальны и сталкиваются с проблемами. На самом деле, недавние исследования показали, что «государственные учреждения, образовательные компании и благотворительные организации отстают во внедрении ИИ».

В некоторых случаях направление ИИ уже играет ведущую роль, например, разрабатывая этические принципы и процессы применения ИИ. Чтобы укрепить свое положение, государственные чиновники должны понимать суть ИИ и то, как он может повлиять на государственную политику и услуги, сотрудников государственного сектора и то, как правительства взаимодействуют со своим населением. Они также должны учиться на подходах, извлеченных уроках и успехах других.

Для поднятия ИИ на новый уровень развития и получения предсказуемых и надежных результатов необходимо построить новую или существенно доработать существующую теорию ИИ. Решающее слово здесь должно остаться за математикой, т.к. именно она является «языком вселенной». Научные исследования и примеры внедрения ИИ показывают, как компании, которые используют новые возможности ИИ, совершают технологический прорыв, получают ощутимый результат и конкурентное преимущество.

Таким образом, определены положительные качественные и количественные эффекты внедрения предложенного алгоритма в систему электронного правительства, влияющие как на всю систему электронного правительства, так и на экономические показатели деятельности акционерного общества. Вместе с тем перед созданием и внедрением

любой системы важно определить риски и назначить ответственных за потенциальные последствия применения технологий.

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МАКТАБГАЧА ТАЪЛИМ ТАШКИЛОТЛАРИДА МУЛЬТИМЕДИАГА АСОСЛАНГАН КОМПЬЮТЕРЛИ ТАЪЛИМДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ АСПЕКТЛАРИ

Аннотация. Мақолада мактабгача таълим ташкилотларида мультимедиага асосланган компьютерли таълим фойдаланиш самараси баён этилган бўлиб, бу эса инновацион технология сифатида машғулотлар жараёнида мультимедиадан фойдаланиш ва шу асосда таълим-тарбия самарадорлигини ошириш имкониятини беради.

Калит сўзлар: компьютер, компьютерли таълим, тақдимот, инновация, таълим, мультимедиа.

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ASPECTS OF USING MULTIMEDIA-BASED COMPUTER EDUCATION IN SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Abstract. The article describes the effectiveness of using multimedia-based computer education in preschool educational organizations, which provides an opportunity to use multimedia as an innovative technology during training and increase the effectiveness of education on this basis.

Key words: computer, computer education, presentation, innovation, education, multimedia.

Республикамизда жамиятимизни бугуни ва келажagini ҳал этувчи ёшларни ҳар тамонлама фаоллигини ошириш энг аввало уларнинг таълим - тарбиясига боғлиқдир. Баркамол авлод таълим-тарбиясида ахборот технологиялардан, жумладан, мультимедиа технологиясидан фойдаланиш малакасини ҳосил қилиш бугунги куннинг энг долзарб вазифалари сирасига киради.

Ахборот технологияларининг тезкорлик билан ривожланиши натижасида мультимедиа технологияси яратилди ва турли соҳаларда қўлланила бошланди. Ҳозирги даврда мультимедиа технологияси тез ривожланиб бораётган замонавий ахборот технологиясининг асосий

йўналиши сифатида кўп соҳаларда, жумладан, таълим соҳасида самарали фойдаланиб келинмоқда ҳамда инновацион технология сифатида эътироф этилмоқда.

Мультимедиа технологиясидан таълим соҳасида фойдаланишнинг долзарблиги тўғрисида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 5 октябрдаги «Рақамли Ўзбекистон - 2030» стратегиясини тасдиқлаш ва уни самарали амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги ПФ-6079-сонли Фармонида «Таянч олий таълим муассасаларида етакчи профессор-ўқитувчилари маърузаларининг аудиовизуал таълим контентини ҳамда мультимедиа таълим маҳсулотларини (аудиокитоблар, 3D, VR ва бошқалар) ишлаб чиқарувчи махсус медиа марказларни ташкил этиш» вазифалари белгиланган⁷⁷.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 6 октябрдаги «Ахборот технологиялари соҳасида таълим тизимини янада такомиллаштириш, илмий тадқиқотларни ривожлантириш ва уларни IT-индустрия билан интеграция қилиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги ПҚ-4851-сон қарорида «Ахборот технологиялари соҳасидаги кадрларни тайёрлаш тизимини такомиллаштириш «Рақамли Ўзбекистон — 2030» стратегиясини муваффақиятли амалга ошириш, рақамли технологияларни ривожлантириш ва аҳолининг кундалик ҳаётига кенг жорий этишни таъминлашнинг муҳим шартларидан бири ҳисобланади»⁷⁸.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси «Мактабгача таълим ва тарбия тўғрисида»ги Қонунининг 53-моддасида мактабгача таълим ва тарбия тизимини илмий-услубий жиҳатдан таъминлаш вазифалари белгиланган бўлиб, жумладан, таълим-тарбия жараёнига илғор педагогик ва ахборот технологияларини жорий этиш, мактабгача таълим ташкилотлари учун ўқув-услубий ва дидактик материаллар ишлаб чиқиш ва ишлаб чиқариш, мактабгача таълим ва тарбия соҳасида илмий тадқиқотлар олиб бориш, мактабгача таълим ва тарбияни бошқаришнинг замонавий услубларини ишлаб чиқиш ва жорий этиш кабилар кўзда тутилгандир⁷⁹.

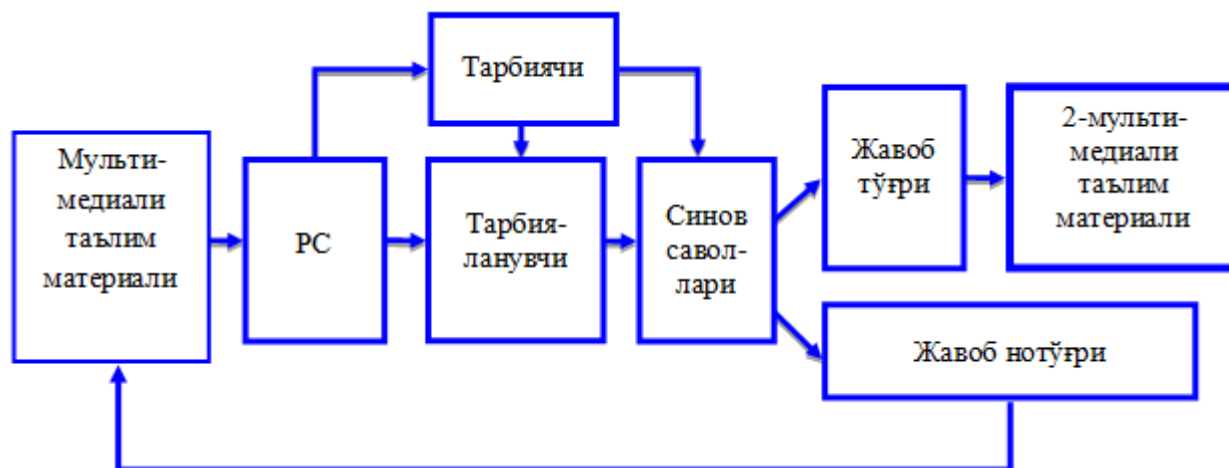
Ҳозирги даврда ўқув жараёнини алгоритмлаш узлуксиз таълим тизимининг юқори босқичларига татбиқ этилмоқда, лекин, узлуксиз таълимнинг биринчи тури – мактабгача таълимда мос компьютерли таълим жараёнининг алгоритмлашган моделлари етарлича яратилмаган.

⁷⁷ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 5 октябрдаги «Рақамли Ўзбекистон - 2030» стратегиясини тасдиқлаш ва уни самарали амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги ПФ-6079-сон Фармони. <https://lex.uz/docs/5030957>

⁷⁸ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 6 октябрдаги «Ахборот технологиялари соҳасида таълим тизимини янада такомиллаштириш, илмий тадқиқотларни ривожлантириш ва уларни IT-индустрия билан интеграция қилиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги ПҚ-4851-сон қарори. <https://lex.uz/docs/5032128>

⁷⁹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 16 декабрдаги "Мактабгача таълим ва тарбия тўғрисида"ги ЎРҚ-595-сон.((Қонун ҳужжатлари маълумотлари миллий базаси, 17.12.2019 й., 03/19/595/4160-сон)

Мактабгача таълим ташкилотларига тегишли мультимедиага асосланган компьютерли таълимнинг алгоритмини келтирамиз. Мультимедиага асосланган компьютерли таълим жараёнига тегишли машғулотнинг схемаси қуйидаги кўринишда бўлиши мумкин (1-расм).



1-расм. Мультимедиавий компьютерли таълим жараёнининг схемаси

Мультимедиали компьютерли машғулот жараёнининг кетма-кетлиги қуйидаги тартибда амалга оширилади: мультимедиали материал (восита) компьютер хотирасига киритилади; материал монитор экранига чиқарилади; тарбияланувчилар тарбиячи ёрдамида мониторга қараб савол-жавоблар орқали материални ўрганадилар; тарбияланувчиларнинг олган билими тест саволлари орқали баҳоланади ва мустақамланади.

Ушбу алгоритмни символик формула шаклида ҳам ифодалаш мумкин, яъни:

$$MM=(Tr, TM, MMT, Tv, Tc, R)$$

Бунда, MM – машғулот модели, Tr – тарбиячи, TM – таълим материали, MMT – мультимедианинг ташкил этувчилари, Tv – тарбияланувчи, Tc – тест саволлари, R – мазкур ўзгарувчиларнинг ўзаро оптимал боғланиш муносабатини ифода этувчи ўзгарувчи. MM – машғулот модели, (MM1) – машғулот, (MM2) – компьютерли таълим ўйинлари, (MM3) – компьютерли “саёҳат” ва бошқа шаклларда ўтказилади, яъни:

$$MM \rightarrow (MM1, MM2, MM3, \dots)$$

машғулот турларидан ташкил топади.

Мультимедианинг ташкил этувчилари (MMT) таълим материалига киритилган бўлиб, тарбияланувчиларга ижобий таъсир этувчи омиллардан иборат. MMT га:

Ф(А)-таълим материалининг анимацион самараси;

Ф(В)-тасвир рангининг ўзгариб туриши;

Ф(С)-мультимедианинг товуш эффекти;

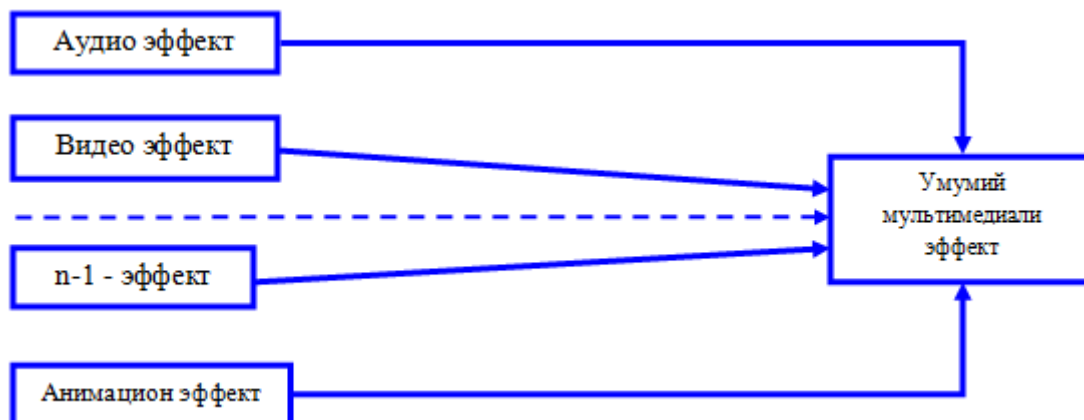
Ф(Д)- мультимедианинг видео эффекти;

Ф(Е)- таълим материалининг матни;

Ф(Ж)- мультимедианинг жадвал ва графикаси киради.

$E_n = \sum F(\Phi(A), \Phi(B), \Phi(C), \Phi(D), \Phi(E), \Phi(\text{Ж}))$ лар эса, умумий жозибали самара бериб, машғулот самарадорлигини оширишга олиб келади.

Мультимедиали эффект (самара)нинг (E_n) схемасини қуйидаги кўринишда бериш мумкин (2-расм), яъни:



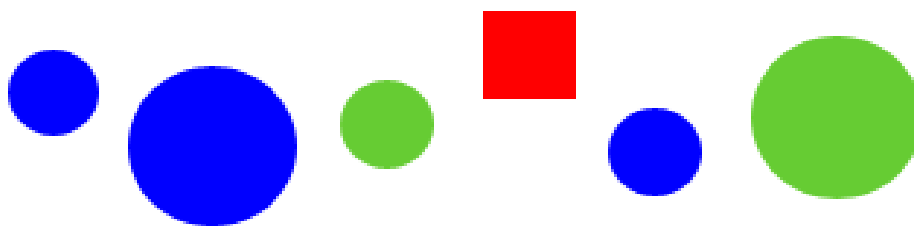
2-расм. Мультимедиали эффект схемаси

Демак, компьютер хотирасидаги материалда мультимедиа воситаларининг ташкил этувчилари қанчалик кўп бўлса, умумий эффект (самара) шунча юқори бўлади.

Мактабгача таълим ташкилотларида мультимедиа технологияси асосида тарбияланувчиларга элементар математик билим беришда аналогия усулидан фойдаланиш самарали натижа беради. Айниқса, сонлар, буюмлар, объектлар, масофаларнинг катта-кичиклиги, паст-баландлиги, қисқа-узунлиги, кўп-камлиги ва ҳоказоларни ўрганишда қўл келади. Қўйида аналогия методидан фойдаланилган мисоллардан бир нечтасини келтирамиз.

1-мисол. Бешта доира (кўк рангли: битта катта ва иккита кичик, яшил рангли катта ва кичик) ва кичкина қизил квадрат берилган.

Вазифа: "Ушбу тўпламда қайси шакл ортиқчалигини аниқланг (жавоб: квадрат). Нима учун? (жавоб: қолган барчаси - доиралар)".



2-мисол. 1-мисолдаги барча материаллардан фақат квадрат олиб ташланган.

Вазифа: "Барча доираларни икки гуруҳга ажратинг. Нимага шундай ажратилганлигини тушунтиринг (жавоб: ранг бўйича 3 та кўк, иккита яшил, ўлчовлари бўйича-иккита катта ва учта кичик доиралар)".

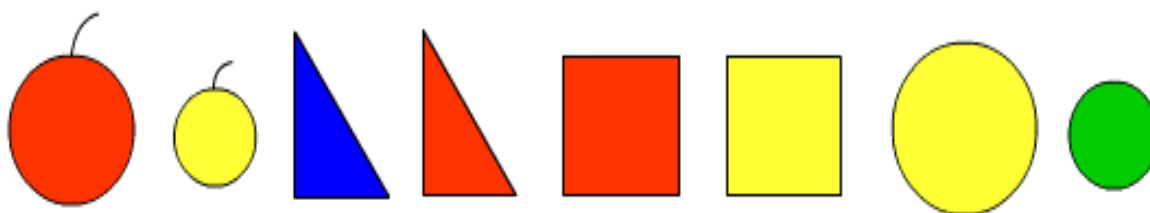
3-мисол. Юқорида эслатилган ўша доиралар ҳамда 2 ва 3 рақамлар ёзилган карточкалар.

Вазифа: "Доираларда 2 нимани англатади? (жавоб: иккита катта доира, иккита яшил доиралар). 3 рақамичи? (жавоб: учта кўк доира, учта кичик доиралар)".

4-мисол. Кичкина сариқ ва катта қизил иккита олмалар тасвири. Болада шакллар тўплами: кўк учбурчак, қизил квадрат, кичкина яшил доира, катта сариқ доира, қизил учбурчак, сариқ квадрат бор.

Вазифа: "Ўзингни шакллар тўпламингдан олмага ўхшаш шаклларни топ".

Тарбиячи навбат билан ҳар бир олма тасвирини кўриб чиқишни тавсия қилади. Бола ўхшаш шаклларни ранг ва шакли бўйича таққослаб танлайди. "Қандай шаклни олмага ўхшаш дейиш мумкин? (жавоб: доира. Шакли бўйича ўхшаш)".



6-машқ. Ўша тўплам ва 1 дан 9 гача рақамлар карточкалар тўплами.

Вазифа: "Ўнг томонга барча сариқ шаклларни ажратиб қўй. Шаклларнинг бу гуруҳига қайси сон тўғри келади? Нега 2? (жавоб: иккита шакл). Бу сонга қайси бошқа гуруҳни танлаш мумкин? (жавоб: кўк ва қизил учбурчак – улар иккита; иккита қизил шакллар, иккита доира; иккита квадрат – барча вариантлари ажратилади)". Бола ромб-трафарет бўйича чизади ва бўяб, гуруҳларга ажратади ва кейин гуруҳларнинг ҳар бири тагига 2 рақамини ёзиб чиқади. "Барча кўк шаклларни ол. Улар нечта? (жавоб: битта) Бу ерда нечта ранг бор? (жавоб: тўртта). Келтирилган машқларнинг ҳар бири мантиқий фикр усуллари шакллантиришга қаратилган.

Тарбиячи катта ва кичик белгилари тўғрисида тушунча беради ва экранга $>$ - катта, $<$ - кичик белгисини чиқаради. Юқоридаги айтилганларни "сичқонча" ёрдамида $3 > 2$ шаклида ёзиб кўрсатади.

Шундан кейин, тарбияланувчилардан "тенглик белгиси бўлиши учун нима қилиш керак" деб сўрайди. Тарбияланувчилар иккита кўк шарларга, яна битта кўк шар қўшиш кераклиги, шунда қизил шарлар билан кўк шарлар тенг бўлишини айтишади. Тарбиячи буни экранда $3=3$ шаклида

ёзиб кўрсатади. Сўнгра тарбиячи ҳар уч нафар тарбияланувчига навбатма-навбат кўрсатилган вазифаларни мустақил бажаришни топширади.

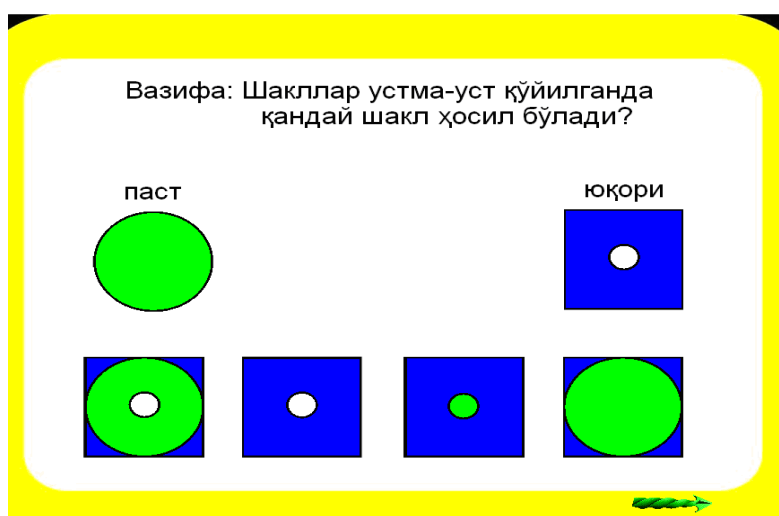
Машғулот моделига кирувчилардан бири – компьютерли таълим ўйинларининг дастурлари компьютер хотирасига киритилади. Масалан, Macromedia Flash дастури асосида тайёрланган “Шаклларни устма-уст қўйиш” ўйини.

Мультимедиа таълим ўйинида ҳар бир машқ учун кадр алоҳида ёзилади.

Биринчи кадрга Stop() буйруғи ёзилади.

Пастдаги 4 та объектга қуйидагича ёзилади:

```
on (release) {  
  play();  
}
```



3-расм. Шаклларни устма-уст қўйиш ўйини

Пастдаги объектлар босилгандан сўнг кадр ҳаракатланади ва охириги кадрга боради.

Охириги кадрга ҳам Stop() буйруғи ёзилади.

Ўнгга йўналтирилган тугмага

```
on (release) {  
  play();  
}
```

Ўнгга йўналтирилган тугма орқали бошқа машққа ўтилади.

Чапга йўналтирилган тугмада:

```
on (release) {  
  gotoAndStop("bosh"); \\ изоҳ "bosh" ҳар бир машқнинг бошланиши  
}
```

Дастурдан чиқиш учун:

```
on (release) {  
  fscommand("quit",none);  
}
```

Ушбу ўйин “Шаклларни устма-уст қўйиш” деб номланади. Ушбу мультимедиали компьютерли ўйинни амалга ошириш мобайнида қуйидаги материаллар қўшимча ўрганилади ва такрорланиб, мустаҳкамланади:

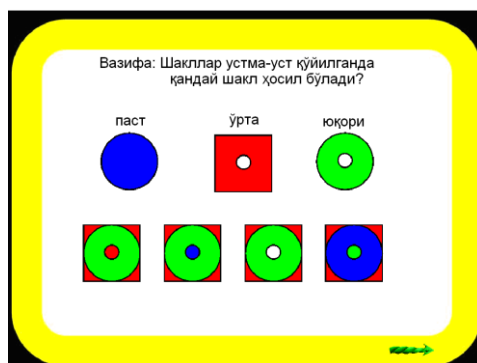
еттигача санаш;

геометрик шакллар (квадрат ва доира) хақида тасаввур ҳосил қилиш;
рангларни фарқлаш;

сичқончадан фойдаланиш малакасини ҳосил қилиш.

Беш хил вариантдаги ўйин давомида мавзу асосидаги маълумотлар такрорланиб, тарбияланувчиларнинг билимлари мустаҳкамланади.

Мультимедиали компьютерли таълимий ривожлантирувчи ўйинлар ҳам машғулот шаклида ўтказилади, машғулот давомийлиги 15 дақиқа бўлиб, уни ўтказиш учун, тарбиячи даставвал компьютер (монитор) экранида б.б- расмда келтирилган шаклларни чиқаради.



4-расм. Шаклларни устма-уст қўйиш ўйини

Сўнгра тарбиячи гуруҳ тарбияланувчиларини:

ўйин мақсади ва вазифалари;

ўйин тартиби ва қоидаси билан таништиради.

Ўйиннинг мақсади: шаклларни устма-уст қўйиш компьютерли ўйин билан таништириш, “сичқонча” билан ишлаш малакасини ҳосил қилиш, геометрик шакллар, квадрат ва доира бўйича билимларини мустаҳкамлаш. Болаларга шаклларни тўғри устма-уст қўйиш ўйинини ўргатиш.

Ўйин тартиби: тарбиячи тарбияланувчиларни олдин юқори қатордаги шакллар билан, сўнгра пастки қатордаги шакллар билан таништиради ва уларнинг рангларига эътибор беришни таъкидлайди.

Вазифа: юқори қатордаги шаклларни устма-уст қўйиш натижасида, пастки қатордаги қайси шакл ҳосил бўлишини айтиб бериш ва “сичқонча” ёрдамида буни амалга ошириш.

Шундай қилиб, мактабгача таълим ташкилотларида мультимедиага асосланган компьютерли таълимдан фойдаланишнинг кенг имкониятлари мавжуд. Бу эса ҳозирги давр талаби ҳисобланади.

Юқорида баён этилганлардан келиб чиқиб қуйидаги хулосаларни келтириш мумкин:

Мактабгача таълим ташкилотларининг таълим-тарбия жараёнида мультимедиа технологиясидан фойдаланишда электрон дарсликлар, тақдимотлардан фойдаланиш самарали натижа беради. Шулар қаторида, Интернет ашёларидан машғулотлар жараёнида фойдаланиш мақсадга мувофиқлиги кўрсатилди.

Мультимедиа воситалари психологик жиҳатдан болаларнинг фаоллашуви, диққатининг барқарорлашиши, бола миясининг иккала ярим шарининг бир вақтда ишлаши, ўрганиладиган материалга қизиқишлари ва иштиёқининг ортиши каби психологик жиҳатларини ташкил этади. Компьютерли таълимий ва ривожлантирувчи ўйинлардан фойдаланишнинг педагогик-психологик жиҳатлари янгича технологик ёндашувда асослаб берилди.

Мактабгача таълим ташкилотларида мультимедиага асосланган компьютерли таълим асосида ташкил этилган машғулотларнинг самарадорлигини ошириш йўллари ёритиб берилди.

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ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ ТЕЧЕНИЯ РЕАБИЛИТАЦИОННОГО ПЕРИОДА КОРОНАВИРУСНОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ (COVID-19) С СОПУТСТВУЮЩИМИ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯМИ

Аннотация. Пандемия коронавирусной болезни 2019 года (COVID-19) бросила вызов нашим системам здравоохранения и угрожала людям во всем мире, особенно наиболее уязвимым, включая пожилых людей и людей с сопутствующими заболеваниями. Понимание того, как SARS-CoV2, вирус, ответственный за COVID-19, влияет на людей с уже существующими заболеваниями, остается критически важным, поскольку мы боремся с текущей вспышкой, готовимся к возможным будущим волнам COVID-19 и учитываем динамика постинфекционного иммунитета и ответа на иммунизацию.

Ключевые слова: SARS-CoV2, группа риска, иммунная дисрегуляция, иммунизация.

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THE STUDY OF CHANGES IN THE COURSE OF THE REHABILITATION PERIOD OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) WITH CONCOMITANT DISEASES

Summary. The 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has challenged our health systems and threatened people around the world, especially the most vulnerable, including the elderly and those with underlying health conditions. Understanding how SARS-CoV2, the virus responsible for COVID-19, affects people with pre-existing illnesses remains critical as we fight the current outbreak, prepare for possible future waves of COVID-19, and consider post-infection immunity and response dynamics. for immunization.

Keywords: SARS-CoV2, risk group, immune dysregulation, immunization.

Актуальность темы. Первоначальная серия случаев госпитализации людей с COVID-19 в нескольких странах показала чрезмерную представленность людей с диабетом. Более четверти лиц,

госпитализированных по поводу COVID-19 в Андижане, страдали диабетом. Всего четыре исследования, три из Андижане, сравнивали риски в определенных группах населения с диабетом и без него, и все они выявили повышенный риск госпитальной и общей смерти у людей с диабетом. Руководство соответственно описывает все человек с диабетом как с повышенным риском, но существует вероятность того, что среди пациентов с сахарным диабетом некоторые из них очень высокого риска, гарантирование специальных мер защиты, в то время как другие не в особом риске больше, чем население в целом. По мере того, как мы продолжаем преодолевать вторую волну пандемии, необходимо более глубокое понимание вариаций риска COVID-19 у людей с диабетом для разработки мер защиты и информирования о стратегиях вакцинации.

Цель исследования. Мы стремились установить совокупный риск COVID-19 со смертельным исходом или лечением в отделении интенсивной терапии у людей с диабетом и сравнить его с таковым у людей без диабета, а также изучить факторы риска и построить перекрестно проверенную прогностическую модель смертельных или критических состояний. лечение COVID-19 среди людей с диабетом.

Материалы и методы исследования. В этом когортном исследовании мы использовали данные первой волны пандемии в Узбекистане с 15 марта 2020 года, когда был выявлен первый случай заболевания, по 31 октября 2020 года, когда уровень инфицирования снизился настолько, что меры защиты были официально отменены. Участниками были все больные, которые госпитализированные с COVID-19. ($n = 5\,463$), включая всех больных диабетом по всему городу ($n = 319$), которые были живы за 3 недели до начала пандемии.

Мы сравнили совокупную заболеваемость COVID-19 со смертельным исходом или лечением в отделениях интенсивной терапии у людей с диабетом и без него, используя логистическую регрессию. Что касается людей с диабетом, мы получили данные о потенциальных факторах риска смертельного исхода или лечения COVID-19 в отделениях интенсивной терапии и других связанных административных базах данных здравоохранения. Мы проверили связь этих факторов с COVID-19 со смертельным исходом или лечением в отделениях интенсивной терапии у людей с диабетом и построили модель прогнозирования с использованием ступенчатой регрессии и 20-кратной перекрестной проверки.

Результаты исследования. Для расчета совокупной заболеваемости (риска) мы использовали возрастные и поло-зависимые подсчеты людей со смертельным исходом или лечением COVID-19 в отделениях интенсивной терапии у лиц с диабетом и без него в течение периода исследования. Распределение людей с диабетом по возрасту и полу за 3 недели до первого положительного теста на национальном уровне было доступно в сахарном диабете. Чтобы получить группу риска для людей без

диабета, мы использовали самые последние общедоступные данные о годовом возрасте и половых диапазонах от общей численности населения города Андижана. Мы предположили, что эти подсчеты относятся к началу пандемии. Из этого числа мы вычислили количество людей, которые были живы в регистре диабета в каждой возрастной группе с учетом пола, чтобы получить население без диабета. Мы суммировали относительную разницу в кумулятивной заболеваемости COVID-19 со смертельным исходом или лечением в отделениях интенсивной терапии по состоянию на 31 октября 2020 года у людей с диабетом и без него в разбивке по полу как отношение шансов из модели логистической регрессии с использованием 1-летнего возрастного диапазона и подсчет случаев, и знаменатели с учетом пола.

Используя исследовательскую платформу диабета, мы описали социально-демографические переменные, перечисленные состояния, а также потенциальные сосудистые и специфические для диабета факторы риска у людей с диабетом, у которых развился или не развился COVID-19 со смертельным исходом или лечением в отделении интенсивной терапии. Связь каждого фактора риска с COVID-19 со смертельным исходом или лечением в отделении интенсивной терапии была затем зарегистрирована с использованием логистической регрессии с поправкой на возраст, пол, продолжительность диабета и тип диабета. Всего были протестированы ассоциации 35 переменных.

Возраст COVID-19 для человека с диабетом можно определить, как возраст, в котором риск COVID-19 у человека того же пола без диабета приравнивается к риску у человека с изучаемым диабетом. Этот возраст может быть получен из окончательной модели риска для людей с диабетом и смоделированных рисков для людей без диабета.

Выводы. Из общей численности населения Андижана на 15 марта 2020 года ($n = 5\,463$), население с диабетом составляло 319 (5,8%), из которых 108 (0,3%) заболели COVID со смертельным исходом или лечением в отделениях интенсивной терапии. 19 мая к 31 октября 2020 г., из которых 97 человека (89,8%) были в возрасте 60 лет и старше. Среди населения без диабета у 40 (0,1%) из 5 144 человек развился COVID-19 со смертельным исходом или лечением в отделениях интенсивной терапии. Среди людей с диабетом, с поправкой на возраст, пол, продолжительность те, у кого развился COVID-19 со смертельным исходом или лечился в отделении интенсивной терапии, чаще были мужчины, проживают в более неблагополучных районах, имеют состояние риска COVID-19, ретинопатию, снижение функции почек или худший гликемический контроль, были госпитализированы с диабетическим кетоацидозом или гипогликемией в течение последних 5 лет, должны быть на более антидиабетических и другие лекарства (все $p < 0,00001$) и были курильщиками ($p = 0,0011$). Проверенная на перекрестной проверке прогностическая модель COVID-19 со смертельным исходом или лечением

в отделениях интенсивной терапии у людей с диабетом имела С-статистику 0,85 (0,83–0,86).

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