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О‘ЗBEKISTONDA ZIYORAT TURIZIMINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING IQTISODIY GEOGRAFIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada turizm tushunchasi, turizmning mazmun va mohiyati, ziyorat turizimining rivojlanishi, O‘zbekistonda ziyorat turizm joylari haqida ma’lumot berilgan

Kalit so‘zlar: turizm, ziyorat turizimi turist, turizm sohasi.

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ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PILGRIMAGE TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. this article describes the concept of tourism, the content and essence of tourism, the development of pilgrimage tourism, places of pilgrimage tourism in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: tourism, pilgrimage tourism tourist, tourism industry.

KIRISH.

Turistik resurslarning turlari ko'p bo'lib, ulardan turizmning qadimiy va faol turlaridan biri ziyorat turizmi hisoblanadi. Mazkur ziyorat turizmi tarmog'ining geografiyasiga e'tibor qaratadigan bo'lsak, dunyoning turli mamlakat, mintaqalarida ziyorat turistik resurslar yer shari bo'ylab harakat qiladi. Qadimdan diniy ziyorat turizmi rivojlanib kelgan. Hattoki bugungi kunda ham turizmning eng faol yo'nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Ziyorat turizmi hozirgi kunda keng tarqalgan turizm sohasi hisoblanadi. Ziyorat turizmi mohiyatan ziyoratgohlarni ziyorat qilish jarayonidir. Odatda, ziyoratlar diniy maqsadlar uchun kunlar, haftalar yoki hatto oylar davomida olib boriladigan uzoq safarlarni tashkil qiladi. Ular butun bir sayohatni o'z ichiga olib, e'tiqodli odamlar o'z dinlari bilan munosabatlarini mustahkamlash uchun boradigan maskanlardir. Ziyorat turizmi tashrif buyurish mumkin bo'lgan shahar yoki ma'lum hududdagi masjidlar va cherkovlarga yoki boshqa diniy diqqatga sazovor joylarga tashrif buyurishni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin Ziyorat turizmi

turistlarni diniy munosabat va urf-odatlariga erishish uchun to'liq yoki kuchli turtki beradigan turizm turidir. Ushbu maqolada ziyorat turizmining tavsifi va uning mohiyati, hozirgi kunda qay darajada ahamiyat kasb etishi haqida to'xtalib o'tamiz.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA.

Ma'lumki bugungi kunda yer yuzida har yili muntazam ravishda 200 milliondan ortiq turistlar aynan ziyorat maqsadida o'zlari uchun muqaddas hisoblangan dunyodagi turli ziyoratgoh maskanlariga borib, ziyorat turistik sayohatlarga chiqmoqdalar. Mazkur tarmoq ma'lumotlariga e'tibor qaratadigan bo'lsak yiliga 150 million xristianlar, 50 million musulmonlar, 40 million buddistlar, 30 million induistlar va boshqa din vakillari ruhan poklanish, buyurilgan amallarni bajarish, muqaddas maskanlarni ziyorat qilish maqsadida sayohatga chiqadilar [2].

Turizm ko'p qirrali va muhim ijtimoiy hodisa. Undan mohirona foydalanish mamlakatlar iqtisodiyotining yangi jabhalarini rivojlantirishga imkon tug'diradi. Turizm so'zi (fransuzcha: our-sayr, sayohat), sayyohlik-sayohat (safar) qilish, faol dam olish turlaridan biri. Turizm deganda jismoniy shaxsning doimiy istiqomat joyidan sog'lomlashtirish, ma'rifiy, kasbiy-amaliy yoki boshqa maqsadlarda borilgan joyda (mamlakatda) haq to'lanadigan faoliyat bilan shug'ullanmagan holda uzog'i bilan 1 yil muddatga jo'nab ketish (sayohat qilishi) tushuniladi. Keng ma'noda kishilarni hayotda harakatda bo'lishlari [1].

Turizm sayohat demakdir. Uning negizida dam olish, hordiq chiqarish, sayr, sarguzashtlar, piyoda yurish, jismonan chiniqish, hududni o'rganish, ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borish kabi ijtimoiy-tarbiyaviy va madaniy jarayonlar yotadi. Turizm sohasi-ko'p qirrali hodisa bo'lib, u ko'pgina shakllarda namayon bo'ladi va ilmiy adabiyotlarda juda ko'p ta'riflari mavjud. Turizm inson hayoti va faoliyatining ko'p sohalarini qamrab oladi. Aynan shuning uchun ham turizmning asosiy yo'nalishlari, turlari, kategoriyalari, turistik xizmatlar, turizm ilmi bilan bog'liq barcha masalalar haqida bilim berish, ayniqsa turizmga oid tushuncha va atamalarning har birini ta'riflash va tasniflash muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Bugungi kunda ziyorat turizmi bozor iqtisodiyotining ajralmas qismi bo'lib, u dunyoning ko'pgina mamlakatlarida tezkorlik bilan rivojlanayotgan tarmoqqa aylanib bormoqda. Turistik biznes tadbirkorlarni boshlang'ich kapitalining nisbatan katta bo'lmagan hajmi, xarajatlarni qoplashning qisqa muddati, turizm xizmatlariga bo'lgan doimiy talab, sarf qilingan xarajatlarning yuqori darajadagi rentabelligi bilan jalb qiladi. Bugungi kunda jamiyatning ko'p sonli qatlamlari ziyorat turizmi bilan mashg'ul. Bu esa ko'pgina mamlakatlarning iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy rivojlanishida uning ahamiyati oshib borayotganligidan dalolat beradi.

O'zbekistonda ziyorat turizmini rivojlantirish uchun ko'pgina tarixiy, madaniy, etnografik, diniy va ekologik obyektlar mavjud bo'lib, mamlakatimiz turizm turlarini rivojlantirish bo'yicha katta imkoniyatlarga ega.

Mamlakatimizda turistik marshrutlar YUNESKO tomonidan qo'riqlanadigan 4 ming dan ortiq me'moriy yodgorliklarni, shuningdek, qadimgi shaharlarning 140 dan ortiq ziyoratgohlarini o'z ichiga oladi. O'zbekiston Markaziy Osiyoning eng ko'p va taniqli arxitektura yodgorliklari mavjud mamlakatdir. Buxoro, Samarqand, Xiva va Toshkent O'zbekistonning eng mashhur ziyorat turistik shaharlaridir [3].

O'zbekistonning geografik o'rni, ya'ni tarixan Buyuk ipak yo'li chorrahasida joylashganligi qadimdan sayyohlik hamda savdo rivojlanganligini bildiradi. Hozirgi kunda mamlakatimizdagi tarixiy-arxitektura yodgorliklari bilan tanishish, ko'rish istagida bo'lgan sayyohlar soni ortib bormoqda.

O'zbekistonda ziyorat turizmi. Ziyorat turizmi haqida o'zbek islomshunos olimi B.M.Bobojonov, Markaziy Osiyoda ziyorat ob'ektlarining eng keng tarqalgan turi, bu—"Muqaddas qadamjolar" hisoblanishini aytib o'tgan. Surxondaryo viloyatlari tarixiy obyektlarini me'morchilik, arxitektura nuqtai nazaridan o'rganish olim I.Azimovning tadqiqotida ko'zga tashlanadi.

Tasavvuf namoyandalarining qadamjolari va ziyoratgohlari to'g'risida A.Mamanazarov, B.Sattorov, Poslavskaya.O, S.Jo'rayeva ham ziyorat turizmi tarixiga atroflicha to'xtalib o'tgan. O'zbekiston hududida ziyoratgohlar masalasini o'rganishda ziyoratgoh nomi bilan bog'liq shaxsni personifikatsiya (avliyo, pir, said, xo'ja) maqomi va darajasini tadqiq qilish ham muhim sanaladi. T.Dadabayev, E.Karimov tadqiqotlarida ham ziyorat masalasining turli jihatlari yuzasidan fikr mulohazalar keltirilgan. Jumladan, D.Abramson va E.Karimov hammuallifligida yozilgan maqolada, Markaziy Osiyo xalqlari hayotida ziyoratning ahamiyati, turli davrlarda unga bo'lgan munosabat tahlil qilinadi. Va bu shunchaki sayohat emas, bu o'zligingni anglash uchun imkoniyat, ruhiy poklanishga umid, duo va istaklar ijobatini tilash, iymonga eltuvchi yo'l. Ziyorat bu-o'tgan avliyolar orqali Qodir Tangriga murojaat qilish, ongi va ruhini tinchlantirish, muqaddaslik haqiqatini anglash, yolg'izlik va poklanish yo'lidan o'tish. Markaziy Osiyoda buni Ziyorat deb atashadi, bu muqaddas joylarga tashrif buyurishni anglatadi. O'zbekiston har doim ko'plab madaniyatlar va sivilizatsiyalarning kesishish markazi bo'lib kelgan, bu yerda turli dinlar targ'ib qilingan, shuning uchun ham islom, ham buddizm va xristian dinlariga tegishli noyob yodgorliklar saqlanib qolingan. Darhaqiqat, O'zbekiston turistik resurslarning boyligi bilan ajralib turadi. O'zbekistonda diniy ziyorat turizm, ya'ni aziz qadamjolarni ziyorat qilish maskanlari yetarlicha topiladi. Jumladan, Markaziy Osiyoda, qolaversa O'zbekistonda ham aziz avliyolar yashab, dafn etilgan qadamjolar, ziyorat maskanlari ko'p [4].

Ko'pgina avliyolarning dafn etilgan joylari va qabrlari qaytadan tamirlanib, asl holatiga keltirilmoqda. Ular qatoriga Bahoviddin Naqshbandiy, G'ijduvoni, Imom al-Buxoriy, Mahtumi A'zam, Shohizinda, Motrudiy, Hakim at-Termiziy, Zangiota kabi aziz avliyolar va imomlar maqbaralari musulmon ahlining beqiyos, go'zal ziyorat qiladigan va ma'naviy ruhlanadigan joylariga aylantirildi. Ayniqsa, Imom Al-Buxoriy majmuasini muhim ziyoratgohga aylantirish xalqaro

ahamiyatga egadir. Chunki, bu ziyoratgohlar musulmon olamida Makka va Madina shaharlaridan keyin eng muhim sajdagoh hisoblanadi. Shu sababli ziyorat qilish uchun qulay shart - sharoit yaratish, ya'ni infratuzilmani shakllantirish bugungi kunning muhim masalasi hisolanadi. Bu yerda asosiy vazifa xorij mamlakatlar fuqarolarining ortiqcha qiyinchiliklarsiz ziyorat qilib ketishlariga erishishimizdir. Mustaqallik yillarida diniy qadamjolarga davlat tomonidan katta e'tibor berilmoqda. Buyuk ajdodlarimiz qo'nim topgan maskanlarni qayta tiklash, obodonlashtirish, ta'mirlashga jiddiy e'tibor berganligi tufayli ziyoratgoh maskanlar 1.5 mlrd musulmon dunyosini o'ziga tortmoqda. Hozirgi kunda ziyorat turizmini rivojlantirishni asosiy maqsad qilib olgan ekanmiz avvalo mamlakatimizda diniy turizmni hududiy tashkil etish va rivojlantirishga jiddiy e'tibor qaratish lozim. Xususan, janubi-sharqiy Osiyo va g'arbiy Osiyo mamlakatlari ziyoratchilarni jalb etish maqsadida jozibador infratuzilmalar ishlab chiqishimiz kerak. Buning uchun har bir viloyat, tuman va qishloqlardagi kishilar tomonidan muqaddas hisoblanib kelinayotgan ziyoratgohlarni aniqlash, umumlashtirish, respublika va viloyat diniy turistik kartalarini yaratish hamda ziyoratchilarga zarur sharoitlar yaratish, transport imkoniyatlarni o'rganish maqsadga muvofiq deb hisoblaymiz. Diniy ziyoratgohlar kam mablag' hisobiga katta daromad manbaiga aylanishi shubhasiz. Mamlakatimizning barcha viloyatlaridan o'nlab, yuzlab diniy qadamjolar mavjud. Islom dunyosida katta xizmat qilagn, avliyo darajasiga ko'tarilgan siymolarimiz abadiy qo'nim topgan maskanlarini faqatgina mahalliy darajada, ya'ni tuman yoki viloyat miqyosidagi bilamiz, xolos. Binobarin, bunday muqaddas ziyoratgohlarni respublika va xalqaro darajadagi diniy ziyoratgoh obektlariga aylantirish mumkin. Shu bilan birga, respublika hududidagi yirik ziyorat obyektlariga olib boruvchi yo'nalishli avtotransport qatnovi tizimini yo'lga qo'yish, hududdagi aholini boshqa hududga tashkillashtirilgan sayyohat qilishlari uchun transport qatnovlarini yo'lga qo'yilishi ta'minlanadi. Bundan tashqari, mamlakatimizda joylashgan islom madaniyati va tarixi bilan bog'liq madaniy meros obektlari Islom hamkorlik tashkilotining Islom madaniy merosi ro'yxatiga kiritish choralari amalga oshiriladi. Ichki va tashqi sayyohlikni keng yo'lga qo'yish, respublikada turizm sohasini modernizatsiyalash, sohani barqaror rivojlantirish, turizm markazlari hisoblangan hududlarda turistik, maishiy va aloqa-axborot infratuzilmalarini rivojlantirish, mahalliy va xorijiy mehmonlarga xalqaro standartlarga muvofiq xizmatlar ko'rsatishga alohida e'tibor qaratish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ta'kidlash joizki, bu boradagi belgilangan tadbirlarni amalga oshirish, yurtimizda turizm sohasini rivojlantirish birinchi navbatda dunyo hamjamiyatida O'zbekistonning mavqeini mustahkamlaydi, xorijiy investorlar uchun yangi imkoniyatlar va ishonchli hamkorlik eshiklarini ochadi, mamlakat makroiqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlari barqarorligiga, aholi daromadlari, bandligi va tadbirkorligi kabi ko'rsatkichlarning yaxshilanishiga omil bo'lib, xizmatlar sohasining yanada takomillashuviga sabab bo'ladi.

O'zbekiston mustaqillikka erishganidan so'ng turizmga alohida e'tibor berila boshlandi va davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarildi. O'zbekiston jahon mamlakatlariga o'z jozibasini ko'rsatish uchun turizmni rivojlantirish, unga yangicha e'tibor berish lozim edi. Mamlakatda turizm rivoji uchun zaruriy tashkiliy-huquqiy mexanizimlar yaratildi, hukumat tomonidan tegishli me'yoriy hujjatlar qabul qilindi. Bu sohadagi ish hozir ham davom etyapti. Mamlakatda turistlarga xizmat ko'rsatish bo'yicha malakaviy talablarga javob bera oladigan kadrlarni tayyorlash dolzarb masala bo'lib bormqda. Shularni hisobga olgan holda xorijiy tillarni hamda tarix va geografiyani puxta biladigan mutaxasislarni tayyorlash tizimini takomillashtirishdir.

Bu borada turizm sohasidagi oliy o'quv yurtlari, Davlat ta'lim standartlari va o'quv dasturidagi ixtisoslik fanlar, darsliklar, adabiyotlar, o'quv qo'llanmalar yaratish ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Xususan I. S. Tuxliyevning "Turizm asoslari", X. M. Mamatqulov "Xalqaro turizm", M.M. Ahmadjonovichning "Turizm asoslari", F.E.Gulmetov "Turizm geografiyasi", H.R.Hamroyev "Turizmologiya", T.Xoldarov "Turizm sayyohlik", M.R.Usmonovning "Turizm geografiyasi" kabi o'quv qo'llanma va darsliklar turizm yo'nalishida o'qiyotgan talabalarga magistr'larga, bundan tashqari tadqiqotchilar, professor o'qituvchilar, turizm kasb-hunar kollejlari o'ituvchilari, turizm sohasida faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan mutaxasis-xodimlarga mo'ljallangan [5].

NATIJALAR VA MUHOKAMA.

Hozirgi kunda tez suratlarda ommalashib borayotgan turizm sohasi hisoblangan ziyorat turizmini rivojlantirish mazkur sohada yuqori salohiyatga ega davlatlar uchun qulay imkoniyatdir. Yuqorida keltirib o'tilgan fikrlardan va misollardan shunday xulosaga kelish mumkinki, mamlakatning har bir a'zosi, shu jumladan tashqi davlatlar ham amal qilishi kerak bo'lgan ziyorat turizmini barqaror rivojlantirish uchun muhim siyosat va strategiyalarni ishlab chiqish zarur. Bundan tashqari, xorijiy sayyohlarni jalb qila oladigan infratuzilmani yaratish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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VAXSHIVOR HUDUDIDA TURIZMNI RIVOJLANTIRISH MASALALARI

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada Oltinsoy tumani Vaxshivor hududida turizmni rivojlantirish masalalari yoritib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: turizm, osma yo'l, Vaxshivor, So'fi Olloyor majmuasi, Qo'tirbuloq, Ilong'or, Teshiktosh, Toshustun, Tomchibuloq, Qilichbuloq, keksa chinor.

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ISSUES OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN VAHASHIVOR AREA

Annotation. This article describes the issues of tourism development in Vakhshivor region of Altinsoy district.

Key words: tourism, ropeway, Vakhshivor, Sufi Oloyor complex, Kotyrbulok, Ilong'or, Teshiktosh, Toshustun, Tomchibulok, Qilichbulok, old maple.

KIRISH.

Turizm XXI asrda eng taraqqiy etayotgan hamda mamlakatga eng ko'p daromad keltiruvchi sohalardan biriga aylanib bormoqda. Jahon siyosiy xaritasidagi Fransiya, Ispaniya, AQSH, Xitoy, Italiya, Turkiya, Meksika, Germaniya, Tailand va Buyuk Britaniya kabi davlatlar eng ko'p sayyohlar tashrif buyuruvchi mamlakatlar hisoblanishadi. Tailand davlati poytaxti Bangkok shahriga bir necha yildan buyon 22 millionga yaqin sayyohlar tashrif buyurayotganli ma'lum. Bu yerga tashrif buyuruvchilar o'rtacha kun Bangkok shahri va unga yaqin hududlarda sayohat qilishadi va kuniga o'rtacha 170-175 AQSH dollari sarflashi mumkin. Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki turizm sohasi O'zbekiston uchun juda serdaromadli soha hisoblanadi.

Mamlakatga tashrif buyuruvchi turistlar turli tarixiy obidalarni, tabiat yodgorliklarini, muqaddas maskanlarni, hudud madaniyatini, so'lim maskanlarda xordiq chiqarish istagida tashrif buyurishadilar [5]. O'zbekiston hududida esa shunday maskanlar juda ko'p, ammo bu maskanlarda turistik muhit yetarli

darajada shakllantirilmagan. Shunday maskanlardan biri Surxondaryo viloyati Oltinsoy tumani Vaxshivor hududidir.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA.

Mazkur hudud Hisor tizmasining janubi-gʻarbiy tarmoqlaridan biri Surxontogʻning janubi-gʻarbiy qismida joylashgan boʻlib, tabiati goʻzal, bahavo, muqaddas obidalar va tabiiy yodgorliklarga ega maskan hisoblanadi. Katta Vaxshivor-1, Vaxshivor, Loʻkka, Bodihavo kabi qishloqlar hududida sayyohlarni jalb qiluvchi tabiiy, gidrografik, qiziqarli va tarixiy maskanlar joylashgan.

“Katta Vaxshivor-1»mahallasi hududida viloyatdagi xarakterli “Telealoqa uzatish liniyasi”, noyob “Suv tegirmon”, “Vaxshivor” bolalar oromgohi, “Mirob” dam olish maskani, Uzun davlat oʻrmon xoʻjaligining “Vaxshivorsoy»togʻ-oʻrmon boʻlimi joylashgan. “Katta Vaxshivor-1»mahallasi “Vaxshivorsoy»darasining oʻrta qismida joylashgan boʻlib tabiati goʻzal, sharqiroq suvli togʻ daryosi mavjud [3]. Hududga “Vaxshivor” bolalar oromgohi (38°19′52″ simoliy kenglik, 67°37′55″ sharqiy uzoqlik) hududidan to Surxontogʻning Keraga choʻqqisigacha 14,8 km masofaga osma yoʻllarni tashkil qilish mumkin. Hududga tashrif buyuruvchi sayyoh hudud tabiatini koʻrish, shuningdek Keraga choʻqqisi atrofida qishgi changʻi sport turini rivojlantirish imkoni mavjud. Osma yoʻllarni tashkil qilish orqali sayyohlar qishloq hududiga muntazam kelish imkoniyatiga ega boʻladilar. Sayyohlar soni oshgani sayin mehmonxonalar, mehmon uylari, umumiy ovqatlanish shahobchalari kabi infratuzilmalarga ehtiyoj seziladi va tashkil qilinadi hamda yuzlab boʻsh ish oʻrinlarining yaratilishiga zamin yaratiladi. Turistlardan olinadigan daromad orqali esa hududni iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy rivojlantirish imkoniyati yaratiladi [4].

Vaxshivor mahallasi hududida tasavvuf va tariqat olamining yirik vakillaridan biri “Soʻfi Olloyor»ziyaratgohi va “Qoʻtirbuloq” mineral suvli bulogʻi joylashgan. Soʻfi Olloyor (1644-1724) islom maʼrifatini keng xalq orasiga yoyish va tasavvufning insoniy kamolot bilan bogʻliq gʻoyalarini targʻib-tashviq qilish bilan shugʻullangan. Soʻfi Olloyor qabrini ziyorat qilish uchun Respublikamizning turli hududlaridan va qoʻshni Tojikiston Respublikasidan ham sayyohlar tashrif buyurishmoqda. Hozirda ziyoratgoh hududida obodonlashtirish va qayta taʼmirlash ishlari amalga oshirilmoqda.

Qoʻtirbuloq bulogʻi respublikamizdagi shifobaxshlik xususiyatiga ega buloqlardan biri. Mazkur buloq viloyat gidrogeologiya qoʻmitasi xodimlari tomonidan suvlardan namunalar olish orqali muntazam ravishda suv tarkibidagi kimyoviy elementlar, suvning qattirligi va hajmi kabi koʻrsatgichlari oʻlchab boriladi. Buloq suvi tarkibi Na, Mg, Ca kabi kimyoviy elementlarga boy. Mazkur buloq suvidan mahalliy aholi va qoʻshni tumanlar aholisi foydalanishadi. Buloq suvi ichish orqali oshqozon-ichak va qandli deabet kasalliklari, yuvinish orqali esa teri kasalliklariga shifo ekanligi aniqlangan [2]. Mazkur obyekt atrofida tibbiyot turizmini rivojlanish uchun imkoniyat mavjud. Shuningdek 50-60 oʻrinli sihatgoh qurish lozim deb hisoblaymiz.

Lo'kka qishlog'i hududida "Qilichbuloq" bulog'i, II-III asrlik chinor va Hayrandara tabiat yodgorli (suv va shamol natijasida vujudga kelgan tabiiy relyef shakllari) mavjud bo'lib, maftunkor tabiatga ega maskan hisoblanadi. Bu hududga tashrif buyuruvchi sayyohlar uchun hosteller va ovqatlanish shahobchalarini barpo qilish lozim.

Bodihavo qishlog'ining janubi-sharqiy qismida Tomchibuloq soyliqi, shimoli-sharqiy qismida esa "Ilong'or" karst g'ori joylashgan. Mazkur yo'nalishlar sayyohlar e'tiborini o'ziga jalb etuvchi sirli maskanlardir.

NATIJAR VA MUHOKAMA.

Bunday ulkan salohiyatga ega maskanni har tomonlama rivojlantirish nafaqat tuman iqtisodiy va tabiiy salohiyatini viloyat, respublika va dunyoga namoyon qilishda muhim omil bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Hududda turistik infratuzulmani tashkil qilish orqali hudu aholisining daromadlari oshadi, bo'sh ish o'rinlari yaratiladi, xizmatlar soni ortadi shuningdek xorijiy sayyohlarni jalb qila oladigan infratuzilmani yaratish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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SYSTEM OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH WORK OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Abstract. In this article, it is not enough for future professionals to acquire in-depth knowledge of science blocks and professional knowledge during their studies at a higher educational institution, to develop their talents and abilities, to involve the requirements in scientific research work more widely, to develop research skills and the need to acquire skills, to acquire the methodology and methods of scientific creativity, as mentioned above, is clearly defined in the normative documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Opinions are given that the scientific research work of students in a higher educational institution requires them to acquire deep and solid knowledge.

Keywords: Scientific research, future specialist, innovation, methodology of scientific creation, student, higher education, advanced pedagogical technologies.

One of the components of the national model of personnel training of the Republic of Uzbekistan is science, which prepares highly qualified specialists and uses them, develops advanced pedagogical and information technologies. In order for science to be integrated into the personnel training system, the following is necessary in the national program:

- ✓ to ensure the connection of science and educational practice through the formation and implementation of targeted innovative projects related to the creation and mastering of advanced pedagogical technologies;
- ✓ to implement the mechanism of introducing the results of scientific research into the educational process by establishing experimental sites for the introduction of advanced information and pedagogical technologies;
- ✓ increase the quality of training of highly qualified personnel, comprehensively support the scientific creativity of young people;
- ✓ establishment of special awards and prizes, scholarships for scientific achievements of students and young scientists, organization of permanent exhibitions and expositions of scientific and technical creativity of young people.

Among the general qualification requirements for bachelor's and master's education in the state educational standard of higher education, the following are defined:

- to be able to work independently and organize labor activities on a scientific basis;
- formation of skills and qualifications for working with scientific and scientific-technical information;

— acquisition of knowledge about the methodology of scientific creativity, general methods of knowledge, empirical and theoretical research methods, ways of substantiating and refuting the logic of laws and regulations.

The block of scientific activity of master's education provides for mastering the methodology of scientific research, students to perform certain scientific research and scientific-pedagogical work in specialized scientific and educational institutions.

In order for Uzbekistan to reach the level of the developed countries of the world in social production, cultural and educational spheres, it is necessary to organize work on a scientific basis. Scientific organization of work in all branches of the national economy, culture, spirituality, and education has become a vital necessity. Also, organizing the work of pedagogical staff on a scientific basis is the demand of the times. This means, first of all, a clear and thorough organization of all work, a scientific approach to the organization of educational work. It is not enough for future specialists to acquire the science blocks and professional knowledge in depth during their studies at a higher educational institution, to develop their talents and abilities, to involve the requirements in scientific research work more widely, and to develop research skills and abilities. The need to acquire the methodology and methods of scientific creation, as mentioned above, is clearly defined in the normative documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Scientific research work of students in a higher educational institution, in turn, requires them to acquire deep and solid knowledge. Independent, creative approach to practical work without thorough knowledge, educational research, scientific research work cannot be done. In higher education, scientific research works of students are mainly carried out in pedagogical and educational directions related to the profession. Its main tasks are:

- ❖ to develop students' interest in research activities, creative research, to develop the skills of a scientific approach to educational work;

- ❖ formation of educational research skills and qualifications in the process of studying blocks of specialties and other subjects;

- ❖ the ability to study and analyze literature and other scientific sources, develop skills;

- ❖ acquisition of skills and qualifications to be able to see problems in the field of educational and educational work with students, as well as to perform scientific research in this field;

- ❖ to learn scientific research methods and learn to apply them in practice.

Scientific research works carried out by students are organized in two directions: first, research works related to educational activities, that is, educational research works; the second, scientific research works related to the scientific directions of the departments.

Research studies related to educational activities include:

- study and critical analysis of scientific literature and sources, Internet information, works of domestic and foreign scientists, as well as literature on scientific research methodology and methods;
- collecting and preparing materials for experiments and experiments for practical training in educational subjects;
- preparation for laboratory training and research related to its implementation;
- educational research related to the study of special courses and seminars;
- preparation of abstracts, independent educational work and lecture texts based on collected research materials;
- conducting individual and collective research on educational tasks during pedagogical, production and field practices, during educational expeditions, studying the interests and individual characteristics of students, interpersonal relations in the team, pedagogical, psychological and sociological research; youth beliefs and ideals, comparative study of educational methods, archeological-dialectological, ethnographic research, collecting herbariums, studying phenological and meteorological phenomena, researching the effectiveness of labor education methods in educational workshops such as course work, independent educational work, conducting scientific lectures in the field of experimental research.

The scientific research works of students related to the scientific research directions of the departments include:

- Students' work in scientific (science) circles. In circles, students learn to choose a topic, compile a bibliography, learn scientific knowledge methods and research methods, prepare scientific reports based on literature, the Internet and other sources, make presentations about their research work, participate in discussions of scientific problems, debates;
- participation in the scientific works performed by the teachers of the department, doctoral students, as well as in the research works conducted by enterprises, scientific methodical institutions of the public education system;
- participation in archaeological, ethnographic and other expeditions conducted by scientific research institutions;
- includes graduate theses, preparation and defense of master's theses, preparation of scientific articles, pamphlets, publication, etc.

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THE DEPENDENCE OF THE CHANGE OF LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN THE ENTERPRISE ON THE COSTS IN THE ENTERPRISE

Abstract. This article is devoted to the study of labor organization in enterprises. In this article, the main concepts of labor organization, practical methods, as well as important activities of enterprises are mentioned. The importance of the labor organization process and understanding of how it is implemented in enterprises is emphasized. The article shows the role of labor organization in how enterprises promote employees, increase their motivation and ensure high work activity. The article is written on the basis of empirical research, scientific analysis and information received from enterprise managers.

Key words: Labor organization, enterprises, employees, activity, Worker motivation, work system, management, mode, step, activities, importance, skills, determination, results, analysis.

The purpose of work is to achieve a result, for example, to produce a product or provide a service. For any employee or group of employees, the efficiency of the result, that is, the product produced during the unit of time - hour, day, year, and the amount of service provided is of great importance. The higher this result, the lower the cost per unit, including room, building rent, electricity usage, and so on. Therefore, if the productivity of the cocktail is high, and the volume of the product is larger, its costs will be lower. The productivity of the cocktail is measured by the cocktail index.

Work productivity is an indicator of the economic efficiency of the work of employees. It is determined by the amount of the produced product or the cost of services provided, in relation to the production costs, that is, the product produced per unit of production costs. The development of society and the level of well-being of all its members depends on the level of productivity and its growth. In addition, cocktail productivity

level determines the method of production and even the social-political system itself.

The performance indicator of the cocktail does not reflect all aspects of the effectiveness and efficiency of the cocktail. For example, it does not take into account the quality of the cocktail, moreover, it does not express the need for rational use of cocktail resources. A concept that is close to the concept of «productivity of cocktail» in terms of its importance, but broader in content is the concept of «efficiency of cocktail». Work efficiency represents the degree to which high work efficiency can be achieved with minimum work costs. Cocktail efficiency differs from cocktail productivity, but it does not represent the

quantitative indicators of the cocktail, but also the qualitative results. Another important advantage of the cocktail efficiency indicator is that it reflects the saving of cocktail resources.

In the conditions of a socially oriented market economy, it is very important to continuously increase labor productivity, increasing labor productivity improves the standard of living of the population and expands the possibilities of increasing wages.

The higher the labor productivity, the lower the labor costs, the higher the labor efficiency. For the owner of an entrepreneurial enterprise, it is important not only what level of production is achieved in a unit of time, but also how it is provided with labor costs. Labor costs are measured by the number of employees and labor costs. Both can be measured by working hours. Therefore, when analyzing labor efficiency, the costs of labor spent per unit of time are considered, at the same time, if its breakdown is taken into account.

When calculating the productivity of the cocktail, the methodology that allows you to ensure the following can be considered ideal:

- connection of enterprise work with social values;
- motivating the employee;
- that the general and specific indicators of productivity can be measured with one measure;
- the relationship between the quantity and quality of the cocktail.

Any product, item, or service contains a living and manufactured cocktail. Material wealth is created thanks to such a collective effort.

A living cocktail as society's productive forces evolve covers more and more mass of materialized cocktail. The result is a total the share of the materialized cocktail in the cocktail is more and more lively the share of cocktail decreases. This is the main reason for the increased productivity of the cocktail is a sign. Improvement of production and scientific and technical progress are the main conditions for increasing productivity. New technological processes, introduction of materials and automation tools leads to an increase in the level of mechanization. Mechanized cocktail workers do their work with machines and people who do it with the help of mechanisms are included. Increasing the level of mechanization (automation) of the cocktail an increase in the share of materialized cocktails and consumption of live cocktails evidence of the possibility of increasing the productivity of the cocktail without increasing it will give. The productivity power of the cocktail, which is the basis of the productivity of the cocktail, is the cocktail It's not just productivity itself: real cocktail productivity has two more important aspects to the factor - the intensity of the cocktail, which is the most important indicator of the live cocktail It also depends on (speed) and the use of the nominal fund of working time. Cocktail intensity (intensity) is the seriousness of live cocktail or is the level of complexity, and within the unit of working time, human nerves and muscles measured by power consumption. It has a negative effect on the human body. The speed that does not

show is considered the social normal speed, the energy spent it is supplemented by food, rest and emotional relief. According to the calculation, the normal speed of a cocktail on a flat surface is 4.8 per hour km is equal to the energy expended by a person walking at speed. Relatively increasing the normal speed of a particular cocktail is related to the payment of the cocktail fee requires consideration. Cocktail performance comes from cocktail speed as well as runtime pool is also related to the level of use. The use of working time is the time worked, including internal shift rest for this type of work, a regulated break time to the specified nominal time fund (working day, working week, month and hour of the year to the amount in the calculation) is determined as a ratio. If the technical, technological level is 200 units of product during the shift made it possible to produce, from the speed of the cocktail and the working time while the utilization indices are 0.95 and 0.9, respectively real cocktail productivity is not 200, but 171 units ($200 \cdot 0.95 \cdot 0.9$). The concept of «productivity» refers to any type of costs or used to express the ratio of all types in specific indicators. Productivity in the statistical sense means production results is understood as the ratio of use factors to costs.

In other words, A unit of cost is the corresponding volume of output. That's it according to the result of production, all its measurable factors can be calculated in relation to the set or separately in relation to a group of factors. Such factors include:

- 1) spent production the quantity and quality of factors (use efficiency);
- 2) the amount of spent factors level of use (effectiveness of use);
- 3) factors of production combinations (effect of substitution);
- 4) technical progress (technical efficiency);
- 5) production process organization (level efficiency);
- 6) separate processes of sectors or costs or products in general participation in the amount (content effect);
- 7) separate sectors and processes level and composition of interactions between them (reciprocity effect).

Currently, labor productivity in enterprises the goal setting system used for incentives and there is a sharp contrast between the actions of the employees. The actions of managers often affect the work of employees to achieve the desired result with the minimum cost of stimulation focused and protective actions of employees are determined by the desire to increase their income level. The analysis and systematization of the methods of struggle showed that both sides have accumulated a lot of experience in this matter, so it is difficult to expect serious progress in this matter without changing the initial logical assumptions. Accordingly, it is very important to change the initial paradigm of thinking in terms of achieving one party's goal by attacking one party's interests and using a decision-making system based on mutually beneficial solutions.

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MEASURES OF FIGHTING POTATO PESTS

Abstract. Potato cultivation is a plant grown on a large scale in Uzbekistan, and it is actively grown on potato farms and residential plots. Farmers are using various modern agro-techniques to grow potatoes, but various pests are causing serious damage to the productivity. Then, one of the pests is the potato aphid, which causes damage to potatoes. Our research has shown that it is necessary to fight against such pests using chemical drugs, choosing the optimal situation.

Key words: sucker, cockroaches (Aleyrodidae), Agrotechnics, Karbofos, Aktellik, BI-58; from synthetic pyrethroids Sumicidin and encarsia (trchoporus).

The government of the republic has made it a high task for the scientists and agricultural workers to concentrate, specialize and introduce new methods in the cultivation processes, to increase the productivity of the potato growing industry, to increase the productivity. It is known that the population of our country is increasing day by day. This will further increase the demand for agricultural products. Natural and high-quality delivery of products, taking into account the rights of consumers, is the responsibility of farmers. But, like the other side of the coin, there is some difficulty in doing these things. (11)

Currently, considerable success is being achieved in the field of potato growing, effective use of fertilizers, breeding of high-yielding varieties and improvement in the conditions of Uzbekistan, especially with countries with highly developed agricultural culture such as the Netherlands and Belgium. A lot of orchards are being established in agriculture, but among them, grape orchards are being established very widely. Death of up to 50%, at the same time the marketability of grapes remains poor, sucking pests also cause serious damage to orchards. (9)

Double harvesting of potatoes in the conditions of our Republic, elimination of diseases and pests, and proper use of available opportunities are of great importance nowadays. Research is also being conducted on the creation of new, compact tractors, cultivators, seed drills, planters, and harvesters in vegetable and potato cultivation. To transform the potato industry into a profitable, low-cost industry, to reduce planting costs, to use advanced agro-techniques, to create new low-cost storage methods, as well as to use low rates of effective pesticides against dangerous pests and diseases, to use coordinated protection, taking into account the economic damage. much attention is paid. It is

clear from this that potato growing is a highly profitable and promising field in vegetable growing, and it plays an important role in the fulfillment of the food demand of our Republic.

According to the received data, 35% of the crop of plants grown in the whole world dies every year, 14% of which corresponds to the share of diseases and harmful insects. In addition, 20% of the crop dies during transportation and storage.

Spiders belong to the Aleyrodidae family of the order Homoptera. About 1200 of their species have been identified (Byrne, Bellows, 1991). Four types of them have been identified in Uzbekistan. Cotton is mainly harmed by 2 types: greenhouse (Trialeurodes vaporariorum Westw), tobacco (Bemisia tabaci Genn), whiteflies, citrus trees - citrus whiteflies (Dialeurodes citri), cabbage - cabbage whiteflies (Aleyrodes proletella). harms.

Aqqanot began to adapt to cotton since the 1970s. The wide distribution of this pest is inextricably linked with the sharp increase in greenhouse production in our republic. It is known that 4% of Aqqanot can be stored in open conditions and the rest is absorbed (Koshimov). The pest develops and breeds in greenhouses during autumn and spring. With the onset of hot spring days, they fly out into open conditions and begin to damage various crops (including sunflowers). A spider mite is a hairless insect. It goes through egg, 3 young larvae, nymph and adult (imago) stages.

Spider mites are characterized by a number of biological properties. They protect it from adverse environmental conditions and allow it to multiply and spread over large distances. In the spring-autumn period, a cockatoo can give birth 7-8 times, and in the autumn-spring period 4-5 times in greenhouses, in total 11-13 times a year. The homeland of the spider is a tropical climate. That is why it is a moisture-loving insect. A temperature of 22-27 0C and air humidity of 70-80% are the best for it. They die in the cold winter conditions of Uzbekistan. Crops around large cities and villages begin to be damaged by spiders that have flown out in the spring.

They settle on the back side of young leaves and feed by stinging and sucking, then they start to lay eggs. Small oval-shaped eggs are attached to a short thread. After 5-8 days, the eggs turn black and the larvae hatch. After settling in a comfortable place, the moving larva in the initial stages stops moving and feeds in one place and turns into a nymph after molting 2 times. The nymph has a relatively hard shell, which is resistant to mold and chemicals.

Among the flowering crops, it especially damages tomato and potato plants. These crops can be damaged by common species: greenhouse (Trialeurodes vaporariorum Westw) and cotton (tobacco) (Bemisia tabaci Genn) mite. In outdoor crops, the greenhouse moth does not develop in the hot summer days, but this does not apply to the cotton moth. This type of cockroaches is not adversely affected by the high temperature of the air. That is why, since the 1990s, the cotton mullet has become a dominant species in Khorezm, Bukhara, Surkhandarya

regions and Karakalpakstan. It developed strongly in open field conditions and in greenhouses and partially displaced the greenhouse mite, the damage of the mite also depends on the phase of the plant's development from which it started to damage it. That is, the earlier the plant is damaged, the more the crop can be lost. If it is damaged from the moment of entering the crop, 1/3 of the crop can be lost. A potato crop can lose 60-70% of its yield when it is heavily infested with cotton bollworm.

Integrated control measures against the spider mite belonging to the Aleyrodidae family. During the implementation of integrated protection in potato cultivation, first of all, it is necessary to select high-quality seeds, it is necessary to pay attention to the saturation of the soil in the field where potatoes are planted. Potatoes are mainly planted in early spring, if they are planted late, the yield of potatoes will decrease, because potato vegetation lasts until summer, and potatoes do not like hot weather, potatoes like cool weather very much. First of all, biological control against sucking pests of potatoes is effective. The combined protective means listed below can be used in field areas. Encarsia (trchoporus) is one of the most effective aphids in potato fields - Enraciya Formosa Gahan. and eretmocerus - Eretmocerus haldema can be included. These are endoparasites, encarsia infects the larvae of the greenhouse mite, and eretmotcerus the larvae of the cotton mite. The infestation of spider mite larvae reaches its highest level in the autumn months and makes up 60-70 percent of the total population. Among omnivorous entmophages, spider mites are eaten by larvae of golden-eyed and coccinellid beetles. As soon as spider mites appeared in the fields of the Republic, research on the organization of chemical control against them began. Karbofos, Aktellik, BI-58 from phosphoroorganic insecticides; from synthetic pyrethroids, Sumicidin, Desis, Simbush, Talstar, Danitol are recommended. in). Therefore, a rapid tolerance (tolerance) to the drugs used in its populations can occur.

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APPLICATION OF MULTIMEDIA IN LINGUISTIC EDUCATION

Abstract. This article is focused on the use of multimedia teaching aids, the interactivity of multimedia technologies, and their role in teaching foreign languages.

Keywords: multimedia, software and hardware, information and communication technologies, information, multimedia technologies, methods, computer technologies.

Modern society is characterized by the intensive implementation of computer networks and the massive use of resources on the global Internet to satisfy information needs. This circumstance poses the task of shaping the readiness of graduates to use modern information resources before the education system. The level of professional preparedness of a modern teacher is also largely determined by how competently he can use the achievements of telecommunications technology in one's professional activities. One of the most important areas of application of information and communication technologies in education is the use of multimedia capabilities of computer technology.

In the generally accepted understanding, multimedia (translated from English: multi-many, media - means of information) are technical means that allow you to use different types of information at the same time: text, speech, music, animated and video films.

The encyclopedia gives the following definition: multimedia is "a set of software and hardware that implements information processing in audio and visual form. Multimedia is designed to transmit sound, data and images over local, regional and global networks (for example, for personal video conferencing)" (14, p. 112).

The use of multimedia teaching aids makes it possible to intensify the learning process by enhancing visibility and combining logical and figurative methods of assimilation of information. The interactivity of multimedia technologies provides ample opportunities for the implementation of student-centered learning models.

It should be noted that the use of multimedia in linguistic education is becoming increasingly important. Various aspects of informatization of teaching foreign languages were considered by T.E. Alekseev, M.A. Ariyan, J.L. Vitin, N.D. Galskoy, E. S. Polat and others (3, 5, 6, 8,17).

This is due to the fact that changes in the economy influence the formation of a new social order that society places on the quality of specialist training. The following qualities come to the fore:

- ability to quickly adapt to changing economic conditions;
- have a good understanding of ongoing processes;
- ability to work in collaboration with other people belonging to different socio-cultural groups;
- ability to communicate with people;
- the ability to think critically and make independent decisions, etc.

And, undoubtedly, teaching a foreign language using new information technologies contributes to the realization of these qualities. In addition, when developing communicative competence, it is necessary to cultivate adequate intercultural communication and dialogue of cultures. This can be facilitated by immersion in the multimedia information space, which can model the necessary sociocultural characteristics of society.

Learning a foreign language is associated with the development of both thinking and emotions and other areas of personality. The methodological literature of recent years on teaching foreign languages emphasizes the importance and necessity of including the motivational and emotional spheres of a student's personality when learning a foreign language (1,2,4,5,9,13,19).

Multimedia, in turn, is the best way to stimulate the inclusion of these areas of personality in the cognitive process. The use of multimedia is of particular importance in teaching a foreign language, since mastering a language in artificial conditions, that is, outside the environment where it is spoken, requires the creation of imaginary situations that can stimulate communication in the target language, and is associated with the development of imagination.

The problem of organizing independent work when learning a foreign language is especially significant. Moreover, at the moment, the task is to develop in the majority of students, as already mentioned, communicative language competencies, which requires a change in the approach to organizing independent work. The effect of independent work can be obtained only when it is organized and implemented in the educational process as an integral system that permeates all stages of learning. Such a system at the present stage should include information computer support.

Highly effective, implementing various forms of training, education and development is the use of computer technology in combination with project methodology. The use of computer technology at one or several stages of a lesson allows you to productively solve lesson problems in a fun, creative way, carry out educational, communicative, cognitive activity. The use of information technology in combination with project methodology allows students to apply knowledge, skills and abilities in practice; it is one of the forms of organization research and educational activities, successfully implements cooperative activities, increases motivation for learning a foreign language. The focus of such

work is the student himself, with the opportunity to freely express his opinion. Students find practical application of their knowledge of a foreign language. For a teacher, this method opens up a limitless field of activity for organizing work on a wide variety of topics, at different stages of training, with students of different ages.

Unfortunately, some teachers do not see the need to use multimedia in particular and computer technology in general in their lessons, talking about the insufficient provision of teaching aids, namely computers, and the lack of skills in working with them. However, more and more teachers are realizing the pedagogical effectiveness of introducing multimedia into the learning process and are striving to use them in their classes. Therefore, along with products prepared for wide sale, there are a significant number of multimedia applications developed at universities for the needs of the educational process. These applications most often do not have commercial qualities, but they have undeniable advantages in terms of methodology, efficiency and meeting the needs of a given educational institution.

At the moment, there are a number of computer technologies for learning foreign languages, representing a symbiosis of hardware and software, considered and analyzed in many studies (3,10,11,16,17, 19).

The main feature, for example, of the RINEL-LINGO multimedia language laboratory class is speech and video communication between the teacher and all students or a group (up to eight groups in total), as well as speech and video communication between students united in a group. Video sharing refers to the ability for another student or group to view a student's screen. Screen viewing can be either passive or active. According to experts, the new classroom capabilities, combined with the multimedia capabilities of the computers themselves, make it possible to use a wide variety of teaching methods that were previously not available when using personal computers.

The HI Class multimedia network educational complex makes it possible to present lecture material on the teacher's computer and display it on students' monitors. The multimedia network combines study and discussion, interactive communication between student and teacher, which significantly increases the effectiveness of learning.

Language Teacher Partner, a product of the American company EKTACO, is a compact device the size of an average calculator, containing a dictionary, a grammar reference book, a tourist phrasebook, an organizer, a digital voice recorder and a sample TOEFL exam, which can be used for interactive teaching of a foreign language and testing knowledge.

ICLE – Interactive Collaborative Learning Environment – is a software product that makes it possible to learn foreign languages in a collaborative three-dimensional environment in real time. Training takes place in four 3D levels (hall, office, bedroom and hallway). Each level has a number of 3D models,

accompanied by sounds in English; other sounds can be imported or created by the user.

Thus, it can be argued that the modern market for software and hardware for teaching a foreign language contains many technological solutions. And when choosing a particular hardware and software complex, you should remember the main indicators of the feasibility of using this product. It is obvious that the software and hardware complex must combine ease of installation with a full range of functions for the learning process, and must be designed for teachers, and not for technical specialists. The correct choice of the complex will turn a standard computer network into a powerful and effective teaching tool, will qualitatively improve the level of learning and will allow you to effectively use class time.

The ways of structuring foreign language teaching using multimedia completely depend on what motives drive the teacher. It seems that the use of multimedia tools in teaching the humanities is justified only in one case: if they are a means of facilitating student work.

When determining the goals, objectives and possibilities for using computer technologies in the classroom, the teacher can, first of all, keep in mind the following fundamental positions:

- maintaining the mental and physical health of students;
- formation of basic user skills in trainees;
- assistance to students in mastering educational material on the basis of specially and competently created for this purpose applied computer programs for the study of foreign languages.

The listed tasks, if the teacher is going to follow them, completely exclude such a structure of the learning process as 100% students sitting at the computer. Various forms of educational activity are needed: this is frontal work to update knowledge, and group or pair work of students to master specific educational skills, and didactic games, and the work of a consulting service, and interesting oral and written tasks. All of them should be arranged so that multimedia tools do not become an end in themselves, but only a logical and fairly effective addition to the educational process.

Unfortunately, many applied computer programs contain the same methodological error: they contain a lot of rigid calculation of errors and little real help to the learner. Consequently, the teacher's task is to think through forms of providing assistance to students (comments and tips for programs, the availability of appropriate reference books and textbooks, the work of student consultants, pair work, etc.).

We should not forget that the individualization of learning, which certainly accompanies the use of multimedia in the classroom, will require additional time and effort from the teacher.

Thus, we come to the conclusion that the introduction of multimedia tools in language education, with their competent and measured use, allows us to solve such problems that are relevant to the methodology of teaching foreign languages

as: the problem of control, individualization and comfort in teaching foreign languages; non-linear presentation of information, taking into account different types of perception when teaching foreign languages; lack of a language environment.

The use of multimedia tools makes it possible to ensure the learning of foreign languages at an individual pace, to increase the student's independence and responsibility, to build learning in accordance with his interests and goals, and to introduce an intercultural component into the learning process.

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SURXONDARYO VILOYATI TUPROQLARI VA TUPROQ QOPLAMINI MUHOFAZA QILISH

Annotasiya. Tuproq tabiatning eng muhim tarkibiy qismi bo'lib, uning hosil bo'lishida tuproq paydo qiladigan ona jins, o'simlik va hayvonot olami, iqlim, relyef, tuproq yoshi hamda inson faoliyati kabi omillar muhim rol o'ynaydi. Respublikaning eng janubida joylashgan Surxondaryo viloyati tabiatining murakkabligi bu yerda turli tipdagi tuproq turlarining paydo bo'lishiga olib kelgan. Mazkur maqolada viloyat tuproq qoplaminıng kenglik va balandlik zonalari bo'ylab o'zgarishi masalalari o'rganilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: tuproq hosil bo'lish jarayoni, chirindi miqdori, tuproq eroziyasi (tabiiy, sun'iy eroziya), avtomorf va gidromorf tuproq turlari.

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SOILS OF SURKHANDARYA REGION AND PROTECTION OF SOIL COVER

Abstract. Soil is the most important component of nature, and factors such as parent rock, flora and fauna, climate, relief, soil age, and human activity play an important role in its formation. The complexity of the nature of the Surkhandarya region, which is located in the southernmost part of the republic,

has led to the appearance of different types of soil here. This article examines the issues of regional soil cover changes along latitude and altitude zones.

Key words: soil formation process, amount of humus, soil erosion (natural, artificial erosion), automorphic and hydromorphic soil types.

Surxondaryo viloyatida tog' jinslarining kelib chiqishi va litologik tuzilishi, relyefning murakkabligi, arid tipli kontinental iqlim, gidrologik sharoitining xilma-xilligi, o'simliklarning tarqalishi kabi omillar hududda har xil tuproqlarining vujudga kelishiga sabab bo'lgan.

Mintaqada tuproq qatlami, tiplari va tarkibi tekisliklardan tog'larga tomon o'zgarib boradi.

Viloyatimizda tekisliklar bilan tog'li qismi o'rtasida tuproqlarning hosil bo'lish sharoiti keskin farq mavjud, shu sababli tekislik zonada tuproq qoplaminig kengliklar bo'yicha joylashish xususiyati mavjud bo'lib, cho'lga xos tuproq turlari shakllangan bo'lsa, tog'li zonalarda esa tuproq tiplarini balandlik mintaqalanishi bo'yicha joylanishini ko'rish mumkin.

Viloyatda tuproq qoplaminig tarqalishi hududiy jihatdan uch qismga: cho'l zonalari, balandlik mintaqalari hamda sug'oriladigan tuproqlar tarqalgan zonalarga bo'linadi.

Viloyat tekislik qismi hududida cho'l zonasiga xos tabiiy sharoit kuzatilib iqlimning issiq, quruq, seroftob bo'lganligidan tuproq hosil bo'lish jarayoni sust kechadi. Yoz qurg'oqchil, harorat yuqori bo'lganligidan mumkin bo'lgan bug'lanish yog'inga nisbatan 15-20 marotaba ortiqligi tuproq tarkibida har xil tuzlar to'planib tuproqning sho'rlanishiga sabab bo'ladi.

Surxondaryo viloyatining tekisliklar qismida och bo'z tuproqlar tarqalgan bo'lib, tarkibida 1—1,5% chirindi bor.

Viloyat hududida taqir tuproqlar bilan bo'z tuproqlarning o'tkinchi zonasida taqirli bo'z tuproqlar tarqalgan. Taqirli bo'z tuproqlar mexanik tarkibining og'irligi, tekis yuzali relyef xususiyatlariga egaligi bilan ajralib turadi. Mazkur tuproq yuza qatlami zich bo'ladi, suv o'tkazmaydigan qatlam hosil bo'ladi. Taqirli bo'z tuproqlarda chirindi miqdori kam bo'lib, 0,40 – 1,03 foizni tashkil etadi. Mintaqada taqirli bo'z tuproqlar tog' tizmalari orasidagi cho'kmalar, SHerobod va Surxon daryolarining quyi qismlari hamda Qiziriqdara platosida uchraydi.

Viloyatda taqirli bo'z tuproqlar och tusli bo'z tuproqlar bilan almashinadi. Och tusli bo'z tuproqlar viloyatning tekislik qismida dengiz sathidan 300 metr balandlikdan 500-700 metrgacha bo'lgan hududlarda tarqalgan. Mazkur tuproqlarning chirindi miqdori 1-1,5%ni tashkil etadi. Och tusli bo'z tuproqlar daryo vodiylarida lyoss yotqiziqlari bilan qoplangan. Tuproq hosil qiluvchi jins lyoss va keltirma konuslarning allyuvial va prolyuvial yotqiziqlari hisoblanadi. Viloyatning sug'orma dehqonchilik qilinadigan qismida tuproq unumdorligi yuqori bo'lib, ushbu tuproqlar tabiiy xususiyatlarini yo'qotib sug'oriladigan madaniy voha tuproqlariga aylangan. Och tusli bo'z tuproqlarda chirindining

asosiy qismi haydalma qatlamda bo'lib, uning miqdori pastga tomon kamayib ketadi. Viloyatning SHERobod cho'li zonasida och tusli va tipik bo'z tuproqlar sho'rlanishga uchragan. Bu esa ushbu zonada tuproq unumdorligini yaxshilash maqsadida kompleks meliorativ tadbirlarni amalga oshirishni taqozo etadi.

Viloyatning janubiy qismidagi qum massivlarida qumli cho'l tuproqlar ko'pchilikni tashkil etadi. Ba'zi yerlarda ko'chib yuruvchi kichik-kichik qumliklar ham uchraydi. Surxondaryo, Amudaryoning quyi qayirlarida esa allyuvial o'tloq, o'tloq-botqoq tuproqlar ham mavjud.

Surxondaryo viloyatining tekislik qismida ham xilma-xil tuproq turlari tarqalgan. Jumladan viloyatning grunt suvlari yer betiga yaqin bo'lgan janubiy-g'arbiy qismida sho'rlangan tuproqlar, gilli jinslardan iborat bo'lgan yerlar taqir tuproqlar qoplangan. Surxondaryo viloyatining cho'l mintaqasida sug'oriladigan yarim gidromorf va gidromorf tuproqlardan taqir-o'tloqi, o'tloqi-taqir, taqirsimon-o'tloqi, o'tloqi, sur-qo'ng'ir, cho'l-o'tloqi va o'tloqi qumli cho'l tuproqlari keng tarqalgan.

Sug'oriladigan taqir-o'tloqi tuproqlar Surxondaryo va SHERobod daryolarining qayir usti terrasalari hamda yoyilmalarida, Qiziriq cho'lida sug'oriladigan taqir-o'tloqi tuproqlar tarqalgan bo'lib, ular mexanik tarkibiga ko'ra og'ir va o'rta, ba'zan yengil qumoqlidir. Bu tuproqlar turli darajada sho'rlangan bo'lib, sizot suvlari sathi o'rtacha 2,5-3,5 metrda joylashgan.

Mintaqaning janubiy qismidagi qum massivlarida cho'l qo'ng'ir tuproqlar, taqirli, sur tusli, qo'ng'ir qumli, cho'l tuproqlari bo'lib, taqirlar rivojlangan. Surxondaryo va Amudaryo qayirlarida allyuvial o'tloq, o'tloq-botqoq tuproqlar vujudga kelgan. Bundan tashqari Surxondaryo daryosining eski yuqori qayirida o'tloq bo'z, botqoq-o'tloq bo'z, botqoq-bo'z kabi gidromorf tuproq turlari ham uchraydi.

Viloyatning 500 m dan baland joylarda, oddiy bo'z tuproq uchraydi. Oddiy bo'z tuproq och bo'z tynpoqqa nisbatan chirindiga boy (1,5—2%).

Bo'z tuproqlarning tuproq paydo qiluvchi ona jinslari asosan lyoss, har xil qum, ellyuviy, prolyuviy, allyuviy va delyuviy jinslardan iboratdir. Mazkur tuproqlarning morfologik tuzilishi chirindili qatlam tarkibida gumusning kamligi, karbonat birikmalarning ko'pligi, kaltsiy bilan to'yinganligi, ishqorli reaktivligi va boshqa xossalari bilan xarakterlanadi. Shuningdek, bo'z tuproqlarda gumus moddasi kam bo'lsada, biroq azotdan boshqa oziq moddalar yetarli miqdordaligi, chirindiliqatlamda donador struktura elementlari bo'lmasada har bir qatlamning o'ziga xos mikrostrukturasi mavjud.

Surxondaryo, SHERobod vohalaridagi bo'z tuproqlar tabiiy xususiyatlarini yo'qotib, sug'oriladigan madaniy voha tuproqlariga aylangan.

Tipik bo'z tuproqlar viloyatning dengiz sathidan 700 metrdan toki 1100-1200 metrgacha bo'lgan balandliklardagi yassi tog'lar va ularning yonbag'irlari, lalmikor va sug'orma dehqonchilik qilinadigan hududlarning bir qismida tarqalgan. Mazkur tuproq qoplami inson ta'siriga eng ko'p uchragan, shu sababdan katta maydonda agroirrigatsion qatlam yuzaga kelgan. Sug'oriladigan

tipik bo'z tuproqlar Surxondaryo viloyatining yuqori qismi tog' oldi va daryo yoyilmalari hududlarida tarqalgan. Sug'oriladigan tipik bo'z tuproqlar o'rtacha va og'ir qumolardan, ba'zi hollarda yengil qumolardan iborat bo'lib profilning quyi qatlamlari tomon mexanik tarkibi kam o'zgaradi. Bu tuproqlar gipslashmagan va sho'rланmagan, lekin ayrim relyefning pastqam joylarida kuchsiz sho'rланган. Sug'orish natijasida tipik bo'z tuproqlarda agroirrigatsion qatlamlar shakllangan.

Mazkur tuproqlar och bo'z tuproqlarga nisbatan chirindiga boy, tuproqning ustki qatlamiga chirindi miqdori 1,5 dan 2,5 foizgacha, qalin o'tlar bilan qoplangan joylarda 2,88 foizgacha yetadi. Sug'orish natijasida tipik bo'z tuproqlarda agroirrigatsion qatlamlar shakllangan. Sug'oriladigan och tusli bo'z tuproqlar Surxondaryo daryosi havzasida katta maydonlarni egallaydi. Bu tuproqlar tog' oldi (adir) qiya tekisliklari, Xo'jaipok daryosi yoyilmalarini chekka qismlaridagi lyossimon va allyuvial-prolyuvial yotqiziqlarida shakllangan. Sug'oriladigan och tusli bo'z tuproqlarni mexanik tarkibi turlicha bo'lib, o'рта, yengil qumodan va qumloqgacha o'zgaradi. Bu hududlarni sug'oriladigan och tusli bo'z tuproqlari sho'rланmagan. Sug'oriladigan och tusli bo'z tuproqlarni yer osti suvlari chuqur joylashgan yerlarda avtomorf tartibi, pastqam hamda sizot suvlari yer yuzasiga yaqin joylashgan hududlarda gidromorf rejimga o'tib, bevosita antropogen omillar ta'siri ostida rivojlanib boradi. Sug'oriladigan bo'z tuproqlar uzoq yillardan beri sug'orilib, ishlov berilib, tarkibini boyituvchi mineral o'g'itlar solinib, uning tabiiy holatini, ya'ni fizik va kimyoviy holatini o'zgartirib yuborgan, ustki qismida 1-1,5 metr qalinlikda deyarli bir xil madaniy qatlam vujudga keltirilgan.

Viloyatning dengiz sathidan 1100-1200 m dan balandlikdagi tog' oldi zonalarida to'q tusli bo'z tuproqlar tarqalgan. To'q tusli bo'z tuproq asosan lyossimon qumoq yotqiziqlar tarqalgan joylarda vujudga kelgan bo'lib, tipik bo'z tuproqdan chirindisining ko'pligi, chirindi saqlovchi qatlamining qalinligi, tuproq ustki qismining to'q tusdaligi bilan farqlanadi. Mazkur tuproqning ustki qatlamida chirindi miqdori 2,3-3 foiz ayrim joylarda 4,5 foizni tashkil etadi. Chirindi saqlovchi qatlam 120-130 sm chuqurlikkacha joylashgan. Gipsli qatlam 2-2,5 metr chuqurda joylashib, ishqorli yaxshi yuvilgandir. To'q tusli bo'z tuproqlar ancha balandda joylashganligi uchun asosan bahorikor ekinlarni ekishda foydalaniladi.

Mintaqaning 1500-2500 m dan balandda bo'lgan tog' yon bag'irlarida tog' -o'rmon jigar rang va tog' qo'ng'ir tuproqlar tarqalgan. Bu tuproqlar lyossli, toshloq jinslar ustida vujudga kelgan. Tog' jigar rang tuproqlarda chirindi miqdori 3-4,5 foizga boradi.

Viloyatning dengiz sathidan 2500 m dan yuqori tog'li hududlarida tarqalgan och-qo'ng'ir tog' tuproqlari tarkibidagi chirindi miqdori 4-5 foizga boradi. Tog'larning archa va yong'oqzorlar o'sadigan joylarda chirindi miqdori 4-5 foiz bo'lgan och-qo'ng'ir tuproqlar tarqalgan. Zarang, olcha, yonroq, do'lana kabi o'simliklar tagidagi tog' -o'rmon jigar rang tuproqlarida chirindi 3—6% ga

yetadi. Lekin archazorlar tagida esa jigar rang qung'ir tuproqlar tarkib topgan, tarkibida 14% chirindi saqlaydi.

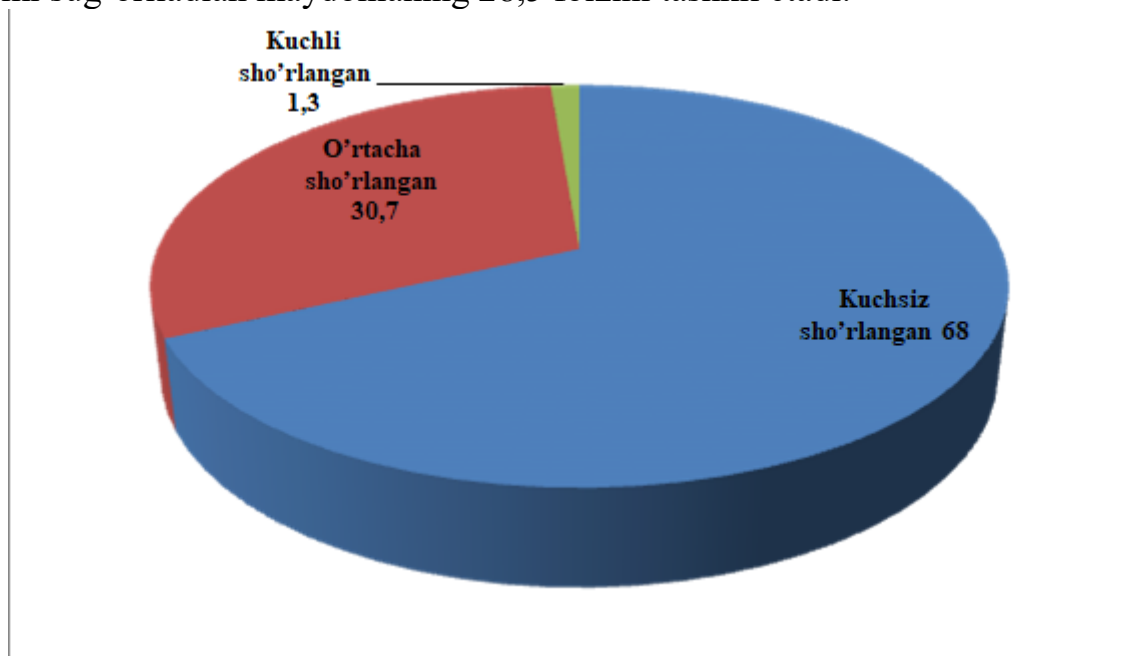
SHuningdek tog' hududlarining baland qismida sizot suvlari uchraydigan joylarda tog' o'tloq-botqoq tuproqlar ham uchraydi.

Surxondaryo viloyatida tuproqning ustki unumdor qatlamining uchirib ketilishida shamolning roli katta. SHamol eroziyasiga, hududning relyefdan qat'iy nazar, asosan bir yo'nalishda esadigan kuchli shamol, tuproqning yengil mexanik tarkibi va sho'rlanganligi, sug'oriladigan yer maydonlarining tabiiy sharoitiga nomuvofiq yoki ihota daraxtzorlarining yo'qligi sabab bo'ladi.

Surxondaryo viloyatida sug'orma dehqonchilik qiladigan hududlarda suv eroziyasi namlik bilan yetarli ta'minlangan, yog'in miqdori 350-400 mm dan yuqori va yarim ta'minlangan yog'in miqdori 200-300 mm ni tashkil qiladigan lalmikor yerlarda hamda tipik to'q tusli sur tuproqlarda, qisman tog' oldi va tog' etagi qiyaliklarida uchraydi.

Surxondaryo viloyatining sug'orib dehqonchilik qilinadigan hududlari tuproq hosildorligining pasayishiga ta'sir etuvchi omillardan yana biri tuproqning sho'rlanishi hisoblanadi. Viloyatda yer va suv resurslaridan nooqilona foydalanishi sababli qishloq xo'jaligi bilan bog'liq agroekologik (erlarning meliorativ holatining yomonlashuvi hisobiga tuproqning sho'rlanishi) muammolar vujudga keldi. Vujudga kelgan bo'nday agroekologik muammolarni viloyatning tekislik hududlarida joylashgan tumanlarida kuzatishimiz mumkin.

Surxondaryo viloyatida sho'rlangan tuproqlar 92780 gektarni tashkil etib, jami sug'oriladigan maydonning 28,5 foizini tashkil etadi.



1-rasm Surxondaryo viloyatida tuproqning sho'rlanish darajasi (%-da)

Jami sho'rlangan tuproqlarning 68 foizi kuchsiz sho'rlangan tuproqlar, 30,7 foizi o'rtacha sho'rlangan, 1,3 foizi kuchli sho'rlangan tuproqlar toifasiga kiradi (1-rasm). Viloyatning tekisliktumanlari bo'lgan Muzrabot, Qiziriq, SHerobod,

Bandixon tumanlarida tuproqning sho'rlanish darajasi ancha yuqori bo'lib dehqonchilik ekinlaridan olinadigan hosildorlik ancha kamayib ketgan. Mazkur tumanlarda yopiq kollektor-drenajlarni tozalash, zovurlarni qazish kabi kompleks meliorativ tadbirlarni amalga oshirishni taqoza etadi.

1-jadval

Surxondaryo viloyati sug'oriladigan ekin maydonlarida tuproqning sho'rlanish darajasi, gektar hisobida (2022yil 1-oktyabr holati)

t/r	Tumanlar nomi	Umumiy sug'oriladigan maydon	Sho'rlangan maydonlar	Shundan, tuproqning sho'rlanish darajasi		
				Kuchsiz sho'rlangan	O'rtacha sho'rlangan	Kuchli sho'rlangan
1	Angor	19520	6569	6009	529	32
2	Bandixon	17267	8169	5891	2207	70
3	Boysun	4508	-	-	-	-
4	Denov	30500	-	-	-	-
5	Jarqo'rg'on	27626	1511	1457	54	-
6	Qiziriq	29586	23631	14181	9250	200
7	Qumqo'rg'on	28444	406	281	125	-
8	Muzrabot	38802	24186	12671	11342	173
9	Oltinsoy	19710	-	-	-	-
10	Sariosiyo	14352	-	-	-	-
11	Termiz	17883	7665	6988	615	62
12	Uzun	14687	-	-	-	-
13	Sherobod	41060	20642	15633	4379	630
14	Sho'rchi	20895	-	-	-	-
	Viloyat bo'yicha jami:	324860	92780	63111	28501	1167

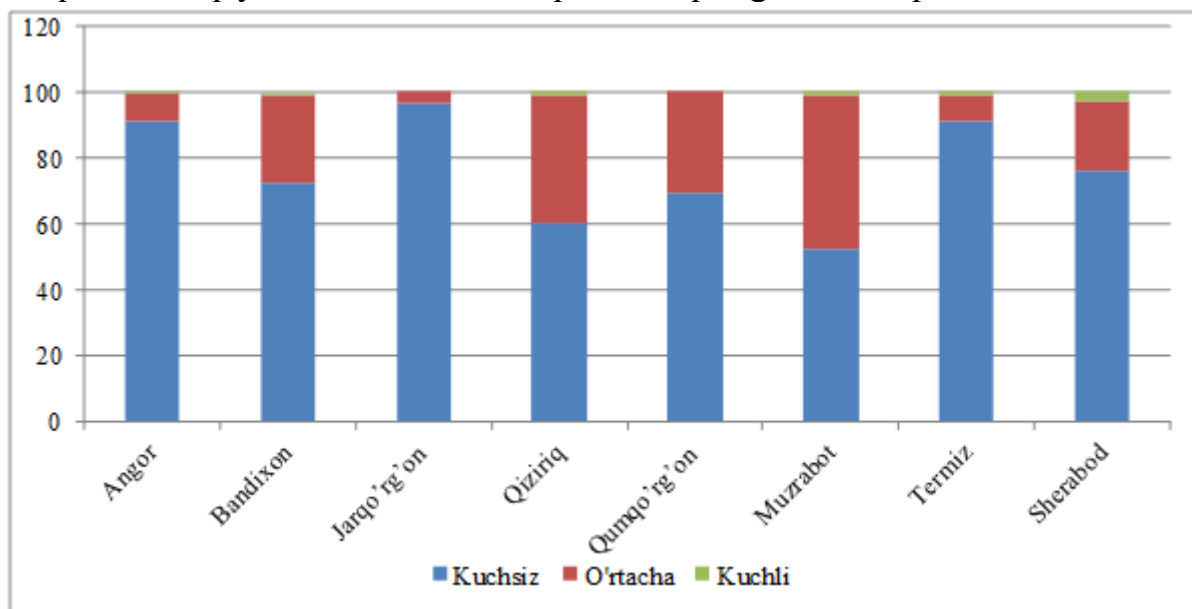
Jadval Surxondaryo viloyati tabiatni muhofaza qilish boshqarmasi ma'lumotlari asosida tuzilgan.

Tumanlar darajasida tuproqning sho'rlanish darajasi tahlili shundan dalolat beradiki, viloyatning Qiziriq tumanida jami sug'oriladigan maydonlarning 79,8 foizi sho'rlangan yerlarni tashkil etadi. Tumandagi jami sho'rlangan tuproqlarning 60 foizi kuchsiz sho'rlangan, 39 foizi o'rtacha sho'rlangan, 1 foizi kuchli sho'rlangan tuproqlarni tashkil etadi. Bunday agroekologik muammolarni viloyatning Muzrabot va SHEROBOD tumanlarida ham kuzatishimiz mumkin. Muzrabot tumanida jami sug'oriladigan yerlarning 62,3 foizi sho'rlangan tuproqlarni tashkil etadi. Shundan sho'rlangan tuproqlarning 52,3 foizi kuchsiz sho'rlangan, 46,8 foizi o'rtacha sho'rlangan, 0,9 foizi kuchli sho'rlangan tuproqlardir. Bu ko'rsatkich SHEROBOD tumanida shunga mos holda 50,2; 75,7; 21,2; 3,0 foizlarni tashkil etgan (1-jadval), (2-rasm).

Viloyat tuproq qoplami eroziyasiga sabab bo'luvchi yana bi omil inson hisoblanadi. Inson faoliyati bilan bog'liq bo'lgan tuproq eroziyasining turlari

ko'p, jumladan sanoat eroziyasi, foydali qazilmalarni qazib olish, ayniqsa, ochiq usulda, uy-joy, ishlab chiqarish binolari va yo'l qurilishi, gaz va neft quvurlarini o'tkazish va boshqalar.

Sanoat chiqindilari hamda maishiy chiqindilar ham ma'lum darajada tuproqning ifloslanishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Bunday holatdan qutulish uchun chiqindilarni qayta ishlashni tashkil qilish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.



2-rasm Surxondaryo viloyatining ayrim tumanlarida tuproq sho'rlanish darajasi (%da)

So'nggi besh yilda respublikamizda paxta ekiladigan maydonlarning qisqartirilishi, kam hosil beradigan paxta va g'alla ekinlarning o'rniga poliz va sabzavot ekinlari maydonining kengaytirilishi, sohaga ilg'or innovatsion texnologiyalarning joriy qilinishi, kompleks agrotexnikaviy va meliorativ tadbirlarni amalga oshirishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

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EKOTURIZM IQTISODIY FOYDA KELTIRUVCHI TURIZMNING ENG ISTIQBOLLI TURLARIDAN BIRI SIFATIDA

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada “Ekologik turizm” tushunchasi ta’rifining mazmun-mohiyati o’rganilgan va tadqiqotlar natijasida ilmiy yangilik sifatida “Ekologik turizm” tushunchasiga muallif tomonidan ta’rif keltirib o’tilgan.

Kalit so’zlar: turizm, ekologik turizm, ekoturizm, yashil turizm, yumshoq turizm, tabiat, ekotizim, mintaq, tabiiy hudud, tabiiy resurlar, ekologiya, muhofaza, turistik resurs, mahalliy aholi.

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ECOTOURISM AS ONE OF THE MOST PROMISING TYPES OF ECONOMIC PROFITABLE TOURISM

Abstract. This article examines the essence of the definition of the concept of “Ecological tourism”, and as a result of the research, the author gives a definition of the concept of “Ecological tourism» as a scientific innovation.

Key words: tourism, ecological tourism, ecotourism, green tourism, soft tourism, nature, ecosystem, region, natural area, natural resources, ecology, protection, tourist resource, local population.

Yevropa davlatlarida ekoturizmga iqtisodiy soha sifatida qaraladi, chunki chet ellarda jadal sur’atlar bilan rivojlanib borayotgan ekoturizm iqtisodiy foyda keltiruvchi turizmning eng istiqbolli turlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Ekspertlarning ta’kidlashlariga ko’ra, ekoturistlar ko’pincha o’rta yoki yuqori sarmoyaga ega bo’lgan, har tomonlama ta’minlangan sayohatchilardan iborat turi. Sayyoramizda inson oyog’i yetmagan yovvoyi tabiat juda kam qolganligi sababli, odatda bunday hududlarga sayohat qilish cheklangan, hamda ularga sayyohat qilish ham sezilarli darajada qimmat. Shu sababli, ekoturizmdan tushgan daromad turizmdan tushgan daromatlardan bir necha marotaba ko’pdir. Hozirgi kunda ekoturizm turizm va ekskursiya qilish jahon kengashining (WTTC) va jahon turistik tashkiloti (WTO) ma’lumotlariga ko’ra, jadal sur’atlar bilan rivojlanib borayotgan turistik industriyalardan biri hisoblanadi. Ekspertlarning ta’kidlashicha, hozirda turizm industriyasida ekoturizm tarmog’iga kiruvchi tabiiy va sarguzasht turizmi tarmog’i jadal sur’atlar bilan rivojlanib bormoqda. Masalan, Kanada davlatida yovvoyi tabiatga sayohat,

turizmning umumiy hajmi ichki turizmdan tushgan daromadning 25 % ini tashkil etadi. Kanada hukumati, faqatgina ekoturizmdan tushgan soliq hisobidan har yili 1,7 mlrd. AQSH dollarida foyda oladi. Bu esa, hukumat tomonidan yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish dasturiga ajratilgan mablag'dan (300 mln. dollar) 5 baravar ko'pdir. Demakki, ekoturizm tabiatni muhofaza qilish tadbirlarini amalga oshirishga katta iqtisodiy hissa qo'shadi, hamda bunday tadbirlarni to'la-to'kis o'tkazishga katta moliyaviy ko'mak beradi.

BMT va JTT tashkilotlarining ma'lumotlari bo'yicha, oxirgi 20 yil ichida endi rivojlanib borayotgan mamlakatlarda ekoturistlar soni ko'payib va undan olinadigan daromadlar yildan-yilga o'sib bormoqda. Masalan, har yili ekoturizmdan Keniya - 1,4 mlrd. Nepal - 1,5 mlrd. AQSH dollarida daromad oladilar. qayd qilish lozimki, ushbu mamlakatlarning ekoturizmdan olgan daromadi davlat ichki yalpi mahsulotining 70-80 % iga teng. Keltirilgan ma'lumotlardan quyidagi xulosalar kelib chiqadi: 1. Respublikamizda ekoturizmni rivojlantirishning iqtisodiy isbotlari ishlab chiqilmagan. Bu vaziyatning asosiy sababi - ekoturistlarning tashrifi haqida va qaysi ekoturizm resursiga tashrif qilganligi haqida statistik axborotlar jamlanmagan. Ikkinchidan, hozirgacha respublikamizning tabiiy hududlari bo'yicha qaysi ekologik turizm resurslaridan foydalanish ro'yxati ham tuzilmagan.

2. Ekoturizmni rivojlantirish bo'yicha «O'zbekistonda ekologik turizmni rivojlantirish Kontsepsiyasi» qabul qilingan. Ushbu «Kontsepsiya»ning 1.4. bandida - ekoturizmning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy masalalari echimini topishi lozim bo'lgan dolzarb masalalar sifatida qayd qilingan. Ular quyidagilar:

- Ekoturizm ob'ektlarida aholini ish bilan ta'minlash, ijtimoiy muhofaza qilish muammolarini hal qilish;
- Ekoturizm qadamjoylarida kichik va o'rta biznesni rivojlantirish orqali qo'shimcha ish o'rinlarini yaratish, turistik infratuzilmalarni hosil qilish;
- Ekoturizmning jahon talablariga javob beraoladigan moddiy-texnik, axborot - tahliliy bazasini yaratish xizmat ko'rsatish va servis sohasini rivojlantirish;
- Ekoturizm maskanlarini elektr energiyasi va issiq suv bilan ta'minlash masqadida ekologik toza, qayta tiklanuvchi muqobil energiya qurilmalari yordamida foydalanishni keng yo'lga qo'yish.

Ekoturizmning faqat foyda keltiradigan soha deb hisoblash mumkin emas. Bu faoliyat turi agar maqsadga muvofiq doirada amalga oshirilmasa, uning qoidalari va talabalariga rioya qilinmasa tabiatga jiddiy salbiy ta'sir qilishi va noxush oqibatlariga olib kelishi tabiiy. Uning salbiy oqibat va natijalari nimalardan iborat bo'lishi mumkin. Eng avvalo, o'simliklar nobud bo'ladi, o'simliklar payxon qilinadi, yer o'piriladi va zichlashib ketadi, Hayvonlar bezovtalanadi, qochishga tushadi, bola ochishga xalaqit beriladi, ov natijasida yo'q qilinadi, ovqatlanish tarzi o'zgaradi, turlari buziladi, suvda yashaydigan hayvonlarning hayot tarzi o'zgaradi, suv o'simliklariga ziyon yetadi, oziq moddalarning

yemirilishi va yo‘qolishiga olib keladi Demak, ekoturizm doimo davlat, jamoat tashkilotlari nazoratida bo‘lishi, unga doir qonunchilikka zid bo‘lmagan holatda amal qilishi lozim.

Turizmning global axloq kodeksida ta’kidlanishicha, “turistik infrastruktura ob’ektlari va turistik faoliyat turlarini shunday rejalashtirish kerakki, ekosistemalar va biologik turli-tumanlikni tashkil qiluvchi tabiiy merosni himoya qilish ta’minlansin hamda yo‘qolib ketish xavfi bo‘lgan fauna va flora turlari muhofaza qilinsin; turistik jarayonlarning ishtirokchilari va ayniqsa, professional xodimlar o‘zlarining faoliyatlariga qo‘yiladigan ayrim cheklashlar va me‘yorlarga ko‘nikishlari lozim. Bu gaplar asosan tabiatdagi milliy parklar, qo‘riqxonalar va alohida muhofaza etiladigan tabiiy hududlar faoliyat turlariga tegishlidir”.

Ekoturizmning maqsadlaridan biri noyob faunani asrab-avaylash, kelgusi avlod uchun saqlashdan iborat. Yo‘qolib borayotgan hayvon turlari, qushlar, reptilyalar, baliqlar, o‘simliklar va hatto, hashoratlarga bo‘lgan talab, tabiiyki, taklifning shakllanishiga olib keldi. Iqtisodiyotning yangi xufyona sohasi paydo bo‘ldi. Nafaqat an’anaviy soha, masalan, Afrika uchun karkidon shoxi, fil suyagi, sherlarning tishlari, balki “Qizil kitob”ga kiritilgan to‘tiqushlar, lochinlar, gekkonlar, ilonlar, tropik baliqlar, shuningdek, o‘rgimchaklar, qo‘ng‘izlar, chayonlar ham kantrabanda ob’ektlari bo‘lib qoldi. Bularning hammasiga Yevropalik kolleksionerlarda ham, ba’zi Osiyo mamlakatlarining do‘kondorlarida ham talab kuchaydi.

Ekzotik tovarlarning narxi qora bozorda ancha yuqori: Angola pitoni 65 ming AQSh dollari, kamyob Afrika qo‘ng‘izi “kolofong»15 ming dollarva hokazo. O‘rgimchaklar va tropik baliqlarning noyob turlari ham qimmat baholanadi. Tabiiyki, bunday maqsaddagi sayohat hech bir mamlakatda ma’qullanmaydi va “turizm»ning bunday sohasi jinoiy qonunchilik bilan ta’qib qilinadi.

Shunday qilib, tabiat turizmi va ekologik turizm noyob va yo‘qolib borayotgan turlarni muhofaza qilish bilan uzviy bog‘liq. Chunki ularning ko‘pchiligi ekzotik hisoblanadi va ekoturizm ob’ektlariga aylanadi. Bu gap faqat hayvon va o‘simliklargagina emas, balki umuman ekosistemalar va tabiiy komplekslarga ham taalluqli. Boshqa tomondan, noto‘g‘ri rejalashtirish tufayli turistik “yuk”ning oshib ketishi, yovvoyitabiat “sovg‘alari”ning o‘ziga xosligi va qimmatbaholigi ba’zi turlarning yo‘qolishi va tabiat omillarining buzilishiga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Hududlarning noyob turlari va ekosistemalarini mahalliy jamoalar uchunhayotiy resurs deb qarash mumkin, shuning uchun ularni mmuhofaza qilish mahalliy madaniyatni himoya qilish bilan uzviy bog‘liq.

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EKOLOGIK TURIZMDA EKOLOGIK BILIM VA EKOLOGIK MADANIYATNING SHAKLLANISHI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ekologik bilim, ekologik madaniyat kabi tushunchalarni mazmun-mohiyati o'rganilgan va tadqiqotlar natijasida ilmiy yangilik sifatida «Ekologik madaniyat» tushunchasiga muallif tomonidan o'zining tavsiyalari keltirib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ekologik bilim, ekologik madaniyat, tabiat uyimiz, rivojlanishi, ekoturizm, yashil turizm, yumshoq turizm, tabiat, ekotizim, mintaqa, tabiiy hudud, tabiiy resurlar, ekologiya, muhofaza, turistik resurs, mahalliy aholi.

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FORMATION OF ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE AND ECOLOGICAL CULTURE IN ECOLOGICAL TOURISM

Abstract. In this article, the essence of such concepts as ecological knowledge and ecological culture is studied, and as a result of the research, the author gives his recommendations to the concept of «Ecological culture» as a scientific innovation.

Key words: Ecological knowledge, ecological culture, our natural home, development, ecotourism, green tourism, soft tourism, nature, ecosystem, region, natural area, natural resources, ecology, protection, tourist resource, local population.

«Ekologiya» va «Ekonomika» so'zlariga e'tibor bersak - bu so'zlarning umumiy o'zagi «Eko». «Ekologiya» so'zi grekcha «oikos» - uy va «logos» - fan so'zlaridan hosil bo'lgan. Demak, bu bizning «Tabiat uyimiz», «Ekonomika» so'zining ma'nosi «Uy xo'jaligi» (ro'zg'or) ni yuritish san'atini bildiradi. Shuning uchun ham bu ikki fan «Uyimizni saqlanishi» va «Rivojlanishi» ga yordam berishi lozim. Agar biz tabiat bilan «Kelishuvda» yashashni, uning ne'matlaridan foydalanishni, go'zalliklaridan zavqlanishni xoxlasak uning sharoitlarini qabul qilishimiz, o'z ehtiyojlarimizni qondirish uchun atrof muhitni o'zgartirayotganda muayyan chegaralardan chiqmaganligimiz zarur.

Ekologik turizmning asl maqsadlari qayd qilingan xulosalarni tashkil qiladi. Ekoturizm o'zining ta'rifini izohlashda birinchi navbatda tabiat qo'ynida bo'lib uning resurslariga ozor etkazmaslikni ta'kidlaydi. Tabiat va uning biologik

xilma-xil resurslaridan zavq-shavq olgan inson albatda bu ob'ektni asrash istagini tuyadi. Shu bilan birga ekologik turizm rivojlanishiga sabab bo'lgan boshqa sabablar ham bor.

Jumladan: Ekologik inqirozning sayyoraviy tus olishi insoniyatni tobora tashvishga solmoqda. Ekologik muammolarning dunyo miqyosida haddan tashqari og'irlashib ketayotganligi zamirida tabiatning o'zini-o'zi tiklash kuchi pasayib borayotganligi, uning resurslari kamaygani, atrof muhitning ifloslanib, zaharlanib borayotganligi, insoniyatning bir me'yorda sog'lom yashashiga tabiat to'liq sharoit yaratolmayotganligi yotadi.

Bu holda tabiatning tobora zaiflashib borishi ham ekoturizmga tabiatni asrab qolish g'oyalarining kuchini oshirib boradi. Shu nuqtai nazardan ekologik bilim va ekologik madaniyatning shakllanishi ekoturizmning rivojlanishini ta'minlaydi. Insonda ekologik bilim va ekologik madaniyatning shakllanishida tabiat qonunlarining mohiyatini anglash, insonning o'zi ham tabiatning biologik turi ekanligini tushunib olishidir.

Sultonov P.S. insonda insoniy fazilatlarining kamol topishida tabiatning o'rnini quyidagicha izohlaydi: - «Tabiatning tarbiyaviy ahamiyati deyilganda, sof haqiqiy tabiatning kishilarda oliyjanoblik, xushfe'llik, bag'rikenglik, vatanparvarlik, ulug'vorlik, muloyimlik kabi axloqiy xislatlarni uyg'otish va shakllantirish xususiyatlari tushuniladi. Tabiat qo'ynida tez-tez birga bo'lish insoniy fazilatlarining kamol topishiga yordam beradi. Ekoturizm muxlislarining eng ulug' xislatlari ham ularni tabiat bag'riga chorlagan hissiyot ham aslida ana shundan iboratdir.

«Jamiyatda kuzatiladigan ruhiy qashshoqlik, loqaydlik, qo'pollik, jahldorlik, shafqatsizlik, mol-dunyoga o'chlik kabi xislatlarning avj olishi sabablaridan biri ham kishilarning sun'iy (texnogen) muhitga tushib tabiatdan ajralib qolganligidir».

Inson o'z uyi bo'lgan tabiatga qancha ko'p zarar yetkazar ekan uning o'zi ham ma'naviy jihatdan qashshoqlashib boradi. Tabiatni asrab qolishdek og'ir muammoni echishda insonni ekologik savodxon, ekologik madaniyatli qilib tarbiyalashda ham ekoturizmning ahamiyati beqiyosdir. Ekologik savodxonlik va ekologik madaniyatning asosi ekologik ong hisoblanadi. Ekologik ong tabiatni asrab-avaylashda, unga ongli munosabatda bo'lishda, resurslaridan me'yorida foydalanishda, tabiiy inqirozning oldini olishda, eng zaruri atrof-muhitni doimo toza saqlashda namoyon bo'ladi. Insonda ekologik bilim va ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirishda quyidagi tamoyillar ma'nosini o'rganish, tushunish va amaliyotda (o'zida) qo'llash tushuniladi.

Ekoturizmning maqsadi - hozirgi va kelajak avlodlarning ekologik xavfsizligi va barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlash uchun tabiatdan turistik yo'nalishda oqilona foydalanishdir. Ekoturizmning maqsadini amalga oshirish uchun «O'zbekistonda ekologik turizmni rivojlantirish Kontseptsiyasi»da keltirilgan rejaviy dasturni keltirish kifoya qiladi. Bu kontseptsiyada

respublikamizda ekologik turizmni rivojlantirish uchun quyidagi vazifalarni bajarish muhimligi alohida qayd qilingan:

ekoturizm industriyasini shakllantirish uchun maxsus qonunlarni ishlab chiqish va ularning huquqiy mexanizmini yaratish;

ekoturistik fan, ta'lim va amaliyotning nazariy asoslarini ishlab chiqish;

aholining ekologik ongi va madaniyatini ekoturizm orqali o'stirish;

ekoturizm yo'nalishidagi ta'lim va tarbiyani yo'lga qo'yish;

ekoturizm bo'yicha mutaxassislarni tayyorlash va qayta tayyorlash;

ekoturistik ob'ektlarni har tomonlama baholash va ularning kadastrini olib borish;

ekoturizm monitoringi va istiqbolini olib borishni yo'lga qo'yish;

milliy davlat hududlarini ekoturizm bo'yicha rayonlashtirish;

davlatlarning va xalqaro jamiyatning ekoturizmga oid taktik reja va strategik dasturlar va tadbirlarini ishlab chiqish;

biologik xilma-xillikni saqlash.

Qayd qilingan vazifalarni bajarishda quyidagi ekoturistik tamoyillarni, ya'ni ekologik munosabatlarni turizm orqali tartibga solishga yo'naltirilgan qoidalarga qattiq, ma'suliyat bilan rioya qilish talab qilinadi:

ekoturizmda tabiatni muhofaza qilish va barqaror rivojlanish masalalarining ustivorligi;

ekoturizmning tarixiy, madaniy va boshqa turizm turlari bilan bog'langanligi;

turizm va servis sohasi yo'nalishidagi barcha ta'lim muassasalarida ekoturistik o'quv kiritilishining maqsadga muvofiqligi;

mahalliy aholining ekologik ongi va madaniyatini o'stirishda ekoturizmni jalb qilish zaruriyati;

tabiatdan oqilona foydalanish va tabiatni muhofaza qilishning mazmunini ekoturistik marshrutlarda aks ettirish;

davlat, jamiyat, mahalliy boshqaruv idoralarining ekologik turizmdan manfaatdorligi;

ekoturizmda ekologik ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy manfaatdorlikning yagonaligi;

ekoturizmda milliy g'urur va iftixorni shakllantirishning zarurligi.

Qayd qilingan tamoyillarning bajarilishi O'zbekistonda ekologik turizmni jadal rivojlantirishning asoslarini ta'minlaydi.

Tabiatdan foydalanishning to'rt turi mavjud bo'lib, ularga quyidagicha tavsir beriladi:

1. Qo'riqxonadagi tabiatdan foydalanish uchun asosan, ilmiy xodimlar tajriba va izlanishlar olib boradi, talabalar amaliyot, sayyohlar uchun qisqa vaqtga kirib tomosha qilishga ruxsat berishadi. Insonning tabiatga aralashuvi - jonivorlarni ovlash va otishga ruxsat berilmaydi qo'riqning tabiiy holatini saqlash va tabiiy kompleksning yo'qolgan qismini tiklash uchun ruxsat beriladi. Qo'riqxonadagi tabiatdan foydalanish xom-ashyo olish uchun emas, tabiiy resurslardan ma'lumot yig'ish ma'nosida ishlatiladi. Qo'riqxonada xodimlar uylari

va sayyohlar uchun mehmonxonalar - qo'riqxonalar tashqarisi boshqa zonalarda o'rnashadi.

2. Rekreatsiya tabiatdan foydalanish - shahar tashqarisida tabiiy bog'lar qurish, undan uzoq vaqt dam olish va turizm maqsadida foydalanish, o'rmon va ov xo'jaliklari tuzish, tabiiy pichan yig'ish, yaylov sifatida foydalanish, ya'ni, tabiiy kelib chiqishga ega bo'lgan komplekslarda me'yorida foydalaniladi. Qo'riqxonadan foydalanib ekskursiya olib boriladi va manzara katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan. Ko'm-ko'k maysalar ustida yotishga, cho'milish, meva va qo'ziqorinlarni terish, baliq tutishga ruxsat berilmaydi. Bu yerda sayyohlik negizlari, dala uylar, safar so'qmoqlari bo'ylab marshrutlar qatnovi yo'lga qo'yilgan

3. Rural' (qishloq xo'jalik) tabiatdan foydalanish qishloq xo'jalik ishlarini o'rtacha va yuqori darajada olib boriladi. Bog'lar, polizlar, dalalar, firmalar bor joyda suv omborlari, o'rmonlar va tabiiy bog'lar shaharliklarni dam olish kunlari o'z bag'riga chorlaydi. Bu yerlarda ob'ekt yoki xom ashyodan foydalanish ishlari olib boriladi.

4. Urbanizatsiyalik tabiatdan foydalanish shahar ichidagi odamning doimiy yashash manzillari, jamoaga xizmat ko'rsatish zonasi, sanoat korxonalarini kirib, ular shahar ichidagi bog'lar va xiyobonlar bilan almashib turadi. Qismlarga bo'lingan landshaft uch avtonom turlar: landshaft yo'laklari, avto-ulov bosh yo'llari va sayyohlik shoh yo'llardan tashkil topadi va ular tizimlarning ishlashiga kafolat bo'lib xizmat qiladi, tabiat, urbanizatsiya va rekreatsiyalikni. Landshaft yo'laklari bo'ylab qo'riqxonalariga o'tayotgan yovvoyi hayvonlar so'qmoqlari o'tadi. Avto-ulov bosh yo'llari bo'ylab boshqa erlarga junatilayotgan yuklar va odamlar, sayyohlik bosh yo'llari bo'yicha - sayyohlar va ekskursantlar hisoblanishadi. Bu xil tabiatdan foydalanish, alohida muhofaza qilinayotgan tabiiy hududlarga ishlatiladi.

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FJSTI

Biofizika va axborot texnologiyalari kafedrası o'qituvchisi

XAYOT FAOLIYATI FANINI O'QITISHDA INTERFAOL METODLARDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolamizda Tibbiy ta'lim yo'nalishida taxsil olayotgan talabalar uchun "Hayot faoliyati xavfsizligi»fanini o'qitishda grafik organayzerlarni qo'llashning o'rni va ahamiyati haqida ma'lumotlar beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: empirik, kognitiv, evristik, inversion, kreativ, adaptive, inkluziv.

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USING INTERACTIVE METHODS IN LIFE SCIENCE TEACHING

Annotation. In this article, information is given about the role and importance of using graphic organizers in teaching the science of «Safety of life activities»for students studying in the field of medical education.

Key words: empirical, cognitive, heuristic, inversion, creative, adaptive, inclusive.

“Hayot faoliyati xavfsizligi»fanini o'qitishda zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni, interfaol metodlarni qo'llash, talablarning mavzularni faol o'zlashtirishlarida samarali ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Hozirda zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarning turli yo'nalishlari mavjud bo'lib, ulardan asosiylari empirik, kognitiv, evristik, kreativ, inversion, integrativ, adaptiv, inkluziv pedagogik texnologiyalardir. Bu yo'nalishlarning asosiy xususiyatlari quyidagicha:

Empirik – sezgi a'zolari orqali bilim olish. Bu texnologiyada asosiy e'tibor sezgi a'zolarining tabiiy rivojlanganlik imkoniyatlariga tayangan holda bilim berish va ularni yanada takomillashtirib borishga qaratiladi.

Kognitiv – atrofdagi olam to'g'risidagi bilimlar doirasini kengaytirish texnologiyasi. U tabaqalashtirilgan (tarkibiy qismlarga ajratib o'rganish) tafakkurni shakllantiradi, bilish ehtiyojlarini rivojlantiradi.

Evristik – yo'naltiruvchi savollar berish yo'li bilan ta'lim berish lozim. Topqirlik, faollikni rivojlantirishga xizmat qiluvchi, o'quv-izlanish ta'lim metodi bo'lib, optimallashtirilgan (bir necha variantlardan eng ma'qulini, mosini, muvofiq'ini tanlash) tafakkurni rivojlantiradi.

Kreativ – tadqiqot xarakteriga ega bo‘lib, talabalarda maqsadga yo‘naltirilgan ijodiy tafakkurni jadal rivojlantiradi.

Inversion – axborotlarni turli tomondan o‘rganish, o‘rnini almashtirish xususiyatiga ega bo‘lib, tafakkur (fikrlash) tizimini shakllantiradi.

Integrativ – axborotlarni tashkil qiluvchi cheksiz ko‘p kichik qismlarning o‘zaro ajralmas bog‘liqligi, ularning yaxlitligi, bir butunligi asosida yagona to‘g‘ri xulosani aniqlash.

Adaptiv – axborotlarni va ulardan foydalanish jarayonini o‘rganish hamda o‘rgatish uchun qulaylashtirish va moslashtirish asosida kutilgan natijaga erishish.

Inkluziv – o‘qituvchi bilan talabani o‘zaro munosabatlarida tenglik asosida ta‘lim tarbiya jarayonini tashkil qilish. Ta‘limning zamonaviy inovatsion texnologiyasi an‘anaviy ta‘lim texnologiyalaridan quyidagilarga ko‘ra farq qiladi: «Mashg‘ulotning asosiy maqsadi – tafakkur jarayonini tashkil etishdir, bilim ko‘nikma, malakalar – o‘quvchi faoliyatining mahsuli sifatida vujudga keladi. Tafakkur jarayonining quvvati bilimlar quvvatidan yuqori turib, u shaxsning o‘z-o‘zini rivojlantirish usuri tarzida namoyon bo‘ladi, ijodiy izlanishning natijasi kabi, mazkur jarayonning o‘zi ham o‘ta muhim bo‘lib, aynan u o‘qituvchi va o‘quvchining ijodkorlik quvonchiga, yangilik olishga ilhomlantiradi, mustaqil izlanish va ijodiy faoliyatni tashkil etishga undaydi. «O‘qituvchi faoliyat algoritmini yaratadi. Bu esa, o‘z navbatida, ijodiy tafakkur jarayonini, amaliy, shaxsiy fikrlashni, olamni inson tomonidan har tomonlama, qoniqarli idrok etilishini ta‘minlaydi. «O‘quvchining sub‘ektivligi amalga oshadi: bilish usulini mustaqil belgilash, muammo yechimini topishda o‘z dunyoqarashi, tafakkur tarzidan kelib chiqish, xato qilish huquqiga egalik ta‘minlanadi. Bunday mashg‘ulotlarning asosiy qoidasi: «o‘zing bilgancha bajar, o‘z layoqating, qiziqishlaring va shaxsiy tajribangga asoslan, o‘z xatoingni o‘zing tuzat»kabi ko‘rsatmalarda o‘z ifodasini topadi. An‘anaviy ta‘lim texnologiyasiga asoslangan mashg‘ulotlar esa aksincha «xuddi men kabi yoki mendan yaxshiroq bajar»qoidasiga muvofiq tashkillashtiriladi. «Muammoli va shaxsiy vaziyatlar, istenosiz tahlil hamda qarshiliklarni yengishga asoslanganligi tufayli o‘quvchining borlig‘ini namoyon qiladi, u nimalarnidir bilgani holda bilimlari to‘liq emasligi, o‘z shaxsiy tajribasiga asoslanishi lozimligini anglaydi. Mustaqil fikrni bildirishga bo‘lgan ehtiyojni, ta‘limga nisbatan rag‘batni his qiladi. O‘qituvchi va o‘quvchi o‘rtasida balki shunchaki an‘anaviy o‘zaro aloqadorlik emas, balki hamkorlik munosabati o‘rnatiladi. O‘qituvchi o‘quvchilar bilan birga bilish faoliyatida ishtirok etadi, topshiriqlarni bajaradi. Odatdagi, ko‘nikib qolingani tushuntirishlar o‘rnini o‘zaro hamkorlik egallaydi. «Zarur ma‘lumotlarni o‘qituvchi oz ozdan berib boradi. Bunda o‘quvchilarning mustaqil fikrlashlari uchun imkoniyat qoldirishga e‘tibor qilinadi. «Ijodiy izlanuvchanlik faoliyati kichik guruhlarda amalga oshiriladi. Izlanish natijalari sinf o‘quvchilarining barchasiga ma‘lum qilinadi, barcha yangi bilimlarni egallashi uchun sharoit yaratiladi. Jamoada shaxsning o‘z o‘rni borligini anglash, tengdoshlarining o‘ziga

xos xususiyatlarini hurmat qilish tuyg‘ulari shakllanadi. «An’anaviy ta’limda tashqaridan kuzatilgan shaxsiy faoliyatini quyi darajada baholash hodisasi ro‘y bermaydi, shu bois ijobiy g‘oyalarga tayangan holda ishlash muhiti qaror topadi. Bu esa o‘quvchida ta’lim olishga rag‘bat uyg‘otibgina qolmay, unda bilim olish, bu yo‘lda tinimsiz izlanish, mehnat qilish zarurligini anglay olish layoqatini shakllantiradi. Shaxsga yo‘naltirilgan ta’lim texnologiyasini qo‘llashga qadar hamda undan keyin o‘quvchilarning kasbiy faoliyati va o‘z o‘rnilarini anglashga oid tasavvurlari o‘rganilgan vaqtda ularning quyidagi tasavvurlarga egaliklari aniqlandi: nazorat darajasi, anglangan nazorat, kasbiy faollikni erishilgan yutuqlarning omili sifatida qabul qilish, o‘z-o‘ziga ishonch, tushuntirish uslubi, ta’lim olish usullari va boshqalar. Demak, ta’lim har bir o‘quvchining qiziqishi va bilish qobiliyatining o‘quv faoliyatini tashkil etish jarayonida namoyon qilish imkoniyatini yarata olishi zarur. Bu holat o‘quvchining bilish ob’ekti va predmeti bo‘lgan shaxsiy xususiyatlarini aniqlash asosida, uning shaxs sifatida rivojlanishini va o‘z-o‘zini rivojlantirishini ta’minlaydi. Shunday qilib, pedagog-o‘qituvchilarning zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarning mohiyatidan xabardorliklari hamda ularni ta’lim jarayonida samarali qo‘llay olishlari, shuningdek, didaktik va metodik masalalarning o‘z yechimlarini topishi kadrlar tayyorlash milliy modelini ro‘yobga chiqarishning muhim bosqichidir. Zero, pedagog-o‘qituvchi qo‘lida bilimga chanqoq talabalar, fan mazmuniga mos dastur, qo‘llanma, darsliklar mavjud bo‘lsa, u didaktik va metodik jarayonni muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish uchun bilim faoliyatini tashkiliy shakllaridan samarali foydalanib, zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni izchil va ketma-ket amaliyotga joriy etishi mumkin.

Hozirda dunyoning rivojlangan mamlakatlarida ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonining samaradorligini kafolatlovchi zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni qo‘llash borasida katta tajriba asoslarini tashkil etuvchi metodlar interfaol metodlar nomi bilan yuritilmoqda. Shu o‘rinda “Interaktiv»dars metodini “interfaol” deb chala tarjimasini aytish mazmunan xato ekanligiga e’tiboringizni qaratmoqchimiz. “Interaktiv»so‘zi qo‘shma so‘z bo‘lib, agar tarjima qilish zarur bo‘lsa, unda har bir so‘zni tarjima qilish kerak. “Interaktiv»inglizcha “Interactive” so‘zidan olingan bo‘lib, “o‘zaro harakat va ta’sirlanish»degan ma’noni anglatadi. Tibbiyot va sog‘liqni saqlash sohasida ayniqsa, biotexnologiya, genetik injeneriya, biologiya, nanotexnologiya, texnologiya kabi ilmiy yo‘nalishlarda olimlarning odob-axloqi va mas’uliyati masalasi hamon dolzarbligicha qolmoqda. So‘nggi paytlarda raqamli tibbiyot va yangi texnologiyalarni ijtimoiy idrok etishga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Sog‘liqni saqlash amaliyotiga axborot texnologiyalarining joriy etilishi shifokorlar va bemorlar o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro munosabatlarning shakl va usullarini, diagnostika va davolash jarayonlarini, kasalliklarning oldini olish va salomatlikni tiklash usullarini sezilarli darajada o‘zgartirmoqda. Hozirgi vaqtda kompyuterlar tibbiyotning ko‘plab sohalarida keng tarqalgan. Kompyuterlashtirilgan shifokor buyrug‘iga kirishdan boshlab-shifokor

retseptlarining kompyuterlashtirilgan tizimi, operatsiyalar paytida jarrohlarga yordam beradigan robot stajyorlar bilan yakunlanadi

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DEVELOPMENT OF HELIOTECHNICS FIELD IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. The article contains information about heliotechnics, and the stages of development of the heliotechnics field in Uzbekistan are covered in detail.

Key words. heliotechnics, solar energy, »Physics-Sun«energy saving, solar sand.

Introduction. The development of science and technology, the development of new methods of energy production and its transformation, the creation of new efficient equipment and technologies, the centralization of energy distribution, i.e., measures to ensure that there are no interruptions in the supply of energy sources to the population and their correct distribution - events are being implemented.

The science of energy deals with the issues of converting the potential energy of natural energy resources into usable and useful types of energy in the national economy and solving related scientific and technical problems.

The growth of energy consumption, the decrease and increase in the cost of energy resources, the increase of dependence on imports, the pollution of the environment create the need to achieve energy efficiency, increase the efficiency of using traditional energy resources, and solve the problems of developing renewable energy sources. These factors motivated the rapid development of the energy industry. Because the increase in human population on earth is increasing the demand for energy. Since the 2nd half of the 20th century, the need for electricity has been greatly increased. It affects the management activity in order to reduce the consumption of fuel energy resources while maintaining the production volume in the method of energy saving management. It is not difficult to imagine what kind of economic efficiency the use of solar energy can bring in the land of Uzbekistan, which has an average of 320 sunny days a year.

Methodology. It is known that the Sun illuminates the Earth's surface differently according to geographic latitudes. During the year, the solar energy corresponding to 1 m² of the Earth's surface varies from 300 W/m² to 1340 W/m². Central Asian countries have geographical, optical and energetic natural conditions for using solar energy. For example, the length of daylight in June is 16 hours, and in December it is 8-10 hours. In summer, there is 320-400 hours of open sunlight per month. In these places, as a result of the use of heliotechnical

devices, a large amount of fuel and energy obtained from other sources can be saved. There is a great opportunity to use heliotechnics effectively in sunny Uzbekistan.

The field dealing with the prospects of using solar energy is called heliotechnics. «Helios» means «Sun» in Greek.

The rays of the Sun reaching the Earth's surface are a huge source of heat. The main task of heliotechnics is to find ways to effectively use this source, to create various devices and energy sources. Devices that convert solar energy into other types of energy are considered heliotechnical devices, and can be used for various purposes by converting light energy from the sun into heat or electricity.

Solar energy has been used in Uzbekistan since ancient times. Humans have been drying fruits and vegetables in sunlight since ancient times. For example, raisins of the highest quality are made by drying grapes in the sun. Dried apricots, melons, apples, peaches, etc.

Our great thinkers thought about the connection of the Sun's heat with the events on Earth. For example, Abu Ali ibn Sina in his book «Donishnama» wrote, «The reason for the flame of a lens is that it collects the rays coming from one side to one point. This point is strongly illuminated and strongly heated,» he writes.

Heliotechnical devices working with solar energy began to be built at the beginning of the 20th century. During this period, heliotechnical devices working with solar energy (evaporation of tobacco extract in sunlight, experimental greenhouses) were built in Uzbekistan.

Results and discussions. Attention has also been paid to conducting research in the field of heliotechnics. In 1934, the Laboratory of Heliotechnics began to operate in Tashkent.

In 1943, the Heliotechnical Laboratory was established at the Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. Based on the research carried out in this laboratory, water heating devices, fruit dryers, cocoon coolers and dryers, and sulfur dilution devices were created using solar energy.

In 1946, a mirror-like paraboloid device with a diameter of 10 m was built at the Institute of Physics and Technology. This device, which collects solar energy, was used for steam and ice extraction.

In 1963, the Department of Geophysics of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan was established. Based on the conducted scientific research, various devices designed to collect and use sunlight have been created. For example, medical devices that treat patients under the influence of collected sunlight, and devices that process seeds of agricultural crops with sunlight have been created.

Great progress has been made in the use of solar energy in our republic. In the 1960s and 1970s, a school of heliotechnics founded by our scientists U.O. Oripov, S.A. Azimov and others was formed in this field.

In 1976, on the initiative of S.A. Azimov, in accordance with the decision of our government, the «Physics-Sun» scientific production association of the

Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan was established. Researches of practical importance were conducted by this association, and the results were put into practice.

Water pumps, medical equipment, water dispensers, greenhouses, dryers and coolers have been created based on solar devices with a high efficiency, and are used in various sectors of the economy, especially in providing hot water to buildings. introduced into the system.

In order to use solar energy more effectively, in 1987, a solar farm with a thermal capacity of 1 MW was built in the Parkent district of the Tashkent region, belonging to the «Fizika Sun» IChB. Until now, only Odeco (France) had such a device. The concentrator of the device consists of a system of paraboloid mirrors with a focal distance of 18 m, and its size is 54 × 42 m. The energy collected in the solar cell is used to obtain heat-resistant materials, to create materials with electrical insulation properties resistant to heat and friction. Also, scientific and technical developments such as obtaining ceramic heat-resistant materials on the basis of local raw materials and industrial waste and creating technologies for the production of necessary items for medicine, energy, oil and gas, and light industry are being established. Pure metals without impurities are melted with the help of a solar furnace.

Solar energy is used in space stations with large capacity devices. Photocells are also used in low-power electronic devices (microcalculators, watches, mobile phones).

The development of solar energy in Uzbekistan is an important step towards a sustainable future. Thanks to the abundance of sunshine and the support of government initiatives, the country has a huge potential for solar energy development. By using solar energy, Uzbekistan can reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security, and create a clean and healthy environment for its citizens.

Conclusion. The use of solar energy is promising, solar energy is environmentally friendly and has great potential. The future of solar energy is bright. Solar energy is environmentally friendly, convenient, noiseless and limitless. As a result of the ongoing scientific research, solar space power plants and various devices and cars that work using sunlight are being produced. Many developments of portable solar power plants are being accelerated, especially the development and use of portable solar electrolyzers to help obtain environmentally friendly hydrogen energy.

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RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF PHYSICS IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation. Physics, as a science, opens up new horizons of knowledge and technology for us and plays a key role in the development of modern society. In Uzbekistan, physics becomes an integral part of the strategy of intellectual, technological and economic development. The article describes how the importance of physics is manifested in the society of Uzbekistan and how this science is developing in the country.

Key words. Uzbekistan, Physics, Institute, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Academy of Sciences.

Introduction. Physics occupies an important place in education and scientific research in Uzbekistan. The development of education in the field of physics helps to form highly qualified specialists capable of solving complex problems in the fields of science and engineering. Higher educational institutions and research institutes of Uzbekistan are actively involved in scientific research aimed at expanding scientific knowledge and solving practical problems.

Methodology. Uzbekistan is one of the countries where science and culture have developed since ancient times. The works and discoveries of great thinkers such as Farobi, Beruni, Ibn Sina, Ulugbek, who are the great representatives of Eastern scholars, in the fields of natural sciences, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, and linguistics contributed greatly to the development of the world's science and science. led to the rise to a higher level and the emergence of new directions. The next generations, who have high respect and reverence for the spirit of the great grandfathers, remain worthy successors of their works. A clear example of this is the work carried out in the field of physics development in Uzbekistan.

In universities and institutes of our country, as well as scientific institutions of the Academy of Sciences, research works are carried out on a large scale in almost all directions of physical science.

Results and discussions. In Uzbekistan in the 1920s and 1930s, scientific research in the field of physics was carried out in the laboratories of higher educational institutions.

In 1932, the Science Committee of Uzbekistan was formed.

In 1943, the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan was established. In the same year, the Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences

Institute of Nuclear Physics in 1956

Below we will discuss in detail about the Institute of Nuclear Physics.

The first researches in the field of nuclear physics in Uzbekistan began in the 20s of our century. But since the end of the 40s, under the leadership of academician S.A. Azimov, nuclear physics was established at the Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, the Cosmic Ray Laboratory and the Central Asian State University (now the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek). works in the field of nuclear physics have been regularly held at the department.

In 1955, extensive work on applied nuclear physics was started. In this case, U.O. Orifov took the initiative: in the Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, the possibility of using gamma rays in the processing of silkworm cocoons in a device with a source of cobalt-60, gamma radiation, began to be researched.

In September 1959, the VVR-S nuclear reactor was put into operation. Its capacity was 2 megawatts. Research works on nuclear spectroscopy, radiation physics and radiation materials science, activation analysis were started there. Later, work began on studying the structure of crystals based on neutron graphic analysis and nuclear fission fragments using the mass spectrometric method.

A new period of development of the Institute of Nuclear Physics began in 1978. From that time to 1988, the work at the institute was continued under the leadership of Academician Khabibullaev. By that time, under the supervision of the institute, an experimental-production enterprise for the preparation of radioactive isotopes and their compounds - «Radiopreparation «- was established, and materials were prepared for the establishment of a special design bureau of radioactivity equipment with an experimental plant as part of the institute. was As a result of accelerating the works of the institute and directing them to solve the problems related to the development of the mining, metallurgy, electronic and chemical industry of our republic, until 1980, the improvement of nuclear-physics devices, the development of economic departments, the new relations with industrial enterprises forms, a set of works on the organization of laboratories under them was completed.

In the next 10 years, recognition of the institute at the level of international scientific cooperation and wider application of research results in the national economy of our republic began [1]

In 1966, Institute of Astronomy, in 1967 Institute of Electronics, in 1976, the «Physics-Sun «scientific production association was established.

In 1977, the Department of Thermal Physics of Academy of Sciences joined the ranks of scientific research institutions in physics.

In 1992, «Universe «scientific production association, in 1993, the Institute of Materials Science was added. In these scientific research institutions, as well as in Tashkent State University (now the National University of Uzbekistan), Samarkand State University, Nukus State University, Tashkent State Technical

University and other higher educational institutions, research works on various problems of physics are carried out on a world scale. appropriate contribution to the development of physics [2].

The successes achieved by the scientists of our country in other areas of physics are incomparable. In particular, electron-nuclear beams in the atmosphere were discovered. The phenomenon of coherent diffraction dissociation of protons in the nucleus was discovered for the first time in the world.

Several types of semiconductor solid solutions were created and their physical properties were studied. Based on the results of the research, ultra-high frequency diodes, devices designed for the study of fast electronic processes in semiconductors, photodiode matrices for image transmission, a silicon-lithium detector and other devices were created. Various materials necessary for space research were created in cooperation with Russia.

In the scientific research institutions and laboratories of higher educational institutions of our country, scientific researches of practical importance are being carried out in the modern fundamental directions of solid state physics, thermal and molecular physics, optics and acoustics.

In the field of optics of condensed media, optical phenomena associated with the propagation of laser light in ultra-pure transparent media were studied, and a new phenomenon - fast broadband luminescence - was discovered.

In the field of laser spectroscopy, the phenomena of anomalous deviation of laser light and self-focusing in nonlinear media were discovered. A nonlinear modulating beam fiber optic was created.

Also, high-efficiency light-emitting diodes (academic M.S. Saidov), a number of materials necessary for space research were created in cooperation with Russia.

Currently, in the field of physics, the Scientific Research Institute of Applied Physics of the Mirzo Ulugbek National University of Uzbekistan, physics departments of most higher education institutions, and the following 6 scientific research institutes of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan:

Institute of Physics and Technology. «The Sun»- scientific production association; Department of thermal physics; Institute of Nuclear Physics; Institute of Electronics; Institute of Polymer Physics; Institute of Astronomy is operating.

Physics occupies an important place in education and scientific research in Uzbekistan. The development of education in the field of physics helps to form highly qualified specialists capable of solving complex problems in the fields of science and engineering. Higher educational institutions and research institutes of Uzbekistan are actively involved in scientific research aimed at expanding scientific knowledge and solving practical problems.

Conclusion. The importance of physics in the development of Uzbek society cannot be overestimated. It serves as a basis for scientific research, technological development and innovation. In Uzbekistan, physics is becoming a powerful tool that serves the sustainable development of our country and increases

its competitiveness at the world level. The development of physical science in Uzbekistan continues to open new prospects for the country in the fields of education, science and technology.

The research conducted in the field of physics in our country contributes to the development of modern physics on a global scale, and to the well-being of the people's lifestyle.

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LEGAL BASIS OF WISE USE AND PROTECTION OF WATER RESOURCES

Abstract. In the article, the legal basis of the work carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan on the rational use and protection of water resources is highlighted based on the analysis.

Key words. water resources, water management, reclamation, agriculture, law, decision, decree, “Uzbekistan-2030” strategy.

Introduction. Water is one of the main conditions for existence of life on earth. But, nowadays, it is not possible to directly use all the water in nature. At the same time, the concept of “water resources»should not be understood as a synonym for all waters. In fact, this category is not only characteristic of nature, but also changes in socio-historical and economic stages. At the current stage of development, water resources consist of all fresh and moderately mineralized, naturally or artificially sweetened, purified water, and are currently used and can be used in all sectors of the national economy.

Methodology. Water is a renewable natural resource. But for this, firstly, the reserve of rivers, glaciers, and underground water must be unchanged for centuries;

secondly, the degree of pollution of natural waters under the influence of human economic activities should not be greater than their ability to self-restore in quality.

The main sources of water resources in our country consist of natural clean water in rivers, streams, springs, reservoirs, lakes, and fresh and moderately mineralized underground water.

98% of agricultural production in our country is accounted for by irrigated farming. 180,000 km to provide water to irrigated areas and other sectors of the economy. channel, 141 thousand km. a water management system consisting of a ditch was established. For its effective operation, a large amount of money is allocated from the state budget every year.

In fact, a lot of work is being done in our country in terms of rational use of water resources, improvement of land reclamation, improvement and modernization of water management facilities.

In particular, water-saving technologies (drip, sprinkler, film on the edge, watering with flexible pipes) are being widely implemented. The association of

water consumers was established in order to regulate relations regarding the use of water at the lowest level of water management. These works are effective in the development of the water management and reclamation sector of our country, increase in the volume of production of agricultural products, and supply of food products to the population. Improving the legal framework for water management is of vital importance in the economical and rational use of existing water sources. Of course, certain things have been done in this regard.

Result and discussion. One of them is the Law “On amendments and additions to some legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the deepening of economic reforms in agriculture and water management”. A number of amendments and additions were made to 10 legal documents mainly related to the field of agriculture and water management, including the Law “On Water and Water Use»[1].

Based on the amendment to the Law “On Water and Water Use”, Water User Unions (SFU) were transformed into Water Consumer Unions (SIU), and their status, obligations and tasks were clearly defined [2].

Also, according to the amendment to the Law «On Administrative Responsibility», the amount of fines applied to persons who violate the rules of water use has doubled. This, of course, serves to further increase the responsibility of water users and consumers.

The adoption of the Law “On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Water and Water Use»[3] is of great importance in accelerating the introduction of water-saving irrigation technologies and in the rational use of water is earning.

The Decree of the President of June 17, 2019 “On measures for the effective use of land and water resources in agriculture»[4] serves to reduce the impact of these negative consequences and eliminate them in the future. From this document, important tasks such as gradual re-use of lands that have fallen out of use as a result of the deterioration of irrigation and melioration conditions in the Republic over the years, effective use of underground water reserves, introduction of water-saving technologies, and reduction of water loss through the reconstruction of internal irrigation networks got rin.

In the past short period, large-scale works are being carried out to improve the soil fertility of irrigated and semi-arid lands, mountain and subalpine and desert-pasture areas, and to effectively use water and other natural resources. In addition, in order to achieve the stability of the country's food supply based on modern methods, special attention is being paid to the creation of new high-yielding agricultural crops and their primary seed production.

Careful use of water resources in agriculture helps to maintain ecological balance and biodiversity in natural systems. Maintaining clean and healthy aquatic ecosystems ensures their ability to independently process pollutants and support the life of a variety of aquatic organisms.

In order to quickly adapt to global climate changes, the decision “On urgent measures to increase the efficiency of water resources use»[5] in the conditions of the expected water shortage in the summer irrigation season of 2023, agriculture we can say that it was adopted in order to provide stable water supply to agricultural fields and economic sectors and to use existing water resources effectively, it is a continuation of the work being carried out in our country.

According to the decision, in 2023, the main directions of increasing the efficiency of the use of existing water resources were determined as follows:

- use of available water resources with strict distribution among water consumers;
- improvement of state support for the introduction of water-saving technologies;
- reducing water losses in irrigation systems;
- increase payment transparency by optimizing the cost of water resources delivery to the farmer's field;
- introduction of modern information and communication technologies in the management of water resources.

18.7 thousand km in the “Uzbekistan-2030” strategy [6] adopted in September 2023. or 66 percent of the concrete-covered highway and inter-farm canals with a soil bed to 13.1 thousand km or 46 percent, as well as salinization of irrigated land areas as a result of the construction and reconstruction of reclamation facilities reduction of areas to 1.7 million hectares is set as a priority.

It is not for nothing that in recent years, this issue has received such great attention in our country. Because water sources are important for many ecosystems in Uzbekistan, including rivers, lakes and reservoirs. Careful treatment and management of water resources leads to preservation of biological diversity, improvement of water quality, and enables the preservation and development of ecotourism.

On the positive side, efficient use of land and water resources in agriculture, especially water conservation, will be an important factor in helping the country adapt to climate change and mitigate the negative impacts of drinking water depletion, increased risk of fire and drought.

Conclusion The law is strong with enforcement. Therefore, it is important to regularly study the implementation of the adopted legal documents, to identify the defects arising in the field of law enforcement, and to formulate viable proposals for eliminating the shortcomings.

The improvement of the legislation on the rational use of water resources creates the basis for the modernization of agriculture, the improvement of the ecosystem, in a word, the change of attitude towards water, which is the source of life.

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CLUSTERIZATION AS A METHOD FOR RESEARCHING THE FINANCIAL STABILITY OF IT COMPANIES

Abstract. The intensive introduction of information technologies has caused an intensive growth in the number of IT companies. The state and federal subjects provide various types of support to such companies: reduction of the tax burden, preferential lending, benefits for renting industrial premises, etc. In such conditions, it is important to assess the risk of investments, including from the point of view of the financial stability of companies. Although there are currently many models for assessing the financial stability of companies and the risk of bankruptcy, most of the models are focused either on manufacturing companies or on companies in the financial sector.

Keywords: accounting, accounting, cluster approach, accounting system clustering, accounting system module, modeling.

In the production and economic activities of an economic entity, the rational use of financial resources is of particular relevance. In particular, the problem of ensuring the optimal level of financial stability of the enterprise is of particular importance. Insufficient financial stability is often the reason for the insolvency of an enterprise and an obstacle to the development of production. Financial stability, on the one hand, is an important factor in business activity and enterprise reliability. On the other hand, financial stability is the result of managing all production, economic and financial processes of an economic entity in the past, present, and future. Financial stability should be considered as a certain synthetic category that incorporates many characteristics of the production and economic activities of an enterprise, including solvency, profitability, liquidity, and creditworthiness. The unity of the elements of financial stability is the key to the financial well-being of an enterprise. Therefore, ensuring financial stability is a systematic process of managing the financial activities of an economic entity.

Cluster analysis is a branch of science whose task is to study and develop methods for dividing the original set into subsets, clusters, objects within which are “similar” to each other, while objects from different groups should be as different from each other as possible. Clustering should not be equated with classification. A characteristic feature of clustering is the previously unknown number of subsets into which the original set is divided, and this number is determined during the solution of the problem.

An essential property of the clustering method under consideration is the requirement to specify the number of clusters and cluster centers at the first step

of the algorithm, which largely determines the quality of clustering. Among the methods for determining the number of clusters, we indicate the silhouette method and the inflection point method. At the first step, cluster centers are selected either randomly or following a certain rule. For example, cluster centers are chosen in such a way that the distance between clusters is maximum.

Cluster schemes, being, in fact, intersectoral complexes, play the role of “growth points” of the regional and national economy, while clusters make it possible to overcome structural limitations, as well as the diversified structure of production that has developed in a number of economic entities. Economic clusters, as a tool of active economic policy, make it possible to increase the competitiveness of the economy in an open market.

The choice of timber industry enterprises as a research base is due to the fact that today the development of timber industry is one of the priority areas of industrial policy in the Krasnoyarsk Territory. The largest investment projects are related to the development of the forest sector of the economy, which is explained by the large concentration of all-Russian timber reserves in the region. The forestry industry is an association of both extractive (logging) and manufacturing (woodworking, pulp and paper and forest chemical industries) industries. The forestry industry has high resource potential, but its constituent industries need structural restructuring and investment. One of the ways of innovative development of the forestry complex is the creation of territorial clusters.

A cluster is a group of geographically localized interconnected companies, suppliers of equipment, components, specialized services, infrastructure, research institutes, universities and other organizations that complement each other and enhance the competitive advantages of individual companies and the cluster as a whole. The interaction of enterprises and organizations included in the cluster is a combination of cooperation and competition, i.e. There is a constant exchange of personnel, innovations, technologies, joint use of infrastructure, services and advertising and marketing promotion.

Depending on the nature of technological connections between individual industries, two types of clusters can be distinguished: horizontal and vertical.

Vertical clusters (vertically integrated systems) involve combining successive stages of product production into a complex. For forestry industry, the most common form is a structure formed according to a technological principle, the initial link of which is procurement production, the next stage, as a rule, includes processing industries - woodworking, pulp and paper production, and at the final stage, finished products are sold through trading companies.

In turn, a vertically integrated structure can be organized according to the principle of “soft»integration and have a holding structure with the preparation of consolidated reporting or according to the principle of “hard»integration with centralized management and reporting according to standard options. In the first integration option, each holding entity draws up a separate independent balance sheet, and mutual settlements are carried out in the usual manner as between two

independent business entities. In the second option, the subjects of integration are structural divisions of the organization, in order to carry out current settlements between them it becomes necessary to use account 79 "Intra-business settlements".

Integration of production along the technological cycle provides favorable conditions for reducing the costs of supply and sales management, but at the same time it leads to problems associated with the distribution of management functions. The procedure for managing the financial resources of integrated structures is regulated by the provisions of civil and tax legislation, as well as regulatory documents on accounting.

The distribution of IT companies by level of financial stability was obtained using the K-means method, the advantage of which is that clustering factors are not divided into independent and dependent, but are used in such a way as to group the objects they describe based on their underlying similarity. The analysis of the distribution of IT companies according to their level of sustainability allowed us to identify groups of companies that require a different approach to their support from the state.

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**SULTON JALOLIDDIN MANGUBERDI ERKIN SAMANDARNING
“SULTON JALOLIDDIN MANGUBERDI” TARIXIY ROMANI
MISOLIDA**

Annotatsiya. Maqolada Erkin Samandarning tarixiy mavzudagi “Sulton Jaloliddin Manguberdi” romani tahlilga tortilgan. Tahlil davomida asardagi to‘qima obrazlarning tarixiy faktga mutanosibliigi, ijodkorning badiiy to‘qima mahorati, shuningdek Jaloliddin Manguberdi ruboiy bitganligi haqida fikrlar yuritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: “Qarg‘ish»Kubroviya, tariqat, Asar, ruboiy, Ot, xalq og‘zaki ijodi, Adabiyot, o‘rta bo‘yli,

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**SULTAN JALOLIDDIN MANGUBERDI IN THE EXAMPLE OF ERKIN
SAMANDAR'S HISTORICAL NOVEL «SULTAN JALOLIDDIN
MANGUBERDI»**

Abstract. The article analyzes Erkin Samandar's historical novel «Sultan Jaloliddin Manguberdi». During the analysis, opinions were expressed about the proportionality of the textile images in the work to the historical fact, the artist's artistic weaving skills, as well as the finished rubai of Jalaluddin Manguberdi.

Key words: «Curse»from Kubroviya sect, Rubai in the work, Horse in folklore, historical themes in literary art.

Sulton Jaloliddin Bug‘doyrang va o‘rta bo‘yli. Butun qiyofasiga ko‘ra tom bir turkiy. Turkiycha so‘zlashar. Forsiychani ham bilar. U sokin tabiatli bo‘lib, biron-bir kishini so‘kib haqoratlamasdi. Jiddiy va viqorli. Kulmas, kulumsirar. Oz gapirar, Shihobiddin Muhammad an-Nasaviy Qarg‘ish tufayli Xorazm davlatining qulaganligini o‘zbek xalq og‘zaki ijodida uchratish mumkin, ba’zida tarixiy fakt darajasida baho beradiganlar ham kuzatiladi. Yozuvchi Erkin Samandar mana shu rivoyatni yanada badiiylashtirib, romanning birinchi mavzusiga ko‘targan. Asarning birinchi qismi shuning uchun ham “Qarg‘ish» deb nomlanib, butun voqealar mana shu syujet asosida o‘ziga boradi. Erkin Samandar tomonidan Manguberdi haqidagi asarlarning boshqa shu mavzudagi asarlardan o‘ziga xos bo‘lgan yutuqlaridan biri.

Asarda ruboiy Yigit Malik ismli to‘qima obraz tomonidan keltiriladi. Iqtiboslikka manba sifatida esa yozuvchi Eronlik alloma Rizoqulixon

Hidoyatning (1800-1871) "Majma al-fusaho" tazkirasidan olingandeya tarixiy fakt keltiriladiki, bu Jaloliddin Manguberdi obraziga yanada teranroq ilmiy ishlar olib borilishi lozimligini bildiradi. Izlanishlarimiz davomida bu asarning asl nusxasi topilib, aynan birinchi manbadan iqtibos olishga harakat qilindi va natijada Tehron nusxasi 32-tartib raqamidan quyidagi ma'lumotlar topildi. Ko'rinadiki, manbada Sultonning nafaqat ruboiy yozgani balki, bugungi kunimizda muhokamaga sabab bo'layotgan mo'g'ullar va tatarlarni birlashgan xalq sifatida keltirgan. Bu yana bir bora mo'g'ullarning turkiy xalqlardan ekanligiga dalil bo'lishi mumkin. O'zbek adabiyotida yuqoridagi ruboiyning quyidagi tarjima varianti ko'p uchraydi: Jangda xuddi temirdek, bazmda misli mummiz, Do'stga marhamatli g'animga esa shumimiz, Ulug'vorligimizdin shomga isns of eltarlar, Haybatimiz dastidin rumga zunnor eltarlar!

Ammo bir jihat sharq xalqlarida keng tarqalgan ruboiy (arab. –to'rtlik) janri o'z qofiyalanish tartibiga ega. Ruboiylarning birinchi, ikkinchi, to'rtinchi misralari o'zaro (a-a-b-a shaklida) qofiyalanadi. Ikkinchi holatda misralarning to'rtala misrasi ham (a-a-a-a shaklida) qofiyalandi. Lekin biz tahlilga tortgan so'nggi (tarjima nazarda tutilmoqda) ruboiy janr qonun-qoidalariga mos emas. Ya'ni misralar a-a, b-b shaklida qofiyalangan holda asl nusxada bunday juz'iy kamchilik kuzatilmaydi. Agar ruboiy qofiyalanish tartibiga javob bermasa u to'rtlik sifatida baholanadi. Demak, biz ruboiyni tarjima qilish jarayonida to'rtlik darajasiga tushirib yubormasligimiz lozim. Jaloliddin Manguberdi sulton farzandi va valiahd o'laroq Najmiddin Kubroningsuyuklishogirdihamediki, Kubroviyatariqatidanta'lim-tarbiya olganligi tarixdan ma'lum. Demak, Jaloliddin Manguberdi ruboiy yozganligi haqiqatga juda yaqin. Ruboiyning nazm qoidalariga mukammal javob berishi esa Manguberdining bundan ham boshqa ijodiy namunalari mavjudligidan dalolat beradi. Axir tariximiz ne-ne shoh va shoirlarni bizga taqdim qilgan. Masalan, biz ko'proq shoh va shoir deb ta'kidlaydigan Temuriylar avlodi, Boburiylar imperiyasining asoschisi Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, (Boburning so'z mulking sultoni Alisher Navoiyga ixlosi baland edi va uni o'z ustoziga deya bilgan) Shayboniylar sulolasining asoschisi Muhammad Shayboniyxon, (Shoybonixon esa Buxoroda o'z davrining allomalaridan ta'lim olgan) Xiva xoni Feruz. Muhammad Rahimxon II (Ogahiy Feruzga ustozlik qilgan, unga she'riyat sirlarini o'rgatgan. Demakki, nafaqat tarixiy fakt balki buturkiy hukmdorlar an'analaridan biridir. Agar bu borada ilmiy-nazariy ishlar amaliy jihatdan ko'rib borilsa, Jaloliddin Manguberdi obrazi shoh va shoirlikka yaqinlashish ehtimoli katta. Jaloliddin Manguberdi turkiy tilda so'zlashgan va forsiy tilda baytlar bitgan o'z davrining bilimdoni hamdir. Bir ruboiyning Sulton Jaloliddin qalamiga borib taqalishi bilan Manguberdi shaxsini shoir sifatida ulug'lash (uning ulug'ligi o'z davri va o'zga davrlar uchun ham yetarli) yoki tarixiy shaxsni ideallashtirish maqsadidan yiroq bo'lgan holda, Sulton Jaloliddin ruboiy yozgani Xorazmlik emas, Eronlik alloma tomonidan keltirilishi ilmiy-faktologik izlanishni talab qiladi. Ya'ni, agar Xorazm tarixchilari yozganida «bu yozuvchi o'z ajdodini ulug'labdi» deyishga asos bo'lolardi, ammo

Eronlik olimning bu faktni yozib qoldirishi (eng qizig'i o'zini Chingiziylar avlodi deb bilmish Xiva xonligi davrida) yana bir bora tadabbur qilinishni talab qiladi.

Asarda ko'tarilgan yana bir epizodlardan biri bu Qorabayir nomli Jaloliddining ot obrazidir. Ot xalq og'zaki ijodida, ayniqsa dostonlarda yarim bahodirlik deya ulug'lanadi va insonning eng yaqin do'sti hamdir. Ot nafaqat "Alpomish»kabi xalq og'zaki ijodi namunalari qahramoni, balki tarixiy shaxs hisoblanmish Manguberdi hayotiy faoliyatida, hatto Xorazm qo'shiniga(1221-yil Jaloliddin mo'g'ullarning mohir sarkardasi Shixi Qutuxuning 45 minglik qo'shini tor-mor keltiriladi va yengilmas deya nom olgan Chingizxon qo'shini haqidagi afsonalar yo'qqa chiqadi, lekin bir arabi oti uchun tortishib qolgan Jaloliddinning sarkardalari bo'linib ketadi, bu bo'linish... Sulton qo'shinining Sind daryosidagi mag'lubiyatiga asos bo'ladi), hududiy nomlanishiga (tarixchi, tilshunos va toponimist olimlar (Ya. G'ulomov, S.P.Tolstov, F.Abdullayev, O. Madrahimov va boshqalar)ning ta'kidlashicha, „Hazorasp»qad. xorazmiy tilida ming ot (hazor–ming,asp–ot) yoki ming otliq diyori ma'nosini bildiradi) ham ta'sir ko'rsatganligini kuzatish mumkin. Sind daryosidagi Sulton va ot qahramonligi esa so'nggi xorazmshoh haqidagi deyarli barcha asarlarda alohida epizod sifatida yuqori cho'qqida tasvirlanadi.Tahlilni asarga qaratadigan bo'lsak, Qarshibek Abdul Mahakning qizi Qambarnisonisevadi, buepizodorqaliyozuvchiasargaromantikruhiyatni singdirgan va asarning o'quvchanligini oshirgan. Bunga o'xshash romantik tasvir endi o'n beshga kirgan Xonsulton va Kubroviya tariqatining yulduzi Majdiddin Bag'dodiy voqeasida ham keltiriladi.Qarshibek –qurolsoz, qurolsozAbdul Mahakning eng yaqin shogirdi.Ammo to'qima obraz hisoblangan Qarshibek nomi noto'g'ri tanlangan, chunki, qarshi nomining kelib chiqishi mo'g'ulcha bo'lib shahar degan ma'noni anglatadi. Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburning "Boburnoma" asaridaqarshi so'zining mo'g'ul tilidan olinganligi va shahar, saroy degan ma'noni anglatishini yozib qoldirgan. Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur hozirgi Qashqadaryo viloyatining poytaxti Qarshi shahrini mo'g'ul xonlaridan hisoblanmish Kebekxon qurdirganligini ham ta'kidlagan. Eng qizig'i 1220-yillarda hali mo'g'ullar Xorazmnibosibolmaganvabundaynomlaryerlikaholiismlariga ko'chib ulgurmaganligi aniq. Bu ism keyinchalik mo'g'ullar butun Xorazm davlatini zabt etib, o'troqlasha boshlagandan keyin Qarshibek ya'ni yarmi mo'g'ulcha yarmi turkcha nomlarga qo'shilib, qarshi-shahar, saroy bek-beklar avlodidan, hukmdor ma'nolarini biriktiradi va shahar begi degan ma'noni anglatadi. Muallif bu yerda mana shu xususiyatlarini inobatga olmagan. Qarshi shahri nomiga to'xtalsak bu nom mazkur hududga XIV asrda berilganundanoldin Naxshab, Navkata, Nasafkabinomlarbilanatalgan, demaqarshi nomi berilgan davrning o'ziyoq uning mo'g'ullar bilan bog'liqligini ko'ramiz. Nasriy-memuarvatarixiy-ilmiy asar hisoblanmish "Boburnoma" da Z. Muhammad Bobur qarshi shahri haqida shunday ma'lumot keltiradi: "Yana qarshi viloyatidurkim, Nasaf va Naxshab ham derlar, Qarshi mo'g'ilcha ottur, go'rxonani mo'g'il tili bila qarshi derlar. G'olibu bu ot Chingizxon tasallutidin so'ng bo'lg'ondir. Kam obroq yerdur, bahori xub

bo‘lur, ekini va qovuni yaxshi bo‘lur”. Ko‘rinadiki qarshi nomi Chingizxon bosqinidan keyin hudud nomiga qo‘yilgan. To‘g‘ri, har bir asar yozuvchi o‘z ruhiy kechinmalariva badiiy tafakkuri mahsuli hisoblanadi. Ammo, o‘quvchi va tinglovchi uni o‘zining nazariyasiga solishga haqli. Asarni o‘qish esa o‘quvchining adabiy qarashlariga mos ijodiy jarayonga aylanib boradi. “Negaki, badiiyat hodisasi asarning o‘z-o‘zicha namoyon bo‘luvchi obyektiv xossasi emas, balki o‘quvchi ongi-yuqalbida kechuvchi ma’naviy-ruhiy jarayondir. Shu bois ham u o‘qish jarayonidagina va hamisha “yozuvchi-asr-o‘quvchi” birligida namoyon bo‘ladi”. Adabiyot san’atida tarixiy mavzulardagi romonlarga urg‘u berilishidan maqsad moziyning xulosa chiqariladigan zomonlaridan, ya’ni kechagi kun orqali bugunning, kelajakning qahramonlarini yuksaltirmoqdir.

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**AYDARKOL “TURQUOISE RIVER AMONG THE SANDS”,
YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW**

Abstract. The article tries to shed light on the creation of the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system, which is the fourth largest in Central Asia, its current ecological state, and its future state.

Key words: Aydarkol, turquoise river, water volume, ecology, salinity, fisheries, Ramsar Convention.

Introduction. Few of us have seen the real Island today. Today, it is no secret to anyone how the dust-salty air rising from the bottom of the dry sea has a negative impact on the environment, how sad this global problem is for the ecosystem of the region...

Those who miss the scenery of the island will go to Aydarkol, another unique miracle of our mother nature. He watches its unique landscapes, its borders that are in harmony with the horizon. In the evening, he watches a distant motorboat, a white line trailing across the gently rippling surface of the lake as the sun sets.

Nobody wants these unique landscapes to disappear from our nature. Therefore, today's problems related to the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system do not leave anyone indifferent.

Methodology. Named “turquoise river between sands”, Aydarkol is famous throughout the region for its unique nature, flora and fauna. One end of it starts from the territory of Jizzakh region, and this oil lies blue and blue in the adjacent expanses from the Oktov of Nurota to the high rocks of Farish, up to the deserts of Navoi region. The combined Aydar-Arnasoy and Tuzkon lakes system is the fourth largest in Central Asia. The water collected in these lakes is twice as much as the water in all reservoirs of our country. The total area of the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system is 370,000 hectares, its length is 190 km, and its average width is 21 km. consists of, the deepest part is 30 meters, the average depth is 7 meters. The Aydar-Arnasoy lake system is one of the most unique natural water bodies of our country.

Unfortunately, in recent years, the water level has decreased and the level of salinity has increased in this system of lakes. Today, the water volume of the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system is 36.8 cubic kilometers. Over the past 15 years, water has decreased by 5.2 cubic kilometers.

Result and discussion. Today, the situation is reaching such a level that not only the lake, but also the flora and fauna living here will be destroyed. Among them are those included in the "Red Book". 192,000 birds of 37 species have been recorded in the lake area, and today there are 20 species of birds that feed on algae and fish, and their number is decreasing year by year. About 400 species of birds fly to Aydarkol every year in January-March for wintering. Of these, 13 types are included in the international and 24 types in the local Red Book. But, unfortunately, the change of the lake and the ecosystem around the lake may cause the disappearance of these birds.

The main reason for the disappearance of such a unique living nature is the increasing mineralization in the water and the higher than normal salinity. Because the biggest factor that maintains the balance of nature in this area is the availability of lake water for flora and fauna.

So, what is causing the salinity of lake water, and where is the root of the problem?

Aydarkol is fed by the flow of Akbulok in Jizzakh region, Qili discharge of the Sangzor river, Chordara reservoir and the Central Mirzachol discharge flowing into Arnasoy. Groundwater flowing into the negative part of the water balance of the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system is also included. They come from Nurota mountains, Kyzylkum desert, Mirzachol and Shardara reservoir. The water balance is the amount of precipitation that falls on the surface of lakes for a relatively large part of the inflow side. Due to the fact that the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system stretches from west to east, the amount of precipitation slightly increases from west to east. The output part of the water balance of lakes consists of water that evaporates from the water surface and water that seeps into the ground. From 1993 to 2006, a large amount of water was discharged from the Shardara reservoir to Lake Arnasoy every year. The largest water discharge occurred in 1994.

In recent years, the sharp decrease in the discharge of water from the «Chordara»reservoir into the lake, also, since all fresh water entering from the Syrdarya basin is directed to irrigation works,change of the whole ecosystem in the lake and leads to high salinity of water.

The level of mineralization and salinity of the lake water is increasing fish and other animals in the water are approaching a dangerous situation.

At the same time, this causes a number of environmental problems. In particular, today there are problems related to the filling of the Arnasoy reservoir and the decrease in water supply of 56 thousand hectares of irrigated land connected to this reservoir in the Jizzakh region. In recent years, as a result of the mineralization level reaching 12-15 g/l in the last parts of the lake, fish and algae

are decreasing in the water. Also, since fresh water has not entered the lake system for years, the level of salinity has increased, which has a negative effect on the natural reproduction of fish and flora and fauna. In addition, the current situation leads to an increase in salt and dust migration in this area.

As a result of the laboratory analysis, water hardness in the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system is 12.5-19.28 times higher than the established norms, water mineralization is 12.0-16.5 g/l, the amount of dissolved oxygen in the water is above the norm. low (2.0-3.3 mg/l) was determined. The presence of substances above the norm in water is a condition that negatively affects the development of fish.

Uzbekistan joined the Ramsar Convention in 2001, and Tuzkon, Arnasoy and Aydarkol lakes within the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system are among the few objects included in the Ramsar list in our country.

Therefore, a deep and comprehensive study of this problem arising in the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system is required. First of all, the Ministry of Water Management, the Ministry of Innovative Development, the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection, the Academy of Sciences and its Institutes of Zoology and Botany, experts of other relevant offices and organizations, scientists, deputies, and public representatives must identify the origin of the problem. reasons should be thoroughly analyzed. Because ecological problems do not appear in a year or two, so their solution is not immediately solved. With a deep analysis of the situation, its solution should be the basis of a comprehensive program. This will be an important step in the development of water supply, protection of biological resources, preservation of the ecosystem and fishery in the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system.

Our state pays great attention to the development of fisheries. In recent years, the President and the government of our Republic have made not one, but several decisions on the development of fisheries, increasing the production of fish products, and increasing the efficiency of the use of water bodies. shows that Measures to further increase the efficiency of the use of biological resources of the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system were approved by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 22.04.2019 No. 347.

The document was adopted in order to satisfy the population's need for fish products, to strengthen the protection of animal and plant life in the area, and to make effective use of tourism potential. For this purpose, the following priorities have been defined:

- Preservation of biological diversity of the system and introduction of new species of fish that can be cultivated in water bodies into the fishing industry;
- rapid development of fish cultivation, processing, packaging, storage and export through the wide attraction of foreign direct investments to the region and the establishment of fishing clusters;
- To turn the lake system into one of the main areas for growing fish fry in our country;

- further development of amateur and sports fishing tourism, tourism infrastructure, increase of services provided to tourists.

To carry out the work in the planned project, an average of 1.8-2.5 billion cubic meters of fresh water per year is required to prevent salinity in the water basin of the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system, to maintain a stable ecosystem. It is necessary to conduct negotiations based on the requirements of the Ramsar Convention on obtaining this amount of water from the Chordara reservoir.

If green protection areas appear around the lakes, sand, soil salts and other pollution caused by the wind will be prevented and the ecosystem will be preserved. In the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system, which is considered an important economic and ecological area, it is necessary to reduce the mineralization of water, develop fisheries, organize recreation and tourist zones, and protect endangered species of flora and fauna.

Since the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system and its impact on the environment are one of the most important problems, in order to scientifically study the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system and its coastal regions, scientific- is being studied comprehensively within the framework of practical research. So far, research has been limited to one of the landscape components (water, vegetation, etc.) or some natural processes (shoreline erosion, salinity, water salinity, etc.).

Conclusion. Because environmental safety is one of the most important and urgent problems of our society today and in the future. Issues of environmental safety and sustainable development are discussed on the example of the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system. The study of irrigated and anthropogenic lakes in our arid climate is important to ensure ecological safety in the face of the disastrous fate of the Aral Sea.

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BUXGALTERIYA HISOBINI MODELLASHDA KLASTER YONDOSHUV

Annotatsiya. Maqolada buxgalteriya tizimini klasterlash nuqtai nazaridan modellashtirish imkoniyati ko'rib chiqiladi. Buxgalteriya klasteri va klaster-modulli tuzilmaning mohiyati, xususan, buxgalteriya hisobi tizimining elementlarini shakllantirish pozitsiyasidan kelib chiqib, buxgalteriya hisobini rasmiylashtirishni nazarda tutadi. Ish jarayonida ushbu muammo bo'yicha ilmiy tadqiqotlar tahlili o'tkazildi va uni hal qilish bo'yicha ilmiy qarashlarning parchalanishi aniqlandi. Ilmiy material hajmidan kelib chiqib, buxgalteriya hisobi tizimini loyihalashning asosiy mazmuni, chegaralari va imkoniyatlari aniqlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: buxgalteriya hisobi, hisobning yuritilishi, klaster yondashuvi, buxgalteriya hisobi tizimini klasterlash, buxgalteriya hisobi tizimining moduli, modellashtirish.

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CLUSTER APPROACH IN ACCOUNTING MODELING

Abstract. The article considers the possibility of modeling the accounting system from the point of view of clustering. The essence of the accounting cluster and cluster-module structure, in particular, implies the formalization of accounting based on the position of the formation of the elements of the accounting system. In the course of the work, an analysis of scientific research on this problem was conducted and the breakdown of scientific views on its solution was determined. Based on the volume of scientific material, the main content, limits and possibilities of the design of the accounting system are determined.

Key words: accounting, accounting, cluster approach, accounting system clustering, accounting system module, modeling.

Buxgalteriya hisobini amalga oshirishning amaliy komponenti buxgalteriya tizimining tegishli tizimga rasmiylashtirilishiga olib keladigan tashqi va ichki omillarning kombinatsiyasiga uyg'un munosabatda bo'lish qobiliyatiga ega. Xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektning ehtiyojlarini va uning faoliyat ko'rsatish muhitini

hisobga olgan holda, modellashtirish usulidan foydalangan holda bunday tizimning tuzilishi va imkoniyatlarini aniq loyihalashga murojaat qilish mumkin.

Buxgalteriya hisobi tizimini modellashtirishda shuni hisobga olish kerakki, uning tarkibiy qismlari iqtisodiy faoliyatning ma'lum mezonlari bo'yicha bir xillik bilan juda kamdan-kam hollarda aniqlanadi.

Demak, buxgalteriya hisobini modellashtirishni amalga oshirishning yangi usulini, xususan, buxgalteriya hisobi tizimining tarkibiy elementlarini - klasterlar va modullarni aniq mantiqiy tuzilmalar sifatida shakllantirish pozitsiyasidan izlash zarurati tug'iladi.

Bir qator ilmiy tadqiqotlarni tahlil qilish faqat ushbu muammoning mohiyatiga to'xtalib o'tishga imkon beradi. Ilmiy qarashlarda qayd etilgan parchalanish, birinchi navbatda, buxgalteriya klasteri sifatida bunday toifani aniqlash zarurligiga e'tibor qaratadi. Shunday qilib, bu kontseptsiyani buxgalteriya hisobi protseduralari yoki buxgalteriya tizimining alohida elementlari nuqtai nazaridan ko'rib chiqish kerak. Shu munosabat bilan va tegishli tartibga solish va ierarxiya bilan buxgalteriya hisobini amalga oshirishda bosqichlar ketma-ketligi mavjudligi nuqtai nazaridan, M.I. Kuter moliyaviy hisobotlarni shakllantirish maqsadida buxgalteriya hisobi ma'lumotlarini ro'yxatdan o'tkazish, to'plash va qayta ishlash jarayonida ma'lumotlarni aks ettiruvchi buxgalteriya hisobi harakatlarini amalga oshirish.

K.E. Kallas ham xuddi shunday fikrga amal qiladi: «Buxgalteriya hisobi tizimi nafaqat vertikal (ierarxik), balki bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lgan gorizontal aloqalarga ham ega bo'lgan ko'plab nisbatan mustaqil tarkibiy qismlardan iborat».

Shu bilan birga, "klaster" yoki "buxgalteriya tizimi moduli" tushunchalarining mumkin bo'lgan talqini bo'yicha tadqiqotlar buxgalteriya hisobini amaliy amalga oshirishda ulardan foydalanish mazmuni, mohiyati va funktsionalligi xususiyatlariga nisbatan juda amorfdir. Tipik xususiyatlar faqat buxgalteriya hisobi tuzilmasini avtomatlashtirish va buxgalteriya hisobining turli sohalarida ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash uchun murakkab yoki modulli echimlarni shakllantirish va boshqaruv axborot tizimi bilan yaqin axborot aloqalarini ta'minlash holatlarida mavjud. Ushbu tushunchada buxgalteriya tizimini klasterlar va modullarga bo'lish mazmuni cheklangan, chunki u iqtisodiy faoliyat faktlari va buxgalteriya hisobi faoliyati natijasi o'rtasidagi funksional munosabatlarni diversifikatsiya qilishni nazarda tutmaydi.

Buxgalteriya hisobini modellashtirishda klasterli yondashuvdan foydalanishning mohiyati obyekt bo'yicha farqlanadigan, lekin bitta vazifada aniqlangan jarayonlar va protseduralarni guruhlash imkoniyatini nazarda tutadi. Shuning uchun buxgalteriya hisobi tizimini alohida klasterlarga (asosiy vositalarni hisobga olish klasteri, savdo buxgalteriya hisobi klasteri yoki umumiy operatsion klaster va boshqalar) ajratish juda muhim, bu esa ma'lum darajada buxgalteriya hisobining hosilaviy rasmiylashtirilishini protsessualdan boshqaruv va iqtisodiy funktsionallikka o'zgartiradi.

Shunday qilib, klasterlar kabi strukturaviy birliklarni modellashtirish natijalari bilan ishlash imkoniyati nafaqat modellashtirilgan tizimning samaradorlik darajasini oshiradi, balki amaliyotchi buxgalterlarga bunday jarayonlarning mohiyati va maqsadini tushunish uchun yanada qulay shart-sharoitlarni yaratadi.

Buxgalteriya hisobi tizimini klasterlash orqali iqtisodiy vaziyatning borishi (xo'jalik faoliyatining o'zaro bog'liq omillari majmui) va buxgalteriya hisobini umumlashtirish jarayonlari o'rtasida morfologik bog'liqlik shakllanadi. Korxonalar faoliyatining mutlaq ko'pchiligi doimiy (odatiy faoliyat hisobga olinadi) ekanligini hisobga olsak, bitta xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ekt uchun ma'lum bir qator klasterlarni shakllantirish imkoniyati mavjud. Shu munosabat bilan, boshqaruv hisobi va nazorati nuqtai nazaridan ma'lum darajada «mas'uliyat markazlari» tushunchasi bilan bir xil bo'lgan buxgalteriya ma'lumotlarining paydo bo'lishi, qayta ishlanishi va umumlashtirilishi klasterlariga e'tibor qaratilgan. Biroq, bu holatda bu toifalar o'rtasida tub farq bor. Buxgalteriya klasteri tegishli ish sharoitlari va amalga oshirish usuliga ega bo'lgan faqat buxgalteriya hisobining tarkibiy qismidir.

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INNOVATSION IQTISODIYOTNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA MARKETINGNI TASHKIL ETISHI VA BOSHQARISH

Annotatsiya. Bugungi kunda o'zgarishlar va inqiloblar sezilarli darajada tezlashmoqda. Har kuni bir sohada innovatsiyalar yoki yangiliklar amalga oshirilmoqda. Ular hayot tezligini tezlashtirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ulardan biri marketing bo'lib, u doimo yangilanib, o'z yondashuvini o'zgartiradi. Buning ma'nosi eski usul, yondashuv bilan yangi bozorga kirib, biznesimizni yanada kengaytira olmasligimizni bildiradi. Demak, biz marketing tadqiqotlari bilan bir qatorda yaxlit yondashuvga muhtojmiz.

Kalit so'zlar: Marketing 4.0, qimmatli aktiv, brendlar, shaxsdan shaxsga, yangi raqamli iqtisodiyot, sun'iy intellekt.

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MARKETING ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT IN FORMING THE INNOVATION ECONOMY

Annotation. Nowadays changes and revolutions are accelerating considerably. Every day, innovations or innovations are implemented in a field. They play an important role in accelerating the pace of life. One of them is marketing, which is constantly updating and changing its approach. This means that we cannot enter a new market and expand our business further with the old method, approach. So, we need marketing research as well as a holistic approach.

Keywords: Marketing 4.0, valuable asset, brands, person-to-person, new digital economy, artificial intelligence.

Innovatsion marketing bu – yangi tovarlar yoki xizmatlar yaratish, kengaytirish va qo'llab-quvvatlashga yo'naltirilgan marketing texnologiyalari

majmuidir. Innovatsion marketing texnologiyalarining o'ziga xos xususiyati shundaki, ular jismoniy jihatdan mavjud bo'lgan mahsulot bilan emas, balki uning ishlab chiqilayotgan konsepsiyasi bilan ishlaydilar. Bu esa an'anaviy marketingdan farqli ravishda, marketing tadqiqotlari o'tkazishda katta qiyinchiliklar yuzaga keltiradi. Bulardan kelib chiqqan holda dunyo bozorlariga chiqishda innovatsion marketing texnologiyalaridan samarali foydalanish talab etiladi. Bozor sharoitida innovatsion faoliyatning tubdan farq qiluvchi tomoni, bu ishlab chiqaruvchilar ehtiyojlariga emas, balki iste'molchilar ehtiyojlariga yo'naltirilganlik hisoblanadi. Yangiliklarni joriy etish iqtisodiy hayotdagi yanada muhim holat bo'lib bormoqda. Hozirgi tez o'zgaruvchan sharoitda korxonalar texnik o'zgarishlar bilan bir qatorda yoki ilgarida bo'lishlari va yangiliklarni muvaffaqiyatli tadbiq etishlari zarurdir. Yangiliklarni joriy etish ularni dastlabki baholanishiga asoslanishi lozim. Bunday baholashning uslubiy asosini yaratish uchun birinchi navbatda jami innovatsion jarayonga ta'sir etuvchi va pirovard natijada u yoki bu innovatsiyalarning samaradorligini belgilab beruvchi omillarning majmuasini aniqlash lozim.

Marketolog Filipp Kotler ta'kidlaganidek, ushbu marketing davri Marketing 4.0 deb nomlanganini har birimiz bilamiz. Bu kompaniyalar va mijozlar o'rtasidagi onlayn va oflayn aloqalarni birlashtirgan marketing yondashuvidir. Raqamli iqtisodiyotda raqamli shovqinning o'zi etarli emas. Darhaqiqat, tobora ortib borayotgan onlayn dunyoda oflayn teginish kuchli farqni ifodalaydi. Marketing 4.0 ham uslubni mazmun bilan birlashtiradi. Tez texnologik tendentsiyalar tufayli brendlar yanada moslashuvchan va moslashuvchan bo'lishi shart bo'lsa-da, ularning haqiqiy belgilari har qachongidan ham muhimroqdir. Tobora oshkora bo'lib borayotgan dunyoda haqiqiylik eng qimmatli boylikdir. Marketolog Filipp Kotler, dunyodagi eng yaxshi marketing mutaxassislaridan biri, o'zgarish yo'lida mutaxassislarning keyingi avlodini boshqarish uchun Marketing 4.0 ni yozdi.

Marketing endi bir xil emas: internet va raqamli dunyoning yuksalishi kompaniyalarning o'z iste'molchilari bilan munosabatlarini o'zgartirdi. Bilbordlar va televideniedagi reklamalar endi avvalgidek ta'sirchan emas. Xo'sh, qanday qilib mijozlaringizga samarali murojaat qilasiz? Raqamli dunyoning yangi davri qanday o'zgarishlarga olib keldi? Ushbu kitob bozorning yangi dinamikasini va bugungi kunda sotuvchi uning samaradorligini qanday oshirishi mumkinligini tushuntiradi. Marketing 4.0 - bu biznes va mijozlar o'rtasidagi onlayn va oflayn aloqalarni birlashtirgan yondashuv. Ushbu yangi raqamli iqtisodiyotda raqamli shovqinning o'zi etarli emas. Darhaqiqat, tobora ortib borayotgan onlayn dunyoda oflayn aloqalar katta raqobat ustunligini ko'rsatishi mumkin. Marketing 4.0 ham uslub va tarkibning aralashmasidir. Tez texnologik tendentsiyalar tufayli brendlar tobora moslashuvchan va moslashuvchan bo'lishi kerakligini bilamiz.

Shu bilan birga, tobora shaffof bo'lib borayotgan dunyoda haqiqiylik juda qimmatlidir. Nihoyat, Marketing 4.0 mashinadan mashinaga ulanish imkoniyatidan foydalanadi va sun'iy intellekt marketing samaradorligini oshirish

va iste'molchilarni jalb qilishni kuchaytirish uchun shaxsdan shaxsga ulanishdan foydalanadi va ushbu yangi ssenariyda kompaniyalar ba'zi qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishadi:

- Agar an'anaviy ommaviy axborot vositalari endi yetarli bo'lmasa, mijozlar e'tiborini qanday jalb qilishimiz mumkin?
- Mahsulotlarimiz va brendlarimizni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi yordamchilar orqali mijozlarni qanday jalb qilishimiz mumkin?

- Mahsulotimizni targ'ib qilish uchun ta'sir qiluvchilarni qanday topish mumkin?

Internet bilan brendlar shaffofroq bo'lishi kerak, chunki ular foydalanuvchilar tomonidan yaqindan kuzatib boriladi.

Hozirgi vaqtda raqamli marketing bizning trafikimizni oshirish, ko'proq mijozlarni jalb qilish, brend xabardorligini oshirish, jamoalar yoki auditoriyani jalb qilish uchun juda ko'p turlarga ega, raqamli marketingning har bir turini tushunish juda muhimdir.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, agar marketolog o'z biznesini yangi va zamonaviy usullar bilan tashkil eta olsa va keyin boshqara olsa, ular har qanday afzalliklarga ega bo'lishi mumkin, chunki ko'p sohalarda innovatsion texnologiyalar inson omilini almashtirmoqda, bu esa samaradorlikni sezilarli darajada oshiradi. Bundan tashqari, marketologlar o'z faoliyatini yaxshilash uchun bir nechta topshiriqlarga ega. Avvalo, ular har doim o'z tomoshabinlari tomonidan ko'rinishi va foydalanuvchilar bilan va qayerda bo'lishidan qat'i nazar, yangi usullarni topishi kerak. Statista.com saytining 2016 yildan 2021 yilgacha smartfon foydalanuvchilari soni mavzusida o'tkazgan tadqiqotiga ko'ra, dunyo bo'ylab 6 055 million kishi 2020 yilda mobil qurilmalardan biri bo'lgan smartfondan foydalanadi, bu esa dunyo aholisining qariyb 80 foizini tashkil qiladi.. Bu ko'rsatkich 2026-yilda 7516 million (89,5%)ga yetishi kutilmoqda.³² Bu juda yuqori ko'rsatkich. Shu sabablarga ko'ra, raqamli marketing ko'proq odamlarni qamrab olishga va har bir iste'molchiga ularning qiziqishlariga qarab individual yondashishga yordam beradi. Boshqa tomondan, odamlar hozirda kompyuter yoki televizordan ko'ra mobil telefonda ko'proq vaqt o'tkazishadi. Shuning uchun smartfonlarda mavjudligingizni belgilash juda muhimdir. Ilovaga ega bo'lish endi farqlash emas, balki mijozlarni mamnun qilish talabidir. Ikkinchisi, ijodiy tarkibdan foydalanish va mijozlarni samarali jalb qilish. Ular potentsial iste'molchilar uchun foydali va tegishli tarkibni yaratishi kerak. Va shuningdek, agar biz yirik kompaniyalar va rivojlangan davlatlar haqida gapiradigan bo'lsak. Bu mamlakatlarda sotuvchilar avtomatlashtirilgan yoki robotlashtirilgan xabarlarini yubormasligi kerak. O'z mijozlari bilan gaplashishi, brend ortida kimdir borligini ko'rsatishi kerak. Shunday qilib, agar siz ajralib turishni istasangiz, ushbu yangi davrga moslashishingiz va raqamli dunyoda ustunlikka intilishingiz kerak.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Abstract. This paper presents the impact of psychological factors on the evolution of linguistics in three distinct domains: sound, word, and syntactic change. Psychology is the scientific study of people's minds and behaviors, whereas linguistics is the scientific study of language and its structure. Since language is an essential component of human cognition and communication, there is a relationship between the two fields of study. The next query is: What is the connection between them? This study concludes that these language changes are significantly influenced by psychology. Additionally, it analyzes and explains the reasons that led to the arguments and provides a number of common examples to back them up.

Keywords: linguistics, psychology, linguistics change.

Introduction

The study of the relationship between linguistics and psychology can be tracked back to 20th century when these two disciplines developed as scientific fields. However, at the beginning, linguists like Ferdinand de Saussure and Leonard Bloomfield focused primarily on the formal analysis of language structure. Then in the mid-20th century, psycholinguistics emerged later and understood how languages were processed and represented in mind. In the 1950s and 1960s, the relationship between the two majors became much solidified with the study of cognitive psychologists, such as Jean Piaget and Jerome Bruner. Since then, linguistics and psychology have continued to grow stronger. Linguistics provides a framework for understanding the structure and properties of language, while psychology contributes insights into how language is processed, acquired, and used by individuals.

Linguistic change refers to the process of languages evolving and transforming over time. It is associated with the alternations of pronunciations, vocabulary, structure and usage of languages and have effects on phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and so on. It is a natural process occurs in all kinds of languages. Languages become meaningful because of the existence of human who create and use it. It is certain that people's mental factors influence the contents of languages.

Briefly, the influence of psychology on sound change is complex and multifaceted and obviously, psychology is not the only factor that contributes to sound change [1]. It has many interactions with other elements, such as speech rates, articulatory constraints and language experience. However, this part will focus on the social psychology layer. Language serves as a tool for people to convey their

mind and communicate with each other, and it is a social bond constructed by human interaction [2]. Therefore, people must be involved in this process, psychology plays an important role in driving language variation and change.

Social psychology factors such as identity, social status and linguistic prestige can influence how individuals perceive and adapt to new sounds or pronunciation patterns. This can lead to sound changes over a community and even spreading to a whole country.

Firstly, in terms of social identity, it includes age, gender, ethnicity, which focuses more on being a membership of specific social group [3]. According to social identity theory, proposed by Henri Tajfel and John Turner in 1979, suggests that individuals strive to maintain a positive social identity by identifying with certain social groups [4]. Social identity is tied closely with a sense of belonging which human need to feel connected, accepted, and valued within social groups or communities.

In this way, people may adopt certain speech pattern or accents to align themselves with a particular social group, gradually resulting in sound change.

Secondly, when it comes to social status, it relates more to the position or rank of individuals in social hierarchy based on wealth, education or occupation [5]. Then, individuals with higher social status may have more influence on language change. They are considered to access better education, social networks and increased exposure to standard languages and prestigious dialects. As a result, their speech patterns and pronunciations may be seen as more reliable and influential. What is more, the higher status person has, the more possibility to become well-known he or she has. When a famous person speaks on social media, like TV show or movies, his or her accent can be spread rapidly and thus has more possibility to be accepted and imitated. Meanwhile, those from lower status backgrounds may strive to upward mobility. They may consciously or unconsciously adopt the speech sounds that are perceived as appropriate in higher status, while avoid the sounds that are inappropriate or even deviant.

Thirdly, regarding the linguistic prestige, it usually means some linguistic features or varieties are seen as more valued or popular within a certain society or community [6]. It often involves associating higher status with certain ways of speaking and viewing them as more educated, formal, or socially desirable. Its affect can be similar to that of individual's social status, and it just like the social status of a sound.

Psychology plays an important role in the word change in linguistics, like social cultural and norm, pragmatic adaptation and cognitive efficiency [8]. Before analyzing the effect of psychology, it is better to introduce an English "bleaching" phenomenon of word semantic change: Bleaching refers to a process by which a word loses its part or all of its original meaning and gradually has another concept. The word "nice" is an example that has gone through significant semantic change over the centuries. The meaning of "nice" word has changed for a long period, and it occurred among English speaking community worldwide.

Therefore, it is difficult to figure out the pinpoint time when it started to evolve and ended.

Besides, it is not limited to a particular place or region. However, its original connotation can be traced back to Middle English, where its origins in the Latin term “nescius» means “ignorant» or “foolish». Over time, its concept evolved to include “careful,» “precise» and “delicate.” By the 18th century, “nice» started to acquire positive meaning and was connected with being agreeable and pleasant. This semantic shift likely occurred gradually under the influence of several psychological factors.

The way that human memory words provide a possibility for a same-sound word to evolve from one meaning to another meaning [9]. According to the knowledge of human mental grammar, the mental lexicon stores all of the words known to individuals. However, it is significant that the information for phonological form and semantic content are stored respectively by people, which means it is possible for a word or phrase to have multiple distinct meanings or semantic contents. In such cases, the phonological form remains the same, but the semantic interpretation changes based on context or usage. Therefore, a same-sound word can gradually include more than one kind of meaning, like “nice» may have the meaning “ignorant,» as well as the meaning “careful» in a period. Totally, this can be a premise of word semantic change.

The words are used by human, so the habit and preference of a group of people may be essential for the meaning shift of words [10]. Hence, the social culture and norm may serve as a catalyst for the appearance of the positive meaning for “nice» word. In many cultures, politeness and positive social interactions are highly valued and then become a recognized manners or norms among the whole society. Then, the “foolish” meaning of “nice» was used less and less for avoiding being offend or rude, whereas the relative pleasant concepts became more and more prevalent. In this way, “Nice» was often used as a socially acceptable and non-committal way to express approval without delving into specific details or providing deeper insights. Ultimately, because of its frequent and widespread use in everyday language, the positive meaning of “nice» became an independent element in people’s mental grammar.

Cognitive efficiency refers to the ease and efficiency with which human’s cognitive processes operate [11]. People’s brains are wired to maximize efficiency and minimize cognitive load. In terms of language, individuals naturally prioritize information that is more essential for communication. When a word or morpheme is used repeatedly in a specific context, human’s brains tend to generalize its meaning or function to save cognitive resources. This is associated with how a new meaning of a word is stored in brain.

However, when a word meaning becomes less necessary or is used less and less frequently, it may gradually fade from collective memory. In the case of “nice,» its original meaning of “foolish” or “precise” may have become less relevant among the society over centuries. And naturally they were abandoned by

our cognitive efficiency strategy. After generation and generation, these concepts lost by people withdraw from the stage of history. As a result, the “nice»is basically solely means agreeable or pleasant nowadays.

Overall, there lies significant influence of psychological factors in the meaning change of “nice»word. Additionally, beside “nice”, there are numerous words have experienced some degrees of bleaching throughout history, such as “cool,” “awesome,»and “silly”. That proofs this phenomenon is universal and hence the effect of psychology on word change is widespread as well.

This part will introduce the influence of psychological factors on syntactic change. Syntactic change refers to the evolution of structure of a language’s syntax over time. Also, it is closely intertwined with psychological aspects of human and human society. In terms of human, people create language to communicate with each other efficiently to survive better. Consequently, the structure and organization of language, including syntax, must be reasonable for our cognitive style. As for human society, the group consciousness will play a vital role to affect or even decide and then change the use of language.

Conclusion

In conclusion, psychological factors have profound impacts on the change of phonology, semantics, and syntax in linguistics. When people analyze the change in linguistics, it is unavoidable to consider the influence of psychological factors due to the nature of languages. Psychology helps linguists understand why the transformation of languages is not completely decided by the natural process but impeded by the unpredictable psychological factors.

Also, for psychological factors, it is radical to know that human use languages to communicate and cooperate more efficiently to survive. Just picture the process how human create languages: in ancient time when a group of hunters were catching their preys, they found it was faster to communicate with partners by sounds which do not need body postures. In this way, they had not to move their sighting away from the animals, so they had more possibility to capture the food successfully and support their tribes to continue to reproduce. In such kind of general process, languages are created. Nowadays, although languages have had its relatively basic and complete form, the general process do not stop. People are still in the general process of using and creating languages, and it still influences and changes the elements of languages. Totally, the research and understanding of psychology support the study of linguistic change.

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SOCIAL ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

Abstract. This article analyzes the social factors of environmental education. It is based on a scientific point of view that the all-round aggravation of environmental problems increases the need to create an ecological culture.

Key words: ecological problems, ecological culture, ecological education, technological development.

As long as there is development and progress, nature and society and the relationships that take place in it are changing rapidly. The increase in the number of people, the increase in demand, and the increase in the number of people, have an impact on the nature and bring out acute ecological problems. What is impressive is that not only the environmental problems of the last century, but also this 10 years, we can see that big changes are taking place in environmental problems.

Humanity's urgent task is to eliminate the environmental problems that have arisen since then, and the most important thing is to fight to prevent the types of environmental problems that are growing rapidly. For this, along with today's science and scientific achievements, today's point of view requires fighting with new researches. The fate of the future development of humanity depends to a large extent on finding ways to solve broad-based tasks of opposition between nature and society. Based on these, it is very necessary to follow the main criteria for the relationship between nature and society. The aggravation of environmental problems is a great threat to life on earth, humanity and its future.

Ecological education occupies an important place among the qualities that are a component that surrounds humanity and show the creative ability of mankind. Environmental education of people is carried out in several stages. Ecological education includes certain forms and methods of education at each stage. The main thing is that environmental education increases with age, this education is formed in the process of knowledge and activity. Ecological education is a social norm, mental thinking, and scientific observation. Its formation depends on how much a person knows and feels about the nature that surrounds him. People are not at the same level in terms of age, profession, and intellectual competence. But the foundations of ecological education are formed on the basis of positive qualities such as understanding the beauties of nature, treating creatures correctly, caring for the cleanliness of the environment. From the 60s of the 20th century, the issue of ecological education began to be put on

the agenda. Because humanity has started to face new problems in terms of quality, which are not similar to the previous conditions.

Without ecological knowledge, people do not realize that their present and future are inextricably linked with the biosphere. It is difficult to educate everyone in the spirit of preservation of the state of the environment, existing fauna and flora. The level of this responsibility is reflected in the way of life of a person in the practical activities of nature conservation, ecological upbringing and culture. Ecological education is closely related to the formation of an ecological outlook. This implies deep mastering of knowledge on the interrelationship between nature and society, enjoying advanced social and natural-scientific achievements. The issue of environmental education is the most urgent problem of today, and it starts first of all from family to school educational institutions.

Tasks of ecological education: 1. Learning the laws of development of nature and society, the relationship between them and formation of a person who can think modernly. 2. Educating a person who knows the ecological situation of various natural regions and makes an ecological plan for the future in directing the forces of social, economic development and production. 3. Cultivation of young people who will interact with the environment in which different population groups live in the society. 4. The importance of the environment in which they live in for the health of human life, and the work of instilling kindness and love towards nature in the young generation in the formation of the ecological culture of the family members. Ecological education of children in the kindergarten age: - raising children in the spirit of love for mother nature, appreciating its beauty, rational attitude towards the world of animals and plants: - inculcating knowledge about living and non-living nature and their interrelationship in children's minds.

In schools, the purpose of environmental education is to teach the basic principles of theoretical knowledge about environmental protection, to introduce the content and essence of environmental policy, and to form students' practical organizational skills, interests, sense of responsibility, thinking styles that are compatible with the principles of economic management. service will arrive. According to him, the formation of students' personal attitudes and life positions in relation to regional and global environmental problems is of great educational importance. So, the time has come to create and improve a new general theoretical system of ecological education.

Based on this theory, the most important task of today is to create a new ecological awareness, education and culture among the members of the society. Global warming, carbon emissions, pollution are in the news every day and they are harming the flora and fauna that are good for us. There will always be a conflict of interest between production and conservation, and what happens in the future depends on what humanity does now.

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NASOS STANTSİYALARINING TURLARI VA XARAKTERISTIKASI.
NASOS STANTSİYALARINING VAZIFALARI. ULARNING
JIHAZLARIGA VA INSHOOTLARIGA QO’YILADIGAN TALABLAR

Annotatsiya. Nasos stansiyalariga o’rnatilgan asosiy va yordamchi gidromexanik, energetik uskunalari va jihozlari ishlash resursi tugaganligiga qaramay 35-40 yildan buyon ishlatib kelinayotganligi tufayli ularning foydalanish harajatlari yildan-yilga ortib bormoqda. Shu sababli, bugungi kunda kun tartibidagi eng ustuvor vazifalardan biri bu nasos stansiyalarida suv ta’minoti tizimlarida noan’anaviy usuldan foydalanish orqali energiyani tejash vazifasidir.

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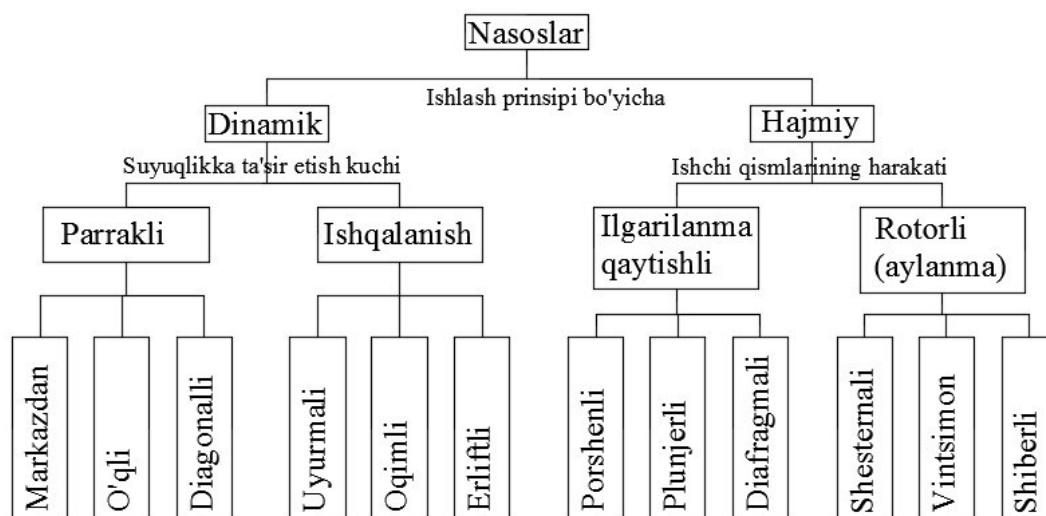
TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PUMPING STATIONS. DUTIES
OF PUMPING STATIONS. REQUIREMENTS FOR THEIR
EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

Annotation. Due to the fact that the main and auxiliary hydromechanical, energy equipment and devices installed in pumping stations have been used for 35-40 years despite the exhaustion of their working resources, their operating costs are increasing year by year. Therefore, one of the most important tasks on the agenda today is the task of saving energy by using unconventional methods in water supply systems at pumping stations.

Suv ta’minoti tizimlarining nasos stansiyalari iste’molchilar zaruriyatini hisobga olgan holda suv uzatishni èki oqova suvlari haydashni ta’minlaydigan, murakkab inshootlar kompleksi va qurilmalardan iboratdir. Inshootlar tarkibi, ular tuzilishining o’ziga xosliklari, asosiy va èrdamchi jihozlarning turi va soni nasos stansiyasining vazifalari, unga qo’yilgan texnologik talablar, suv resurslardan oqilona foydalanish va atrofdagi tabiatni muhofaza qilishdan kelib chiqqan holda aniqlanadi.

Suv ta'minotining umumiy sxemasida joylashishi va o'zining vazifalariga ko'ra nasos stantsiyalari 1-ko'taruv, 2-ko'taruv, siquvni ko'tarib beruvchi va sirkulyatsiya stantsiyalariga bo'linadi (1-rasm).

I-ko'taruv nasos stantsiyalari suv ta'minoti manbaidan suvni olib tozalash inshootiga, agar suvni tozalashga ehtiyoj bo'lmasa, bevosita sig'imga, taqsimlovchi tarmoqlarga, siquv suv minorasiga èki suv ta'minotining boshqa inshootlariga uzatib beradi. Suv sifatiga turli talablar qo'yadigan jaraènlarga ega sanoat korxonalarida bir nasos stantsiyasining o'zida suvni ham tozalash inshootlariga, ham tozalamasdan bevosita korxonalariga uzatadigan nasoslar o'rnatilishi mumkin. II-ko'taruv nasos stantsiyalari iste'molchilarga toza suv sig'imidan suv yetkazib berish uchun xizmat qiladi. Ba'zi hollarda qurilish va foydalanish sarf-harajatlarni kamaytirish uchun 1 va 2-ko'taruv nasoslari bitta stantsiyada joylashtirilgan bo'lishi mumkin. Bu stantsiyalardan foydalanish qurilish harajatlarini kamaytiradi, lekin suv manbai turilari, tozalash inshootlarining mavjudligi va turi, joylashgan maydonning tekis-notekisligi va hokozalar bilan bog'liqlik tufayli har doim ham ma'qul bo'lavermaydi. Siquvni ko'tarib beruvchi nasos stantsiyalari (dam berish stantsiyalari) suv o'tkazgich tarmoqlari èki suv o'tkazgichlardagi siquvni ko'tarib berish uchun xizmat qiladi. Bu holatda suv bir tarmoq (suv o'tkazgich uchastkasi) dan olinib, kuchaytirilgan siquv ostida boshqa tarmoqqa (shahar, tuman, ishlab chiqarish korxonasining alohida sexlari) yoki uzun suv o'tkazgichning davomidagi uchastkalariga yuboriladi. Sirkulyatsiya nasos stantsiyalari sanoat korxonalarida va issiqlik yelektr stantsiyalaridagi texnik aylanma suv ta'minoti sxemalariga tegishlidir. Bu stantsiyalarda bir guruh nasoslar korxonada ishlatilgan suvni sovutish èki tozalash qurilmalariga uzatadilar, boshqa nasoslar esa qayta tayèrlangan suvni ishlab chiqarish qurilmalariga yuboradilar. Suyuqliklarni xaydash uchun mo'ljallangan gidravlik mashinalar nasoslardir. Nasos dvigateldan mexanikaviy energiya olib, uni suyuqlikning harakatlanayotgan oqimi energiyasiga aylantiradi. Nasoslar yuritgichning mexanik energiyasini harakatlanuvchi suyuqlikning mexanik energiyasiga aylantirib, suyuqlikni ma'lum balandlikka ko'tarish, gorizontallikda uni talab etilgan masofaga uzatish yoki berk tizimda aylantirish uchun xizmat qiladi. Nasoslar xalq xo'jaligining barcha sohalarida: mashinasozlikda, metallurgiyada, ximiya sanoatida, qishloq xo'jaligida, suv ta'minotida, yer ishlarini gidromexanizatsiyalashda va texnikaning boshqa ko'pchilik tarmoqlarida keng ishlatiladi.



1 –rasm. Nasoslaruing tasnifi

Ishlash prinsipi bo'yicha nasoslar ikki katta turga bo'linadi: xajmiy va dinamik. *Hajmiy nasos* - suyuqlik muhiti o'zi egallagan, nasosning kirishi va chiqishi bilan navbatma-navbat ulanadigan kamera hajmining vaqti-vaqti bilan o'zgarib turishi hisobiga harakatga keltiriladigan nasos. *Dinamik nasos* - suyuqlik muhiti nasosning kirishi va chiqishi bilan doimiy tarzda ulangan kamera ichida unga ko'rsatiladigan kuch ta'sirida harakatga keltiriladigan nasos. Xajmiy nasoslarning ishlash prinsipi, suyuqlikni kamera xajmining kamayishi hisobiga siqib chiqarilishga asoslangandir. Kamera xajmining davriy ravishda o'zgarishi ishchi qismining ilgarilama-qaytish yoki aylanma harakati hisobiga sodir bo'ladi. Bunda kamerani xaydaladigan suyuqlik bilan galma-gal to'ldirilib bo'shatilishi, nasosning kirish va chiqish quvurchalarining klapan moslamalari bilan ta'minlanadi. Dinamik nasoslarda, suyuqlik doimiy xajmga ega bo'lgan va uzatish hamda olib ketish moslamalari bilan jixozlangan kamerada ta'sir kuchi ostida harakatga keladi.

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IQTISODIY O'SISH AHOLI FAROVONLIGINI TA'MINLASHNING MUHIM OMILIDIR

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonda olib borilayotgan iqtisodiy islohotlar orqali iqtisodiyotning barqaror o'sishi, makroiqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlar va aholi farovonligini ta'minlanishi bayon etilgan. Bunda iqtisodiy o'sishga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi omillar tahlili, ya'ni qo'shilgan ulushlarning tarkibi hamda YaIMning o'sishiga qo'shgan hissasini ko'rib chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: iqtisodiy o'sish, makroiqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlar, yalpi ichki mahsulot, bandlik, aholi daromadlari, aholi farovonligi.

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ECONOMIC GROWTH IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR OF PROVIDING THE WELFARE OF THE POPULATION

Annotation. This article describes the sustainable growth of economy, macroeconomic indicators and ensuring well-being of population through the economic reforms. Being carried out in Uzbekistan. An analysis of the factors affecting economic growth that is the structure of added shares and their contribution to the growth of the GDP was considered

Key words: economic growth, macroeconomic indicators, gross domestic products, employment, population income, well improved life standard of population.

Jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va boshqa barcha muammolarni hal qilishning asosiy yo'li – bu milliy iqtisodiyotning barqaror rivojlanishi va iqtisodiy o'sishiga erishish hisoblanadi. Bunga uning o'sishiga ta'sir ko'rsatgan omillar tahlili, ya'ni qo'shilgan ulushlarning tarkibi hamda YaIMning o'sishiga qo'shgan hissasini ko'rib chiqish maqsadga muvofiqdir

O'zbekistonda olib borilayotgan iqtisodiy islohotlar orqali iqtisodiyotning barqaror o'sishi ta'minlanmoqda, makroiqtisodiy va moliyaviy barqarorlik mustahkamlanmoqda, iqtisodiyot va uning ayrim sohalari o'rtasidagi mutanosiblik kuchaydi, bozor mexanizmining tarkibiy qismlari qaror topdi va uning infratuzilmalari vujudga keltirilib, rivojlantirilmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda iqtisodiy o'sishning yuqori sur'atlarini ta'minlanish maqsadida quyidagi jarayonlarning amalga oshirilishiga katta e'tibor qaratildi:

- keng ko‘lamdagi tizimli bozor isloqotlarini izchil amalga oshirish;
- xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish chora-tadbirlarini kuchaytirish;
- iqtisodiyotda chuqur tarkibiy o‘zgarishlarni amalga oshirish;
- ishlab chiqarishni modernizatsiya qilish va yangilash;
- eksportga ixtisoslashgan yangi tarmoq va korxonalarni barpo etish;
- kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni jadal rivojlantirishga qaratilgan, har tomonlama puxta o‘ylangan siyosatni amalga oshirish.

Mamlakatimizda YaIMning nafaqat miqdoran o‘tib borishi, balki uning tarkibiy tuzilmasining sifat jihatidan takomillashib borishi ham alohida ahamiyatga ega.

Bunga uning o‘shishiga ta’sir ko‘rsatgan omillar tahlili, ya’ni qo‘shilgan ulushlarning tarkibi hamda YaIMning o‘shishiga qo‘shgan hissasini ko‘rib chiqish maqsadga muvofiqdir

Jadvaldan ko‘rinadiki, 2022 yildagi YaIMning tarkibida qo‘shilgan ulushi jihatidan xizmat ko‘rsatish sohalari (41,5%), sanoat (26,7%), qishloq, o‘rmon va baliqchilik xo‘jaligida (25,1%), qurilish (6,7%), tarmoqlari yetakchi o‘rin tutmoqda.¹

1-jadval Yalpi ichki mahsulotning o‘shishiga ta’sir ko‘rsatgan omillar tahlili

	Tarmoqlar	Qo‘shilgan ulushlar tarkibi, %		YaIM ning o‘shishiga qo‘shgan hissasi, %	
		2021 yil	2022 yil	2021 yil	2022 yil
1.	Yalpi ichki mahsulot	100	100	107,4	105,7
2	Sanoat	27,3	26,7	2,2	1,3
3	Qishloq, o‘rmon va baliqchilik xo‘jaligida	26,5	25,1 %	1.0	0,9 %
4	Qurilish	6,6	6,7	0,4	0,4
5	Xizmatlar:	39,6	41,5	3,5	3,2
	Savdo, yashash va ovqatlanish bo‘yicha xizmatlar	6,8	7.0	0,8	0,6
	Tashish va saqlash, axborot va aloqa	7,0	7,0	1,1	1,0
	Boshqa xizmat tarmoqlari	25,8	27,5	1,6	1,6

Ana shu maqsadlarga yo‘naltirilgan tarkibiy o‘zgarishlar hamda modernizat-siyalash jarayonlari natijasida o‘tgan yilda ham sanoat, qurilish, xizmatlar sohasi qishloq, o‘rmon va baliqchilik xo‘jaligida o‘shish sur‘atlarini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Shunisi diqqatga sazovorki, yalpi ichki mahsulotning o‘shish sur‘atini an’anaviy xom ashyo tarmoqlari hisobidan emas, jahon bozoridagi qulay kon'yunktura va ayrim xom ashyo turlari hamda materiallar narxining yuqoriligi hisobidan emas, balki birinchi navbatda raqobatga bardoshli tayyor mahsulotlar

¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Statistika agentligi ma’lumotlari.

ishlab chiqarish hamda zamonaviy xizmat ko'rsatish sohalarini jadal rivojlantirishni belgilab beradigan jiddiy tarkibiy o'zgarishlar va ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish evaziga ta'minlanishi mumkin.

2-jadval. 2019-2023 yillarda aholi jon boshiga hisoblangan yalpi ichki mahsulot

№	Yillar	Aholi jon boshiga YAIM (joriy narxlarda, ming s o'm)	Aholi jon boshiga YAIMning o'sish sur'atlari (o'tgan yilga nisbatan % hisobida)
1	2019	15 863,8	104,0
2	2020	17 688,5	100,1
3	2021	21 149,2	105,3
4	2022	24 919,7	103,5
5	2023	29 300	117,0

Mamlakatimizda iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlash, yangi ish o'rinlarini tashkil qilish, bandlik muammosini hal etish, aholining daromadlari va farovonligini oshirishda tobora muhim o'rin tutadigan kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni jadal rivojlantirish, rag'batlantirish va qo'llab-quvvatlashga alohida e'tibor qaratildi.

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PHILOSOPHICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF SOCIAL KNOWLEDGE

Annotation. The problems of methodology of social and humanitarian cognition at the present stage are considered. The analysis is carried out in the context of the correlation of the subject and methodological plans of science, particular sociological disciplines to the problems of the theory of knowledge.

Keywords: methodology, social cognition, social theory, empirical level, theoretical level, social philosophy.

The point of view seems to be quite justified, according to which the social theory formed in the XIX century was a manifestation of philosophical substantialism — it proceeded from the idea of the identity of social systems and set the vision of society as an integral structure subject to universal laws. Today, the scientific community is increasingly inclined to the ideas of antistatisticalism, including in relation to the world of human society. The ideas of structural orderliness and functional predestination are being replaced by an understanding of the procedural nature of the social. Scientists are increasingly talking about dynamic disequilibrium and instability as an authentic form of social existence. That is why the model of classical social science, focused on the principle of the inviolability of cognitive standards and claiming to build a total system of knowledge, is increasingly revealing its limitations today.

For this reason, the problems of methodological support for the social sciences, being undoubtedly a traditional topic of philosophical and scientific reflection proper, today acquires a new dimension. This is precisely due to the fact that the cognitive presumptions of classical rationality assumed a cumulative model of the development of science, therefore, we could only talk about an increasingly detailed study of the methodological apparatus already available to scientists. Today, when the idea of a smooth and gradual increment of knowledge is replaced by the idea of a radical change in the ways of scientific conceptualization of the world, the initial principles of sociological knowledge, on which the basic theoretical models of social sciences are based, must be rethought in relation to the problems of interest to us. Without thereby denying the legitimacy of highly specialized sociological research and development, the author at the same time insists on updating the study of general philosophical issues of the methodology of social cognition.

This issue should be considered from two main perspectives: in the context of the correlation of the subject and methodological sections of science, as well as based on the analysis of the disciplinary division of labor — analyzing the specifics of the rights and obligations of general and private sociological disciplines in relation to the methodological foundation of scientific activity.

So, we will proceed from the correlation of the subject and methodological plans of science. In the most general form, the problem is posed as follows: the subject of science is one or another fragment of reality, methodology studies the subject matter of science itself, being an activity for understanding the ways, methods and forms of scientific knowledge production and its optimal organization. Comprehension of the subject of science is possible at the empirical and theoretical levels: the empirical level of consideration is based on the registration and generalization of specific facts; the theoretical one involves obtaining systematic knowledge about the object associated with the nomination and substantiation of hypotheses.

According to the author of the article, it is appropriate to raise the question of the correlation of the subject and methodological sections of science. Moreover, it should be both about clarifying the interdependence of the subject and method, and about the correspondence of different levels of the subject and methodological plans of science to each other. In the first case, the problem of priority is implied: in most cases, it is given to the subject area — according to its specifics, researchers rightly believe, certain scientific methods should be developed. At the same time, it is undoubtedly necessary to take into account the fact that in many ways it is the methods available to science that determine the specific vision of reality, the depth of its understanding. From the standpoint of modern non-classical science, which problematizes the very concept of reality independent of observation, the study of this aspect of the problem becomes especially relevant.

Returning to the thesis about the possibility of correlating different levels of subject and methodological perspectives of science, we note the following correlations. The methodology or technique of conducting research as a set of special techniques and tools that determine the specifics of the application of a particular method can be brought into line with empiricism as a subject level as methodological knowledge. Methodology corresponds to the level of theory as a set of methods, i.e. a system of tools, procedures and operations aimed at obtaining information about objects of social life. The main subject of research here is the means and methods of obtaining new knowledge, the central issues are the logical structure of knowledge, the problem of substantiating the empirical basis of science, etc.

Philosophy, understood as the projection of a priori schemes onto social science for the reason that a distinctive feature of philosophical methods is their universality, or philosophy as a result of sciences, generalization of the data

obtained by them — such interpretations, we believe, cannot be considered exhaustive.

So, the main difference between general sociological discourse and social philosophizing is not substantive (because for theoretical sociology as well as for philosophy, but unlike specific socio—humanitarian disciplines (economic theory, psychology), the subject is the systemic characteristics of society), but methodological. The methodological difference is not in the sense that the methods of sociology are predominantly empirical (concrete), but at the disposal of philosophy they are always theoretical abstractions. But also not in the sense that philosophy is supposedly designed to systematize and generalize the methods developed by various social sciences — again, social theory itself can cope with this quite successfully.

The methodological specification, according to the author of this article, can be discussed in the sense that the problematization of the theory of science itself, its methodological tools, and the way of interpreting the object carried out within the framework of socio-philosophical discourse elevates social philosophy to the level of metatheory (whereas scientific methodology remains at the level of the theory of methods).

At the same time, we emphasize that social philosophy as a meta-theory is not only an attempt to formally analyze sociological constructions for their logical consistency, but primarily their meaningful interpretation. That is why philosophical methodology is not only an epistemological, but also an ontological perspective.

Thus, socio-philosophical consideration as a level of paradigmatic analysis of the social sciences involves discussion of a wide range of problems of an ontological and (actually) epistemological order. Ontological issues include such issues as the nature of social reality in its difference from natural reality, the problem of the correlation of the material and the ideal in public life. The epistemological group of problems is of an epistemological nature: methods of cognition of social life, ideals and norms of science prescribing certain standards of research activity. In addition, it is necessary to highlight axiological issues: value-oriented normalization of the activity of the subject of knowledge (note that today the study of this aspect of scientific activity is becoming increasingly important).

So, the article attempted a structural reading of the system of social knowledge, presented a kind of coordinate system of social sciences: by type of cognition (empirical, theoretical, metatheoretical), by methods of cognition (methodology as a study of the paradigmatic foundations of science, as a theory of method and as technology), as well as based on disciplinary differentiation (social philosophy, theoretical sociology and specific social sciences). The proposed scheme, of course, does not take into account the whole variety of connections and relationships within science as a system of knowledge: the author is aware of the mobile nature of the boundaries between the levels of science, as

well as the possibility of transforming the demarcation boundaries between different sciences and the emergence of new interdisciplinary fields of research. At the same time, the presented scheme is quite justified as a model.

In conclusion, let's summarize the reasoning: methodological knowledge, like subject knowledge, is an extensive system with various structural levels. Methodology in the strict sense is a level of meta-theory, whereas at the theoretical level of consideration it acts as various conceptual techniques and methods. The latter, in turn, are implemented empirically through special research techniques that determine the specifics of the application of a particular method. According to the author of the article, the methodology of the social sciences should be considered primarily a philosophical, rather than a private scientific discipline. Note that individual sciences can quite successfully work within the framework of «theoretical» and «empirical» (in the above sense) methodologies. However, no method or technique of empirical research can be considered justified by itself — «their effectiveness or status as research tools ultimately depends on solving philosophical questions about the nature of man and society, the relationship between them and their knowledge».

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ACTIVITIES AND PROSPECTS OF PRESS SERVICES IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. The press service has presented its activities in different forms in different countries, and these processes reveal the way of working with the people of the country and the forms of conducting state policy.

This article provides information about press services and its activities, one of the networks that has played a major role in the development of Uzbekistan today. The emergence, development and prospects of this trend in the country are discussed.

Key words: PR, Press service, press secretary, openness politics, democracy, state organizations, state politics, state PR, mass media, journalism in organizations, governorships, region administrations.

Press service is this known organization or of the institution purposeful audience and observers with efficient communication take going network be is considered Otherwise by doing in other words, an enterprise activities Media with in cooperation lighting, processes about in detail information giving going public and organization o ' between is a lawyer. Also, the press service, usually information agency news reports who collects and them newspapers, magazines, radio and television such as subscription was news organizations who sells organization as too famous This agencies whole the world across of their own reporters and reporters network through the news to ' played and them own to customers present is ²enough Wider in the sense of «press «. the term «service «. organization inside the press or public with connections to the department too belongs to to be can This department public information tools with connections management, press releases Create and organization about information to the public distribution for the press conventions organize to do for is responsible ³.

Press services of the world different from the corners public information tools information flow in providing solution doer role they play while this information to the public delivers This is the process good informed society to keep help will give and news wide to the public open to be provide through democratic the process supports.

General by doing so to speak and «Press the term «service «. usually newspapers, radio, television and digital platforms such as different public information tools the news collects, writes and which distributes organizations

² <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Associated-Press>

³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_relations

means This of conception come Information about the release of the 19th century agencies initial formation right will come. First and the most authoritative information agencies one was the Associated Press (AP), which covered the Mexican -American War in 1846 lighting for New York City newspapers in the middle in cooperation the work started This partnership was named AP in 1848 with famous has been official organize done mark the ships by take bride foreign the news own into received without expanded.

Press service model in development AP, Reuters and Like Agence France- Presse (AFP). information agencies doer role played This agencies one how many to subscribers, that's it including whole the world across newspapers and to radio broadcasts fast and efficient distribution possible has been centralized news source present did Press service concept not only news articles distribution, perhaps photos, audio tapes and finally, digital own the content too into received without developed.⁴

Press of service development modern journalism and public information of means of the rise indispensable part information and of news the world scale fast spread possibility gave This system news the report to standardization help gave and even smaller public information means of their own resources outside to be wide comprehensive from the news to use provided.

State in organizations the press services organize reach and the press secretary of activity Uzbekistan experience and activities analysis from doing before different countries when appear to be our learning can Because in experience attention giving Russia and Uzbekistan Press service organize to be done to each other near that let's see can

1. American Joint States: White At home the press of the secretary role officially in the 1920s installed, George Akerson the president Herbert Hoover during the first being to the title have was Since then since this role of the president public with connections and public information tools with connections manage for in charge has been of the administration important to the part turned.

2. United Kingdom: Britain government the press secretaries and the press from the offices of use long to history have Prime Minister the press secretary role own into received Government Information service Second the world war during war propoganda and public information manage for more formalized.

3. France: France government in the palace of Elise President on behalf public information tools with connections and connections conduct for in charge has been the press to the office have This role was established in 1958 by the Fifth Republic from being done since important it has been.

4. Russia: in Russia the press services Soviet from the era observation can, there they are state propoganda for very a lot used. Modern in Russia the press of the secretary role Kremlin contact strategy in management important role plays, President the press secretary since the 1990s important position have

⁴<https://www.britannica.com/topic/news-agency>

5. Germany: Federal Government of Germany Press and Information Office (Bundespresseamt) was established in 1949. It is the government policy and activity about information given the government connections according to central agency to be service does

6. China: In China the press of services role State of the council information department by managed, this country media strategy and international communications coordinates. This is the office China's global image to form aimed at the end of the 20th century economic from reforms since especially important it has been.

There is from the data observation maybe the world developed this is also the case in other countries field history and formalization near to history have This is the score in Uzbekistan independence from experience next in years formed let's see can Himself the press of service appear to be attention which looks if so, this of PR State from the direction of PR in organizations come came out is considered and of PR to the composition come in goes

In our countries take went to research based on if we are, 0 Uzbekistan Adopted on May 5, 2014 made «State authority and management organs of activity openness «about «. Information in the law (Appendix 1). of services legal basis strengthened. 0 ' Uzbekistan Republic Ministers Accepted by the court on February 17, 2018 made «0 ' Uzbekistan Republic state and economy management bodies information services activities more improvement measures 125 (Appendix 2) of the state and economy management in the field openness and to transparency based on efficient decisions acceptance to do system current reach, information in getting official in person society in front of accountability, openness and responsibility provide duties set given⁵

Acceptance done the law documents learning to the results mainly Uzbekistan his own in his life regularly indirectly supporting came The direction is from 2006, the law documents for the first time through state organizations in the section activities starts New later in 2019 apparently development stage note is enough From this come out to say maybe in Uzbekistan Press services two stage today's until the day own life period living past Mainly in Uzbekistan the press services history and his development stages state by acceptance done laws with is determined let's say I'm not mistaken. Because the CIS countries in the middle Uzbekistan state in organizations initiative showing this the system in practice current did from countries one as confession will be done. This acceptance done the law documents as we can see in the example can

in Uzbekistan Press of services legal basics has been the law documents:

No	Document name	Type	To the force entered the date	Status
1.	State and economy management bodies public	Uzbekistan republic ministers of the court	22.09.2006	17.02.2018

⁵ To' Iqin Eshbekov . Information services . - T .: "Science and technology ", 2019. 224 - 3 pages

	with connections development measures about	Decision		
2.	State authority and management organs of activity openness about	Uzbekistan of the republic the law	06.05.2014	in practice
3.	«State authority and management organs of activity openness «about «. Uzbekistan republic the law the rules done to increase directed complex measures to see about	Uzbekistan republic ministers of the court Decision	16.11.2015	in practice
4.	Uzbekistan republic internal affairs of the ministry the press service activities organize reach measures about	Uzbekistan republic ministers of the court Decision	01.11.2017	in practice
5.	State organs and organizations information service the leader to the position appointment Uzbekistan republic president administration in the presence of information and public communications agency or his territorial departments with agree, them from the attestation transfer and the work efficiency evaluation order about the charter confirmation about	Uzbekistan republic president administration in the presence of information and public communications agency of the director Order	03.10.2019	in practice
6.	Public information tools independence provide and state organs and organizations information services activities development according to addition measures about	Uzbekistan republic of the president Decision	28.06.2019	in practice
7.	State organs and organizations information service the leader to the position appointment Uzbekistan republic president administration in the presence of information and public communications agency or his territorial departments with agree, them from the attestation transfer and the work efficiency evaluation order about amendment to paragraph 1 of the statute input about	Uzbekistan republic president administration in the presence of information and public communications agency of the director Order	16.01.2020	in practice
8.	State organs and organizations activity openness provide as	Uzbekistan republic of the president	17.06.2021	in practice

	well as the public control efficient done to increase circle additional measures about	Decree		
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What for acceptance done documents in our country the press services activities organize reach with depends i mean Because exactly acceptance done documents this direction activities to the road put his development possibility created Above this of direction short history two to stage being we passed Because that 's it two stage this project state policy in development high place holding degree arrived is going to say can To the table attention which looks for the first time in 2006 direction the law documents with formalize and go placed if so, someone blind visible at the source something state organizations activity developed you don't notice. But in 2017, Uzbekistan republic ministers of the court Decision with this of the network activity sparks notice can An example of this is Bukhara province governorship the press service, Samarkand region the press service and another higher like education and so on state organizations the press services telegram and another on platforms activities is created, though efficient activity not maintained though. That's why with exactly this decision acceptance from being done after state in organizations the press service activity over public control increases. Kun.uz reported this in 2018 channel announcement did critical we will see in the article can Article information one of time in itself the press service activity of history the first stage summary about information will give. Open recognition need, today in Uzbekistan the press secretaries work satisfactory it's not. Which one ministry, committee, office and organization activity public information in the means to criticism if you meet, first of all, that's it of the organization the press secretary At the beginning of beat is breaking. That is, unexpected criticize prevention couldn't get it due to the main culprit is being released. Even some cases of leaders own the press Secretary's «favor «or «distance save in circulation to be»thinking shell long from years since wrapping received fear curtain still that it is not cooked shows,»it is said in the article.⁶ Saying maybe Ministers of the court this decision in our country organizations openness about new the first step to the stage it has been. This is it from the decision after Uzbekistan republic of the president Public information tools independence provide and state organs and organizations information services activities development according to addition measures about Decision acceptance done, This is today of the day the press secretaries rights and activities to control receiver and organize doer the law document as service is doing That 's what's important decision for the first time in the project Press of the secretary position institution of the leader to the deputy equalized, this department activity for material and technical base supply about clearly opportunities marked.

⁶ in Uzbekistan ministry , office and organizations the press secretaries activity criticism done — Uzbekistan News | DARYO.UZ

Until 2018 the press secretaries unifying and his activities control who does organization didn't happen if so, our president Shaukat Mirziyoyev's February 2, 2019 «Information field and public communications more to develop about addition measures about»gi to the decree according to Uzbekistan the press and information agency basically Uzbekistan information and public communications agency (AOKA). done

Organization organize done from years starting from the field development for series reforms done increased. Most Noteworthy, available the press services rating each year identified and analyzed done is going. That for today until while organization initiative with, 4 times yearly the press secretary activity summary done increased.

Highlight Well, since 2017, journalists for organization initiative with various seminar and programs current done. Exactly higher education institutions and another many of organizations lower in parts the press services of activity organize to be done state initiative is the result. Here's to 2019-2020 so to the network given attention effect like 75 countries in our country organs organizations, 206 districts and city governorships the press services ik times organize done and in 98 organizations the press service activity again organize done

Agency by openness field coordination and continuous monitoring, open data scope extension, public control strengthen, current legislation in the documents spaces completed and executed provide according to systematic to analyses based on wide comprehensive measures done increased.

It's past period openness provide in the field national legislation advanced international standards requirements based on improved, foreign of countries this about experience to practice efficient current done

To the analysis According to, acceptance in 2017-2023 180 legal regulations in the document openness and transparency mechanisms current to do 328 tasks aimed at and assignments set given In 187 of them valid mechanisms openness principles based on improved 141 of them according to new practice to the road was put

Only one state purchases about of information open announcement to do system to the road being placed as a result To corruption against to fight agency by conducted studies during 138 cases road placed violations of the law eliminate reached 110 billion soum state purchases void done. Or, today 123 countries per day organs and in organizations corruption cases about message to give enable more than 615 givers contact channels («Trust phone «, electronic mail and another electron addresses, platform and another special software supply) open announcement done and systematic activity to the road placed Activity openness 103 countries studied 75 percent of the office in 2023 to the activity about reports open announcement the public in the presence of discussion to be done provided.

Uzbekistan Republic President's decree of November 27, 2023 «To corruption against to fight system more improvement and state organs and

organizations activity over public control system efficiency increase measures about». decree based on open data scope more expanded in the field public control to provide directed new mechanisms current done

Including, to the Decree in accordance with the «Hajj»event from December 1, 2023 to go for in line standing visitors' only online turn, the children state before school education to the organization acceptance to do for given applications queue, empty the work places to work acceptance to do conditions, to candidates to be placed requirements and present to be done must has been documents and non-state non-profit organizations allocated grant and social order projects, that's it including the winner has been non-state non-profit organizations and their order within did it works on the surface reports open announcement to be done need has been social important owner data category entered.

Also Decree with To corruption against to fight to the agency «Gayta contact mysterious «customer «events through state offices trust phones activity monitoring its effectiveness to go task loaded.

In this regard, to corruption against to fight agency by state organs and organizations Trust telephones (Call center) and official on websites announcement done telephone of numbers constant respectively worker status, data exchange efficiency, re contact availability, speed and defined in deadlines done increase remote monitoring is in order studied and determined shortcomings eliminate reach about state offices presentation input order marked.

From this except, Ordinance based on the following processes internet network i through live to the air transmission order current done:

- philosophy Doctor of Science (PhD) and Doctor of Science (DSc). level get for Scientific council by held dissertation protection;
- academic lyceums, professional education institutions, special academic lyceums («Temurbeks schools «military-academic test processes of lyceums), as well as the president, creativity and specialized to their schools access exams;
- high education institutions in the base military education faculties (military department) reception in doing sorting choices.

Current April 1 of the year state organs and organizations for 2023 «Openness index»results announcement done.

«Openness index «Uzbekistan Republic To the Decree of the President No. PF-154 according to the state organs and organizations openness in 2023 by provide in the field done increased of work efficiency and effectiveness based on was evaluated. Second there is announcement Openness index»84 assessments from the criterion content 8 indicators found based on evaluated. Efficiency indicators from 71 points to 100 points rated - «green «, from 55 points to 71 points rated - «yellow «and below 55 points note those who reached «red «categories is entered.

Current in the year in assessment a total of 103 (in 2022 – 86) republics execution doer power bodies - ministry, committee, agency, inspections and local

state authority organs activity cover received Final results wide public platform for index.anticorruption.uz through announcement done.

Evaluation to the results according to 31 countries organ «green» (71-100 points), 43 «yellow» (55-71 points) and 29 «red» (below 55 points) efficiency indicators note reached Evaluation to the results According to the activity efficiency is «green». state offices the number past per year compared to 16 (13%) increased.

Also, the end of 2022 to the «red» category «Uzsuvta'minot» JSC (in 2022 - 47 points, in 2023 - 81 points), «Turonbank» ATB - (53 points in 2022, in 2023 - 78 points), «Uzbekistan» metallurgy kombinati» JSC (48 points in 2022, 77 points in 2023), «Hududgaztaminot» JSC (52 points in 2022, 75 points in 2023) results according to sharp positive growth observed. Productivity indicators past in the year to evaluate relatively Corruption cases early determination and their prevention in getting openness principles use and It's open data on the portal data placement indicators according to increased

Including Open data on the portal of information announcement to be done evaluation criterion requirements implementation in 12 countries organs and organizations by 100 percent efficiency based on execution done Or, Public of the council activity efficiency evaluation criterion 6 countries in their requirements organs by complete done, this direction activity openness is ensured.

For 2023, «Openness in the index the most high efficiency Uzbekistan Republic President in the presence of Statistics agency (88 points), «Almalik mining and metallurgy kombinati» AJ (86 points), Competition development and consumers rights protection to do committee (86 points), «Navoi mining and metallurgy combine» AJ (84 points) and Khorezm province by the administration (84 points). note done Local state authority Tashkent (69 points), Bukhara (67 points), Jizzakh (66 points), Samarkand (63 points), Fergana (57 points), Syrdarya (57 points) regions and Tashkent city hokimities (64 points) in «yellow» category, Namangan, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya and Andijan region indicators below 55 points with «red» category evaluated.

Republic level Uzbekistan National television and radio company (15 points), Culture and tourism Ministry in the presence of Cinematography agency (26 points), Mining geology Ministry Mining, geology and industry safety control to do inspection (27 points) and «Poytakhtbank» JSC (33 points) in the «red» category evaluated. In the field efficiency indicators international rating and in indexes of Uzbekistan place more to improve service is doing

In particular, in 2023, the «Open Data Inventory» (ODIN) of the «Open Data Watch» organization of Uzbekistan will be open. data scoring 70 points in the world ranking 30th place, Central in Asia and took the 1st place (in 2020, he took the 45th place with 63 points). Open Data Watch is open data and official statistics based on activity pointer international non-profit organization this is considered in the ranking of countries statistics suggestions completeness and in them data international openness standard suitability evaluate will go

Uzbekistan Republic In the Decree of the President No. PF-6247 Oliy Majlis Legislation chamber and Senate meetings, Karakalpakstan Republic Barley Council, people deputies region, district, city Council sessions TV channels, as well as the Internet through live to the air transmission provide defined.

Accordingly, starting from 2021, Uzbekistan Republic Legislation of the Oliy Majlis chamber and Senate meetings, local people deputies Council sessions TV channels and Internet platforms through regularly live to the air transmission to the road was put This is it efficient of practice to the road placement of citizens legal awareness level, as well as the people deputies region, district, city Council state under management role and authority to increase, representation in the organs seeing came out and decided acceptance done issues on the surface of the population own on time relationship notice allows.

During 2023 To corruption against to fight agency by local people deputies Council sessions live to the air transmission in the regular monitoring procedure by learning went Openness in the field foreign of states experience and progress international standards requirements studied without, Open data as placement need has been social important owner data the list filling according to justified Suggestions work released It's open data scope expand social important owner data the list by filling to go with together, new platform and open data collections based on created mobile applications based on to practice current reach is being planned.

Summary by doing to say in Uzbekistan Press of service history two stage being his the first stage 2006-2017, second stage and from 2017 until now has been the term organize is doing Both second stage state policy in development the most important part quality I'm showing will be.

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The rating of press secretaries of local authorities was announced
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OQDARYO TO'QAY BIOTOPLARIDA O'SUVCHI JUMRUTSIMON CHAKANDA VA YOVVOYI SHAKAR QAMISH O'SIMLIKLARINING NEMATODAFUNASINI TAQQOSLAB O'RGANISH

Annotatsiya. Ilmiy maqolamizning asosiy maqsadi Oqdaryo to'qay biotoplarida o'suvchi o'simliklar, jumladan jumrutsimon chakanda nematodafunasini shu biotopda o'suvchi yovvoyi shakar qamish ildizi va ildiz atrofi (rizosfera) nematodafunasi bilan taqqoslandi. O'xshashlik darajasi va ular orasidagi bir-biridan keskin farqlar borligi namoyon bo'ldi. Olingan barcha natijalar Mauntford umumiylik ko'rsatgichi bo'yicha hisoblandi.

Kalit so'zlar: fitonematoda, rizosfera, fitogelmintologiya, kserofil, mezofil, viruslar, zamburug'lar, shakar qamish, jumrutsimon chakanda parazit nematodalar, patogen, Mauntford umumiylik ko'rsatgichi.

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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE NEMATODAFUNA OF PLANTS OF SWAG AND WILD SUGAR CANE PLANTS GROWING IN AKDARYO FOREST BIOTOPES

Abstract. The main purpose of our scientific article was to compare the nematoda fauna of the plants growing in the Akdarya forest biotopes, including the nematode fauna of the jumrut-like chakanda, with the nematoda fauna of the

wild sugar cane root and root environment (rhizosphere) growing in this biotope. It has been shown that there is a degree of similarity and sharp differences between them. All obtained results were calculated according to the Mountford totality index.

Key words: phytonematoda, rhizosphere, phytohelminthology, xerophyll, mesophyll, viruses, fungi, sugar cane, parasitic nematodes, pathogen, Mountford index.

Kirish. O'zbekistonda fitogelmintologiya sohasida juda ko'plab ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Fitonematologiyaning asosiy vazifasi o'simlik va tuproq nematodalarining biogeotsinozdagi o'rni tuproq biotasiga kiruvchi boshqa turli organizmlar bilan ularning o'zaro aloqalarini o'rganishdan iboratdir.

Fitonematodalar madaniy o'simliklarning nafaqat o'sishi-rivojlanishi, balki hosildorligiga katta zarar yetkazibgina qolmay, shu bilan birga ularga bir qator viruslar, zamburug'lar va bakteriyalar keltirib chiqadigan kasalliklarning yuqtirishda ham faol ishtirok etadilar. Ayrim vaqtlarda fitogelmentlarning qishloq xo'jalik ekinlariga yetkazgan zarari 20% ni tashkil etadi.

Hozirgacha ko'pchilik fitogelmintolog olimlar tomonidan juda ko'p o'simliklarning ildizi va uning atrofidagi tuproqda yashovchi nematodalarning tarkibi keng miqyosida o'rganilgan, ammo to'qay o'simliklari fitonematodalarining ekologiyasini kompleks holatda tekshirish mutlaqo nazardan chetda qolgan edi. Shuni aytib o'tish joizki, ko'pchilik parazit tur fitonematodalar to'qay o'simliklarini o'sish tezligini pasaytiradi, barglarining qurishiga sababchi bo'ladi va ayrim tur o'imliklarning shu landshaftlarda sonini keskin kamayishiga olib keladi.

Material va metodlar. Kuzatilayotgan o'simliklarning ildiz qismini Y.S. Kiriyanova va E.L. Kralllar (1969) uslubidan foydalanib o'rganildi.

Namunalarni olishda o'simliklarning morfologik ko'rinishi, fiziologik holati, tuproq, havoning harorati, namligi, sug'orish usullari, tuproq xillari va boshqa omillar inobatga olindi.

Fitogelmintologiyada o'simlik va tuproqdan nematodalarning ajratib olishning eng samarali usullaridan biri, Berman uslubiyatidir. Bu uslubdan foydalanishning o'zini tartiblari mavjud. Bu usulga ko'ra nematodalarning turlarini aniqlash uchun doimiy mikropreparatlar tayyorlanishi lozim.

Doimiy mikropreparatlarning buyum aynachasini ustki qismini bir tomonida o'simlikning nomi, xo'jalik atamasi, namuna olingan davri va yig'gan kishining nomi yozildi. Ikkinchi tomoniga fitonematoda turning nomi va jinsi qayd etildi.

Olingan barcha natijalar Mauntford umumiylik ko'rsatgichi bo'yicha hisoblandi.

Tatqiqot natijalari. Yovvoyi shakar qamish va jumrutsimon chakanda o'simliklarining ildizi va ildiz atrofi tuprog'ida uchragan nematodalarning taqqoslaganimizda, ular orasida bir-biridan keskin farq borligi namoyon bo'ldi.

Yovvoyi shakar qamish 64 turga oid 3490 nematoda, jumrutsimon chakandada 93 turga mansub 4811 nematoda qayd qilinib, shulardan 37 tur ikkala o'simlik uchun ham umumiy bo'lib, Mauntford umumiylik ko'rsatgichi bo'yicha hisoblanganda quyidagi natijani berdi:

$$J = \frac{2 \times 37}{2 \times 64 \times 93 - (64 + 93) \times 37} \times 1000 = 12,14$$

Yovvoyi shakar qamish va jumrutsimon chakanda o'simliklari uchun quyidagi turlar umumiy bo'ldi:

Criconemoides pullus, *Aglenchus costatus*, *Filenchus orbis*, *Ditylenchus triformis*, *Aphelench avenae*, *Aphelenchoides dactylocercus*, *Aph. parietinus*, *Aph. sacchari*, *Aph. saprophilus*, *Aph. scalacaudatus*, *Aph. subparietinus longicaudatus*, *P. rigidus*, *Heterocephalobus elongatus*, *E. oxyuroides*, *E. striatus*, *Acrobeloides labiatus*, *A. nanus*, *Acrobeles cylindricus*, *Cervidellus hamatus*, *Plectus parietinus*, *Prismatolaimus dolichurus*, *Mononchus truncatus*, *Mesodorylaimus musae*, *Longidorella parva*, *Tylencholaimus proimus*, *Leptonichus obtusus*, *Aporcelaimellus obtusicaudatus*, *Eudorylaimus monohystera*, *E. muchabbatae*, *E. paracbtusicaudatus*. Yovvoyi shakar qamish va jumrutsimon chakanda o'simliklarining ildizi hamda ildizi atrofi tuprog'ida uchragan nematodalarni turkumlar bo'yicha taqqoslash natijalari quyidagichadir: *Tylenchida* turkumi vakillaridan yovvoyi shakar qamish ildizi va uning atrofi tuprog'ida 19 tur 767 nematoda (21,9%), jumrutsimon chakanda ildizi va ildizi atrofi tuprog'ida 34 tur mansub 2546 nematoda (52,9%) qayd qilindi. *Rhabditida* turkumi vakillaridan yovvoyi shakar qamish ildizi va ildiz atrofi tuprog'ida 26 turga oid 1500 nematoda (42,9%), jumrutsimon chakandada 32 turga mansub 1737 nematoda (35,1%) qayd qilindi. *Araeolamida* turkumi vakillaridan yovvoyi shakar qamish ildizi atrofi tuprog'ida *Plectus parietinus*, turiga oid 7 nematoda (0,2%), chakanda ildiz atrofi tuprog'ida 4 turga oid 21 nematoda (0,4%) qayd qilindi. Bular *Plectus geophilus*, *P. parietinus*, *Proteroplectus inguirendus*, *Pr. Longicaudatus* va *Rhabditida* avlodiga oid lichinkalardan iboratdir. *Chromadorida* turkumi vakillari yovvoyi shakar qamishda uchramadi, jumrutsimon chakanda ildizi atrofi tuprog'ida esa bu turkumdan. *Microlaimus globiceps* turiga oid 2 nematoda (0,04%) uchradi. *Enoplida* turkumi vakillaridan vakillari yovvoyi shakar qamish ildiz atrofi tuprog'ida *Prismatolaimus dolichurus* turiga oid 1 ta nematoda (0,02%), jumrutsimon chakanda ildizi atrofi tuprog'ida *Prismatolaimus dolichurus*, *P. intermededius* turlariga mansub 12 nematoda (0,2%) qayd qilindi. *Mononchida* turkumi vakillaridan yovvoyi shakar qamish ildizi atrofi tuprog'ida faqat *Mononchus truncatus* turiga doir 8 nematoda (0,2%), jumrutsimon chakanda ildizi atrofi tuprog'ida esa *Mononchus truncatus*, *Clarus papillatus* va *Mylonchulus lacustrius* turlariga mansub 11 ta nematoda (0,2%) topildi. *Doryimida* turkumi vakillaridan yovvoyi shakar qamish ildizi va ildizi atrofi tuprog'ida 16 turga tegishli 1174 nematoda (33,6%), jumrutsimon chakandada 18 turga mansub 502 nematoda (10,4%) aniqlandi. (1-jadval)

Oqdaryo to'qay biotoplardagi o'tchil o'simliklarida uchragan nematodalarni turkumlari bo'yicha taqsimlanishi

(1-jadval)

Turkumlar	Yovvoyi shakar qamish			Chakanda		
	turlar soni	nematoda soni	% hisoblaydi	turlar soni	nematoda soni	% hisoblaydi
1. Tylenchida	19	767	21,97	34	2564	52,92
2. Rhabditida	26	1500	42,97	32	1737	36,1
3. Aracolaimida	1	7	0,2	4	21	0,43
4. Chromadorida	–	–	–	1	2	0,04
5. Enoplida	1	1	0,02	2	12	0,24
6. Monanchida	1	8	0,22	2	11	0,22
7. Dorylaimida	16	1174	33,63	18	502	10,43
Jami:	64	3490	100	93	4811	100

Xulosa. Shunday qilib, jumrutsimon chakanda ildizi va ildizi atrofi tuprog'ida *Tylenchida*, *Rhabditida* turkumi vakillari ko'p, yovvoyi shakar qamish ildizi va ildizi atrofi tuprog'ida oz miqdorda uchrab, *Dorylaimida* turkumi vakillari esa aksincha yovvoyi shakar qamishda ko'p miqdorda, chakandada nisbatan kamroq uchradi.

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RUS TILIDA ZAMONAVIY ELLEPTIK GAPLAR KONTRUKSIYALARINI O'RGANISH TARIXI

Izoh. Maqolada rus va chet el tilshunosliklari asarlarida elleptik konstruksiyalarni o'rganish tarixi yoritilgan. Bu masala muhokamasida ko'plab olimlarning turli fikrlari bayon etilgan. Vfqolada elleptik jummalarning 3ta asosiy metodi namoyon bo'ladi. Bizning tushunchamizda elleptik konstruksiyalar 3 komponentli model sifatida o'rganiladi (subyekt, elleptik fe'l komponenti va fe'l komponent tarqatuvchisi).

Tayanch so'zlar: Harakat fe'llari, nutq fe'llari, infenitiv, kontekst, elleptik gaplar, ellipsis fe'l komponenti va grammatik ellipsis.

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HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF MODERN ELLEPTIC SENTENCE CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Annotation. The article traces the history of the study of elliptical constructions in the works of Russian and foreign linguists. Various approaches of scientists on this issue are outlined and disclosed. In the article, elliptical constructions are considered as a three-component model, including a subjekt, an elliptic verbal component and a distributor of the verbal component.

Keywords: verbs of movement, verbs of speech, grammatical ellipsis, context, null verbs, ellipsis, elliptical sentences, elliptic verb component.

Ellipsisni muhokama qilganda, ayniqsa badiiy adabiyot kontekstida ellipsis ostidagi turli hodisalarni hisobga olish kerak. Rus tilshunosligida elleptik

soʻzlarni oʻrganish oʻz tarihiga ega va bu jarayonlarni aniqlash murakkab muammodir. [1.3019-3027.].

Bulardan biz 3ta asosiy yondashuvlarni koʻrib chiqamiz. Birinchisi: “Kengaytirilgan nuqtai nazar»O.S. Ahmanova, Y.S. Skoblikova, va Y.V. Paducheva kabi tilshunoslarning nomlari yodga olingan. Bu kontekstda ellipsis maʼlum bir vaziyatda osongina tiklanadigan soʻz elementining qoldirilishi sifatida qaraladi. [7. C. 168-174.]. Ikkinchi yondashuv bogʻliqligi, (SH. Balli, A. Martine) va rus tadqiqotchilari A.S. Dari va L.S. Barxudarov, ikkinchi yondashuv elleptik tushunchasini oʻziga xos konstruksiyalar bilan chegaralaydi. Bu yerda ellipsis jumla boʻlaklari qoldirilishi sifatida qabul qilinadi, ularning manosi kontekstdan tiklanadi. [14. C. 89-94.].

Uchinchi yondashuv ellepsisning “Tor metod tushunchasi»deb nomlanadi, P.A. Lekant, V.I. Shulgina va N.S. Valginalarning faoliyati. Bu hollarda elleptik jumlar kontekstda qayta tiklanmaydigan ogʻzaki feʼl kesim boʻlmagan mustaqil gaplar sifatida qaraladi. [13. C. 296-299.].

Uchinchi yondashuv ikkala yondashuvdan aniqroq namoyon boʻladi, bunda oddiy jumladagi ellipsis kontekstdan tiklanmaydigan va bayonot manosini tushunish darajasiga taʼsir qilmaydigan predikat feʼlning rasmiy qoldirilishi sifatida aniqlanadi.

Kontekst va vaziyatdan tashqarida berilgan elleptik gaplar toʻlaqonli gap birliklari sifatida qararadi, kontekstdan ajralgan toʻliqsiz gaplar esa izchil nutqning toʻlaqonli birliklari hisoblanmaydi.

Shunday qilib “Men teatrga ikkita chipta oldim: bir donasi-oʻzimga, ikkinchisi- hamrohimga” kabi jumlar, analogik gaplar kontekstdan tiklash mumkin boʻlgan feʼl kesimning tushib qolishi bizning tadqiqotimizda huddi kontekst toʻliqsiz va istisno boʻlib koʻrib chiqiladi. [13. C. 26-31.].

Oddiy ellipsis gaplarning klassifikatsiyasi bir manoli izohga uchraydi. Masalan: T.A. Kalaskov elleptik gaplarni ikki turga ajratadi: kontekstdan tiklab olinadigan okkazional gaplar (misol uchun: Qaysi tuflimni kiysam? – oqini kiy [tuflingni]), va odatiy toʻldiriladigan intefraza kontekst bilan ularni Grammatik va semantik ellepsislarga ajratadi. [8. C. 163-169.].

Bundan tashqari grammatik ellipsisli ilovalar sintaktik bogʻlanishlarning buzilishi bilan tavsiflanadi, semantic ellipsisli gaplar esa bu bogʻlanishlarni buzmaydi. Ushbu tadqiqot nuqtai nazardan birinchi turdagi (okkazional nominal komponentni olib tashlash bilan) gaplar toʻliq boʻlmagan jumla hisoblanadi. Gaplardagi tushib qoldirilgan feʼl komponenti (Grammatik ellipsis) elliptik modelga mos kelishi mumkin (masalan:»Qayerga ketyapsan? [bording, otlanyapsan, boryapsan]) yoki toʻliq boʻlmagan konstruksiyalar orqali (masalan: “Bir qiz ayvonda turar edi, ikkinchi qiz qayin daraxti tanasiga suyanadi”). Bu gapimizda ellipsis tushunchasi torroq maʼnoda koʻrinadi. Oddiy elliptik jumalarnin A.A. Skovorodnikov faqat frazeologik gaplar deb hisoblaydi (masalan: “siz menga [bering] buning oʻrniga men sizni joʻmragingizni yarim burab qoʻyaman”). V.I. Shulgina bu model variantlarini reʼja boʻyicha torroq

ma'noda ifodalaydi (masalan: "ishstolimda na bir dona xat van a bir dona shikoyagt yoq») kengaygan elliptik monomerlar (masalan: men hozir generalimizga borib oyoqlariga uraman). Shulgina bundan tashqari quyidagi semantik turlarni ajratib ko'rsatib, elliptik gaplarni mazmun nuqtai nazardan tekshiradi. Statik (joy yoki miqdorni agents adverbializer), dinamik (vosita yoki yo'nalish jarayoni) va aralash (sifat harakat davomiyligini, sabab, maqsadi va doshqalar). V.I. Shulgina klassifikatsiyasi bizga mantiqiy ko'rinadi, lekin ma'lum jihatlarda ellips haqidagi tushunchamizga to'liq to'g'ri kelmasligi mumkin. [9. C. 255.]. V.I. Shulgina elliptik komponent strukturalarning modellarini ajratib ko'rsatadi masalan: sub'ekt (agens) va elliptik komponent tarqalishini (pasiens adverbializator). Biroq ellipsisning Grammatik xususiyatini so'zdagi uchta komponentning mavjudligi deb hisoblash kerak: harakatni amalga oshiruvchi yoki holat xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan sub'yekt; elliptik fe'l komponenti va fe'l component tarqatuvchisi. Moddiy ifoda faqat tarqatuvchiga bog'liq bo'lib ularsiz elliptik jumla mavjud bo'la olmaydi. Ehtimol, sub'ekt so'zining moddiy ifodasi yoq, Shuningdek elliptik qurilish modeli uch komponentli bo'lib qolish sharti bilan bir jumlada og'zaki komponent ikkidan ortiq targ'ibotchisining mavjudligi. V.I. Shulgina tomonidan elliptik deb hisoblangan ayrim misollar shunday hisoblanmasligi mumkin masalan»stolimda birorta ham xat yo'q, birorta ham shikoyat yo'q" kabi genetik jumlar. [7. C. 168-174.].

Y.N. Shirboyev elliptik tuzilmalarni "infenitivli konstruksiyalar" deb ta'riflaydi va bunday fe'llarning eng keng tarqalgan turlarini aniqlaydi [14. C. 89-94.]. 1. Harakat elementlari bilan infenitivlar (Ertaga teatrqa boraman, keying kun kechga vaqtim bo'ladi). 2. Nutq elementlari bilan infenitiv (Nima haqida gapirayapsan?); 3. Urish elementlari bilan infenitiv (U buni qanday qilganini ko'rdingiz). 4. Infenitiv "bermoq, olmoq»elementlari bilan (siz menga kitonlarni, men sizga teatrqa biletlarni); 5. Infenitiv "qilmoq»elementlari bilan (ular qumli yo'llardir); 6. Infenitiv "ishlash, shug'ullanish»elementlari bilan (Bolalar ham musiqa ham sport bilan);

P.A. Dekant konstruksiyalarning maxsus guruhini belgilaydi, ular fe'l tushib qolganida elliptik bo'ladi. Bu konstruksiyalar o'z ichiga:

Harakat fe'llari;

Nutqiy fikrlar fe'llari;

Kuchli jismoniy harakatlarni bildiruvchi fe'llar;

4) "Tutmoq", "olmoq" ma'nosini bildiruvchi fe'llar;

Bu konstruksiyalarning har biri elliptic gapning mahsuldor modeliga mos keladi. [12. C. 2008.].

Harakatlarni aks ettiruvchi fe'llar ishtroqidagi elliptik gaplarni tahlil qilganda harakatning tashabbuskorligini mustaqil so'zlar bilan harakat maqsad, yo'nalishi yoki yakuniy manzilni bildiruvchi iboralar o'rtasidagi munosobatga asoslanib, ularning asosiy tuzilishini aniqlash mumkin. Konstruksiyalarning bu turi hilma xildir: normativ holatdagi ot so'z turkumi bosh kelishikda shaxsni yoki predmetni bildirishi mumkin, shaxs olmoshlari esa bunday iboralar yo'nalishida

faol ishtrok etadi. “В” (ichida) «на» (ustida) «к» (ga) bosh kelishik, ravishdosh, tushum kelishigida predloglari bilan harakatning maqsadini yoki yakuniy nuqtasini koʻrsatib, gaplarni toʻliqligini taʼminlaydi. [9. C. 255.]. Elliptik konstruksiyalarni koʻrib chiqqanimizda nutq yoki aqliy faoliyat bilan bogʻliq harakat strukturalariga eʼtibor qaratamiz. Ular oʻz ichiga bosh kelishik subʼekt va tushum yoki chiqish kelishigi obyekt deb hisoblaydi. Bu guruhdagi feʼllar koʻpincha obyekt chiqish kelishigi “о” predlogi bilan yoki tushum kelishigi “по” komponentini tanlaydi. Bu yerda koʻpincha tushum yoki chiqish kelishigi adresat maʼnosini beradi. (Men unga fomu haqida, u esa menga Yerem haqida). Intensiv jismoniy harakatlarni bildiruvchi feʼllarning ellipsis boʻlgan modellar koʻpincha 3 muddatli tuzilishga ega. Bosh kelishik harakatning subʼyektini tushum va chiqish kelishigi ish harakatning mohiyati haqida qoʻshimcha maʼlumot beradi. (Men uni mushtlayman yoki mushtli zarbamdan totadi). [3. C. 138-151.]. Yana bir qiziqarli modelsemantik guruhidagi feʼllar bilan “братъ(ся)” (olmoq, zimmasiga olmoq), “хватать(ся)(tutmoq)”. Bunday hollarda bosh kelishik harakat subʼektini ifodalaydi, tushum kelishigidagi koʻmakchi ish harakat predmetini bildiruvchi “orqasida»gapi obyekt bilan birikadi. (Men sham tomon, sham- pechka tomon! Men kitob tomon, -u P.A. Chukovskiy tomon yuguradi). Shuni taʼkidlash kerakki, P.A. Lekant tomonidan taklif qilingan elliptik jumalarning mahsuldor modellari tasnifi koʻp jihatdan bizning ellipsisni tushunishimizga mos keladi, lekin aslida bu modellar turli xil vaziyatlarni hisobga olgan holda lingvistik adabiyotda taqdim etilganidan koʻra konstruksiyalar koʻproq kuzatiladi. [11. C. 347.]. Shunday qilib elliptic jumlar, biz aniqlaganimizdek uch komponentli modelga ega jumladan subʼekt elliptlangan feʼl komponenti va feʼl komponentning yoyuvchisi harakat yoki holat bilan tavsiflanadi, ellips shaklidagi feʼl komponenti tushib qolgan feʼlni yoyuvchi esa harakat predmeti yoki yoʻnalishini bildiradi.

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WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN UZBEKISTAN: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Abstract. This research paper explores the landscape of women entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan, analyzing both the challenges and opportunities it presents for economic empowerment. Despite comprising nearly half of the country's population, women's participation in entrepreneurship remains relatively low. The paper examines the socio-economic factors influencing women's entrepreneurship, including cultural norms, access to finance, and institutional support. Furthermore, it investigates the potential benefits of promoting women's entrepreneurship, such as job creation, wealth generation, and societal development. Through a comprehensive review of existing literature, policy frameworks, and empirical data, the paper offers insights into the current status of women entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan and proposes strategies to address existing challenges and harness opportunities for economic empowerment.

Keywords: Women entrepreneurship, Uzbekistan, Economic empowerment, Challenges, Opportunities.

Introduction:

Women entrepreneurship has emerged as a significant driver of economic growth and social change globally. Across diverse societies, women entrepreneurs are breaking barriers, challenging stereotypes, and reshaping traditional business landscapes. In Uzbekistan, a country with a rich cultural heritage and a rapidly evolving economy, the role of women in entrepreneurship is gaining increasing recognition.

Against the backdrop of Uzbekistan's ambitious economic reform agenda and its vision for sustainable development, understanding the dynamics of women entrepreneurship is paramount. This paper delves into the challenges and opportunities faced by women entrepreneurs in Uzbekistan, aiming to shed light on their experiences, achievements, and the broader implications for economic empowerment.

Uzbekistan, nestled in Central Asia, has undergone profound socio-economic transformations since gaining independence in 1991. With a population of over 38 million and a diverse array of industries, including agriculture, manufacturing, and services, the country presents a fertile ground for entrepreneurial endeavors. However, despite the conducive environment,

women's participation in entrepreneurship remains relatively low compared to their male counterparts.

The exploration of women entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan is multifaceted, encompassing various dimensions such as access to finance, social and cultural norms, legal and institutional frameworks, and the impact of globalization and technological advancement. By analyzing these factors, this paper seeks to elucidate the underlying barriers that hinder women's entrepreneurial ventures while also identifying opportunities for their advancement.

Furthermore, this research aims to contribute to the existing literature on women entrepreneurship by providing insights specific to the Uzbek context. While numerous studies have examined women's entrepreneurship in different parts of the world, there remains a gap in understanding the unique challenges and opportunities faced by women entrepreneurs in Uzbekistan. By addressing this gap, we aspire to inform policymakers, business leaders, and other stakeholders about the importance of promoting gender equality and fostering an enabling environment for women's entrepreneurship.

In the following sections, we will delve into the key challenges confronting women entrepreneurs in Uzbekistan, including access to finance, social and cultural barriers, regulatory constraints, and the need for targeted support mechanisms. Subsequently, we will explore the opportunities that exist for promoting women's entrepreneurship, leveraging emerging trends, fostering innovation, and enhancing access to resources and networks.

Overall, this research endeavors to provide a comprehensive understanding of the state of women entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan, with a view to catalyzing positive change and fostering inclusive economic growth. By empowering women entrepreneurs, Uzbekistan can unlock their full potential as catalysts for innovation, job creation, and sustainable development.

Literature review

Women's participation in the workforce, including entrepreneurship, has gained increasing attention globally due to its pivotal role in economic development and nation-building. Despite representing nearly half of the working population, women in many contexts face barriers that limit their full participation in entrepreneurship (Strawser et al., 2021). Recognized not only as a matter of social justice but also as a crucial component for sustainable development, women's economic empowerment has become a priority on the international agenda (Shah & Saurabh, 2015; Foss et al., 2019).

The significance of women's participation in entrepreneurship extends beyond individual economic empowerment to job creation and overall economic growth, particularly in developing countries like Uzbekistan (Welsh et al., 2018). However, disparities persist, with women often facing lower wages and being primarily associated with domestic responsibilities (Jha et al., 2018; Yousafzai et al., 2015). Despite advancements in women's socio-economic status, issues of social equity, discrimination, and violence against women remain prevalent.

While there is a growing body of literature on women's entrepreneurship, there exists a significant knowledge gap, particularly concerning Uzbekistan. Existing studies have predominantly focused on women's entrepreneurship in developing countries in general, with limited attention to the specific context of Uzbekistan (De Vita et al., 2014; Panda, 2018; Rashid & Ratten, 2020; Correa et al., 2022). Although some reviews have provided valuable insights, such as identifying challenges and constraints faced by women entrepreneurs, a comprehensive understanding of women's entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan is lacking.

This study seeks to address these gaps by adopting a comprehensive approach to examining women's entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan. Motivated by the principles of equality and equity in entrepreneurship, the research aims to provide insights into the implicit knowledge structure and factors hindering the progress of women entrepreneurs. By understanding the barriers and challenges faced by women entrepreneurs, this study aims to pave the way for equal investment opportunities and promote inclusive economic growth.

Furthermore, this research aims to contribute to theoretical understanding by exploring the macro and organizational-level factors influencing women's entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan. While existing studies have shed light on challenges and constraints, there remains a need to delve deeper into the cultural, social, and religious dynamics shaping women's entrepreneurial experiences in the region (Panda, 2018; Bastian et al., 2018). By addressing these gaps, this study aims to inform policy interventions and initiatives aimed at fostering women's entrepreneurship and promoting gender equality in Uzbekistan.

Methodology

This research adopts a mixed-method approach combining qualitative and quantitative techniques to investigate women entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan. The qualitative aspect involves an in-depth literature review, encompassing scholarly articles, reports, and policy documents related to women entrepreneurship, economic development, and gender equality in Uzbekistan. Additionally, qualitative interviews and focus group discussions with women entrepreneurs, government officials, and industry experts will be conducted to gather firsthand insights into the challenges and opportunities faced by women in starting and scaling businesses in Uzbekistan. The quantitative component comprises statistical analysis of relevant data sources, including surveys, government reports, and economic indicators, to quantify the prevalence and impact of women entrepreneurship on the country's economy. By triangulating qualitative and quantitative findings, this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the complex dynamics shaping women entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan.

Results and discussions

Small businesses are a cornerstone of Uzbekistan's economy, contributing 56.9% to the country's GDP and employing 78.1% of its population. The private sector, particularly small businesses, plays a vital role in fostering innovation,

technology, and infrastructure development, ultimately enhancing the quality of life for citizens. Encouraging business growth and involving youth in the private sector aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a commitment made by Uzbekistan and other UN member states.

Women's entrepreneurship represents a significant yet underutilized driver of economic growth. When given equal opportunities, women entrepreneurs contribute to job creation, provide innovative business solutions, and actively participate in decision-making processes. Additionally, women's entrepreneurial activities contribute to household sustainability, elevate living standards, promote socially responsible business practices, produce environmentally friendly goods, and enhance food and environmental security.

The development of women's businesses also lightens the burden on the state budget and increases revenue. Research indicates that women tend to invest more in their families' well-being, such as children's health, education, and nutrition, thereby positively impacting employment through labor-intensive industries.

With nearly equal gender ratios in the population, Uzbekistan boasts significant potential for women's entrepreneurship. According to the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan, approximately 102,000 women are engaged in business activities, constituting 10% of all business entities. Although legislation ensures equal rights and opportunities for all genders, women remain underrepresented among entrepreneurs. However, recent statistics indicate a rising trend in the number of businesswomen, signaling progress in gender equality in entrepreneurship.

Table-1

Number of self-employed women registered with the State Tax Service, by type of activity (people)

Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	69 756	75 295	81 703	85 634	99 307	102 802
including by type of activity:						
retail trade	31 510	34 308	35 877	39 556	44 710	46 297
handicraft activity according to the list established by the legislation	15 845	18 207	20 632	8 060	11 654	10 050
consumer goods manufacturers	11 691	9 759	11 059	-	-	-
domestic service sector	3 235	3 717	4 212	6 736	7 754	7 335
other activities	7 475	9 304	9 923	31 282	35 189	39 120
of which:						
repair services for residential and non-residential premises	35	22	25	12	14	70
transport	296	262	297	110	-	-

Source: According to the State Tax Committee

The data highlights the increasing participation of self-employed women in various economic activities in Uzbekistan, reflecting both the diversification of economic opportunities and the growing entrepreneurial spirit among women in the country. However, fluctuations and disparities across different sectors suggest the need for targeted policies and interventions to support women entrepreneurs, particularly in sectors experiencing declines or facing challenges.

Overall, there has been a steady increase in the total number of self-employed women registered with the State Tax Service during the period under consideration. The total number has risen from 69,756 in 2018 to 102,802 in 2023, reflecting a substantial growth of approximately 47%.

Examining the data by type of activity, retail trade emerges as the dominant category, consistently recording the highest number of self-employed women throughout the years. There has been a consistent upward trend in the number of women engaged in retail trade, with figures rising from 31,510 in 2018 to 46,297 in 2023, indicating a continuous expansion of this sector.

Handicraft activity, according to the legislation, also shows a general upward trend in the number of self-employed women, although there are fluctuations in certain years. However, there was a significant decline observed in 2021, with the number dropping to 8,060 from 20,632 in 2020, followed by a slight recovery in 2022 and 2023.

Consumer goods manufacturing, on the other hand, exhibits a fluctuating pattern, with variations in the number of self-employed women engaged in this activity over the years. Notably, there is no data available for this category in 2021 and 2022.

The domestic service sector demonstrates a consistent growth trend, with the number of self-employed women increasing from 3,235 in 2018 to 7,335 in 2023. This indicates a rising demand for domestic services and opportunities for women in this sector.

The category labeled «other activities» encompasses various sectors beyond the aforementioned ones. This category shows a substantial increase over the years, particularly in 2021, where there was a significant surge in the number of self-employed women, reaching 31,282, before continuing to rise in 2022 and 2023.

Table-2

Number of women - individual entrepreneurs registered with the State Tax Service (people)

Regions	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Republic of Uzbekistan	69 756	75 295	81 703	85 634	99 307	102 802
Republic of Karakalpakstan	4 795	5 114	5 432	5 178	6 081	6 902
Andijan	673	763	5 302	5 545	6 335	6 681
Bukhara	7 390	7 324	6 406	6 687	7 293	7 448
Jizzakh	2 769	3 086	3 468	3 529	3 955	4 090

Kashkadarya	5 913	7 015	7 351	7 667	8 917	9 214
Navoi	3 796	2 885	2 520	2 946	3 305	3 294
Namangan	2 684	3 277	3 981	4 131	4 748	4 938
Samarkand	8 038	9 362	10 700	10 464	12 698	12 436
Surkhandarya	5 271	5 377	5 445	5 906	6 913	6 662
Syrdarya	2 077	2 472	2 390	2 535	3 133	3 273
Tashkent	7 431	8 666	8 466	9 440	10 602	10 968
Fergana	6 014	6 393	6 651	6 734	8 007	7 881
Khorezm	5 468	6 051	5 946	5 923	7 074	6 968
Tashkent city	7 437	7 510	7 645	8 949	10 246	12 047

Source: According to the State Tax Committee

The table illustrates a positive trend of increasing numbers of women entrepreneurs in Uzbekistan across various regions, indicating a growing participation of women in entrepreneurial activities. However, there are variations in growth rates among different regions, suggesting the presence of diverse factors influencing women's entrepreneurship at the regional level. Further analysis could explore the underlying factors driving these trends and assess the effectiveness of policies and initiatives aimed at promoting women's entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan.

Overall, there is a clear trend of increasing numbers of women entrepreneurs across the Republic of Uzbekistan during the specified period. The total number of women entrepreneurs has steadily risen from 69,756 in 2018 to 102,802 in 2023, indicating a substantial increase of over 47% over the six-year period.

When analyzing the data by region, it is evident that all regions have experienced growth in the number of women entrepreneurs over the years, albeit at varying rates. Some regions, such as the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Andijan, and Samarkand, have consistently shown robust growth in the number of women entrepreneurs. For instance, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the number of women entrepreneurs increased from 4,795 in 2018 to 6,902 in 2023, reflecting a notable growth trend.

Conversely, while most regions have shown growth, some have experienced fluctuations or slower growth rates. For example, regions like Navoi and Namangan witnessed fluctuations in the number of women entrepreneurs over the years, with slight decreases observed in certain years. However, despite these fluctuations, both regions still recorded an overall increase in the number of women entrepreneurs by 2023 compared to 2018.

Tashkent city stands out as having the highest number of women entrepreneurs consistently throughout the period, with a substantial increase from 7,437 in 2018 to 12,047 in 2023.

Table-3

The number of women - individual entrepreneurs, registered with the State Tax Service, by age group (people)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	69 756	75 295	81 703	85 634	99 307	102 802
15-19	72	78	86	347	369	4
20-24	8 318	8 977	9 742	3 770	3 710	924
25-29	5 659	6 218	6 740	7 067	7 651	4 163
30-34	9 141	9 866	10 709	11 206	12 773	8 252
35-39	11 599	12 534	13 602	14 543	16 855	13 386
40-44	10 835	11 695	12 690	13 270	15 401	16 822
45-49	9 141	9 867	10 707	11 311	13 131	15 124
50-54	8 553	9 232	10 018	10 642	12 046	13 041
55-59	4 589	4 903	5 320	7 381	8 871	12 005
60-64	1 251	1 315	1 427	3 920	5 182	9 299
65+	598	610	662	2 177	3 318	9 782

Source: According to the State Tax Committee

The data reveals a consistent rise in the total number of women entrepreneurs in Uzbekistan from 2018 to 2023, indicating a growing involvement of women in entrepreneurship. While younger age groups initially exhibit lower entrepreneurship rates, there's a notable surge in the 20-24 group, possibly signaling increasing interest among younger women. Women in their late twenties to late thirties consistently show higher entrepreneurship rates, suggesting this age range as a prime period for entrepreneurial activity. Across all age groups, there's a general increase in women entrepreneurs, with certain age brackets, notably those between 55-59 and 65+, experiencing larger growth rates, possibly reflecting evolving demographics and economic factors. These findings paint a positive picture of women's entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan, yet further investigation is warranted to grasp the underlying drivers and identify potential challenges and opportunities for women entrepreneurs in the nation.

To further empower women in entrepreneurship, it is essential to create an enabling environment that reduces domestic burdens, such as childcare responsibilities. Increasing access to preschool education can afford women the time and flexibility needed to pursue entrepreneurial endeavors.

Initiatives like the 'Business Forum of Uzbekistan (Phase-III)' project aim to improve conditions for women entrepreneurs by providing training, disseminating business models tailored to rural areas, offering standardized business plans, and facilitating access to bank loans secured by movable assets. These efforts are crucial for unlocking the full potential of women's entrepreneurship and driving economic growth and social development in Uzbekistan.

Conclusion

Uzbek women entrepreneurs represent a valuable but underutilized economic asset. Our policy objective is to cultivate entrepreneurship characterized by both high growth and high quality, resulting in substantial returns. In pursuit of this objective, it is imperative to address key questions regarding the nature of entrepreneurship, including how it manifests (such as through self-employment or the formation of new firms), the motivations behind it (whether driven by necessity or opportunity), and the anticipated outcomes (such as increased sales or employment). A nuanced understanding of these dynamics is essential for shaping effective policy interventions.

Drawing on evidence from Uzbekistan, our analysis reveals that female entrepreneurship predominantly takes the form of self-employment, often arising out of necessity rather than opportunity. Moreover, it tends to lack significant growth potential. These findings underscore the urgent need for policymakers to implement targeted policies and provide institutional support aimed at fostering and enhancing women's entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan.

To this end, we propose a series of policy recommendations designed to cultivate a conducive environment for entrepreneurial growth and enhance the well-being of families, thereby contributing to the stability and prosperity of the nation.

- Strengthen the entrepreneurial mindset and innovative thinking of Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Women's Committee, and Business Women's Association personnel, especially those based outside of Tashkent city.
- Establish mentorship and internship programs in collaboration with the private sector and professional business associations.
- Implement startup initiatives targeting young high school and vocational college students, with follow-up support post-training.
- Establish a Women's Council dedicated to young entrepreneurs, providing a platform for their voices to be heard.
- Promote and disseminate stories of successful women role models, leveraging their experiences to inspire and bolster female confidence.

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MAIN FORMS OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

Abstract. In a market economy, small business is the main pillar of the country's socio-economic development. The article discusses the stages of development, types and models of the mechanism of state financial support for small businesses. For the sustainable development of the economy of Uzbekistan, methods of financial support for state small businesses have been developed.

Key words: small business, guarantee funds, stock market, banking and financial infrastructure.

It can be seen from the practice of many transition economy countries that in this period of the national economy, small business entities face a number of problems such as shortage of working capital, low level of capitalization, slow process of modernization of fixed assets. In such cases, state financial support to small business entities is considered necessary.

At different stages of the development of the society, different views and concepts regarding the state intervention in the economic system have been formed. Based on this, various economic schools have emerged. Depending on the period of formation of these economic schools, the state's intervention in the economy was approached differently. As mentioned above, the development of small business and increasing its role in economic and social spheres, in most cases, is carried out through state support of these entities. State policy measures to support private entrepreneurship have been proven in the research of D. M. Keynes. In his opinion, «The state should influence investment and consumption activities using various management tools and methods, the function of the state will be expanded in relation to the goal of directing the increase in propensity to consumption and investment... the only practical possibility to prevent the complete destruction of existing economic forms... personal initiative is a necessary condition for successful implementation». [1]

According to world experience, there are the following models of state support for small and medium-sized businesses in the market economy [2].

The liberal model, based on the imperceptible participation of the state, is defined by the following features: reduction of state organizations, liberalism in small and medium-sized business entities, minimal state participation in the implementation of tasks in the social sphere. In this model, the government performs the task of governance with the help of macroeconomic policy through monetary policy. This model is typical for USA, France, UK.

Social-oriented model, in this model, the state's intervention in the economy is high, and the state actively participates in determining the basic rules of the market; macroeconomic processes, small and medium business activities are managed by the state; satisfying the needs of the population for housing, culture and education, employment of the population, health services is carried out by the state.

During the Great Depression of the 20th century, which occurred in many countries based on the market economy in 1929-1938, the development of anti-crisis measures by the state to support small and medium-sized businesses can be considered as the first stage of the state's intervention in the economy in the market economy. It was at this stage that the means of indirect influence of the state on entrepreneurs were used.

The second stage of state support of small and medium-sized businesses began in the second half of the 20th century in developed countries (USA, Japan and Western Europe). It was during this period that specialized state infrastructures supporting small and medium-sized businesses were created; based on this, special state management bodies were established. Development of small and medium-sized enterprises at the state level at all levels of state administration bodies, a state management system for supporting small and medium-sized businesses has been formed.

In the third stage of the state's intervention in the economy in the conditions of the market economy, it is not only the development of a certain type of small and medium-sized business, but also the development of small and medium-sized business at the level of the national economy. Currently, at this stage, the protectionist policy aimed at supporting national producers by the state is in the form of helping them enter the world market and occupy new markets. Nowadays, great importance is attached to the innovative development of small and medium enterprises.

There are different views of the state support scheme for small business by different economists. The studied literature shows that different economists have come from their point of view and the legislation of the country they live in and its uniqueness. In particular, N.B. Zavyalov, O.V. Sigantov developed a hierarchical scheme of state support for small business in the Russian Federation, which covered federal, regional, and municipal aspects. [3]

R.B. Gamidullaev considered the state support of small innovative enterprises and studied the program-target part, organizational legal and resource use parts. [4]

O. N. Zubatikh, E. A. Kolesnichenko schematically reviewed public-private sector cooperation on the example of a small business. In particular, legal protection of small business, finance-credit, information-methodology, tax benefits and anti-monopoly policy [5] have been studied.

The issue of state support for small business is very comprehensive, and the state supports small business in different ways, so it is possible to see other aspects to this model presented above.

The system of financial support for small business can be divided into two: state and corporate. The results of research conducted on developed countries show that the higher the level of development of the country's economy, the greater the dependence of small enterprises on large enterprises. Also, the interaction of small and large organizations is integrated not only in the production process, but also in terms of providing services to the industry. In addition, the state plays a major role in the initial stage of small business in all countries.

Financial and credit support of small businesses by the state is carried out in two main directions. The first is direct budget financing of small businesses, i.e. direct grants, subsidies, loans, and guarantees for commercial bank loans to small business entities.

The second way of financial support of small business by the state is indirect influence, in which the state implements capital accumulation in entrepreneurs by creating a favorable environment for this business activity (Figure 1).

Financial support of small businesses	
State support	Corporate financial support
Providing direct grants and subsidies	Venture financing
Guarantees for commercial bank loans	Franchise system
Preferential loans	Hired production
Simplification of the system of taxation of small business entities	Leasing
Acceleration of depreciation of small enterprises	Credit cooperatives of entrepreneurs
Participation in the execution of government orders	Other types of support
Tax benefits	
Small business entities	

Figure 1. Types and methods of financial support for small business entities

These types of measures include: tax benefits for small business entities and simplification of the tax payment procedure; acceleration of the depreciation process of fixed assets of small enterprises; wide implementation of the leasing system in small business activities, etc. Currently, the state budget of many countries in transition does not have enough financial support for the development of small businesses. Currently, the state budget of many countries in transition does not have enough financial support for the development of small businesses. Financing of small enterprises by large companies of the country is widespread,

including: large corporations, banks, insurance companies provide tax and other incentives for lending to new small business entities, create a normative-methodological base for regulating credit cooperatives and other specialized institutions, etc.

Both direct and indirect ways of state financial support of small business are used in our republic. A number of laws and programs have been adopted by the state to promote an entrepreneurial environment and private ownership. The process of submitting financial and statistical reports of small enterprises to state agencies is shortened and simplified. In addition, a number of tax breaks and preferences have been introduced. As a result, the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in the country's GDP increased from 31% in 2000 to 51.2% in 2023 [6].

The share of jobs in this sector in the total economy is more than 73.8%. Based on the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it can be said that in the period 2010-2023, a large part of the investment of small enterprises was carried out through the enterprises' own funds and bank loans, and their average share is 48.7 and 29.2%, respectively.[7] This high number of financial sources indicates that there is a possibility of financing small business through other financial institutions. Therefore, in order for small business to ensure the economic development of the country, it is appropriate to implement the following measures:

- to define the innovative product in the legislation according to the granting of a patent by the republican and international patenting offices. Based on this, giving innovative product income to small enterprises producing innovative products a tax holiday of 2-5 years;

- in the case of non-bank financial institutions providing loans to small businesses, granting tax benefits to financial institutions depending on the amount of the loan;

- creation of securities market for small business entities in the republic in order to provide small enterprises with cheap financing;

- it will be necessary to establish credit guarantee funds for the alternative distribution of risks occurring in the above-mentioned relationships.

We believe that the implementation of the measures listed above will lead to long-term economic and social development of the country. In addition, the share of enterprises actively engaged in innovative activities in small business entities will increase.

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XALQARO STANDARTLARGA MUVOFIQ MOLIYAVIY HOLAT TO'G'RISIDAGI HISOBOT TUZILISHI VA BHMS BILAN TAQQOSLANISHI

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada korxonalarda moliyaviy holat to'g'risidagi hisobotni shakllantirish amaliyotini BHMS va BHXSlarda shakllantirish hamda ularni taqqoslanishi keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: BHMS, BHXS, moliyaviy holat, xalqaro standartlar, aktiv, passiv.

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND COMPARISON WITH NATIONAL STANDARDS

Annotation. This article provided commentary on the development of the practice of reporting the financial position of enterprises in NAS and their comparison.

Keywords: IAS, financial status, international standards, assets, liabilities.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev ta'kidlaganidek: "Makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikni yanada mustahkamlash va iqtisodiy o'sishning yuqori sur'atlarini saqlab qolish, jumladan, milliy valyuta va ichki bozordagi narx darajasining barqaror bo'lishini ta'minlash - eng muhim ustivor vazifamizdir". Keng jamoatchilik muhokamasi natijasida "Harakatlar strategiyasidan — Taraqqiyot strategiyasi sari" tamoyiliga asosan ishlab chiqilgan quyidagi yettita ustivor yo'nalishdan iborat 2022 — 2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi uni "Inson qadrini ulug'lash va faol mahalla yili"da amalga oshirishga oid davlat dasturida ham alohida belgilab berilgan.

Hozirgi kunda jahon iqtisodiyotini xolding korxonalari, korporatsiyalarning qo‘shilishi, xarid qilinishi, qaty tashkil etilishi va tarkibining optimallashtirishlarsiz tasavvur qilish qiyin. Shu sababli rivojlanib borayotgan iqtisodiyot sharoitida xorij amaliyotini o‘rganish va uni mamlakatimizda tadbiq etish muhim vazifalardan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda, shu sababli Buxgalteriya hisobini milliy standartlari va Buxgalteriya hisobini xalqaro standartlari o‘rtasidagi farqli jihatlarni o‘rgansak va amaliyotgan tadbiq etsak, mamlakatimi rivojida ya’ni xorij investorlarini jalb qilish borasida yetarlicha ko‘nikmalarga ega bo‘lgan bo‘lar edik.

K.B. Urazov quyidagicha fikrlarni bildiradi: “balans hisobotining asosiy mohiyati korxonalarining mablag‘lari va ularning tashkil topish manbalarning ma’lum sanaga tengligi, ushbu sanadagi moliyaviy holati to‘g‘risidagi axborot berish hisoblanadi”.

H.N. Musayev quyidagicha ta’riflaydi: “Korxonada moliyaviy hisobotining eng muhim tarkibiy qismi – bu buxgalteriya balansi hisoblanadi. Buxgalteriya balansida korxonalarining mulkiy holati, aktivlari, ularning manbalari pulda ifodalangan bo‘ladi”.

Xorijlik olimlar B.Nidlz va boshqalar balans xususida quyidagi talqinni keltirishadi: “Balans (balance sheet) – firmaning moliyaviy holatini ma’lum sanada, masalan hisobot davrining oxirida aks ettiradi. Balans firmaning tutib turuvchi sifatida rusurslari – aktivlarining qaysiki manbalari – passiv va xususiy kapitalga tengligini ko‘rsatadi”.⁷

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi 15-son BHMS “Buxgalteriya balansi»standartida “buxgalteriya balansi moliyaviy hisobotning tarkibiy qismlaridan biri hisoblanadi, xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyektning mulkiy va moliyaviy ahvoli haqida axborotlarni to‘playdi hamda oshkor etadi»deb ta’rif berilgan.

Maqolada analiz va sintez, induksiya va deduksiya, sabab va oqibat, zamon va makon, tizimli yondashuv, iqtisodiy tahlilning an’anaviy, iqtisodiy matematik va statistik, korrelyatsiya va regressiya kabi usullardan foydalanilgan.

Moliyaviy holat to‘g‘risidagi hisobot xorij va milliy standartlarning farqlanish jihatlari mavjud bo‘lib, ular quyidagicha:

1-farq

Xorijiy amaliyotda qo‘llanilayotgan balans hisobotining aktivida dastlab joriy aktivlar, keyin esa uzoq muddatli aktivlar joylashtiriladi. Bizning amaliyotimizda qo‘llanilayotgan buxgalteriya balansining aktivida dastlab uzoq muddatli aktivlar, keyin esa joriy aktivlar joylashtiriladi.

2-farq

Xalqaro amaliyotda qo‘llanilayotgan balans hisobotining aktivining joriy qismida elementlar ularning likvidlik darajasiga qarab joylashtirilgan, ya’ni pul

⁷ S.N. Tashnazarov. Moliyaviy hisobotning nazariy va metodologik asoslarini takomillashtirish Monografiya. 2018 y. “O‘zbekiston” 2018 yil, - 119 b

mablag'lari, debitorlik qarzlari, TMZlar, kelgusi davr xarajatlari va muddati kechiktirilgan xarajatlar ketma ketligida joylashtirilgan: TMZlar, kelgusi davr xarajatlar, debitorlik qarzlari, pul mablag'lari va qisqa muddatli investitsiyalar.

3-farq

Xalqaro amaliyotda qo'llanilayotgan balans hisobotining aktivining uzoq muddatli elementlari ularning likvidlik darajasiga qarab joylashtirilgan, ya'ni moliyaviy investitsiyalar, uzoq muddatli debitorlik qarzlari, kapital investitsiyalar, nomoddiy aktivlar va asosiy vositalar (binolar, jixozlar, mini zavodlar va boshkalar). Bizning mamlakatimizda qo'llanilayotgan buxgalteriya balansi aktivining uzoq muddatli qismida uning elementlari quyidagi ketma-ketlikda joylashtirilgan: asosiy vositalar, nomoddiy aktivlar, tugallanmagan kapital investitsiyalar, o'rnatilmagan jixozlar va uzoq muddatli moliyaviy investitsiyalar.

4-farq

Xalqaro amaliyotda qo'llanilayotgan balans hisobotining passivida dastlab majburiyatlar, keyin esa xususiy kapital elementlari joylashtiriladi. Bizning mamlakatimizda qo'llanilayotgan buxgalteriya balansining passivida dastlab xususiy kapital, keyin esa majburiyatlar elementlari joylashtiriladi.

5-farq

Xalqaro amaliyotda qo'llanilayotgan balans hisobotining passivining birinchi bo'limida, ya'ni majburiyatlarni aks ettiruvchi bo'limda dastlab joriy majburiyatlar, keyin esa uzoq muddatli majburiyatlarni ifodalovchi moldalar joylashtirilgan. Bizning mamlakatimizda qo'llanilayotgan buxgalteriya balansi passivining majburiyatlarni ifodalovchi bo'limida dastlab uzoq muddatli kreditlar va qarzlari, keyin esa joriy majburiyatlar joylashtirilgan.

6-farq

Xalqaro amaliyotda qo'llanilayotgan balans hisobotining passivining xususiy kapitalni aks ettiruvchi bo'limning asosiy moddalari bo'lib ustav kapitali, qo'shilgan kapital va taksimlanmagan foyda (zararlar) hisoblanadi. Bizning mamlakatimizda qo'llanilayotgan buxgalteriya balansi passivining o'z mablag'lar manbalarini ifodalovchi elementlar (moddalar) bo'lib ustav kapitali, qo'shilgan kapital, rezerv kapitali, sotib olingan xususiy aksiyalar (ayiriladi), taqsimlanmagan foyda (zararlar), maqsadli tushumlar hamda kelgusi xarajatlar va to'lovlar rezervlari hisoblanadi.⁸

1-jadval

Xalqaro amaliyotda qo'llanilayotgan balans hisoboti va bizning mamlakatimizda qo'llanilayotgan buxgalteriya balansining tarkibiy tuzilmasidagi asosiy farqlar

Xalqaro ta'limotda	O'zbekistonda
I. Uzoq muddatli aktivlar bo'yicha	
1.Uzoq muddatli moliyaviy investitsiyalar	1.Asosiy vositalar

⁸ K.B. Urazov Buxgalteriya xisobi nazariyasi. "Samarqand-2018" – 156-157 b

2. Uzoq muddatli debitorli qarzlari 3. Kechiktirilgan xarajatlar 4. Nomoddiy aktivlar 5. Ko'chmas mulk, bino va jixozlar	2. Nomoddiy aktivlar 3. O'rnatilmagan jihozlar 4. Kapital quyilmalar 5. Moliyaviy investitsiyalar 6. Uzoq muddatli debitorli qarzlari va muddati uzaytirilgan xarajatlar
II. Joriy aktivlar bo'yicha	
1. Pul mablag'lari 2. Qisqa muddatli investitsiyalar 3. Olingan schotlar 4. TMZ 5. Kelgusi davr xarajatlari 6. Muddati kechiktirilgan xarajatlar	1. TMZ 2. Kelgusi davr xarajatlari 3. Muddati kechiktirilgan xarajatlar 4. Debitorli qarzlari 5. Pul mablag'lari 6. Qisqa muddatli investitsiyalar
III. Majburiyatlar bo'yicha	
1. Qisqa muddatli majburiyatlar 2. Uzoq muddatli majburiyatlar	1. Uzoq muddatli majburiyatlar 2. Qisqa muddatli majburiyatlar
IV. Xususiy kapital bo'yicha	
1. Aksionerli kapitali 2. Qo'shilgan kapital 3. Taqsimlamagan foyda	1. Ustav kapitali 2. Qo'shilgan kapital 3. Rezerv kapitali 4. Taqsimlamagan foyda 5. Maqsadli tushumlar 6. Kelgusi xarajatlar va to'lovlar uchun rezervlar

Ushbu jadvaldan ko'rinib turibdiki Moliyaviy holat to'g'risidagi hisobot tarkibiy tuzilmasidagi farqli jihatlar shundaki yuqorida takidlab o'tilganidek ushbu balansidagi tarkibiy qismlari likvidligi ya'ni tez aylanuvchanligi bo'yicha tuzilgan. Albatta ushbu usul xorij amaliyoti nuqtai nazaridan anchagina ilg'or go'yalar asosida tuzilgan bo'lib, ushbu hisobotimizni ichki va tashqi axborot foydalanuvchilarga taqdim etish jarayonimizda ularda taqdim etilgan hisobotni ko'rib chiqish orqali kerakli qarorlarni tez va samarali qabul qilishida erishgan bo'lamiz.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida moliyaviy holat to'g'risidagi hisobotni xalqaro amaliyotda tashkil etish, korxonalar va tadbirkorlik faoliyatining moliyaviy barqarorligini o'rganish uchun muhimdir. Bu hisobotlar, korxonalarning faoliyati davomida o'zgaruvchanliklarni aniqlash va moliyaviy natijalarni taqqoslashga yordam beradi. Korxonaning moliyaviy holatini tahlil qilishning asosiy manbalari moliyaviy hisobot va buxgalteriya hisobi hisoblanadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasining «Buxgalteriya hisobi to'g'risida»gi Qonuni. 2016 yil 13 aprel, № O'RQ-404. <https://lex.uz/acts/2931253>
2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining «Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlariga o'tish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida»Qarori. 2020 yil 24 fevral. PQ-4611-son.

3. S.N. Tashnazarov. Moliyaviy hisobotning nazariy va metodologik asoslarini takomillashtirish Monografiya. 2018 y. "O'zbekiston»2018 yil, - 119 b
4. K.B. Urazov Buxgalteriya xisobi nazariyasi. "Samarqand-2018»– 156-157 b
5. Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari. [http://finansist.uz/uz/ moliyaviy-hisobotning-xalqaro-standartlari-ozbekistonda-qollanilishi/](http://finansist.uz/uz/moliyaviy-hisobotning-xalqaro-standartlari-ozbekistonda-qollanilishi/) 2018 y.

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IJARANI TAN OLISH BOSQICHLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada korxonalarining investitsiyaviy jozibadorligini oshirishda MHXS asosida tuzilgan buxgalteriya hisobotlarda ijara munosabatlari muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi, xalqaro standartlar asosida ijara tushunchasi, uning tan olinishining bosqichlari yoritildi.

Kalit so'zlar. MHXS, BHMS, ijara, aktiv, ijara komponentlari, ijara ob'yektlari.

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STEPS OF LEASE RECOGNITION

Abstract. This article highlights the importance of lease relations in financial statements prepared on the basis of IFRS in increasing the investment attractiveness of enterprises, the concept of lease based on international standards, as well as the stages of its recognition.

Keywords. IFRS, national accounting standards, lease, asset, lease components, lease objects.

Respublikamizda buxgalteriya hisobi va hisobotini yuritishning xalqaro standartlarga asosan olib borilishi avvalo korxonalarining investitsiyaviy jozibadorligini oshirishga qaratilgan bo'lib, investorlarga haqqoniy, ob'yektiv ma'lumotlarni taqdim etishni talab etadi. Moliyaviy hisobotlarni taqdim etish buxgalteriya hisobining xalqaro standartlari (BHXS) hamda moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari (MHXS) talablari asosida shakllantiriladi. MHXS talablari asosida hisobotni tayyorlashda korxonalar ikki usulda (BHMS va MHXS asosida) hisob yuritadi yoki moliyaviy hisobotlarni transformatsiya qilish orqali shakllantiradi. BHMS asosida shakllantirilgan hisobot ma'lumotlarining transformatsiya qilinishi ko'pgina hisob axborotlarining noaniqliklariga olib keladi.

Korxonalarda ijara bevosita va bilvosita tannarxga ta'sir etuvchi omillardan biri hisoblanadi. Keyingi yillarda mamlakatlarda MHXS joriy qilish orqali korxonalarda ijarani tan olish, baholash, hisobotlarda aks ettirishning yangi usulubiyoti yo'lga qo'yilmoqda. Yangi shakllardagi hisobotlarda ijara faoliyatining natijalarini aks ettiruvchi moddalar hissasi oshirilmoqda. Ijara, aktivlarning qadrsizlanishi, foyda solig'ini tartibga soluvchi xalqaro standartlar

bugungi kunda xalqaro investorlarga axborotlarni taqdim qilishda muhim standartlar sifatida namayon bo'lmog'da. Xalqaro standartlarga o'tayotgan mamlakatlarda ushbu standart qoidalarni qo'llashda ma'lum muammolar yuzaga kelmoqda. Ayniqsa ijara bo'yicha daromad va xarajatlarni haqqoniy baholash, faol bozorda haqqoniy bahoni shakllantirish, moliyaviy instrumentlarni baholash va ularning moliyaviy natijalarga ta'siri aniqlashda uslubiy tartib-qoidalar yetarli emas. Ushbu muammolar MHXSlarini rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda faol joriy qilishda to'sqinlik qilmoqda.

O'zbekistonda yirik va kichik biznesning zamonaviy yuqori texnologiyali korxonalari, shuningdek, ularni boshqarishning bozor tizimi shakllanmoqda, so'ngi yillarda ijara xizmatlari oshib bormoqda xususan, 2023-yil yanvar-aprel oylarida ijara xizmatlari 2 177,3 mlrd. so'mga yetib, jami ko'rsatilgan xizmatlar hajmida ularning ulushi 1,6 % ni tashkil etdi. O'tgan yilning mos davriga nisbatan o'sish sur'ati 103,9 % ni tashkil etgan. Ushbu xizmat turi bo'yicha yuqori o'sish sur'atlari Toshkent shahri (115,4 %) va Samarqand (109,8 %) viloyatida kuzatildi.⁹

2023-yilda soliq organlarida 531 mingdan ortiq ijara shartnomasi hisobga qo'yilgan. 2024-yil 1-yanvar holatiga soliq organlarida 531 757 ta ko'chmas mulk ijara shartnomasi hisobga qo'yildi. Yuridik shaxslar o'rtasida tuzilgan 144,9 mingdan ortiq ijara shartnomasi asosida 561,6 mlrd so'm soliq hisoblanib, o'tgan yilning mos davriga nisbatan ijara shartnomalari soni 30,2% va hisoblangan soliq summasi 31,2 %ga oshgan.¹⁰ Ma'lumotlardan ko'rinib turibdiki, yuridik shaxslar o'rtasida tuzilgan soni, ular asosida hisoblangan summasi ulushi oshganligini ko'zga tashlanadi. Bunday korxonalar orasida ayniqsa, bugungi kunda mamlakatning ijtimoiy iqtisodiy rivojlanishida salmoqli rol o'ynab kelayotgan aksiyadorlik jamiyatlari va ma'suliyati cheklangan jamiyatlar alohida ajralib turadi. Ular, sezilarli miqdordagi aktivlarga ega bo'lgan holda, tashqi bozorda muvaffaqiyat bilan raqobat qilishi va ichki bozorda iste'molchilar talablarini qondirishi mumkin.

Ushbu maqolada asosiy e'tibor ijara tushunchasi, uning tan olinishi munosabatlariga qaratiladi.

16-son "Ijara" MHXSga ko'ra "Ijara-bu tovon evaziga muayyan davr mobaynida aktiv(tayanch aktiv) dan foydalanish huquqi beriladigan shartnoma yoki shartnomaning bir qismi»ekanligi ko'rsatilgan. Tashkilot mazkur standartni barcha ijara shartnomalariga, shu jumladan ikkilamchi ijara doirasida foydalanish huquqidagi aktivlarning ijara shartnomalariga nisbatan qo'llashi lozim.

Demak, ijara shartnomasida ijara sub'yektlari ijaraga beruvchi va ijaraga oluvchi; ijara ob'yekti aktivlari (ko'char, ko'chmas mulk, tayanch aktivlar), ijara shartnomasining muddati va eng asosiysi ijara uchun to'lanadigan haq(to'lov) aniq identifikatsiyalanishi lozim. 16-son MHXSga asosan shartnoma ijara komponentiga egaligini quyidagi bosqichlar asosida aniqlashtirish lozim bo'ladi:

⁹ <https://stat.uz/uz/matbuot-markazi/qo-mita-yangiliklar/40692-ijara-a-xizmatlari-2>

¹⁰ <https://t.me/fiskaltahlil>

Ijara komponentlarini tan olish bosqichlari	Ijara shartnomasi hisoblanadi	Ijara shartnomasi hisoblanmaydi
Identifikatsiyalangan aktiv mavjudmi?	Ha	Yo'q
Xaridor foydalanish muddati davomida aktivdan foydalanishdan amaldagi barcha iqtisodiy naflarni olish huquqiga egami?	Ha	Yo'q
Foydalanish muddati davomida aktivdan qay tarzda va qanday maqsadda foydalanishni kim belgilaydi?	Xaridor	Yetkazib beruvchi
Xaridor foydalanish muddati davomida aktivni ekspluatatsiya qilish huquqiga egami?	Ha	
Xaridor aktivni foydalanish muddati davomida aktivdan qay tarzda va qanday maqsadda foydalanishini oldindan belgilaydigan tarzda loyihalashtirganmi?	Ha	Yo'q

1-jadval. Ijara komponentlarini tan olish bosqichlari

1-bosqich. Aktiv identifikatsiyalanganmi? Agar javob "Yo'q»bo'lsa, ko'rsatilayotgan xizmat ijara hisoblanmaydi va jarayon shu yerda yakunlanadi. Aksincha, javob "Ha»bo'lsa, keyingi bosqichga o'tiladi.

Aktivning identifikatsiyalanganligi uning shartnomada ijara ob'yekti sifatida barcha belgi, o'lcham va boshqa jihatlari bilan ko'rsatilgan bo'lishi lozimligini anglatadi.

2-bosqich. Ob'yektdan foydalanish muddati mobaynida xaridor deyarli barcha iqtisodiy naflarni olishga haqlimi? Xaridor aktivdan foydalanish muddati mobaynida mutlaq foydalanish huquqiga ega. Agar javob "Yo'q»bo'lsa, ko'rsatilayotgan xizmat ijara hisoblanmaydi va jarayon shu yerda yakunlanadi. Aksincha, javob "Ha»bo'lsa, keyingi bosqichga o'tiladi.

3-bosqich. Ob'yektdan qaysi maqsadda foydalanishni belgilash huquqi kimda? Foydalanish muddati mobaynida xaridor ushbu aktivdan qay tarzda va qanday maqsadda foydalanishni mustaqil hal qiladi. Bu savolga javob yetkazib beruvchi bo'lsa, bitim ijara hisoblanmaydi. Agar javob xaridor bo'lsa, bitim ijara hisoblanadi va jarayon shu yerda to'xtatiladi. Agar javob "noma'lum»bo'lsa, keyingi bosqichga o'tiladi.

4-bosqich. Ob'yektdan foydalanish tartibini xizmat ko'rsatuvchi belgilashga haqli bo'lmagani holda xaridor o'zi belgilashga haqlimi? Agar javob "Ha»bo'lsa, ko'rsatilayotgan xizmat ijara hisoblanadi va jarayon shu yerda yakunlanadi. Aksincha, javob "Yo'q»bo'lsa, keyingi bosqichga o'tiladi.

5-bosqich. Ob'yektni butun foydalanish mobaynida muayyan maqsadda foydalanish uchun dastlab dizayn va qayta loyihalash ishlari xaridor tomonidan

¹¹ Tadqiqotchi ishlanmasi

amalga oshirilganmi? Agar javob “Yo‘q»bo‘lsa, ko‘rsatilayotgan xizmat ijara hisoblanmaydi va jarayon shu yerda yakunlanadi. Aksincha, javobingiz “Ha»bo‘lsa, bitim ijara hisoblanadi va jarayon shu yerda yakunlanadi.

Tadqiqotlarda ijaradan daromad va xarajatlarni tan olish, turli balans nazariyalarida ularni shakllantirish, ijara bo‘yicha buxgalteriya hisobi axborot ta‘minotini takomillashtirib boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilishda ijara munosabatlarini turli konsepsiyalar bo‘yicha asoslash va aks ettirish, ijara oluvchi va beruvchilarda ijara auditida tahliliy amallarni qo‘llash masalalari o‘z yechimini topishi lozim bo‘lgan masalalardir.

Demak, ijarani tan olish bosqichlari asosida hisobini yuritish ularning iqtisodiy mohiyatini yaqqolroq ko‘rsatib beradi. Ijara munosabatlarini MHXS talablariga muvofiq hisobga olayotganda nafaqat ijara shartnomasi shakliga, balki uning mazmuni va iqtisodiy mohiyatiga e‘tibor qaratish lozim bo‘ladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. 16-son «Ijara»Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standarti
2. 6-sonli BHMS «Ijara hisobi»
3. <https://lex.uz/docs/6312360>

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IJARA HISOBINING DOLZARBLIGI VA UNGA NAZARIY ASOSLARDA BERILGAN TA'RIFLAR

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ijara munosabatlarining iqtisodiyotda ulushining ortib borishi, ijara tushunchasi, unga ga me'yoriy huquqiy hujjatlarda, adabiyotlarda berilgan ta'riflarning tahlili, ijara va lizingning farqlanishlari tahlili keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ijara, lizing, BHMS, MHXS, ijara shartnomasi, mulk huquqi.

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IMPORTANCE OF LEASING ACCOUNT AND DEFINITIONS GIVEN TO IT ON THEORETICAL BASIS

Annotation. This article presents the increasing share of rental relations in the economy, the concept of rent, the analysis of the definitions given to it in regulatory legal documents, literature, and the analysis of the differences between rent and leasing.

Keywords: Rent, leasing, National accounting standards (NAS), IFRS, lease agreement, property right.

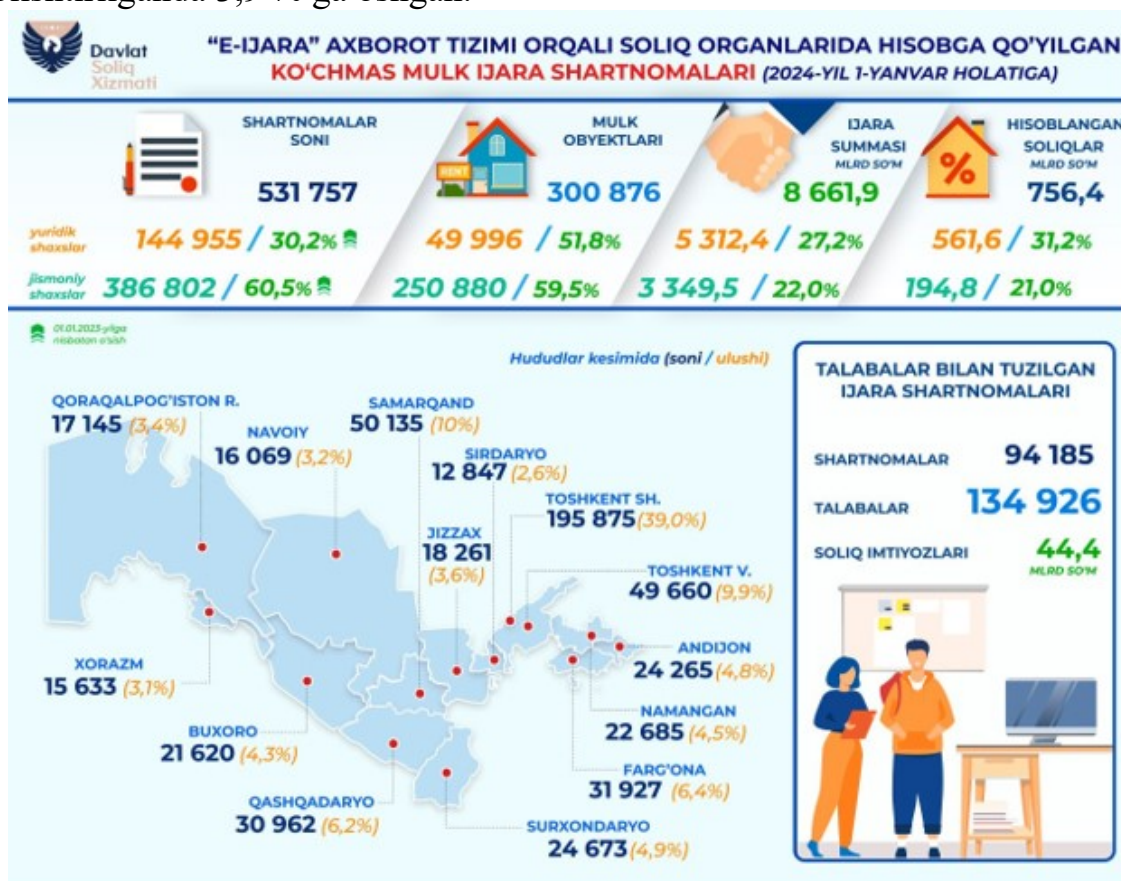
O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020 yil 24 fevraldagi PQ4611-son «Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlariga o'tish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida»gi, 2020 yil 24 avgustdagi 507-son «Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari va unga tushuntirishlar matnini tan olish tartibi to'g'risidagi Nizomni tasdiqlash haqida»gi mazkur sohaga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga buxgalteriya hisobi ob'yekti bo'lgan aktivlar, xususan uzoq muddatli aktivlar ijarasi tushunchasining iqtisodiy mohiyatini yanada chuqurroq o'rganishni, ular hisobini xalqaro hisob amaliyotidan kelib chiqib takomillashtirishni taqazo etmoqda. Shu bois bugungi kunda eng muhim masalalardan biri bu MHXS(moliyaviy hisobning xalqaro standartlari)larini o'rganish va uni joriy etish hisoblanadi.

Bizning oldimizga xalqaro standartlarni o'rganish, milliy hisob tizimi bilan integrasiyalash masalasi, ta'lim sohasiga to'liq kiritish, xo'jalik yurituvchi tashkilotlarda MHXS talablari asosida hisob siyosatini ishlab chiqish, moliyaviy hisobot shakllarini xalqaro tamoyillarga asosan tayyorlash, shuningdek

buxgalteriya hisobi ob'yektlari(uzoq muddatli, joriy aktivlar, majburiyatlar, xususiy kapital) hisobining konseptual asosini takomillashtirish vazifasi qo'yilmoqda. Bilamizki, yangi mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish, yangi bozorlarni rivojlantirish, korxonalar faoliyatini kengaytirish uzoq muddatli aktivlarga talabni keltirib chiqaradi, shu o'rinda korxonalar oldida ikkita tanlov turadi, birinchisi uzoq muddatli aktivlarni sotib olish va ikkinchisi ularni ijaraga olish.

Fan-texnikaning shiddat bilan rivojlanib borishini hisobga oladigan bo'lsak, uzoq muddatli aktivlarni ijaraga olish korxonalar uchun eng maqbul tanlov bo'ladi. Xususan zamonaviy bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida aktivlar ijarasi bilan bog'liq munosabatlar hajmi ortib bormoqda. Buni quyidagi ko'rsatkichlar orqali ham ko'rishimiz mumkin bo'ladi.

2023-yil yanvar-aprel oylarida ijara xizmatlari 2 177,3 mlrd. so'mga yetib, jami ko'rsatilgan xizmatlar hajmida ularning ulushi 1,6 % ni tashkil etdi. O'tgan yilning mos davriga nisbatan o'sish sur'ati 103,9 % ni tashkil etgan. Ushbu xizmat turi bo'yicha yuqori o'sish sur'atlari Toshkent shahri (115,4 %) va Samarqand (109,8 %) viloyatida kuzatilgan. Bu ko'rsatkich o'tgan yilning mos davri bilan solishtirilganda 3,9 % ga oshgan.¹²



1-rasm. "E-IJARA" axborot tizimi orqali soliq organlarida hisobga qo'yilgan ko'chmas mulk ijara shartnomalari(2024-yil 1-yanvar holatiga).¹³

¹² <https://stat.uz/uz/matbuot-markazi/qo-mita-yangiliklar/40692-ijar-a-xizmatlari-2>

¹³ <https://t.me/fiskaltahlil>

2024-yil 1-yanvar holatiga soliq organlarida 531 757 ta ko'chmas mulk ijara shartnomasi hisobga qo'yilgan. Ko'chmas mulk ob'yektlari soni 300 876 ta, bu bilan bog'liq ijara summasi 8 661,9 mlrd so'mni tashkil etgan. Yuridik shaxslar o'rtasida tuzilgan 144,9 mingdan ortiq ijara shartnomasi asosida 561,6 mlrd so'm soliq hisoblanib, o'tgan yilning mos davriga nisbatan ijara shartnomalari soni 30,2% va hisoblangan soliq summasi 31,2 %ga oshgan. Jismoniy shaxslar o'rtasida tuzilgan 386,8 mingta ijara shartnomasi asosida 194,8 mlrd so'm daromad solig'i hisoblanib, o'tgan yilning mos davriga nisbatan ijara shartnomalari soni 60,5 % va hisoblangan daromad solig'i summasi 21 %ga oshgan.

Ma'lumotlardan ko'rinib turibdiki, ijara munosabatlari nafaqat buxgalteriya hisobi ob'yekti, balki soliq hisobining ham ob'yekti hisoblanadi. Demak, korxonalarda ijara hisobini to'g'ri yuritish, xalqaro standartlar asosida takomillashtirish buxgalteriya hisobining muhim vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Turli axborot manbalari, adabiyotlar va me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda ijaraga quyidagicha ta'riflar berilgan:

Ijara (arab. - ijora) tarixiy-etnografik atama bo'lib, uning ikki ko'rinishi e'tirof etilgan:

1) Islom dini tarqalgan davlatlarda yer egalari tomonidan yerni ishlash uchun dehqonlarga berish shartlaridan biri bo'lib, yer egasining haqini pul bilan to'langan. Yer egasi haqi hosildan ulush (natura tarzida) beriladigan bo'lsa muzora'a deb atalgan. 20-asrning 20-yillariga qadar O'rta Osiyoda ham keng tarqalgan bo'lgan va u korandalik¹⁴ deb yuritilgan.

2) mol-mulkni yollash va undan foydalanish bo'yicha shartnoma. Unga ko'ra, bir tomon (ijara beruvchi) ikkinchi tomon (ijara oluvchi) ga ma'lum to'lov, ya'ni ijara haqi evaziga mol-mulkni vaqtincha foydalanish uchun beradi. Ijara haqi mol-mulkning qiymati va keltiradigan daromadiga bog'liq bo'lib, o'zaro kelishuv bilan belgilanadi.

Ijarachi ayrim jismoniy shaxs, yuridik shaxs va hatto davlat bo'lishi mumkin. Mehnat jamoalari o'z korxonalaridan, korxonalar esa bir-biridan ijara shartnomasiga binoan asosiy ishlab chiqarish va noishlab chiqarish vositalarini ma'lum muddatga qonun hujjatlarida taqiqlanmagan faoliyatlarda samarali foydalanish va qo'shimcha daromadga erishish maqsadida oladi.¹⁵

Islom huquqshunosligida ijara atamasi ikki xil amaliyot uchun qo'llaniladi. Birinchisi bir kishini xizmat haqi to'lash asosida ishga yollash amaliyotidir. Ish beruvchi mustajir, yollanma ishchi esa ajir deyiladi. Agar A tomon ishxonasiga B tomonni boshqaruvchi yoki oddiy xodim qilib oylik maosh to'lash sharti bilan ishga olsa, A mustajir, B esa Ajir deyiladi. Shuningdek agar A chamadonlarini aeroportga ko'tarib borish uchun yuk tashuvchini yollasa, A mustajir, B esa ajir bo'ladi. Ikkala holatda ham tomonlar o'rtasidagi munosabat ijara muomalasi

¹⁴ <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korandalik>

¹⁵ <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ijara>

hisoblanadi. Bu turdagi ijaraga insonlarning xizmatlari yollanishi mumkin bo'lgan barcha ijara kelishuvlari kiradi. Bu xizmatlarga vrach, huquqshunos, o'qituvchi, ishchi yoki boshqa har qanday kasb vakillarining xizmatlari kirishi mumkin. Yollangan xizmatchilar “ajir”, ularni yollagan kishi “mustajir»deyiladi, ularga to'langan haq esa “ujra»deb nomlanadi. Ijaraning ikkinchi turi inson xizmatidan emas, balki aktiv va mulklardan foydalanish holatiga taalluqli. Bunda ijara «muayyan mulkni ijara haqi evaziga boshqa shaxsning foydalanishiga topshirish»amaliyotini bildirib, ingliz tilida qo'llaniladigan «lizing»atamasi bilan bir xil ma'noda ishlatiladi. Bunda lizing beruvchi mujir, lizing oluvchi mustajir va lizing beruvchiga to'lanadigan ijara haqi ujra deb nomlanadi. Ijara qonun-qoidalari lizing sifatida ko'p jihatdan savdo qonun-qoidalariga o'xshab ketadi. Chunki ikki holatda ham muayyan narsa arziydigan haq evaziga boshqa kishiga ko'chadi. Ijara va savdoning asosiy farqi shundaki, savdoda mulkning egaligi xaridorga ko'chadi, ijarada esa mulk egaligi ijaraga beruvchida qoladi, faqat mulkdan foydalanish huquqi ijara oluvchiga ko'chadi.¹⁶

Ijara - tovon evaziga muayyan davr mobaynida aktiv(tayanch aktiv)dan foydalanish huquqi beriladigan shartnoma yoki shartnomaning bir qismi.¹⁷

Ijara - shartnoma asosida yerga, boshqa tabiiy resurslarga, shuningdek xo'jalik faoliyatini va o'zga faoliyatni mustaqil ravishda amalga oshirish uchun ijarachiga zarur bo'lgan mol-mulkka haq evaziga muddatli egalik qilish va undan foydalanishdan iboratdir.¹⁸

6-son “Ijara hisobi” BHMS nuqtai nazaridan ijara quyidagilarga bo'linadi:

- a) lizing (moliyaviy ijara);
- b) uzoq muddatli ijara;
- v) qisqa muddatli ijara.

Lizing (moliyaviy ijara) — ijara munosabatlarining alohida turi bo'lib, unda bir taraf (lizing beruvchi) ikkinchi tarafning (lizingga oluvchining) topshirig'iga binoan uchinchi tarafdan (sotuvchidan) lizing shartnomasida shartlashilgan mol-mulkni (lizing obyektini) mulk qilib sotib oladi va uni shu shartnomada belgilangan shartlarda haq evaziga egalik qilish va foydalanish uchun lizingga oluvchiga o'n ikki oydan ortiq muddatga beradi.¹⁹

¹⁶ <https://globalhalal.uz/blog/datahub/ijara/?script=lat>

¹⁷ 16-son Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standarti “Ijara”

¹⁸ <https://lex.uz/acts/-112328>

¹⁹ <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-85259>, 6-son BHMS “Ijara hisobi”

Ijara va lizingning farqlanishlari²⁰

	Ijara	Lizing
Ob'yektlari	korxonalar, ayrim ishlab chiqarishlar, sexlar, fermalar, boshqa bo'linmalar, tashkilotlar; ayrim binolar, inshootlar, uskunalar, transport vositalari, inventarlar, asboblar, boshqa moddiy boyliklar; yer (qishloq xo'jaligi uchun ajratilgan yerlar ijaraga faqatgina qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlari yetishtirish uchun beriladi) va boshqa tabiiy resurslar	Tadbirkorlik faoliyati uchun foydalaniladigan iste'mol qilinmaydigan har qanday ashyolar, shu jumladan korxonalar, mulkiy komplekslar, binolar, inshootlar, uskunalar, transport vositalari hamda boshqa ko'char va ko'chmas mulk
Sub'yektlari	Ijaraga beruvchi va ijarachi	Lizing beruvchi, lizing oluvchi va sotuvchi
Shakllari (turlari)	Operativ, moliyaviy	Ucha subyekti ishtirok etadigan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri shaklda ham, lizing oluvchi va sotuvchi bo'lib bir shaxsning o'zi ishtirok etadigan qaytariladigan shaklda ham amalga oshirilishi mumkin
Shartnoma tuzish shakli	yo'zma shaklda, qonunchilikda belgilangan tartibda tuziladi	yo'zma shaklda, qonunchilikda belgilangan tartibda tuziladi
Shartnoma muddati	1 yilgacha; 1 yildan ortiq	12 oydan ortiq muddatga
To'lovlar	haq to'lash tartibi, shartlari va muddatlari mulk ijarasi shartnomasi bilan belgilanadi	Lizing to'lovlari shartnomaning butun amal qilish muddatiga taqsimlanadi va bo'lib-bo'lib to'lanadi. Lizing to'lovlarining miqdorlari va davriyligi lizing shartnomasi bilan belgilanadi
Mulk huquqi	Mol-mulkni ijaraga berish ana shu mol-mulkka egalik qilish huquqining boshqa kishiga o'tkazilishiga olib kelmaydi	Lizing ob'jektiga bo'lgan mulk huquqi lizing oluvchi tomonidan sotib olingunga qadar lizing beruvchiga tegishli

Shuningdek, amaliyotda, adabiyotlarda va manbalarda prokat atamasi ham ishlatiladi. Fuqarolik Kodeksiga asosan prokat doimiy tadbirkorlik faoliyati sifatida mol-mulkni ijaraga beruvchi haq evaziga ijaraga oluvchiga vaqtinchalik egalik qilish va foydalanish uchun ko'char mol-mulkni topshirish hisoblanadi.

²⁰ <https://lex.uz/acts/-112328>, <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-85259> ga asosan muallif ishlanamasi

Yuqorida keltirilganlardan ko'rinib turibdiki, ijara va lizing munosabatlarida ma'lum farqlanishlar mavjud. Ijara hisobini yuritishning asosi bo'lgan 6-son "Ijara hisobi" BHMSda ijaraga berilgan ta'rif lizingga berilgan ta'rif bilan aynan bir xil. Me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda ijaraga beriladigan yagona ta'rif ishlab chiqilishi lozim.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining «Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlariga o'tish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida»Qarori. 2020 yil 24 fevral. PQ-4611-son.
2. 16-son Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standarti "Ijara"
3. 6-son BHMS "Ijara hisobi"
4. S.N. Tashnazarov. Moliyaviy hisobotning nazariy va metodologik asoslarini takomillashtirish Monografiya. 2018 y. "O'zbekiston»2018 yil, - 119 b
5. K.B. Urazov Buxgalteriya xisobi nazariyasi. "Samarqand-2018»– 156-157 b
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PUL OQIMLARI TO‘G‘RISIDAGI HISOBOTLARNI XALQARO STANDARTALRDA SHAKLLANTIRISH VA UNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. Pul oqimi to‘g‘risidagi hisobot ma‘lumotlari asosida tashkilotning pul oqimlarini tahlil qilish tobora dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Hisobotning axborot ahamiyati kompaniyaning potentsial muammolarini va itisodiy xavflarini aniqlashga imkon beradigan birinchi ko‘rsatkichlardan biri bo‘lgan pul oqimlari ekanligi bilan bog‘liq. Tadqiqot milliy va xorijiy buxgalteriya (moliyaviy) hisobotlarining bir qismi sifatida pul oqimi to‘g‘risidagi hisobotning axborot ahamiyatini va pozitsiyasini baholashga qaratilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: pul oqimlari, pul oqimi hisoboti, pul oqimlarini aks ettirish usullari, axborotni oshkor qilish, muqobil ko‘rsatkichlar, moliyaviy hisobot, MHXS.

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FORMULATION OF CASH FLOW STATEMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

Abstract. Analysis of the organization's cash flows based on the information of the cash flow report is becoming more and more important. The information value of the report is related to the fact that cash flows are one of the first indicators that allow identifying potential problems and economic risks of the company. The study is aimed at evaluating the information value and position of the cash flow statement as part of national and foreign accounting (financial) reports.

Key words: cash flows, cash flow statement, methods of cash flow presentation, information disclosure, alternative indicators, financial reporting, financial reporting.

Bozor iqtisodiyotiga bosqichma-bosqich o'tish har bir tarmoq iqtisodiyotini jadal rivojlantirish, investitsiyalardan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirishga bog'liq bo'ladi. Investitsiyalarni bozor iqtisodiyotiga moslashtirish investitsion siyosatni ham tubdan tubdan o'zgartirishni talab qilmoqda. Shu bilan birga investitsion siyosatni amalga oshirish chog'ida bozor munosabatlariga mos dastaklardan foydalanishni, ya'ni investitsion jarayon ishtirokchilarining huquq va majburiyatlarini belgilashni, mamlakatda investorlar uchun to'laqonli raqobatni ta'minlashni, moddiy va intellektual boyliklarni boshqarishda batamom erkin harakat va shunga tenglashtirilgan tadbirlarni amalga oshirishni taqozo etmoqda.

Investorlar, kreditorlar va boshqa manfaatdor tomonlarga tegishli qarorlarni qabul qilishga imkon beradigan zarur va eng muhim ma'lumotlar bu pul oqimlari to'g'risidagi hisobot va kelajakda kutilayotgan pul oqimlarini baholashga imkon beradigan boshqa ma'lumotlar. Pul oqimlari to'g'risidagi hisobot investitsiyalarni tahlil qilish uchun zarur bo'lgan eng muhim hujjatdir. Ushbu hisobotga moliyaviy natijalar to'g'risidagi hisobotga qaraganda chiqarilgan qarorlar, hukmlar va taxminlar kamroq ta'sir qiladi. Shu bilana birga, kelajakda tashkilotning pul oqimlarini yaratish qobiliyati ularga ko'plab moliyaviy va moliyaviy bo'lmagan omillarning ta'siriga, shu jumladan debitorlik qarzlarini boshqarish siyosatiga, inventarizatsiyani shakllantirishga, etkazib beruvchilar va boshqa kontragentlar bilan o'zaro munosabatlarga bog'liq bo'lib, ular har

doim ham hisobotda to'liq aks ettirilmaydi, bu ham investitsiya qarorlarini qabul qilish jarayonini ta'minlaydigan moliyaviy modellarni prognoz qilish va qurish muammosi bildiradi.

Doimiy o'zgaruvchan iqtisodiy voqeliklar tufayli tashkilotning moliyaviy holatini ushbu o'zgarishlarga eng sezgir ko'rsatkichlardan biri sifatida pul oqimlari to'g'risidagi hisobotni tahlil qilish va o'rganishga asta-sekin o'tilmoqda.

Tadbirkorlik sub'ekti o'zining MHXS bo'yicha moliyaviy holat to'g'risidagi boshlang'ich hisobotida qo'llaydigan hisob siyosatlari u oldingi BHUT bo'yicha xuddi shu sanaga qo'llagan hisob siyosatlaridan farq qilishi mumkin. Buning natijasida yuzaga keladigan tuzatishlar MHXSlarga o'tish sanadan oldin ro'y beradigan operatsiya va hodisalar natijasida paydo bo'ladi. Shu bois, tadbirkorlik sub'ekti ushbu tuzatishlarni MHXSlarga o'tish sanasida to'g'ridan-to'g'ri taqsimlanmagan foydada (yoki, o'rinli bo'lsa, kapitalning boshqa toifasida) tan olishi kerak. Shunga ko'ra, moliyaviy holat to'g'risidagi hamda foyda va zarar to'g'risidagi hisobotlarni tuzib bo'lgandan so'ng pul oqimlari to'g'risidagi hisobotni tuzish imkoniyatini beradi. Moliyaviy hisobotlarni moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari bo'yicha tuzish lozimligi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 24-fevraldagi PQ-4611 sonli "Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlariga o'tish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida" gi qaroriga asosan belgilangan. Shundan kelib chiqqan holda, Pul

oqimlari to'g'risidagi hisobotni xalqaro standartlar asosida tuzish lozimligi belgilanadi.

Xalqaro amaliyotda investitsiyalar asosiy e'tiborni moliyaviy hisobotning shakllaridan biri bo'lgan pul oqimlari to'g'risidagi hisobotga qaratadi. Sababi, sub'ektga qancha pul kirishi va chiqishi ko'p bo'lganligi ularning qiziqishiga zamin uyg'otadi. Pul oqimlari to'g'risidagi hisobotni tuzish va taqdim etish tartibini takomillashtirish masalalari xorijiy hamda MDH mamlakatlarining iqtisodchi olimlari tomonidan ham o'rganilgan. Ular qatoriga A.Arens, B. Nidlz, V. Savitskaya, M. Bocharov, K. Lobbek, P. Kamyshev, A. Ionova va boshqalarni kiritish mumkin. Pul oqimlari hisobotni tuzish va taqdim etish tartibini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish bo'yicha respublikamiz olimlari ham ayrim natijalarga erishgan. Bu borada, respublikamizning yetakchi iqtisodchi olimlaridan I.T.Abdulkarimov, M.Q. Pardaev, A.S. Sotivoldiev, A.V. Vahobov, M.M. To'laxo'jaeva, A.K. Ibragimov, A.H. Pardaev, O.M. Kuljanov va boshqalar tomonidan ilmiy maqola hamda risolalarida tadqiq etilgan. Ammo, bu ishlarda pul oqimlari to'g'risidagi hisobotni moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari asosida bevosita usuldan foydalanib tuzish tartibi ochib berilmagan. Mazkur maqola tadqiqot jarayonida pul oqimlari to'g'risidagi hisobotni moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari asosida bevosita usuldan foydalangan holda tuzish tartibi ochib berish maqsadida ilmiy-tadqiqotning tanlanma adabiyotlar tahlili, guruhlashtirish, analiz, sintez, induksiya, deduksiya, qiyosiy taqqoslash, ma'lumotlarni yig'ish va iqtisodiy matematika kabi keng foydalanilgan.

Pul oqimlari to'g'risidagi hisobot, boshqa moliyaviy hisobotlar bilan birgalikda foydalanilganda, foydalanuvchilarga xo'jalik sub'ektining so'faktivlaridagi o'zgarishlarni, ularning moliyaviy strukturasi (likvidligi va to'lov qobiliyati)ni va o'zgarayotgan imkoniyatlar va sharoitlarga moslashish maqsadida o'zining pul oqimlari summasi va muddatlariga ta'sir ko'rsata olish qobiliyatini baholash uchun ma'lumot bilan ta'minlaydi. Pul oqimlari to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar xo'jalik Sub'ektining pul mablag'lari va ularning ekvivalentlarini keltirib chiqarish imkoniyatlarini baholashda foydalidir, hamda foydalanuvchilarga har xil xo'jalik sub'ektlariga tegishli kelgusi pul oqimlarining joriy (keltirilgan) qiymatini baholash va solishtirish modellarini ishlab chiqish imkonini beradi.

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda foydalanilib kelinayotgan pul oqimlari to'g'risidagi hisobotlarni xalqaro kompaniyalarda qo'llanilayotgan hisobotlar bilan deyarli bir xil tartibda qo'llanilib kelinmoqda. Pul oqimlari to'g'risidagi hisobotlarni xalqaro standartlarda shakllantirish va milliy standartlarning asosiy farqi shundaki milliy standartlarda moliyaviy natijalarimiz va foyda va zararlar to'g'risidagi hisobotlar asosida biz pul oqimlari to'g'risidagi hisobotlarni shakllantira olish imkonsiz va bu ba'zi qiyinchiliklarga sabab bo'lib kelmoqda. Xalqaro standartlar asosidagi foyda va zararlar to'g'risidagi hisobotlardan pul oqimlari to'g'risidagi hisobotlarni shakllantirish imkoni borligini hisobga olib milliy standartlarimizni takomillashtirib xalqaro standartlarga o'tishimiz

zarurligini bilib olishimiz mumkin. Pul oqimlarini tuzish bo'yicha xalqaro standartlar aniq va malumotlarni olib qarorlar qabul qilishi osonligi tufayli milli standartlarimizning foyda va zararlari to'g'risidagi hisobotlar va pul oqimlari to'g'risidagi hisobotlarni takomillashtirish zaruriyati tug'iladi.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, pul oqimlari to'g'risidagi hisobotni bevositasuldan foydalangan holda tuzish va unita qadimetish natijasida kompaniyalarning moliyaviy hisobotlarini xalqaro standartlar asosida shakllantirish

imkoniyati yanada oshadigan amaliyotda ushbu shaklning tuzishida yuzaga kelayotgan muammolarni bartaraf etishga va investorlar uchun pul oqimlari holatini ushbu shakldan aniqlashda qulayliklarga olib kelishga xizmat qiladi. Haqiqiy pul oqimi to'g'risidagi hisobot ko'rsatkichlari bilan bir qatorda investorlar, tahlilchilar va kompaniyalar o'zlari tashqi foydalanuvchilarga tashkilotning qiymat yaratish qobiliyatini ochib beradigan ma'lumotlarni taqdim etishga imkon beradigan muqobil ko'rsatkichlardan faol foydalanadilar. Shu bilan birga, ularni aniqlashning yagona protsedurasining yo'qligi hisobot beruvchi kompaniyalarga daromad va xarajatlarning ayrim moddalarini hisoblashda kiritish yoki chiqarib tashlash orqali taqdim etilgan natijalarga ta'sir ko'rsatishga imkon beradi. Bunday sharoitda foydalanuvchilar taqdim etilgan natijalarning ishonchligiga pasaytiradi va eng muhimi, investitsiya jozibadorligini baholash jarayonida zarur bo'lgan ko'rsatkichlarni qiyosiy tahlil qilishda qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Buxgalteriya hisobi to'g'risida"gi Qonuni 2016 yil 13 aprel.
2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyev 2020 yil 24 fevraldagi PQ-4611-sonli "Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlariga o'tish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Qarori
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BIOLOGIK AKTIVLAR HISOBINING ME'YORIY – HUQUQIY ASOSLARI

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada biologik aktivlarning mohiyati, ular hisobini yuritishning me'yoriy-huquqiy asoslari hamda milliy standartlar bilan farqli tomonlari keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: biologik aktivlar, BHMS, MHXS, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari.

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REGULATORY - LEGAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING OF BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

Annotation. This article presents the essence of biological assets, the regulatory and legal bases of their accounting and their differences with national standards.

Key words: biological assets, national standards(NAS), MHSS, agriculture.

Hozirgi kunda mamlakatimiz o'zining oldiga yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tish strategiyasini ustuvor masalalardan biri sifatida qo'ygan. Yashil iqtisodiyotni esa biologik aktivlar (hayvonlar, daraxtlar, o'simliklar) siz tasavvur etib bo'lmaydi. Hozirgi kunda mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotning deyarli barcha tarmoqlarida biologik xossalarga ega bo'lgan aktilarni uchratishimiz mumkin. Shu sababli, hozirgi kunda ushbu biologik aktivlar hisobini to'g'ri tashkil etish, tan olish va baholash, hisobga olish va moliyaviy hisobotda aks ettirish bugungi kunning dolzarb masalaridan biri hisoblanadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbekiston Respublikasini 2030 yilga qadar ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy kompleks rivojlantirish kontseptsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi qaror loyihasida 2030 yilda 829 aholi jon boshiga YaIM ikki baravarga oshirish, iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlari o'rtacha yillik 6,4 foiz, kapital qo'yilmalar 9,9 foiz, eksport 9,6 foizni tashkil etishi hamda qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini 1,8 martaga oshirish, shuningdek, qishloq xo'jaligida ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlarni standartlashtirishni amalga oshirish va milliy standartlarni xalqaro standartlarga moslashtirish ko'zda tutilgan.²¹

²¹ Gazeta.uz dagi "O'zbekistonda 2030-yilga kelib aholi jon boshiga YaIM 3 baravar ortishi ko'zda tutilmoqda" mavzusidagi maqola

Xususan, biologik aktivlar va ulardan olinadigan mahsulotlar hisobini xalqaro standartlarga moslashtirish eng muhim omillardan biridir.

Xalqaro miqyosida biologik aktivlar hisobi 41-sonli Buxgalteriya hisobining xalqaro standarti “Qishloq xo'jaligi” deb nom olgan bo'lib, Standartning maqsadi qishloq xo'jaligi faoliyatiga tegishli buxgalteriya hisobi yondashuvini va ochib beriladigan ma'lumotlarni belgilashdan iborat. Mazkur standartda qishloq xo'jaligi faoliyati deyilganda xo'jalik sub'ekti tomonidan sotish yoki qishloq xo'jaligi hosiliga yoki qo'shimcha biologik aktivlarga aylantirish uchun biologik aktivlarning biologik transformatsiyasini va yig'imini boshqarishdan iborat ta'rifi berilgan. Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, IAS №41 “Agriculture” standarti quydagi obyektlarlarga nisbatan qo'llaniladi.

1. Biologik aktivlar.
2. Ekilgan, o'rim – yig'im yoki yig'ish jarayonidagi qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari.
3. Qishloq xo'jaligi bilan bog'liq davlat subsidiyalari.

Lekin IAS №41 “Agriculture” standarti faqat hosilni yig'ib olishgacha amal qiladi. Shu paytdan boshlab ishlab chiqarish, shuningdek, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini xom ashyo sifatida ishlatadigan ishlab chiqarish jarayonlari 2-»Tovar-moddiy zaxiralar»IAS qoidalari bilan tartibga solinadi.

Xalqaro miqyosida biologik aktivlar hisobi IAS №41 “Agriculture” standarti bo'yicha tartibga solinadi. Ushbu standartda Biologik aktivlarga, biologik aktivlar guruhiga ta'riflar berilgan:

✓ **Biologik aktiv** - bu tirik hayvon yoki o'simlikdir.

✓ **Biologik aktivlar guruhi** - bu o'xshash tirik hayvonlarning yoki o'simliklar yig'indisidir.

Korxonalar faoliyatida qatnashadigan biologik aktivlar IAS 41 “Agriculture” standartida ham to'liq bayon etilgan.(1-jadval)

1-jadval
IAS 41 “Agraculture” standarti bo’yicha biologik aktivlar tarkibiga kiruvchi mahsulotlar

<i>Biologik aktivlar</i>	<i>Qishloq xo’jaligi hosili</i>	<i>Yig’imdan so’ng qayta ishlash natijasida olingan mahsulotlar</i>
Qo’y	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Yigirilgan ip, gilam</i>
Daraxtzordagi daraxtlar	<i>Yog’och</i>	Yog’ochlar, taxtalar
Paxta	<i>Yig’ilgan paxta</i>	Kalava ip, kiyim
Shakarqamish	<i>Yig’ilgan shakarqamish</i>	Shakar
Chorva mollari	<i>Sut</i>	Pishloq
Cho’chqalar	<i>Go’sht</i>	Kolbasa mahsulotlari, Konservlangan go’shtlar
Choy butalari	<i>Terilgan choy barglari</i>	Choy
Tamaki o’simliklari	<i>Terilgan tamakibarglari</i>	Tamaki mahsulotlari
Uzum daraxtlari	<i>Uzumlar</i>	Vino
Mevali daraxtlar	<i>Mevalar</i>	Qayta ishlangan mevalar

Ba’zi o’simliklar, masalan, choy butalari, uzum, moyli palma va kauchuk daraxtlari, odatda tashuvchi o’simlik ta’rifiga javob beradi va IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment»ko’lamda amal qiladi. Biroq, hosildor o’simliklarda o’sadigan mahsulotlar masalan, choy barglari, uzumlar, yog’li palma mevalari, IAS 41 “Agraculture” doirasida amal qiladi. Bundan ko’rinadiki biologik aktivlar guruhlari bo’yicha hisobni yurutilishni 2 ta IAS tartibga solib turadi.

Qishloq xo’jaligi boshqa sanoat sohalariga qaraganda kichik-kichik korxonalar bilan, yuqori darajadagi mahsulot ishlab chiqarish hajimini olib borishi bilan farqlanadi. Qishloq xo’jaligi mahsuloti esa, turli xildagi biologik xususiyatga ega bo’lgan hayvonlar va o’simliklar hisoblanib, ularning yakuniy qiymatga aylanishi uchun ko’p vaqt sarflanadi. Biroq, eng optimal bo’lgan bo’lgan, ya’ni zamonaviy texnologiyalardan va samarali ixtirolardan foydalanib esa, aktivning biotransformatsiya bo’lish strategiyasini qisqartirib, yuqori darajadagi foyda olishni ta’minlashimiz mumkin. Biologik aktivlar dastlabki sotib olinish qiymatida va yil oxirida haqiqiy qiymatida balansda ko’rsatilishi kerak.

Qishloq xo’jaligi bilan bog’liq biologik aktivlar uchun alohida milliy standart ishlab chiqish zaruriyati mavjud. Biologik aktivlar bu tirik hayvonlar va o’simliklardir. Xalqaro standartlar talablariga muvofiqlashtirish maqsadida 4-son BHMSlari tarkibida zahira sifatida kiritilgan hayvonlarni zahira tarkibidan chiqarib, ularni biologik aktiv sifatida hisobga olish tartibini belgilaydigan alohida standartga kiritish kerak, deb o’ylaymiz. Shu asosda milliy standartdagi zahiralarda tarkibidan “boquvdagi va yaylovdagi yosh hayvonlar, parrandalar, asalari oilalari, sotish uchun asosiy podadan yaroqsiz qilingan katta yoshdagi

qoramollar, sotish uchun chetdan qabul qilingan qoramollar”ni olib tashlash va ularni biologik aktivlar sifatida tan olish tamoyillarini qabul qilish kerak.

Respublikamizda biologik aktivlar hisobi 5-sonli Buxgalteriya hisobining milliy standarti “Asosiy vositalar»standarti orqali yuritiladi. Ushbu standart biologik aktivlarning faqat asosiy vosita tarkibiga kiruvchilarini hisobga oladi. Jumladan, ushbu standartning 4-xatboshida biologik aktivlar tarkibiga kiruvchi ko’p yillik ko’chatlarga qilingan kapital qo’yilmalar har yili butun ishlar majmui yakunlangan sanadan qat’iy nazar, hisobot yilida foydalanishga qabul qilingan asosiy vositalarga tegishli xarajatlar summasida asosiy vositalar tarkibiga kiradi.

Ushbu standartda asosiy vositalar tarkibiga kiruvchi boshqa aktivlar to’g’risida umuman ma’lumotlar yo’q. Lekin asosiy vositalar tarkibiga kiruvchi biologik aktivlarning o’zi ham 2 ta katta guruhga bo’linadi:

- Hayvonlar (asalarilar, baliqlar, cho’chqalar, chorva mollari, sut va chorva mollari, qo’ylar va hokazolar).²²

- O’simliklar (mevali daraxtlar, ko’p yillik o’t o’lanlar va hokazolar).

Bundan ko’rinadiki ushbu standart biologik aktivlar hisobini xususiyatlarini to’liq ochiqlab berolmaydi. Buxgalteriya hisobining 21- sonli “Xo’jalik yurituvchi sub’yektlar moliyaviy xo’jalik faoliyatining buxgalteriya hisobi schyotlar rejasini qo’llash bo’yicha yo’riqnoma»milliy standartida biologik aktivlarning hisobini buxgalteriya hisobi schyotlarida aks ettirish bo’yicha tavsiyalar berilgan. Xususan, ushbu standartda «Ishchi va mahsuldor hayvonlar»schyotida ishchi kuchi sifatida foydalaniladigan ishchi hayvonlar - otlar, ho’kizlar, tuyalar, xachir va eshaklar va boshqa ishchi hayvonlar (shuningdek, yuk transport vositasi sifatida foydalaniladigan hayvonlar) hamda mahsulot (nasl, sut, jun va boshqalar) beradigan hayvonlar - sigirlar, biyalar, qo’ylar, echkilar va boshqalar hisobga olinadi. «Ko’p yillik o’simliklar»schyotida ko’kalamzorlashtirish, dekoratsiya, meva-rezavor daraxtlar va o’simliklar, yashil devorlar va boshqalar hisobga olinadi deya e’tirof etilgan. Biroq ushbu standart ham biologik aktivlarni hisobda adolatli qiymatda ochib berilishi va biologik aktivlarning o’ziga xos xususiyatlarini ochib berilmagan. Jumladan, ularning boshlang’ich qiymatini aniqlanishi, qayta baholanishi, ularga qilingan xarajatlarning to’g’ri hisobda aks ettirish uchun yetarlicha asosga ega emas.

Tovar-moddiy zaxiralar tarkibiga kiruvchi biologik aktivlar ham ham Respublikamizdagi buxgalteriya hisobi standartlarida ochiqlab berilmagan. Biologik aktivlarga aniq bir ta’rif ishlab chiqilmagan. Biologik aktivlarning xossalari, xususiyatlari va ularning turlari me’yoriy huquqiy hujjatlarda ochiqlanmagan.

Biologik aktivlar qishloq va o’rmon xo’jaligi tarmog’idagi korxonalar faoliyatining asosiy qismi biologik aktivlarni sotish yoki ulardan foydalanish orqali vujudga keladi. Biologik aktivlarning moliyaviy hisobotlarda ochiqlanishi

²² 5-сон БҲМС “Ўзбекистон Республикаси бухгалтерия ҳисобининг миллий стандарти (5-сон БҲМС) «Асосий воситалар»ни тасдиқлаш тўғрисида” Ўзбекистон Республикаси молия вазирининг буйруғи 20.01.2004 йилда рўйхатдан ўтган, рўйхат рақами 1299, кучга кириш санаси 30.01.2004

bo'yicha ham biror bir adabiyotlarimizda yoki me'yoriy – huquq hujjatlarimizda qarashlar mavjud emas.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida amalda bo'lgan qonunchilikka ko'ra biologik aktivlar hisobini tartiga solib turuvchi me'yoriy- huquqiy asos mavjud emas. Lekin mamlakamizda faoliyat olib borayotgan qishloq xo'jalik korxonalari, oromgohlar, tabiiy qo'riqxonalar faoliyatini bevosita biologik

aktivlardan foydalanish yoki ularni yetishtirish va qayta ishlash orqali amalga oshiradilar. Ushbu faoliyatlarni amalga oshirishda bir qator biologik aktivning turlarini qo'llashadi va ularni hisob obyekt sifatida hisobini yuritadilar.

Korxonalar faoliyatida foydalaniladigan biologik aktivlarni o'z navbatida 2 ta katta guruhga bo'lishimiz mumkin.

Ushbu aktivlar qishloq xo'jaligi korxonalar faoliyatida alohida hisobga olib borishni taqazo etadi. Xususan, oromgohlar va qo'riqxonalar asosiy faoliyatini manzarali daraxtlar tashkil etgan tabiiy muhitdan foydalanish yoki foydalanishga berish (ijara) orqali daromad oladilar. Ushbu ko'p yillik butalar va daraxtlar o'z xususiyatidan kelib chiqib har yili meva beradi. Bu o'z o'rnida daraxtlarlardan mevalarini ikkilamchi mahsulot sifatida tan olishni va ularni buxgalteriya hisobida

tan olishni talab etadi. Shuni hisobga olgan holda, mamlakatimizda amalda bo'lgan buxgalteriya hisobining milliy standart (BHMS)larida ushbu mahsulotlarning hisobda aks ettirilishi, ularning tannarxini aniqlanishi bayon etilmagan.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida biologik aktivlar hisobini tashkil etishni jarayonida birinchi navbatda biologik aktivlarning hisobini tartibga solib turuvchi me'yoriy – huquqiy asoslarni ishlab chiqishni yoki mavjudlarini takomillashtirishni taqazo etadi. Biologik aktivlar tarkibiga kiruvchi aktivlarni korxonalar xususiyatidan kelib chiqib asosiy vositalar tarkibiga kiruvchi va ulardan olinadigan mahsulot (TMZ) lar turlarini to'liq ko'rsatishi lozim. Asosiy vositalar tarkibiga kiruvchi biologik aktivlarni dastlabki qiymatini tashkil etuvchi xarajatlarning aniq tarkibini ochiqlash va ko'p yillik ekinlarning dastlabki qiymatini shakllantirish davrini aniq ko'rsatish lozim.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. 41-son MHXS "Qishloq xo'jaligi"
2. 2-son MHXS "Zahiralar"
3. 4-son BHMS "Tovar-moddiy zahiralar"
4. 5-son BHMS "Asosiy vositalar"
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RESURSGA ASOSLANGAN IQTISODIYOTDA AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARINING ROLI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada bugungi kunda mamlkatimiz iqtisodiyotida texnologiyalarning o'рни va ahamiyati, resursga asoslangan iqtisodiyotda axborot texnologiyalarining roli haqida muallif qarashlari keltirilib, uning rivojlanishi bo'yicha taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: texnologiya, iqtisodiyot, axborot texnologiyalar, mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish.

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THE ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN A RESOURCE- BASED ECONOMY

Abstract. This article presents the author's views on the role and importance of technology in the economy of our country today, the role of information technology in the resource-based economy, and offers and recommendations for its development.

Key words: technology, economy, information technologies, production of products.

Texnologiya har doim insoniyat jamiyatlarida rol o'ynagan, ammo uning ta'siri so'nggi yillarda ayniqsa chuqur bo'ldi, bu esa odamlarga har qachongidan ham ko'proq mahsulot va xizmatlar ishlab chiqarish imkonini berdi. Ommaviy axborot vositalarining yuksalishi axborotni yanada qulayroq qildi, telefon va Internetning rivojlanishi esa muloqotni oson va tezlashtirdi.

Resursga asoslangan iqtisodiyotda texnologiya ishlab chiqarish, taqsimlash va ayirboshlashda asosiy rol o'ynaydi. Resurslarga asoslangan iqtisodlar tanqislikdan ko'ra mo'l-ko'lchilik tamoyillariga asoslanadi, bu hamma uchun etarli ekanligini va resurslar to'planmaganligini anglatadi. Resursga asoslangan iqtisodda kichik elitani nazorat qilishda texnologiya unumdorlik va samaradorlikni oshirish uchun qo'llaniladi, shunda kamroq kuch sarflab ko'proq mahsulot va xizmatlar ishlab chiqariladi.

Resurslarga asoslangan iqtisodiyotda resurslarni bir tekis taqsimlash uchun ham foydalaniladi, buning o'rniga resurslar ehtiyojga qarab taqsimlanadi.

Resursga asoslangan iqtisodiyotda axborot texnologiyalari resurslarni qanday taqsimlash to'g'risida qaror qabul qilish uchun ishlatiladi, masalan, mavjud resurslarni ulardan foydalanishni istagan odamlarning ehtiyojlariga moslashtirish uchun kompyuter tizimidan foydalanish mumkin "axborot hisobi" deb ataladi.

Resursga asoslangan iqtisodiyotda texnologiya yangi mahsulotlar va xizmatlarni yaratish uchun ham qo'llaniladi. Masalan, 3D bosib chiqarish texnologiyasidan individual foydalanuvchilar uchun moslashtirilgan mahsulotlarni yaratish mumkin.

Resursga asoslangan iqtisodiyotda axborot texnologiyalarining roli mahsuldorlik va samaradorlikni oshirish, resurslarni teng taqsimlash, yangi mahsulot va xizmatlarni yaratishdan iborat.

Axborot texnologiyalari barcha o'lchamdagi korxonalar va tashkilotlar uchun o'yinni o'zgartirdi, jarayonlarni avtomatlashtirish va real vaqt rejimida ma'lumotlarni taqdim etish orqali u resurslarga asoslangan iqtisodiyotda yanada muhimroq rol o'ynashga yordam berdi resurslardan foydalanishni optimallashtirishga yordam beradi.

Resursga asoslangan iqtisodiyot - bu mahsulot va xizmatlarni ishlab chiqarish va taqsimlash daromad olish qobiliyatiga emas, balki resurslarning mavjudligiga asoslanadi yashash.

Axborot texnologiyalari resurslardan foydalanishni bir necha usulda optimallashtirishga yordam beradi Bundan tashqari, u oldindan olinishi mumkin bo'lgan resurslarga bo'lgan talabni bashorat qilishga yordam beradi.

Resursga asoslangan iqtisodiyotda axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanishning afzalliklari juda ko'p va xilma-xildir, ammo eng muhim afzalliklarga quyidagilar kiradi:

Samaradorlikni oshirish: jarayonlarni avtomatlashtirish va real vaqtda ma'lumotlarni taqdim etish orqali u korxonalariga resurslardan samaraliroq foydalanishga yordam beradi.

Yaxshilangan qaror qabul qilish: To'g'ri va tegishli ma'lumotlarni taqdim etish orqali u korxonalariga o'z resurslaridan qanday foydalanish bo'yicha yaxshiroq qaror qabul qilishga yordam beradi.

Oshkoralikni oshirish: Bu korxonalar va tashkilotlar o'z resurslaridan qayerda foydalanilayotganini ko'rishlari uchun resurslarni taqsimlash jarayonini shaffofroq qilishga yordam beradi.

Yaxshilangan muvofiqlashtirish: u turli korxonalar va tashkilotlar faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirishga yordam beradi, shunda ular resurslardan samarali foydalanish uchun birgalikda ishlashlari mumkin. Resurslarga asoslangan iqtisod resurslardan foydalanishda sezilarli yaxshilanishlarga olib kelishi mumkin, bunda axborot texnologiyalari muhim rol o'ynashi mumkin.

Resursga asoslangan iqtisodiyotda axborot texnologiyalaridan samarali foydalanish iqtisodiy barqarorlik va farovonlikni saqlash uchun zarurdir.

1. Ishlab chiqarish va resurslarni taqsimlash samaradorligini oshirish. Axborot texnologiyalari ishlab chiqarish va resurslarni taqsimlash samaradorligini oshirish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin, masalan, GPS kuzatuv tizimlari resurslarning harakatini kuzatish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin va bu ma'lumotlardan foydalanish mumkin ishlab chiqarish va tarqatish jarayonlarini optimallashtirish, natijada samaradorlikni oshirish va xarajatlarni kamaytirish.

2. Resurslarni boshqarish. Axborot texnologiyalari resurslarni boshqarishni yaxshilash uchun ham qo'llanilishi mumkin, masalan, ma'lumotlar bazalari resurslarning miqdori, sifati va joylashuvini kuzatish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin.

3. Resurslarni rejalashtirish va muvofiqlashtirish. Axborot texnologiyalari resurslarni rejalashtirish va muvofiqlashtirishni yaxshilash uchun ham qo'llanilishi mumkin. Masalan, onlayn rejalashtirish vositalaridan resurs rejalarini ishlab chiqish va bu ma'lumotlar barchaning bir sahifada bo'lishini ta'minlash uchun tegishli manfaatdor tomonlar bilan bo'lishish mumkin samarali foydalanilmoqda.

4. Oshkoralik va javobgarlikni oshirish. Axborot texnologiyalari resurslarga asoslangan iqtisodiyotda shaffoflik va javobgarlikni yaxshilash uchun ham ishlatilishi mumkin, masalan, resurslardan foydalanishni kuzatish va uni rejalar bilan solishtirish uchun bu ma'lumotlardan foydalanish mumkin resurslardan foydalanish.

5. Muloqot va hamkorlikni yaxshilash. Nihoyat, axborot texnologiyalari resurslarga asoslangan iqtisodiyotda manfaatdor tomonlar o'rtasidagi aloqa va hamkorlikni yaxshilash uchun ham ishlatilishi mumkin va resurslardan samarali foydalaniladi.

Axborot texnologiyalari bizning atrof-muhit va jamiyatimizga katta ta'sir ko'rsatdi XV asrda matbaa ixtirosi kitoblar va boshqa bosma mahsulotlarning ommaviy ishlab chiqarilishiga olib keldi, bu bilimlarning tarqalishiga va sivilizatsiya rivojiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatdi. 18-19-asrlardagi sanoat inqilobi zavodlar va ommaviy ishlab chiqarishning rivojlanishiga olib keldi, bu esa 20-asrda kompyuterning rivojlanishi bizning hayot tarzimizga katta ta'sir ko'rsatdi.

Axborot texnologiyalarining atrof-muhitga ta'siri ham ijobiy, ham salbiy bo'ldi, axborot texnologiyalari mahsulot va xizmatlar ishlab chiqarishning yangi va samarali usullarini ishlab chiqishga olib keldi, bu esa ifloslanishni kamaytirishga va resurslarni tejashga yordam berdi salbiy tomoni, axborot texnologiyalari ham iqlim o'zgarishi va ozon qatlamining emirilishi kabi ekologik muammolarga hissa qo'shgan.

Axborot texnologiyalarining jamiyatga ta'siri xuddi shunday chuqur bo'ldi, bir tomondan, axborot texnologiyalari odamlarga har qachongidan ham osonroq muloqot qilish va hamkorlik qilish imkonini berdi o'g'irlik va kiberbullying.

Umuman olganda, axborot texnologiyalarining atrof-muhitga va jamiyatga ta'siri ham ijobiy, ham salbiy bo'ldi, u ba'zi muammolarni hal qilishga yordam

bergan bo'lsa-da, biz yangi texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqishda davom etar ekanmiz, bu mumkin bo'lgan ta'sirlarni hisobga olish kerak ham atrof-muhit, ham jamiyat haqida.

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IQLIMIY OMILLAR VA INSON ORGANIZMI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada iqlimiy omillar, ularning xususiyatlari, inson organizmiga ush omillar qanday ta'siri ko'rsatishi tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar. Tirik organizm, biosfera, Quyosh, shamol, havo harorati, mutloq namlik, nisbiy namlik, kasalliklar, inson sog'ligi.

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CLIMATE FACTORS AND THE HUMAN ORGANISM

Abstract. This article analyzes climatic factors, their characteristics, and how these factors affect the human body.

Keywords. Living organism, biosphere, Sun, wind, air temperature, absolute humidity, relative humidity, diseases, human health.

Quyosh spektrining issiqlik qismi qisqa to'liq nurlanish, deb ataladi va u 0,1-4,0 mkm oralig'ida yotadi. Yer atmosferasi yuqori chegarasiga yetib kelgan quyosh energiyasi miqdori 1.367 kVt/m^2 ni tashkil etadi, bu kattalik quyosh doimiysi, deb ataladi. Shu miqdordagi energiyaning 7% (0,1-0,39 mkm) ultrabinafsha spektr qismiga, (0.40-0.76 mkm)-48% ko'rinuvchi qismiga va (0.77-4.0 mkm)-45% infraqizil spektriga yaqin qismiga to'g'ri keladi. Fotosintez jarayonida 0.39-0.71 mkm spektrli fotosintetik faol radiatsiya (FFR) ishtirok etadi.

Quyosh nurlanishi energiyasining Yer yuzasiga yetib kelishi qator sharoitlarga bog'liq: atmosferaning optik holatiga, bulutlar shakli va miqdoriga, Quyoshning ufqdan balandligiga, u o'z navbatida sutka vaqti, mavsum va geografik kenglikka bog'liq. Yer atmosferasidagi gaz va aerosol tashkil etuvchilari tomonidan Quyosh energiyasining qisman yutilishi (o'rtacha hisobda quyosh doimiysining 15%) va ko'rinuvchan spektrning qisqa to'liq qismida, ayniqsa, kuchliroq sochilishi yuz beradi. Bu jarayonlar natijasida Quyosh nurlanishi spektri Yer yuzasi yaqinida uzun to'liq diapazon tomon siljiydi, uning tarkibida infraqizil nurlanish hissasi ortadi.

Quyosh nurlanishi energiyasi Yer yuzasida nafaqat yutiladi, balki qaytariladi ham. Yer yuzasidan qaytgan Quyosh nurining unga tushayotgan nurlanishga nisbati *albedo* deb ataladi. Masalan, toza qor qoplami 80-90% radiatsiyani, ifloslangani faqat 30-40% radiatsiyani, qora tuproq 10-14% radiatsiyani, qum 25-35% radiatsiyani, suv yuzasi quyosh nurining tushish burchagiga qarab 5% dan 35% gacha radiatsiyani qaytaradi.

Quyosh radiatsiyasining Yer yuzasiga kelishi va uning Yer shari bo'yicha taqsimoti iqlimni shakllantiruvchi asosiy omil hisoblanadi. Uning ta'siri ostida biotoplar tashkiliy qismi hisoblangan tabiiy geografik landshaftlar shakllanadi.

Inson antropogen faoliyatining iqlim omillariga ta'siri mutloq ravshan. Aerozol zarrachalarini atmosferaga ko'plab chiqarilishi atmosferaning issiqlik rejimi o'zgarishining o'zini aytish kifoya. O'rmonlarni kesish, katta suv omborlarini barpo etish, suv muhitini neft bilan ifloslanishi kabilar global albedoning o'zgarishiga olib keladi. Yana ko'plab misollarni keltirish mumkin.

Yer yuzasining yoritilganlik omili Quyoshning nurli energiyasi bilan bog'liq. Birinchidan, Yerning o'z o'qi atrofida aylanishi natijasida sutkaning yorug' va qorong'u vaqtining almashib turishi yuzaga keladi. O'simliklar, hayvonlar va insonda evolyusiya jarayonida yoritilganlik dinamikasi natijasida chuqur fiziologik, morfologik moslashuvchanlik shakllangan va bu faollikning sirkad (sutkalik) ritmida namoyon bo'ladi. Ikkinchidan, ko'plab organizmlar uchun yoritilganlikning mavsumiy tebranishi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu hayot faoliyati uchun zarur yorug' va qorong'u vaqtning (fotoperiodizm) muayan davomiyligida namoyon bo'ladi.

Barcha tirik organizmlarning barcha fiziologik funksiyalariga ta'sir ko'satuvchi eng asosiy abiotik omillardan biri havo haroratidir. Yer yuzasida harorat geografik kenglik va joyning dengiz sathidan balandligi, shuningdek yil fasliga bog'liq. Shu sababli inson atrofidagi muhitda u hech qachon doimiy bo'lmaydi va organizm uning o'zgaruvchan sharoitlariga moslashishi (adaptatsiyalanishi) zarur.

Insonning moslanuvchanlik funksiyalarini terining asosiy issiqlik va sovuqlik retseptorlari, retseptor maydonlari va markaziy asab tizimi ta'minlaydi. Ularning birgalikdagi faoliyati issiqlik regulyatsiyasi, deb atalib, bu jarayonda organizm va tashqi muhit orasida to'xtovsiz issiqlik almashinuvi, shuningdek oksidlanish jarayonlari natijasida inson organizmida issiqlikning shakllanishi yuz beradi. Havo harorati va organizmdagi moddalar almashinuvi orasida muayyan bog'liqlik mavjud. Misol uchun, havo harorati pasayganda organizmda issiqlik shakllanishi kuchayadi, harorat ortganda esa sustlashadi. Atrof-muhit haroratining ortishi yoki pasayishida organizmdan issiqlik uzatilishi teskari nisbatda o'zgaradi: harorat pasayganda issiqlik uzatilishi kamayadi, harorat ortishi bilan ortadi. Mazkur o'zaro bog'liq jarayonlar markaziy asab tizimi faoliyati bilan boshqarilib, inson organizmining boshqa bir qator organlari: qon aylanish, nafas olish, modda almashinuvining kuchayishi yoki susayishi faoliyatidagi o'zgarishlarga olib keladi va ular vositasida organizmning moslanuvchanlik imkoniyatlari amalga oshadi.

Past haroratlarga moslashish organizmda yuz beruvchi bir qator (mushaklarning qaltirashi, moddalar almashinuvining kuchayishi, jigar va buyrak kabi qorin bo'shlig'i organlarida issiqlikning shakllanishi, qon tomirlarining torayishi va boshqa) o'zgarishlarda namoyon bo'ladi.

Tashqi muhit haroratining ortishiga moslashish qon tomirlarining kengayishi, qon aylanishining kuchayishi, jadal terlash orqali issiqlik yo'qotilishining ortishida namoyon bo'ladi.

Haroratni his qilish o'ta individual hislat: kimgadir sovuq va qahraton qish yoqsa, kimdir iliq va quruq qishni yoqtiradi. Inson salomatligi ob-havo sharoitlariga sezilarli darajada bog'liq: kishilar qishda shamollash kasalliklari (gripp, angina va boshqa) bilan tez-tez og'riydilar. Baland tog'li hududlar sharoitida yashovchi inson organizmiga ta'sir etuvchi abiotik omillardan biri atmosfera tarkibiga kiruvchi gazlar, xususan, kislorod parsial bosmining o'zgarishi, shuningdek o'rtacha sutkalik haroratning pasayishi va Quyosh nurlanishining ortishidir. Bunday sharoitlarga moslashish organizmning fiziologik xususiyatlari va chiniqishiga bog'liq. Bu xususiyatlarning yo'qligi "tog' kasalligi"ga olib keladi va holsizlik, yurak urishining tezlashishi, bosh og'rishi, tushkinlik holati, hushdan ketish va boshqalar bilan kechadi. Toqqa sayohat uyushtirish, alpinizm bilan shug'ullanishni rejalashtirganlarga maxsus mashqlar va shifokor maslahati zarur bo'ladi.

Atrof-muhit harorati inson populyatsiyasi hayotiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Muayyan geografik hududlardagi aholi zichligining ortishi yoki kamayishi shu joyga xos o'rtacha yillik harorat hamda haroratning mavsumiy o'zgarishlariga bog'liq.

Biologik ritmlar yoki bioritmlar – bu hayotiy jarayonlarning muntazam miqdoriy va sifat o'zgarishlari bo'lib, hayotning barcha: molekulyar, hujayra, to'qima, organ, organizm, populyatsiya va biosfera darajalarida yuz beradi.

Bioritmlarning o'zgarishini *xronobiologiya* (yunoncha "xronos"– vaqt) fani o'rganadi. Million yillar davom etgan evolyusiya jarayonida tirik organizmlarning Yerning asosiy biortimlari bilan bog'liq kun va tun, yil mavsumlarining davriy almashinishiga moslashish jarayoni sodir bo'lgan. Natijada ular hayot faoliyatining ritmik jarayonlari – bioritmlar shakllandi.

Ichki va tashqi bioritmlar ajratiladi. Bioritmlar turli davriylikka ega bo'lib, sekundning ulushlari, sekundlar, minutlar, sutkalar, oylar, yillar va bir necha yillarni tashkil etadi. Misol uchun, asab impulslari sekundning ulushlari bilan belgilanuvchi ritmlarga ega - 0,001 s, o'rtacha sikl – 0,8 s, nafas olish-chiqarish – 8 s, och oshqozon peristaltikasi – 30 min, sutkalik (kun va tun almashinishi), hayz (ayollarning menstrual sikli) yillik (bola tug'ilishi) va boshqalar.

Tadqiqotchilarning xulosalariga ko'ra, takrorlanuvchi sikllar ichki (endogen) tabiatga ega. Boshqa so'z bilan aytganda organizm "ichki soat"ga ega bo'lib, qandaydir yo'l bilan sutkalik faollikni nazorat qiladi. Kundalik hayotimizda biz duch keladigan yigirma to'rt soatlik sikl organizmning ichki soati tashqi hodisalar, ayniqsa kun va tunning almashinishi bilan "tartibga solinishi"ga bog'liq. Inson ichki soatini tartibga solishda ijtimoiy omillar muhim rol o'ynaydi, ya'ni u ish jadvali, kun tartibi, ovqatlanish va boshqalarga sozlanadi.

Kundalik tadqiqot natijalarining ko'rsatishicha, ichki soatning ishlash mexanizmi – gipotalamus – miyaning eng muhim boshqaruv markazi faoliyati bilan bog'liq ekan.

Sutkalik bioritmlarga bepisandlik inson salomatligiga ziyon yetkazishi mumkin. Misol uchun, arterial bosim ertalab pastroq bo'ladi va kun davomida ortib boradi. Agar odam shifokorga faqat ertalab borsa, qon bosimini meyorda, deb hisoblashi mumkin. Aslida esa kunduzi va kechga borib qon bosimi sezilarli ortishi mumkin va u zarur davolash muolajalarini olmaydi.

Inson biologik ritmlarni tadqiq etish natijalarini ularning jismoniy va ruhiy sog'lik uchun katta ahamiyatga ega ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Bundan xulosa, biz o'z ritmlarimizga katta e'tibor bilan qarashimiz, ular bilan bog'liq kayfiyatning ko'tarilishi va tushishlarini xotirjalik bilan qabul qilishimiz va bizning ritmlarimiz meyor chegaralaridan chiqqanida mutaxassislarga murojaat qilishimiz kerak.

Tashqi bioritmlar Yerning kosmik fazodagi joylashuvi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, Quyosh faolligi (Quyosh dog'larining paydo bo'lishi, Quyosh portlashlari va mash'alalari, ultrabinafsha nurlanishning ortishi) bilan belgilanuvchi Quyosh nurlanishi uning asosiy omilidir. Quyosh faolligi atmosfera bosimi, havo harorati va namligining tebranishi kabi Yerdagi bir qator fizikaviy-kimyoviy jarayonlarga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bu esa o'z navbatida insonning yurak-qon tomir tizimi, asab tizimi, ruhiy va fe'l-atvor reaksiyalariga ta'sir ko'rsatib, hayot ritmini buzadi, ish qobiliyati pasayadi, kayfiyat buziladi va h.k.

Tabiiy ofatlar (yer qimirlashi, vulqonlar otilishi, muzliklar va aysberglar harakati va boshq.) ham Quyosh faolligi va uning sikli bilan bog'liq bo'lib, inson sog'ligiga bevosita yoki bilvosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Havo namligini ko'p sonli miqdoriy ko'rsatkichlar bilan tavsiflash qabul qilingan. Ekologik ko'rsatkichlar sifatida ko'pincha quyidagilardan foydalaniladi: mutloq namlik yoki suv bug'ining elastikligi, gektopaskalarda o'lchanadi, u berilgan vaqt momentida havodagi suv bug'ining faktik miqdorini ko'rsatadi; nisbiy namlik bu faktik elastiklikning shu haroratdagi mumkin bo'lgan maksimal elastikligi qiymatiga nisbati, u foizlarda ifodalanadi. Namlik defitsiti bu mumkin bo'lgan maksimal to'yinganlik va faktik to'yinganlik orasidagi farq.

Mutloq namlik havodagi namlik miqdorining muhim tavsifi hisoblanadi. Bu ekotizim, asosan, shu omil hisobiga mavjud bo'lgan arid zonalarda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Namlik defitsiti Yer yuzasidagi bug'lanish va transpiratsiyani hisoblashda hisobga olinadi.

Nisbiy namlik ham mustaqil kattalik sifatida hamda harorat va shamol tezligi bilan birgalikda muhim bioiqlimiy xarakteristika hisoblanadi.

Atmosfera yog'inlari bu bulutlardan suyuq yoki qattiq holda yog'adigan hamda havodan Yer yuziga tushadigan suv. Bu yog'inlarga yomg'ir, shivalama, qor va muz oqshog'i, qor donachalari, do'l, muz yomg'iri va muz ignalari kiradi. Yer usti yog'inlariga shudring, qirov, suyuq va qattiq qoplam, bulduruq kiradi. Yog'inlar miqdori yoqqan yog'inning millimetr suv qalinligida o'lchanadi.

Yogʻinlar Yerda suv aylanishining muhim boʻgʻini hisoblanadi. Bu havo harorati bilan bir qatorda iqlimning eng muhim xarakteristikalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Tuproqning namlik darajasi unga bogʻliq. Suvga boʻlgan talabiga qarab oʻsimliklar gigrofil (namsevar), mezofil (moʻtadil namsevar) va kserofil (quruqsevar) tiplarga ajratiladi. Har bir tip uchun maʼlum tolerantlik darajasi mavjud.

Tabiiy muhit ifloslanish darajasi ham muhim omil boʻlgan yogʻinlarga bogʻliq. Masalan, tumanli havoga kelib qoʻshilgan oltingugurt ikki oksidi oltingugurt uch oksidiga oksidlanadi. Turgʻunlik sharoitlarida barqaror toksik tuman yuzaga keladi. Bunday moddalar atmosferadan yogʻinlar bilan yuviladi va quruqlik va okean ustiga yogʻadi. Bu esa kislotali yogʻinlar, deb ataladigan sanoat chiqindilari (SO_2 , NO_2 , HCl va boshqalar) bilan ifloslangan yomgʻir (qor). Kislotali yogʻinlar suv havzalari va tuproqni ifloslantiradi va baliqlar, boshqa suv organizmlarining oʻlimiga hamda oʻrmonlar oʻsishini kamayishiga hatto ularning yoʻqolib ketishiga sabab boʻladi. Okean suvlarining sayoz joylarining bunday ifloslanishi juda xavfli chunki bu joylarda umurtqasiz dengiz jonivorlarining koʻpayishi mumkin boʻlmay qoladi. Bu esa oʻz navbatida ozuqa zanjirining uzilishi va dunyo okeani ekologik muvozanatining buzilishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

Shamol deganda, havo massalarining gorizontal harakati tushuniladi. Shamol quruqlik va dengiz ustidan bugʻlanish va oʻsimliklar transpiratsiyasi kabi atrof-muhit omillariga taʼsir koʻrsatadi. Mahalliy shamollar-briz, togʻ-vodiy shamollari, fyon va boshqalar harorat va namlik rejimiga sezilarli taʼsir koʻrsatadi.

Shamol issiqlik energetikasi, transport, sanoat korxonalaridan atmosferaga tashlanuvchi kontaminantlarning yogʻishi va yoyilishi, koʻchishida muhim omil hisoblanadi. Shamolning kuchi va yoʻnalishi atrof- muhitning ifloslanish darajasini belgilaydi. Haroratning Yer yuzasi inversiyasi bilan bir vaqtda kuzatiladigan sokin havo (shtil) atmosfera havosining uzoq vaqt va kuchli ifloslanishiga olib keluvchi noqulay meteorologik sharoit hisoblanadi.

Atmosfera bosimi ekologik omil sifatida quyidagicha namoyon boʻladi. Birinchidan, biosferaning maʼlum zonalligi mavjud. Xlorofill oʻsimliklar tarqalishining yuqori chegarasi dengiz sathidan 6000 metr atrofida balandlikka choʻzilgan. Inson yashash makonining yuqori chegarasi esa 5200 metrdan oshmaydigan baland togʻ yaylovlarigacha choʻzilgan. Bu balandlik nafaqat Quyosh radiatsiyasining kelishi va spektri yana havo harorati bilan atmosfera bosimiga ham bogʻliq.

Ikkinchidan troposfera qatlamida doimo markazida past bosimli (siklon) va markazida yuqori bosimli (antitsiklon) barik tizimlar kuzatiladi. Bu esa havo massalari sirkulyatsiyasini shakllantiradi, bu oʻz navbatida atmosferaga qoʻshilayotgan kontaminantlarni uzoq masofalarga koʻchishiga (transchegaraviy koʻchish) olib keladi. Bundan tashqari ob-havoning maʼlum tiplari ular bilan bogʻliq. Shunday qilib, siklonlarda odatda katta miqdordagi yogʻinli beqaror ob-havo kuzatiladi. Antitsiklonlar harorat inversiyasi mavjud boʻlgan, sokin havoli

barqaror ob-havo bilan xarakterlanadi. Bunday sharoitlar havo massalarining turib qolishi va havoda aralashmalarning yig'ilib qolishi uchun qulay.

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EDUCATIONAL DIALOGUE AS A MEANS OF DEVELOPING STUDENTS' COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

Abstract. Currently, much attention is paid to the problem of educational dialogue; psychological and pedagogical literature reveals aspects of its use as a means of developing the general culture of the individual and its individual components in the educational process. Educational dialogue is a universal means of communication and creative interaction between equal participants in the educational process. The purpose of the article is to theoretically analyze and experimentally explore the methodology of using dialogue as a way of developing students' communicative competence.

In the modern educational space, socio-psychological problems concerning the communication process, especially its communicative side, are of particular importance (B.G. Ananyev, A.A. Bodalev, I.A. Zimnyaya, A.B. Mudrik, V.N. Myasishchev) [1]. The most important qualitative characteristic that allows a developing personality to realize their needs for social acceptance, recognition, respect and determines the success of the socialization process is communicative competence. A feature of communicative competence is its ability to form successful individual activity in the changing conditions of the social environment. Therefore, its study is one of the main directions in modern education, since society requires a high level of communicative culture in humans [2].

At the stage of basic general education, the importance of developing an individual's communicative competence is also determined by the transition of students to a new age period - adolescence, in which complex processes of development of self-awareness and the formation of a value system that determines a new type of relationship with society are carried out. However, a number of psychological and pedagogical studies note the fact that in the educational process there is no system of methods and forms of work that would ensure that students achieve communicative competence (D.I. Arkharova, N.Sh. Gallyamova, T.A. Dolinina, T. A. Ladyzhenskaya, A. Yu. Maslova, O. S. Salamatova) [3]. To achieve the goals of developing communicative competence in adolescents, educational dialogue becomes an indispensable resource, understood both as a way of working on the content of a lesson and as a form of organizing learning (M.V. Clarin, V.N. Kurbanov, L.B. Tumanova) [4]. The formation of communicative competence is carried out within the framework of

dialogue between the teacher and students. Organizing dialogue in the educational process, in particular in history lessons, is a very urgent task for modern universities, since new technologies and approaches focus teachers and students on the ability to conduct dialogue, develop verbal communication, and communicate. All of the above indicates the relevance of the topic for this work, "Dialogue as a way to develop students' communicative competence."

The sensitive period for the formation of communicative competence, according to most researchers (B.G. Ananyev, L.S. Vygotsky, K.M. Gurevich, G.S. Nikiforov, E.F. Rybalko) [5], is adolescence, when communication between adolescents turns into a special type of activity that ensures the assimilation of life goals and values, moral ideals, norms and forms of behavior, increases their level of communicative competence. The development of communicative competence of adolescents in the educational process occurs through educational dialogue. Dialogue (from Greek conversation) is a form of speech consisting of a regular exchange of utterances-replicas, the linguistic composition of which is mutually influenced by the direct perception of the speech activity of the speakers [6]. Educational dialogue arose in the 4th century BC. in classical Greece and implies a special form of personally oriented development of linguistic reality, specially organized educational and cognitive activity in which knowledge is acquired, skills and abilities are formed, and a communicative culture develops. Its main purpose in teaching and upbringing is to stimulate cognitive interest, involve the class in active discussion of controversial issues, formulate moral choices and the ability to evaluate others. The educational dialogue is characterized by the following features [11]:

- the presence of a single problem of interest to all participants in the dialogue;
- the presence of two or more interlocutors connected by mutual understanding;
- possibility of free presentation of material;
- availability of feedback;
- the presence of dialogue relationships between the teacher and the class, the teacher and the student, the student and the student [6].

In university education, different types of educational dialogue are possible: teacher-class, student-class, student-student, teacher-student. The structure of the educational dialogue teacher-class can be: message of the topic; setting a learning task; joint search for a solution to a learning problem; listening to different points of view of interlocutors; adjustment; obtaining a joint final decision; generalization. Student-class (interstructural dialogue) - one student and a class are faced with a problem, a unified solution to which takes into account the opinions of their like-minded people. The purpose of such a dialogue is to find a compromise and determine the possibilities for agreement between the parties. For this type of dialogue, it is especially important to be able to understand your opponent, understand his interests, and see the problem through his eyes. This

type of dialogue is implemented in such forms as discussion and group dialogue. Student-student (intrastructural dialogue) is a form of interpersonal communication that allows, through mutual efforts, to find solutions that satisfy both parties, uniting participants for further joint activities. Characteristic features of such a dialogue: the presence of ideas among the participants, the completeness of the information used, its reliability, clear reasoning of judgments [10]. Used in the following forms of dialogue: work in pairs, group and collective dialogues, discussion.

There are several ways to organize educational dialogue: conversation, argument, dispute, discussion, but they are not equivalent. Most often, conversations are used in lessons when the topic develops in a linear direction from the known to the new. Conversation can be used at any stage of the lesson for various educational purposes: when checking homework and independent work, explaining new material, consolidating and repeating, summing up the lesson, when answering student questions [9]. The conversation is carried out in cases where there are grounds for conversation, i.e. students have information and knowledge about the material being studied. During the conversation, students reproduce the necessary knowledge and connect it with the communicated educational material. The success of the conversation depends on the skillful formulation of a series of questions and knowledge of the expected answers of students [8].

Educational discussion, among other methods, is gradually becoming part of practice. The point of this method is to exchange views on a specific issue. Through discussion, students acquire new knowledge, strengthen their own opinions, and learn to defend them. The main function of educational discussion is to stimulate cognitive interest; auxiliary functions are teaching, development, education and control and correction.

In order for an educational task set by a teacher to result in an educational dialogue, it must act as his point of view, a mature personal position that stimulates students to be creative. To ensure understanding of the material being presented, the teacher must reveal not only the meaning of an element of educational content, but also its meaning in context with other elements of social experience. Teaching, therefore, is a type of communication; the teacher and student act as communicants in the dialogical relationship "teacher - student." The professional task of the teacher is to help the student see in the general problem that unique twist that comes into contact with the student's personal problems and thoughts. It should not interfere with the process of redefining educational problems, and should not prevent students from posing new problems in the classroom [7].

Thus, educational dialogue is understood not only as a special form of learning, in which educational tasks are posed in the form of unsolved problems, but also as a form of learning and a type of relationship in the process of joint cognitive activity. Correct organization of educational dialogue by a teacher will

allow teenagers to increase their cognitive interest, involve the class in an active discussion of controversial issues, form responsible moral choices and teach them to evaluate and respect others, i.e. improves the communicative competence of students.

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JISMONIY SHAXSLARDAN OLINADIGAN DAROMAD SOLIG'INING DEKLARATSIYA BO'YICHA HISOBLASH METODLARI

Annotatsiya. Aholi daromadlariga soliq solishda deklaratsiyalash mexanizmining ob'ektiv zaruriyati bo'yicha ko'plab jahon va mahalliy olimlar, tadqiqotchilar fikrlari o'rganilib, O'zbekistonda rasmiy e'lon qilingan statistik ma'lumotlar asosida soliqqa tortilishi darajasi tahlili o'tkazildi. Iqtisodiyot qonunlariga asoslangan omillar, bugungi kunda kambag'allikni oldini olish chora-tadbirlari, dunyo bo'yicha aholining kambag'alligiga sabab bo'luvchi omillarga qarshi ijtimoiy himoya tizimlari ishlab chiqilgan. Deklaratsiyalash mexanizmini ob'ektiv zaruriyatidan kelib chiqib, mamlakatda qamrovini kengaytirish borasida takliflar berildi.

Kalit so'zlar: ijtimoiy himoya tizimi, jismoniy shaxslarning daromad solig'i, deklaratsiyalash mexanizmi, daromadlarni deklaratsiya asosida soliqqa tortish, soliqlarni unifikatsiyalash, soliq hisobotlarini soddalashtirish, yashirin iqtisodiyot.

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CALCULATION METHODS OF PERSONAL INCOME TAX ACCORDING TO THE DECLARATION

Abstract. The opinions of many international and local scientists and researchers on the objective necessity of the declaration mechanism in taxing the income of the population were studied, and the level of taxation was analyzed based on the officially published statistical data in Uzbekistan. Factors based on economic laws, today measures to prevent poverty, social protection systems against the factors that cause poverty of the population around the world have been developed. Based on the objective necessity of the declaration mechanism, proposals were made to expand its coverage in the country.

Keywords: social protection system, personal income tax, declaration mechanism, taxation of income based on declaration, unification of taxes, simplification of tax reports, hidden economy.

Kirish. Ma'lumki, iqtisodiy faoliyat jivojlangani sari milliy chegaralarni kesib o'tib, transchegavraviviy faoliyatga aylanadi, xalqaro miqyosda ish yurita boshlaydi. Soliqqa tortish vakolati esa davlatga tegishli ya'ni davlat yurisdiksiyasidan chetga chiqa olmaydi. Ushbu nomuvofiqlikdan kelib chiqadigan muammolardan biri bu ikkiyoqlama soliqqa tortishdir. Yangi tahrirdagi Soliq kodeksi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 7 fevraldagi PF-4947, 2020 yil 30 oktyabrdagi PF-6098-sonli Farmonlari, Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021 yil 7 yanvardagi 1-sonli qarorlari asosida soliq ma'muriyatchiligining zamonaviy uslublarini joriy etish, yashirin iqtisodiyot darajasini pasaytirish, soliq yukini kamaytirish hisobiga tadbirkorlik faoliyatini yuritish uchun teng raqobat sharoitlarini yaratish, soliqqa tortish tizimini soddalashtirish siyosatini davom ettirish, tadbirkorlik faoliyatini yuritish uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratish va investitsiya muhitini yaxshilash chora tadbirlari belgilanib, mazkur yo'nalishlar bo'yicha davlat byudjetiga soliq tushumlarini to'liqligini ta'minlagan holda soliqlarni unifikatsiyalash va soliq hisobotlarini soddalashtirish bo'yicha bir qator ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Aholining daromadlari pasayib borgan sari, iste'mol bozorining sig'imi mutanosib ravishda kichrayib boradi va buning natijasida sanoat mollari, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari va ayniqsa, xizmatlarga bo'lgan talab pasayib boradi. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, iqtisodiy taraqqiyotga to'sqinlik qiladi, byudjet daromadlarini kamaytiradi va kambag'allarni ijtimoiy jihatdan qo'llabquvvatlash imkoniyatini kamaytirib yopiq siklik jarayon ko'rinishiga keladi.

MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR

Jismoniy shaxslarning daromadlariga soliq solishda deklaratsiyalash mexanizmining zarurligi bo'yicha ko'plab xorij va mahalliy olimlar, tadqiqotchilar va xorijiy moliyaviy institutlari tomonidan ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilgan. Mamlakatda daromadlarni deklaratsiyalash tizimining joriy qilinishi soliq organlari va soliq to'lovchilar orasida yangicha munosabat shakllantirdi. Bu tizimning afzalligi albatta soliq organlarining daromadlarni yig'uvchanligini oshirishi bilan bir qatorda daromadlarni yig'ish xarajatlarini kamaytirishi bo'ldi (Australian Treasury's final report, 2004).

Ko'plab siyosiy tashkilotlar va tadqiqotchilar tomonidan mamlakatlarda korrupsiya, ta'magirlik kabi ilatlarni kamaytirishi va davlat mulkini talon taroj bo'lishini oldini olish uchun davlat xizmatchilarining daromadlari va xarajatlari to'g'risidagi deklaratsiyalash mexanizmini joriy qilish lozimligi to'g'risida fikrlar bildirilgan. Jumladan, Hoppe (2012), Tytko (2019) lar tomonidan ko'plab Evropa mamlakatlarida, xususan Ukrainada daromalar va xarajatlar to'g'risida deklaratsiya taqdim etilishi samarali moliyaviy nazoratning mexanizmi hisoblanib, mamlakatda korrupsiyaga oid huquqbuzarliklar iqtisodiy va moliyaviy sohalarda kuchayib borayotgan, davlat mulkini talon taroj qilish ortib borayotgan, qarindosh va urug' aymoqchilik davlat boshqaruv tizimlarida ko'payib borayotgan paytlarda deklaratsiya masalasi juda dolzarb masala ekanligi to'g'risida fikrlar bildirilgan.

Ushbu tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ikkiyoqlama soliq solish, yuqorida aytib o'tilganidek, ayni bir subyektning bir xil daromadi yoki mol-mulki ikki yoki undan ortiq mamlakatda bir xil soliqqa tortilganda yuz beradi. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, ikki tomonlama soliqqa tortish soliq miqdorini arifmetik ravishda ikki baravar ko'paytirish emas, balki soliq to'lovchining soliq yuki keraksiz o'sishi hisoblanadi. Soliq yukining ortishi esa har qanday tarbirkorlik subyektining rivojlanishiga tom ma'noda haqiqiy to'siq hisoblanadi.

O'zbekistonda aholi daromadlarini soliqqa tortilishini tanqidiy tahlili. Mamlakatimida amaldagi soliq qonunchiligiga ko'ra, jismoniy shaxslarning daromadlari 3 xil usulda soliqqa tortilib kelinmoqda. Bular, to'lov manbaida ushlab qolish, yakka tartibdagi tadbirkorlarga belgilangan qat'iy daromad solig'i asosida soliqqa tortish va daromad solig'i tushumi hissasida nisbatan kam tushum beradigan deklaratsiya asosida soliqqa tortish mexanizmi hisoblanadi.



1-diagramma. Aholi daromadlarini soliqqa tortilishi darajasi (Respublika statistika va soliq qo'mitasi ma'lumotlari asosida tayyorlandi)

* Soliqdan to'liq va qisman ozod etilgan soliq to'lovchilar daromadlari bilan birga.

** Mehnat faoliyatidan olingan daromadlar va shaxsiy iste'mol uchun o'zida ishlab chiqarilgan xizmatlardan olingan daromadlari.

Bozor iqtisodiyotiga asoslangan iqtisodiyotda mulkchilik shakllari turli tuman bo'lib, fuqarolarning daromadlari turli manbalar orqali shakllanmoqda. Ayrim daromad manbalarini soliqqa tortishda, to'lov manбайдan ushlab qolish ("tax withholding system") tizimi etarli emasligi, umuman olganda, to'lov manbaida ushlab qolish tizimi tadbirkorlik sub'ektlari uchun mavjud sharoitlarda iqtisodiy jihatdan o'zini oqlamasligi, soliq organlari tomonidan aholi daromadlari va yirik xarajatlari o'rtasidagi nomuvofiqlikni doimiy nazorat qilib borishlik

uchun daromalarni umumdeklaratsiyalash mexanizmi joriy qilinmaganligi mamlakatimizda yashirin iqtisodiyotni yuqori darajada qolishiga sabab bo'lishligi tahlillar orqali ma'lum bo'ldi (1-diagramma va 1-jadval). O'tkazilgan so'rovlar shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, fuqarolarning o'z daromadlarini to'liq ko'rsatmaslik kabi insonga xos bo'lgan faktorlardan tashqari hozirda mavjud tor doiradagi deklaratsiya taqdim etish holatlarini ommalashmayotganligiga quyidagi sabablarni ko'rsatishimiz mumkin:

1. Aholi daromadlarini deklaratsiya asosida taqdim etilishi qonun hujjatlari bilan aniq mustahkamlanib qo'yilmaganligi, aholining ijtimoiy holidan, daromadlari miqdorini inobatga olmagan holda bir qator imtiyozlar mavjudligi, xususan, o'zini o'zi band qilgan fuqarolar daromadlari soliqdan to'liq ozod qilinganligi;

2. To'lov manbaida soliqqa tortilmasdan qolgan daromadlarini aniqlash va ushbu daromadlarni soliqqa tortish bo'yicha deklaratsiya taqdim etmaslik holatida soliq organlari tomonidan etarli darajada javobgarlik choralari qo'llash imkoniyati cheklanganligi;

3. Elektron ravishda deklaratsiya taqdim etish faqatgina elektron kalit orqali amalga oshirilishi, daromadlari haqidagi hujjatlarni (soliq to'lovchining ushbu hujjatlarni olishda, qo'shimcha xarajat va vaqt sarflashga majburligi) dasturiy mahsulga yuklash talabi mavjudligi, har bir o'ziga xos holatlar bo'yicha dasturiy mahsulda qadamma-qadam aniq ko'rsatmalar joriy qilinmaganligi;

4. Hududiy soliq organlarida bevosita deklaratsiya to'ldirish jarayoni bo'yicha onlayn rejimda maslahat ko'rsatish bilan shug'ullanuvchi mutaxassislar ajratilmaganligi;

5. Soliq to'lovchilarning daromadlari miqdori ularning oila a'zolari soni bilan birgalikda hisoblanganda yashash minimumidan past bo'lganda soliqqa tortmaslik amaliyoti, shaxsning qaramog'idagi oila a'zolari sonidan kelib chiqqan holda barcha uchun standart chegirmalar joriy qilinmaganligi fuqarolar tomonidan soliq organlariga daromadlari va ma'lum turdagi xarajatlari (misol tariqasida, tibbiy xarajatlar uchun sarflanganda) ni hisobini yuritmaslik va o'z navbatida bu haqida deklaratsiya taqdim etmasligiga sabab bo'lmoqda.

XULOSA O'tkazilgan tahlil natijalariga ko'ra, mamlakatimiz soliq siyosatida aholi daromadlarini umumdeklaratsiya asosida soliqqa tortish mexanizmining mavjudligi ob'ekti zaruriyati hisoblanadi va ushbu mexanizm asosida soliqqa tortish qamrovini kengaytirish uchun quyidagilarni amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiq:

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THE IMPORTANCE AND ROLE OF IMPLEMENTING THE DIGITAL TAX SYSTEM IN OUR COUNTRY IN MODERNIZING THE ECONOMY

Abstract. This article shows how the modernization of the tax system affects the development of the country's economy.

Keywords. Tax, tax system, economy, modernization, enterprise, privilege, tax policy.

Action strategy program on five priority areas of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 was developed in order to further develop the development of our country.

On this basis, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5468 of June 29, 2018 «On the Concept of Improving the Tax Policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan» was adopted. The most important aspect of this concept is that it is not an exaggeration to say that, in accordance with it, the Strategy of Actions and the development and adoption of the concept were necessary to fully implement the tasks of reducing the tax burden and improving the tax administration in the country.

The analysis of the current socio-economic changes shows that the modernization of the economy is the basis of the achieved achievements and successes. The goal of economic modernization is to update the country's economy, to move the country's economy to the path of innovative development based on the development of priority areas that require the application of scientific achievements, to increase the competitiveness of the country's national economy, and to fully satisfy the growing and changing needs of the population.

Improving tax relations in the economy is one of the most striking manifestations of modernization. First of all, this allows to solve important social problems, such as attracting national and foreign investments, ensuring the well-being of the population. Therefore, optimizing tax relations and ensuring harmony with other economic categories is one of the most important issues.

Issues of tax regulation that serve the processes of economic modernization and technical renewal are equipped with the most advanced technologies and a new industry that provides deep processing of raw materials and the production of competitive finished products, serves to regulate the export-import potential of our country and create new jobs. serves to organize enterprises. However, it is

possible to expand the volume of production of products that are competitive in the world market in terms of quality and price, and to adopt new types of products, only by regulating financial relations.

Modernization means «modernization» from the English language in modern society.

P. Shtompka shows various forms of modernization:

- firstly, modernization is a set of progressive social changes while society moves forward;

- secondly, modernization - refers to bringing backward or lagging societies to reach the leading developed sector or country.

- thirdly, the concept of modernization is understood as a movement along the center of modern society.

Modernization in a broad sense reflects the processes of renewal and development in society. Economic modernization implies the deepening of economic reproduction achieved by increasing the division of labor, increasing the efficiency of production equipment, turning science into a productive force, and developing rational management of production.

Modernization has become a factor in the development of commodity-money relations, the formation and development of national and transnational markets, and the formation of economic forms and institutions adapted to ensuring the circulation of capital. Foreign investments, which serve to connect the country's economy with the world economic community, play a key role in this.

Modernization represents the transition from a traditional society to one based on industrialized, large-scale mechanized production and rational management of social processes based on laws. In theory, it means modernization

In contrast to the «traditional closed society», a set of processes such as industrialization, secularization, urbanization, general education, establishment of competent political power systems, strengthening of territorial and social mobilization, leading to the formation of a «modern open society» is understood.

One of the main reasons for the low effectiveness of modernization incentives is that tax and customs incentives are given without any conditions and cannot be withdrawn. The enterprise using the benefits does not accept any obligation to increase the quality of the manufactured products, increase the volume or increase the export volume.

It is necessary to reduce the benefits provided separately by government decisions and instead use benefits in the form of targeted tax credits aimed at the development of certain sectors. First, it provides additional funds to the state budget and, in turn, reduces the tax burden on the economy, and secondly, it leads to an increase in healthy competition.

It should be noted that the results of reforms in the tax system in 2018-2020 showed the level of stability of state finances. In particular, in the following years, we can see that the rates of a number of taxes in our country are being significantly

reduced. We can say that this, along with the modernization of the tax system, will lead to a more positive shift in the economy.

In today's global economy, electronic exchange of more data is essential to effectively improve the tax system. In this case, the transition to full electronic presentation of tax and financial reports prevents entrepreneurs from spending a lot of time in queues on the other hand, it is a great help in saving their additional expenses, i.e. their funds.

Through these automated programs and methods, it is possible to quickly analyze the data on the funds paid to the state budget. Also, legal entities who are tax payers have the opportunity to pay taxes and other mandatory payments online through their «Personal Cabinet» on the Internet. This prevents extra work and distractions. In general, the main goal of the tax policy in Uzbekistan is the correctness, transparency, and openness of the payments to the budget, as well as the possibility of processing and sending electronic data.

This will contribute to the optimization of tax-budget relations in the modernization and reform of the tax administration, the independent income of taxpayers, the improvement of the efficiency of tax audits, the prevention of unjustified interference and audits in the activities of taxpayers, and the further reduction of costs without the mandatory payment of inappropriate additional tax payments for non-active reporting periods. We believe that it can create many opportunities.

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METHOD OF DISCOUNTS AND BONUSES IN ENTERPRISES

Abstract. This article is about the use of «bonus» and «discount» method in enterprises and organizations. a brief description, advantages and disadvantages of these methods are explained. And together with this, cases of application, methods are taught.

Keywords: Bonuses, discounts, seasonal goods, accounting, goods, bonus set, seasonal set of goods.

Enter. Every business entity, regardless of whether it is a small enterprise or a large campaign, tries to support many ways in order to further develop and thereby obtain greater profits. It is also important to fully satisfy customer demand through quality and to pay great attention to marketing. Currently, it is seen in world experience that one of the main links of marketing is bonuses and discounts. Bonuses and discounts mainly contribute to relatively higher sales of goods. In this case, it is clear that the profit from one unit of these goods will be less than before, but the total profit will be large due to the fact that they are sold a lot. That is why most of the entities that support the accelerated process use this direction.

Analysis of literature on the topic: if we pay attention to the scientific theories formed on the basis of world trade experiences, including the experiences of developed European countries and the United States of America in this regard, for example; Business scientific sites such as www.businesstoday.in, www.bloomberg.com, <https://thebusinessmagazine.co.uk> have emphasized and proven that the use of «bonuses» leads to marketing and competitive advantage as a result of experiments.

Research methodology: The study of the contribution of the «bonus» system to the trade sector, the formation of new «bonus» and «discount» systems and the stages of further improvement of this sector.

Analysis and results: Bonus and Discount are considered two different concepts. «Bonus» is the addition of any other goods, additional goods, or any material, financial value, without changing the given price, during the sale of goods or products. «Discount» is a reduction of a certain amount (mainly in the form of a percentage) from the specified price of the goods or products being sold.

We will consider the «Bonus» method according to the above. In this case, instead of selling each product individually, we will create a convenient bonus package for the buyer. For example: (1) We offer Blinder as a gift to a customer

who bought a TV and a refrigerator. (2) We offer Multivarka as a gift to the customer who bought an air conditioner and a washing machine.

Here, our three products are (1) 9.372 million and (2) 11.845 million, respectively. So, when we sell these three products, we get 15% profit, i.e. (1) 1.406 million and (2) 1.78 million. (Of course, this 15% is formed on the basis of the cost and markup calculated separately for the sale.) In this case, we determine the total price of the two products minus the markup of the third product. In this case: (1) 1.406 million - 0.975 and (2) 1.78 - 0.12 million are determined. Then the trading company sells three products but makes a profit on two products. The benefit for this enterprise is the quick sale and circulation of goods, it allows to sell seasonal goods even after the season has passed.

We will consider it as above in the «Discounts» method. In this case, we make an account in a suitable way to sell a single product at a «discount», that is, the discount should benefit both the consumer and us. However, it should be mentioned that the discounts were announced only in order to accelerate the sale of goods that are sold less often and to win the competition. So, we set this discount package at a certain percentage, and we set our own conditions for participation in the «discount». For example (1): We set a price that is higher than the average price of our two products, and we offer a 10% discount to the customer when he trades at the specified price and higher.

It can be seen that benefiting from the «bonus» and «discount» methods, even if the goods were sold at a relatively low price, but in accounting, there will be no discounts in the process of tax calculation. That is, when discounts are given, there are no benefits in the tax account.

In the process of using these methods in the enterprise, this process is also reflected in accounting, as every other operation is reflected in accounting.

Dt; 5110Kt; 9050

Conclusions and suggestions: In conclusion, I can say that not only trade enterprises, but also manufacturing enterprises, carefully studying and applying these methods will be one of the contributing factors for the development of their activities. The factors underlying these opinions are that these methods are widely used by entrepreneurs of all developed countries and show good results. However, these methods are not always considered necessary for the enterprise, that is, the use of this method does not bring a relatively large difference in income. However, in certain situations, it is effective in improving the situation of the enterprise. I will list these cases:

- When the activity starts a new job,
- When changing seasons for seasonal goods,
- To win the competition
- When changing the type of activity

In such cases, it is appropriate to use it.

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ERKIN IQTISODIY ZONALAR FAOLIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISH VA INVESTITSİYALARNI JALB QILISH MASALALARI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada mamlakatni ijtimoiy iqtisodiy yuksalish uchun asosiy omil hisoblangan erkin iqtisodiy zonalar, ularning jozibadorligi va yuqori texnologiyali yangi ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini tashkil etish, hududlarni raqobatdosh va eksportga yo'naltirilgan zamonaviy sanoat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishni o'zlashtirishga yanada faol jalb qilish, ishlab chiqarish, muhandislik-kommunikatsiya, yo'l-transport, ijtimoiy infratuzilma va logistika xizmatlarini jadal rivojlantirishni ta'minlash uchun to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb etishni kengaytirishning eng muhim omili sifatida erkin iqtisodiy zonalarini izchil rivojlantirish borasida yanada qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratish, ayniqsa, kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik, eksport salohiyatini oshirish diversifikatsion siyosatni kuchaytirish mintaqalar iqtisodiyotini barqarorligini va mamlakatimizdagi hozirgi holati yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: investitsiya, investitsion jozibadorlik, harakatlar strategiyasi, salohiyat, bozor konyukturasi, strategik dastur, iqtisodiy zona, sanoat zona.

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ISSUES OF DEVELOPING THE ACTIVITY OF FREE ECONOMIC ZONES AND ATTRACTING INVESTMENTS

Abstract. In the article, free economic zones, which are considered the main factor for social and economic growth of the country, their attractiveness and the organization of new high-tech production facilities, more active involvement of regions in the development of production of competitive and export-oriented modern industrial products, production, engineering- more favorable conditions for the consistent development of free economic zones as the most important factor for expanding the attraction of foreign direct investments to ensure the rapid development of communication, road transport, social infrastructure and logistics services Creating, especially small business and private

entrepreneurship, increasing export potential, strengthening diversification policy, regional economy stability and the current situation in our country are highlighted.

Key words: investment, investment attractiveness, action strategy, potential, market situation, strategic program, economic zone, industrial zone.

Kirish. Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar jahon iqtisodiyotining noyob rivojlanish shakliga aylandi va ko‘plab mamlakatlarda keng tarqalgan. So‘ngi 5 yil mobaynida rivojlangan va rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda EIZlar tashkil etilishining faol o‘shish tendensiyasi kuzatilmoqda. Bugungi kunda mavjud 5400 ta EIZlarning qariyb 1000 ga yaqin turli xil turdagi zonalari qayd etilgan muddatda tashkil etilgan bo‘lib, yana 500 tasi 2021 va undan keyingi yillarda tashkil etish bosqichidadir. Butun jahon eksport ishlab chiqarish zonalari assotsiatsiyasi ma‘lumotlariga ko‘ra, jahon savdosining 30% dan ortig‘i erkin iqtisodiy zonalar orqali amalga oshiriladi. Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar eksport komponentini oshirish, xorijiy investitsiyalar oqimini ko‘paytirish, import o‘rnini bosuvchi mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarishni kengaytirish orqali mamlakatni iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy rivojlantirish vazifalarini muvaffaqiyatli hal etmoqda.

Adabiyotlar sharhi. Erkin iqtisodiy hududlar to‘g‘risidagi tushunchalar va ularning mazmunmohiyati borasida tadqiqotlar olib borgan xorijiy va mahalliy olimlarning ayrim fikrlari turlicha ekanligining guvohi bo‘lamiz.

Bu borada iqtisodchi olim, D.Y.Xujamkulov erkin iqtisodiy hududlarning mazmuni, maqsadi, me‘yoriy-huquqiy asoslari, tasnifiy jihatlari, erkin iqtisodiy hududlarda investitsiya muhiti va logistika infratuzilmasi, bojxona rasmiylashtiruvi, erkin iqtisodiy hududlar faoliyatining rivojlangan va rivojlanayotgan davlatlar tajribalari, offshor hududlar hamda O‘zbekistonda erkin iqtisodiy hududlarning rivojlanish xususiyatlari ko‘rib chiqilgan va tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, P.V. Pavlov Maxsus hududiy subektlarni tashkil etishi, faoliyat ko‘rsatishi va faoliyatini tugatish sohasidagi jamoat munosabatlarini tartibga soluvchi xuquqiy normalarni birlashtiradigan mustaqil muassasadir. A.V. Vaxabov fikricha, Erkin iqtisodiy zona - bu davlatda qabul qilingan xo‘jalik faoliyatining tartibiga nisbatan imtiyozli soliq rejimi qo‘llaniladigan geografik hudud. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, bu milliy iqtisodiy makonning bir qismi bo‘lib, u yerda uning boshqa qismlarida ishlamaydigan malum imtiyozlar tizimi qo‘llaniladi va bu hududda davlatning iqtisodiy jarayonlarga aralashuvi kamayadi. J.I.Karimqulov fikricha, Erkin iqtisodiy hududlar deganda, muayyan iqtisodiy faoliyatni amalga oshirishda kengaytirilgan mustaqillikka, boshqaruvning maxsus rejimi va investorlar iqtisodiy faoliyati uchun qulay sharoitlarga ega bo‘lgan hududni tushunish mumkin. Fikrimizcha ushbu umumiy ta‘rif, jahon amalyotida uchraydigan turli xil va shakllardagi erkin iqtisodiy hududlar va ularga berilgan ta‘riflarni bitta umumiy qatorda joylashtirish imkonini beradi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Maqolada tizimli yondashuv, qiyosiy tahlil, umumlashtirish, tahlil qilish, sintez qilish va prognozlashtirish usullari qoʻllanilgan.

Tahlil va natijalar muhokamasi. Mamlakatimiz hududlarining ishlab chiqarish, resurs salohiyatidan kompleks va samarali foydalanishni taʼminlash, transport, muhandislik-kommunikatsiya hamda ijtimoiy infratuzilmani rivojlantirishda erkin iqtisodiy zonalar alohida oʻrni bor. Hozirgi kunda Oʻzbekiston Respublikasida 24 ta maxsus iqtisodiy zonalar (MIZ) mavjud boʻlib, ulardan 23 tasi sanoat, 1 tasi qishloq xoʻjaligi ixtisoslashgan. 2008-yildan 2022-yilgacha boʻlgan davrda maxsus iqtisodiy zonalar hududlarida 3,2 milliard dollarlik jami 604 ta loyihalar amalga oshirildi. Umumiy summadan 896,9 mln dollarni toʻgʻridan-toʻgʻri xorijiy investitsiyalar tashkil etadi. Loyihalar hisobiga 55 mingga yaqin yangi ish oʻrinlari yaratildi. Ushbu loyihalarning eng yirigi Angren EIZ (1038,2 mln dollarlik 84 ta loyiha), “Navoiy»EIZ (495,0 mln dollarlik 73 ta loyiha), “Urgut” EIZ (335,9 mln dollarlik 77 ta loyiha), va “Qoʻqon»EIZda (280,2 mln dollarlik 84 ta loyiha) amalga oshirildi. Koʻrib chiqilayotgan davrda EIZ ishtirokchi korxonalar 13,7 trln soʻmlik 500 turdan ortiq sanoat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarib, 283,1 mln dollarlik mahsulotlarni eksport qildilar, 2022-yildagi koʻrsatkichga nisbatan 114 foizga oshdi. Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar rivojlanishini tartibga soluvchi meʼyoriy-huquqiy bazani takomillashtirish boʻyicha keng koʻlamli ishlar olib borildi. Xususan, “Maxsus iqtisodiy zonalar toʻgʻrisida”gi Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Qonuni qabul qilindi. Hujjat bilan EIZlarni yaratish, ular faoliyat koʻrsatishining muddatini uzaytirish va tugatish, chegaralarini oʻzgartirish tartibi belgilandi hamda ularni boshqarish tizimi, shuningdek, EIZ ishtirokchilarini roʻyxatdan oʻtkazish tartibi qayta koʻrib chiqildi. Bundan tashqari, hujjatda EIZ hududida infratuzilma obyektlarini qurish yoki qayta taʼmirlash ishlari markazlashtirilgan hamda nomarkazlashtirilgan manbalar hisobidan moliyalashtirilishi mumkinligi nazarda tutilgan. EIZlarni zarur infratuzilma bilan taʼminlash ularning samarali ishlashi va yangi investorlar va tadbirkorlarni oʻz hududlarida loyihalarni amalga oshirishga jalb qilishning asosiy omili hisoblanadi. Shu munosabat bilan, 2023 yilda mavjud EIZni muhandislik-kommunikatsiya tarmoqlariga ulash boʻyicha ishlarni bajarish uchun 847 mlrd soʻm ajratish rejalashtirilgan. Xususan, bu EIZdagi investitsiya faoliyatining ijobiy prognozlari bilan bogʻliq. 2023-yilda Respublikaning erkin iqtisodiy zonalarida qiymati 983,6 mln dollarlik 86 ta yangi investitsiya loyihalarini amalga oshirish rejalashtirilgan. Ushbu loyihalarni amalga oshirish natijasida 128 yangi turdagi sanoat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish yoʻlga qoʻyiladi va 13 ta ming yangi ish oʻrinlari yaratiladi.

Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar hududida imtiyoz va preferensiyalar Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 26.10.2016 yildagi PF-4853-son Farmonida erkin iqtisodiy zonalar ishtirokchi korxonalari quyidagilardan:

➤ yer soligʻi, daromad soligʻi, yuridik shaxslar mulk soligʻi, obodonlashtirish va ijtimoiy infratuzilmani rivojlantirish soligʻi, mikrofirmalar va

kichik korxonalar uchun yagona soliq to'lovi, shuningdek, Respublika yo'l jamg'armasi va O'zbekiston Respublikasi Moliya vazirligi huzuridagi byudjetdan tashqari O'zbekiston Respublikasi Moliya vazirligi huzuridagi ta'lim va tibbiyot muassasalarining moddiy-texnika bazasini rivojlantirish jamg'armasiga majburiy ajratmalaridan;

➤ bo'shab qoladigan mablag'larni yangi korxonalarni tashkil etish, shuningdek, mavjud ishlab chiqarishlarni modernizatsiyalash, rekonstruksiya qilish va texnik, texnologik qayta jihozlash, kengaytirish, ishlab chiqarish binolarini qurish, o'z ishlab chiqarish ehtiyojlari uchun zarur xom ashyo va materiallar xarid qilishga maqsadli yo'naltirgan holda o'z ishlab chiqarish ehtiyojlari uchun olib kiriladigan uskunalar, xom ashyo, materiallar hamda butlovchi buyumlarni, mahsulot eksport qilinganda vujudga keladigan qo'shilgan qiymat solig'ining manfiy summasi qaytarilmasligi huquqi bilan bojxona to'lovlaridan (bojxona rasmiylashtiruv yig'implaridan tashqari);

➤ mamlakatimizda ishlab chiqarilmaydigan va loyihalarni amalga oshirish doirasida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Iqtisodiyot va sanoat vazirligi huzuridagi «Loyihalar va import kontraktlarini kompleks ekspertiza qilish markazi» DUKning tovarlar ro'yxatini kompleks ekspertiza qilish natijalari bo'yicha ijobiy xulosasi bo'lgan taqdirda chetdan keltiriladigan qurilish materiallarini bojxona to'lovlaridan (bojxonada rasmiylashtirish yig'implari bundan mustasno);

✓ **EIZda imtiyozlar kiritilgan investitsiyalar hajmiga qarab 3 yildan 10 yil muddatgacha, jumladan:**

❖ 300 ming AQSH dollaridan 3 million AQSH dollarigacha hajmdagi investitsiyalar — 3 yil muddatga;

❖ 3 million AQSH dollaridan 5 million AQSH dollarigacha hajmdagi investitsiyalar — 5 yil muddatga;

❖ 5 million AQSH dollaridan 10 million AQSH dollarigacha hajmdagi investitsiyalar — 7 yil muddatga;

❖ 10 million va undan ko'p AQSH dollari hajmidagi investitsiyalar so'nggi 5 yilda amaldagi stavkalardan 50 foiz kam hajmdagi daromad solig'i va yagona soliq to'lovi stavkalari qo'llangan holda — 10 yil muddatga beriladi.

❖ EIZda ishtirok etayotgan korxonalar erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyati davomida eksportga yo'naltiriladigan mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish uchun olib kelinadigan xom ashyo, material va butlovchi buyumlar uchun bojxona to'lovlari to'lashdan (bojxona rasmiylashtiruv yig'implaridan tashqari) ozod etiladi.

❖ Davlat erkin iqtisodiy zonalarining qatnashchilarining muhnadislik-kommunikatsiya tarmoqlarga, ularni ishlab chiqarish maydonchalariga o'z vaqtida tutashtirgan holda, kafolatli ulanishini ta'minlaydi

Xulosa va takliflar.

Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar asosiy mohiyati mintaqani jadal ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish uchun ichki va tashqi kapitalni, istiqbolli texnologiyalar va boshqaruvga oid tajribalarni jalb etish maqsadida tuziladigan, aniq belgilangan

ma'muriy chegaralari va alohida huquqiy tartiboti bo'lgan maxsus ajratilgan hududlarni anglatadi. O'zbekiston sharoita EIZlar tashkil qilishga bo'lgan xarakterlar va hozirgi kundagi istiqbolli rejalar juda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. O'zbekistonning iqtisodiy xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda va ayrim nozik jihatlarni hisobga olgan holda EIZlarning tashkil etilishi kelajakdagi yutuqlarga podevor bo'lib xizmat qiladi. EIZlar tashkil qilishdan turli mamlakatlar turlicha maqsadlarni ko'zlaydilar. EIZni tashkil etishdan ko'zlangan asosiy maqsadlar quyidagicha:

✓ mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga chet el investitsiyasini jalb etish, ayniqsa to'g'ridan-to'g'ri investitsiyalarni jalb qilish uchun qulay imkoniyat;

✓ chet el investorlari ishtirokida mamlakat tadbirkorlari faoliyatini yo'lga qo'yish va oqibatda tovar va xizmatlar eksporti hajmini oshirish;

✓ mamlakatning ichki bozoriga yuqori sifatli mahsulotlar va xizmatlar, yangi texnika va texnologiyalarning kirib kelishi va tadbiriq qilinishini ta'minlash;

Jahon xo'jaligida maxsus iqtisodiy hududlarning shakllanishi, ya'ni tashkil qilish va jahon xo'jaligida maxsus iqtisodiy hududlar faoliyatini rivojlantirish orqali tarqqiyotga erishish va milliy iqtisodiyot yuksalishida tashqi savdo-sotiq siyosatini ilmiy nuqtai nazardan tadqiq etish, uning ijobiy tomonlarini umumlashtirish asosida O'zbekistonda erkin iqtisodiy zonalarni tashkil qilish va uni rivojlantirish istiqbollari, hamda maxsus iqtisodiy hududlarlarni tashkil etishdagi jahon tajribasidan O'zbekistonda foydalanish imkoniyatlari borasida quyidagi takliflarni bildirib o'taman: EIZlardagi xalaro intermodal logistik habning imkoniyatlarini yanada kengaytirish va hududning sanoat ishlab chiqarish hududida jahon standartlariga javob beradigan va raqobatga dosh beradigan eksport mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish, hamda import o'rnini bosuvchi tovarlarni ishlab chiqarishni yo'lga qo'yish eng ustivor vazifalardan hisoblanadi. EIZ dasturlarining samara berishi o'z-o'zidan kompleks rivojlanish uchun turtki beradi. Chunki hududni tashkil etishining bevosita foydalaridan tashqari, bilvosita foydalari ham mavjud. Shu sababdan eng katta e'tibor aynan mana shu zonalarni tez va sifatli ravishda tashkil qilish hamda uning faoliyatini kengaytirish yo'lidagi sa'y-xarakatlarga qaratilishi lozim.

O'zbekistonga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va EIZlarning faoliyatini rivojlantirish bo'yicha quyidagi yo'nalishlar muhim hisoblanadi:

❖ soliq mexanizmini yanada yengillashtirish (Soliq stavkalarini pasaytirish, ba'zi faoliyat turlari uchun soliq stavkasini kamaytirish)

❖ moliya-kredit mexanizmini yaxshilash (MIZ rezidentlari uchun davlat tomonidan subsidiyalar ajratish, MIZ rezidentlari uchun kredit foiz stavkalarini pasaytirish)

❖ logistika tizimini rivojlantirish va modernizatsiya qilish;

❖ EIZ rezidentlari uchun imtiyoz muddatini uzaytirish;

❖ eksport bilan bog'liq munosabatlarda davlat tomonidan yordam ko'rsatish.

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DEPRECIATION OF GOODS IN ENTERPRISES

Abstract. In this article, you can see the information about depreciation of goods, obsolescence, and how to dispose of expired goods in enterprises.

Key words. Depreciation of goods, destruction of goods, methods of destruction depending on the types of goods

Enter. No matter what industry your business is in, depreciation of goods is a taxable expense (in the sense of profit tax) and includes value added tax. There are no obligations under 'i. Do you write off goods that are expired, unsaleable or do not meet import requirements? Destroyed goods are properly and environmentally disposed of or recycled, eliminating the possibility of their return to the market.

Analysis of literature on the subject: Pardayev M.Q., Urazov K.B., Khalikov O.Kh., Pashakhodjayeva D.J. among the economists of our republic. in his scientific work, he conducted many studies about the depreciation and perishability of goods in enterprises in various sectors of the economy. The need to carry out scientific research in this direction has been emphasized a lot.

Research methodology: In the course of research, economic and statistical analysis methods such as monographic observation, generalization grouping, comparative analysis, constructive calculation were used, the concept of obsolescence of goods is considered and summarized, destruction and their content are considered.

Analysis and results. Disposal of expired goods depends on various factors, including the type of product, local regulations and the policies of the organization or person responsible for the goods.

Some common ways to dispose of such goods are:

Burning

Combustion involves burning expired goods at high temperatures. This method is often used for perishables, pharmaceuticals, and hazardous materials. However, it may not be environmentally friendly and may release pollutants into the atmosphere if not properly controlled.

Deferral Some end-of-life goods can be landfilled, especially if they are not hazardous and do not pose a significant risk to the environment. However, this method is not always sustainable and can contribute to pollution and resource depletion.

Recycling

In some cases, expired goods can be recycled or reused. It's a more sustainable approach

that helps reduce waste. For example, expired food can sometimes be used for composting or turned into animal feed.

Chemical treatment

Some expired goods, especially hazardous materials, may undergo chemical treatment to neutralize their harmful components. This makes them safe for disposal or recycling.

Charity

Perishable goods that are past their expiration date and are safe to eat or use can be donated to charities or food banks. Some organizations distribute expired goods to those in need if they are within the safe-to-consume period.

Return to manufacturer

Some manufacturers or suppliers may have an expired return policy. They may offer refunds or replacements for products that have expired or have quality issues.

Controlled decomposition

For organic materials such as food waste, controlled decomposition through composting can be an environmentally friendly way to dispose of expired products.

Secure disposal services

Secure disposal services are available for goods that have expired and contain sensitive or confidential information, such as documents, electronics or medicines. These services ensure secure and complete destruction of items to protect confidential information.

Regulatory Compliance: Companies and organizations must comply with local, state, and federal regulations regarding the disposal of expired goods, especially hazardous or controlled substances. It is important to follow these rules to avoid legal consequences and environmental damage. It is important to note that the method chosen to dispose of expired goods must prioritize safety, environmental impact, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. In addition, expired goods, such as certain medicines, may have special disposal instructions from regulatory authorities to ensure that they do not harm people or the environment.

As for accounting records

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Conclusion and Suggestions: In summary, Depreciation is the decrease in the monetary value of an item over time. As a result, the appropriate compensation in the event of a claim is based on the actual value of the object at that time, regardless of whether it is lower than the value of the object when new. The annual depreciation percentage of the object is 20%. Example: if you buy a laptop for

1.000€, it will be worth 800€ in one year and its value will decrease by 20% every year. Based on this, I can say that the value of goods is rapidly depreciating day by day, the reason being that the produced goods are replaced by other goods, or we can use the example of new goods coming out due to the improvement of science. If goods are produced based on the source of information and market demand and supply, then depreciation of goods is rare in enterprises.

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ACCOUNT OF SUBSIDIES GIVEN TO LEGAL ENTITIES

Abstract. This article presents information related to the accounting of subsidies given to legal entities for the development and promotion of a certain sector from the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords. Target revenues, subsidy, State budget, import, export, customs cargo declaration.

Enter

Subsidies are sums of money and material assets provided by the state to an enterprise under certain conditions for the purpose of developing its activities. Subsidies are calculated based on BHMS No. 10 «Accounting of State Subsidies and Description of State Aid», as well as BHMS No. 21. Receipts of subsidies received in accordance with these regulatory documents 0110-0190, 0410-0490, 0610, 5810, 1010-1090, 2810, 2910-2990, 5010, 5110, 5210,4890 and other accounts are reflected in correspondence with the debit.

Analysis of literature on the subject: some theoretical, organizational and methodological aspects of the problems related to subsidies and their reflection in reports by foreign economists L. V. Egorova, A. V. Brovkin, V. I. Podolsky, domestic scientists K. B. Ahmedzhanov, R. D. Dosmuratov, N. Ibragimov, Ismanov, A. A. Karimov, Pardayev M.Q., Urazov K.B., Xoliqov O.X, D. K. Kudbiyev, M. Q. Pardayev, A. X. Pardayev, N. K. Rizayev, A. J. Tuychiyev, M. M. Tulaxodjayeva, I. N. Kuziyev, K. R. Khatamov, M. S. Xojiyev and other scientists researched in scientific works.

Research methodology: The procedure for drawing up and submitting a report on the performance of subsidy funds and their use is disclosed and the form of the report is recommended. This recommended form of reporting was developed based on the research of foreign experiences, using methods such as grouping, comparison, evaluation and abstract-logical thinking.

Analysis and results. Account 8820-»Subsidies» is designated to summarize information on existing allocated subsidies, i.e., monetary or in-kind assistance provided by the state with certain conditions for the purpose of interest in economic development. State assistance is in various forms and with various conditions. can be given. When it is necessary not to release additional goods to the market in order to maintain the price in the world market, the state provides subsidies to the companies that transfer their goods to the reserve and covers the

costs of maintaining the goods. Enterprises participating in the economic programs of the state also receive subsidies

State subsidies are calculated according to the national standard. State subsidies are government support in the form of a transfer of resources in exchange for the fulfillment or fulfillment of certain conditions related to the company's operational activities in the past or in the future. Transactions with the government that cannot be reasonably evaluated and cannot be separated from the company's normal business transactions are not included in state subsidies. The main condition of asset subsidies is that long-term assets must be purchased or built by the company. This condition specifies what assets are to be purchased, where they are located, or when they will be purchased or disposed of.

Income subsidies are government subsidies that are not transferred to assets. Contingent loans are loans in which the lender cannot repay the loan after certain predetermined conditions are met. Government subsidies, including non-cash price subsidies, are not recognized until the company meets the conditions and receives the subsidies. Is it a subsidy? the order of receipt does not affect the order of their accounting. Therefore, whether the subsidies are received in the form of money or in the form of a reduction of the obligation to the state, it is taken into account in the same way. State subsidies are recognized as income of the period in which the expenses incurred at the expense of subsidies fall. They are not directly credited to the capital account. Subsidies related to depreciable assets are usually recognized as income in the amount of depreciation calculated for these objects during the depreciation calculation period. is transferred to income in the period. For example. the subsidy in the form of allocation of a plot of land may be limited to the condition of building a building on it. In this case, the subsidy can be recognized as income during the service life of the building. The state subsidy given to the company in the form of immediate financial assistance, provided that the costs or losses are covered, or no expenses are incurred in the future, is recognized as income in the period of receipt. Assets relevant subsidies, including non-monetary subsidies at fair value, are shown on the balance sheet or in the form of income for the next period or by subtracting it to find the balance sheet value of the asset. In the case of allocation of subsidies, the amount of subsidies allocated based on the agreement is formalized in the enterprise as follows:

Dt: 4890-»Debts of other debtors»;

Kt: 8820-»Subsidies»account.

When funds are transferred for subsidies,

DT: 5110-5530 and other accounts that record funds

KT: 4890-»Debts of other debtors»account

In these reflected reports, the amount of a specific type of subsidy paid to the organization on a monthly basis, and the amount in the last column represents the total amount of this type of subsidy received in the reporting year. For example, the amount shown in the entry Debit 5010 Credit 8820 in the first line

of serial number 1 of the working document is the target income directly deposited into the organization's treasury in cash, and the amount indicated in the entry Debit 0100 Credit 8800 in serial number 2 is received in the form of fixed assets means target income. The sums indicated in the column of the accounting document for each month represent the total amount of a specific type of subsidies and all targeted receipts in this reporting month.

Performance report on receipt and use of subsidy:

- Cash flow statement;
- Equity report.

Conclusions and suggestions: In conclusion, I can say that the subsidies given to legal entities are allocated for the purpose of diversifying the economy, balancing export-import, establishing the assimilation of scientific and technical innovations, growing the national industry, developing certain regions, conversion and other purposes. Their activities are stimulated through funds given to legal entities from the budgets of the budget system for the financing of production of goods, performance of works, provision of services and their implementation, or co-financing or partial compensation of targeted expenses.

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IMPACT OF TOURISM ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. In this article, the Republic of Uzbekistan is considered a historical tourism zone, and therefore the tourism sector is developing rapidly, which tourist destinations in our country are coming from all over the world, what decisions are being made in this regard, the impact of the increase in the number of tourists on the economic situation of our country and this about expressing data in statistical numbers

Keywords: tourism, GDP, Uzbektourism, private tourism associations, gross domestic product, socio-economic development, impact of tourism.

Enter. Our country is rapidly becoming a center of tourism, a clear example of this is the acceleration of tourist traffic in our country in the last twenty years, and this is a series of reforms that are being adopted for the development of foreign and domestic tourism, and which create relief for tourists and private tourism associations. In particular, it has a positive effect on our economy by providing accommodation and food for tourists visiting from abroad and our compatriots who are traveling domestically, as well as providing employment to our unemployed citizens by starting a small business. It means that foreign citizens enter our country for the purpose of tourism and money comes through them. This contributes to the growth of our gross domestic product.

Analysis of literature on the topic: Tourism is one of the fastest growing and leading industries in terms of income. In recent years, tourism has made a huge contribution to world exports and accounts for 11% of the global gross domestic product, Bekturdiyev J.K. Also, researcher Z.M. Mukhammedov said that if the share of tourism income in the GDP of Uzbekistan reaches at least 5%, the GDP per capita will increase by 392,100 soums.

Research methodology: The study of the contribution of the tourism sector to the GDP, the formation of new tourism zones and the stages of further development of this sector.

Analysis and results: According to the World Travel and Tourism Council, the share of tourism in the world GDP was 10.3%, the annual growth rate was 3.5%. The growth rate in this sector has been higher than the global GDP growth rate for nine years in a row. Our country also ranks high in the field of tourism, according to many international publications, our country has become

one of the most attractive tourist destinations in 2020. And again, our city of Tashkent was mentioned in the list of cities that should be visited this year by The Telegraph newspaper of Great Britain.

By the end of 2019, 6,748 million people visited Uzbekistan, which is 125% more than the statistics of 2018, i.e. 5,346 million people. At the same time, the export of tourism services amounted to 1.313 billion dollars, and in 2018 it was 1.041 billion dollars. As everyone knows, the corona virus pandemic that broke out in 2020-2021 had a great negative impact on the tourism industry. Due to this, the share of tourism in GDP has decreased in these years. However, in the first eight months of 2022, 3 million foreign citizens visited Uzbekistan. And if we study the purpose of tourists' arrival.

- To see relatives - 2.2 mln. person
- To relax - 169.8 thousand person
- For treatment 44.4 thousand person
- Regarding the service 38.8 thousand person
- For business 9.1 thousand person
- For the purpose of study 2.4 thousand person

In general, the volume of GDP increased by 5.8% in this short period, between January and September 2022, that is, it amounted to 627.5 trillion soums. This amounted to 17.7 million soums (\$1,603) per capita, an increase of 3.6% compared to the corresponding period of 2021. The tourism sector also contributes to these changes.

Due to the fact that Uzbekistan is considered a city rich in ancient monuments, most visiting tourists come to see the history. There are more than 2,000 such places in our country.

Conclusions and suggestions: In conclusion, I can say that the tourism sector has a significant place in the country's GDP, which means that we can have a positive impact on the country's economy by focusing on the tourism sector.

Our country occupies a good place in the current tourism market, and because of this, there is a constant flow of tourists. They are mainly attracted by the large number of our historical places.

However, in order to stand higher in this regard, we should be able to provide enough offers for the people of the new technological age, not only to attract tourists with historical places. That is, most of the tourists visiting our country are older people, including people aged 40 and over. For this reason, we can further increase the flow of tourists by forming «Entertainment» zones for young tourists.

According to the information given above based on the facts, foreign citizens travel to Uzbekistan mainly from neighboring countries, Central Asia. The number of people coming from European countries is somewhat lower. So, we should hold new events in this regard and arouse the interest of European citizens about our ancient places.

Our steps for this are shown

- quality videos;
- articles;
- movies and series; we need to use wide and fast spreading tools like and, of course, it will be useful to implement many new projects to create comfort for visiting tourists.

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SOME ISSUES OF ACCOUNTING IN ENTERPRISES PROVIDING LOGISTICS SERVICES

Abstract. The article introduces new information related to the directions of development of logistics and transport infrastructures in our country. Also, instructions are given on some issues of accounting in entities providing logistics services.

Key words: logistics, transport infrastructures, action strategy, road transport, modernization, digital development, costs, tax benefits, cargo transport operator activities, forwarding companies, warehouse complexes, distribution centers, terminals.

Enter. Logistics and transportation entities such as airlines, ocean liners, railroads, and trucking companies face a number of accounting and operational issues that can affect their net income. Therefore, it is essential to follow good accounting practices to manage cash flow and liquidity.

In the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for the period of 2022-2026 for the development of our country, in the section on the development of the market and infrastructure of transport and logistics services, «Development of the concept of development of transport and logistics services; 18 large, 22 medium and 80 small cities» development of the transport-logistics system and infrastructure between establishment of a network of logistics centers; international freight electronic transport documents («e-Permit», «e-TIR», «e-CMR») for transportation step-by-step transfer to the view; reduction of cargo transportation costs up to 30%; development of existing container terminals on the basis of public-private partnership; increase of the share of container transportation by railway at least 2 times.

Analysis of literature on the topic: Features of accounting of enterprises providing services in the field of transport and logistics and its theoretical and methodological issues. Economic scientists of our republic Q.A. Dadabayev, J.R. Kulmukhammedov, M.M. Aripjanov, K.M. Nazarov, F.R. Mirzayev in their scientific works accounting in enterprises providing logistics services have conducted many studies on some issues, but in the current economic diversification, the problems of the service sector have not been sufficiently studied in a holistic, comprehensive manner. This necessitates the need to carry out scientific research in this direction.

Research methodology: In the preparation of this article, the experience of foreign countries in the field of logistics in business activity was theoretically studied, opinions related to this process were studied, and statistical data analysis was carried out. Expert evaluation, statistical grouping, comparative and structural methods of research methodology were used in these processes.

Analysis and results. As a result of the analysis and study of the results conducted by economists of developed foreign countries and our republic, the development and growth of the country's economy directly depends on logistics services.

Logistics companies have always had to deal with uncertainties in operating costs. Fluctuations in oil prices and freight rates can have a major impact on their profit margins and the profitability of their freight quotes. The Covid-19 pandemic has potentially accelerated the movement towards online shopping, which will lead to increased demand for goods that can be delivered on short notice. caused.

Based on these, today the successful implementation of all our plans to modernize and renew our country, create a new Uzbekistan, form a qualitatively new, modern structural structure of our economy, comprehensive development of our regions, and improve road transport and communication infrastructure networks. is inextricably linked to development with horses.

In Uzbekistan in recent years, the issues of rapid development of logistics, clusters, innovative activities, digitalization have become one of the priorities of the state economic policy. With the decision on diversification measures, tax and customs benefits were provided to car carriers and logistics companies. At the same time, the increased money should be used to expand the company's fleet of vehicles, modernize production facilities, create modern warehouse terminals, and close bank loans., loading and unloading equipment, aggregates, spare parts and other products not produced in Uzbekistan were exempted from customs duties.

Conclusions and suggestions: In conclusion, it should be said that the need to increase the efficiency of using the potential for the development of transport-logistics clusters in our country is one of the priority directions for increasing the competitiveness and diversification of the economy. The leading role in this process is played by transport logistics clusters, which should be created at the intersection of international transport corridors at border railway stations to move goods to alternative modes of transport. The main goal of the cluster policy in the field of transport infrastructure is to increase competitiveness in the domestic and global market of transport and logistics services by uniting various structures specializing in storage, transportation, export and delivery of goods, as well as infrastructure and other organizations. The transport-logistics cluster, as a specific organizational form, contributes to the development and growth of the logistics potential of a specific region, solving the problem of increasing the efficiency of managing the technological chains of the movement of cargo flows from suppliers

of raw materials, production structures to consumers. does. The formation of transport-logistics clusters effectively solves a number of tasks, optimizes the circulation of goods, including ensuring the rational construction of forwarding and terminal warehouse complexes, rationalization of cargo transportation processes related to several types of transport, development of transit potential and its effective use., formation of an operational interaction system, planning, coordination and regulation of dispatching activities in transport centers, providing optimal service to commodity flows, logistics information that ensures effective exchange of information between cluster members system should be developed.

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TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN DEVELOPMENT

Abstract. The article describes the state of the textile industry in Uzbekistan and its development in recent years. The role of the cluster system in the development of the textile industry is highlighted.

Keywords: textile industry, foreign investment, cotton-textile cluster.

Uzbekistan ranks first in the world in the production of cotton, the main raw material of the textile industry. According to statistical data, Uzbekistan currently ranks 6th in the world in terms of cotton production, after China, India, the USA, Pakistan, and Brazil. Currently, there are 2.3-2.5 mln. tons of cotton are harvested. In the former Soviet system, Uzbekistan became a raw material producing region of the USSR. During those times, cotton was planted on all irrigated lands, and its gross yield was 5.0 million. exceeded tons. However, only a very small part of cotton raw material, i.e. about 6.0%, was processed in Uzbekistan (mainly at the Tashkent Textile Combine). More than 90.0% of cotton raw materials would belong to Russian enterprises. Uzbekistan prepared the main raw materials and became the republic that supplies them.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, choosing market relations in the economy, textile enterprises were taken out of state ownership and turned into open joint-stock companies and other forms of ownership.

At the end of 1991, the association «Uzbekyengilsanoat» was established in order to attract foreign investments to light industries, to provide existing enterprises with new equipment and technologies, and to further develop the industry. As a result, during 1991-2000, light textile enterprises with the participation of 22 foreign companies were launched. An example of these is «Kabul-Uzbek Co». It is possible to mention the joint enterprises «Asena textile» and «Kasansay-tekmen» in cooperation with the Turkish company «Aston» in Namangan, which produce cotton yarn and gauze, and «Gurlanteks» textile complexes in Gurlan district.

In order to further develop the textile industry, increase the production of finished products with high added value and make its quality meet international requirements and standards, expand the volume and geography of export of finished products, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 14, 2017 According to the decree «On measures for rapid development of the textile and sewing-knitting industry», the association «Uztoqimaliksanoat» was

established. The main tasks of this association are the sustainable development of the textile industry in Uzbekistan and the introduction of the cluster system, which is its effective form, the introduction of new modern techniques and technologies to the enterprises of the industry, and the increase of the export of finished textile products. As a result of the measures taken, the production of textile products in the country is steadily increasing year by year. This is proven by the numbers in the table below.

As we mentioned above, the textile industry, like other industries in our country, is developing day by day. As we can see in the table, as of 2015, the production of «Ip kalava» amounted to 326.1 thousand tons, and in 2019 this figure is 528.6 thousand tons. This indicates that 202.5 thousand tons or 62% more yarn was produced than in 2015. In addition, the production of gauze is an integral part of the textile industry. Based on the information in the table, the production of «Gas» in 2015 was 227.1 mln. square meters, in 2019 this figure is 470.4 million square meters. This means that gas production in 2019 compared to 2015 was 243.3 million. It shows that the square meter has increased by 107%.

In order to further develop the textile industry in our country, a number of reforms are being implemented by our state. Regulation of the cultivation and financing of quality seed cotton raw materials in cotton fields allocated to cotton-textile production clusters and the Cabinet of Ministers «On additional measures for the further development of cotton-textile production» 2018- We can take as an example the decision No. 744 dated September 19. Several innovative projects are being implemented by our government in order to expand the network of textile industry and cotton processing industry in our country. One of the new projects currently used in the agricultural sector, including the textile sector, is the «Cluster» system. The cluster system was used for the first time to develop the same textile industry. The cluster system is the period before turning raw materials into products. It involves growing cotton, turning it into fiber to produce products, and in the next step, the fiber is turned into yarn, and the yarn into fabric. Currently, a lot of work is being done to increase the importance of the cluster system, its use in agriculture, and thereby further develop the production of high-yield, cheap and high-quality finished products. In particular, on October 27 of this year, the President held a video selector meeting on issues of cluster system development in agriculture. The head of our state emphasized the need to expand opportunities for the cluster in order to increase efficiency in agriculture and agro-industry. Many initiatives have been taken to strengthen the legal guarantee of cluster activities and their financing, export support, infrastructure and equipment provision. This indicates that great attention is being paid to the development of this sector.

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TAKING THE MONETARY POLICY AND TRADE SYSTEM TO A NEW LEVEL IN CENTRAL ASIA

Annotation. The proposal outlines a gradual introduction of a single currency system for Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan, with the aim of simplifying mutual import and export operations between these countries. This strategy is also expected to prevent the prices of imported products from other states exceeding those in domestic markets, leading to a reduction in inflation.

Keywords: cultural-humanitarian, single currency system, Trade, Economic Development, commodity raw materials exchange.

In recent quarters there has been a sustained high rate of economic growth. In the context of relatively moderate investment activity, the growth of aggregate consumption has been one of the main demand drivers. At the end of 2022 GDP growth corresponded the October forecast of the Central Bank, amounting to 5.7 percent. Despite the expected relative stabilization of fiscal stimulus this year, lagged effects of the fiscal deficits, accumulated during the last 3 years, on aggregate demand persist. Stable labor market, rising wages and cross-border remittances boost the demand on durable goods and real estate, exerting price pressure in these markets. The extent to which the current positive trends will stay in place depends on the stability of the supply factors, in the coming quarters. Meanwhile, some short-term supplyside risks have arisen because of abnormal weather conditions, which may affect the production and supply of certain goods. Over 2022, the economy adjusted to changes in external conditions. The impact of external economic conditions was relatively short-lived and less pronounced compared to initial projections. This resulted in increased foreign exchange inflows from exports and cross-border remittances.

Alongside with expectations on more favorable prices on world markets, there are risks and uncertainties associated with lower global growth prospects and the prospects on key trading partners. In 2022, there was a price increase over a wide range of goods, which has resulted in acceleration of annual headline inflation to 12.3 percent. The core inflation also had a sustained growth path, having reached 13.8 percent, over the last six months of the year. This, together with relatively higher producer prices, is an indicator of rising inflationary pressures. Inflation expectations also show a moderate growth, in the last three

months. Their direction raises the probability of upward shifts on inflation risks. As the global economy adjusted to the ongoing changes and central banks tight their monetary policies, global inflationary trends and rise in on basic food prices gradually subside. Together with stable exchange rate, this may curb the inflationary processes in the economy. Since the second half of the year, the growth of loans to the economy has slightly accelerated due to lending in domestic currency. Considerable growth is observed in retail lending. Due to positive real interest rates, deposits, including those of households, increased rapidly. Overall, since the second half of 2022, there were structural changes in the methods of financing the local economy. The transition of banks to internal sources of financing has accelerated. This, together with the effective accumulation of available financial resources, has contributed to the reduction of dollarisation in the economy. This expected to be continued in 2023.

The proposal outlines a gradual introduction of a single currency system for Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan, with the aim of simplifying mutual import and export operations between these countries. This strategy is also expected to prevent the prices of imported products from other states exceeding those in domestic markets, leading to a reduction in inflation.

In the initial stage, the use of a single currency for inter-country trade is suggested. Subsequently, this currency's full implementation within the territories of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan is proposed, which is anticipated to strengthen and develop cultural and humanitarian relations among these nations.

Additionally, the idea of establishing a single commodity raw material exchange for these countries is put forth. Such an exchange would promote healthy competition among business entities operating in these regions, resulting in the availability of quality and affordable products for the local residents. Utilizing the proposed single currency on this exchange could help prevent price fluctuations due to foreign currency conversion, thus mitigating inflationary pressures.

I recommend developing a strategic plan with multiple stages for the introduction of the single currency system and the single commodity raw material exchange within Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan. By systematically implementing these stages, the proposal aims to elevate economic, social, and cultural integration in Central Asia to a new level. Ultimately, this initiative seeks to improve the economic conditions of the region's population and bolster the economic landscape.

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FEATURES OF ACCOUNTING IN ELECTRONIC COMMERCE ENTERPRISES

Abstract. This article contains information about e-commerce business, the need for a specialist e-commerce accountant, and information about e-commerce sellers.

Keywords: E-Commerce, E-Commerce Business, Expert E-Commerce Accountant, E-Commerce Sellers.

Enter. No matter what industry your business is in, bookkeeping and accounting are an important part of laying a solid foundation. Without sound and thorough accounting and bookkeeping practices, you will not be able to accurately understand the financial position of the business or where it stands in terms of tax liability. This lack of control, in turn, leaves you open to harmful things like bad spending decisions and the risk of expensive fines. The importance of bookkeeping and accounting is critical for all businesses, but even more so for e-commerce businesses operating in a rapidly changing digital landscape. Bookkeeping is something that all eCommerce business owners must take very seriously in order to not only survive, but thrive.

Analysis of literature on the subject: Features of accounting of electronic trading enterprises and its theoretical and methodological issues are reflected in the scientific works of foreign economists such as Tatiana Naumova, Olena Toporkova, Inna Yancheva, Ben Szejka. Pardayev M.Q, Urazov K.B., Khalikov O.Kh., Pashakhodjayeva D.J. are among the economists of our republic. in his scientific work, he conducted many studies about the features of accounting of electronic trade enterprises in various sectors of the economy. The need to carry out scientific research in this direction has been emphasized a lot.

Research methodology: Economic and statistical analysis methods such as monographic observation, generalization grouping comparative analysis, constructive calculation were used in the research process. The concept of Internet marketing is reviewed and summarized, the main advertising strategies, their content and communication tools are considered.

Analysis and results. The article is devoted to the problems of accounting and analytical support of e-commerce during the quarantine period due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The authors showed the impact of the pandemic quarantine conditions on the e-commerce industry and identified the trends of changes in

various areas of activity. Development directions of economic activity were determined under the influence of information and innovative technologies. It is used to study the methods of systematization and generalization in the review of a number of legal documents regulating the activities of electronic commerce enterprises in Uzbekistan. It was determined that the continuous development of information and communication technologies and its use in the process of knowledge is based on electronic theory. In the modern conditions of the information economy, it was found that the presence of their own website for trade and industrial enterprises is the demand of the time. In accounting, it is indicated that the expenses related to the administration of the site (webmaster's salary, hosting fees) should be included in the trading expenses and accounted for in the account 93 «Trading expenses». It was proposed to predict the development trends of accounting using the principles of self-organized criticality and global determinism to make long-term and short-term forecasts, respectively.

The traditional and e-commerce department describes the methodology of accounting of income, expenses and financial results of trade and production enterprises. The accounting system of income, expenses and financial results is considered taking into account the field of activity of the enterprise. The list of necessary qualifications and skills for future professionals has been defined. The trends in the development of accounting cover three areas of accounting: scientific, practical and educational.

Before we get into explaining what e-commerce accounting is, let's make sure you fully understand what an e-commerce business means. So an e-commerce business is a business that sells products or services electronically, primarily over the Internet—hence the name.. This means that any transactions that take place are digital exchanges (like in a physical store) rather than actual transactions. This can also apply to B2B (business-to-business) and B2C (business-to-customer) products or services. However, e-commerce can also cover C2B (customer-to-business) and C2C (customer-to-customer). Some of the most popular online marketplaces that eCommerce sellers are using right now are: -Amazon -Shopify -eBay -Etsy Does an Ecommerce Business Need an Accountant? Now that you understand what eCommerce accounting is and why it's so important for eCommerce business owners to devote enough time, effort, and money, it's time to think about hiring help. Deciding whether or not to outsource eCommerce accounting making can be a difficult decision for some sellers, especially those on a tight budget. According to a recent study published by OnPay, only 30% of small businesses use an external accountant. However, the benefits of hiring an accountant are many and can have a significant impact on the growth and development of a business. When it comes to an e-commerce business, this can include things like managing international trade and dealing with import and export duties.

Benefits of Hiring a Professional Ecommerce Accountant: Below are just a few of the reasons why ecommerce accountants are such a valuable addition to

any business in the digital marketplace. Detailed industry knowledge – e-commerce accountants literally get to know the best of the industry. makes it his business - at least in terms of finances. This means they can make sure you're taking advantage of all the tax breaks possible and keep you up to date with any new or updated rules. They can also use their skills and experience to simplify and streamline the process of filing your company's tax returns and VAT returns every year. This will not only ensure that your business is tax compliant, but it will also save you a lot of time and save your life. makes it much easier. This, in turn, leaves you with the luxury of more opportunities to move your business forward. Understanding How E-Commerce Platforms Work - Whether you use Amazon, eBay, Etsy, Shopify, or any other e-commerce platform, a professional accountant should be familiar with how they work and their respective functions. This means they can help you navigate the various systems and reports designed to equip you with valuable insights and metrics.

Good bookkeeping and accounting practices are just as integral to an e-commerce business (if not sometimes more so) than they are to any other type of business. Below, we'll take a closer look at three of the most important reasons to really get your house in order, how important they are to the short- and long-term success of your e-commerce business. is the most obvious benefit of hiring an accountant for your e-commerce business

Rachel Philips, CFO and founder and CEO of US e-commerce accounting firm, Fully Accountable, perfectly sums up the importance of bookkeeping and accounting for e-business: “Bookkeeping and accounting ensure the financial integrity of your business. They provide a reliable system for all records and help you understand processes like payroll and tax audits without disrupting them. E-commerce accounting ensures that you are aware and prepared for the logistical aspects of your business.

The main reason accounting and bookkeeping are so important for e-commerce businesses is to ensure a robust and reliable system for financial information and records.

Conclusion and Suggestions: In conclusion, accounting is like the predecessor of accounting. Accounting involves a more administrative process used to record and organize financial information and transaction data. This includes things like invoices, statements, payroll and balance sheets. Accounting, on the other hand, takes this information and data and subjectively uses it to create financial insights and guidance.

Accounting and bookkeeping are important even before a business starts trading, so you can have a tight control over things like e-commerce startup costs and initial investments.

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MOLIYA BOZORI TIJORAT MEXANIZMLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Anotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan iqtisodiy islohotlar zamonaviy iqtisodiy muhit barpo etish, qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorini rivojlantirishda mavjud muammolarni oldini olish, mamlakatimizda fond bozorini mamlakat iqtisodiyotining xayotiy elementi sifatida shakllantirish va uni samaradorligini oshirish asosida xalkaro printsiplariga mos keluvchi tizimini yaratishni taqozo qiladi. So'nggi yillarda O'zbekistonda fond bozorini isloh qilish va erkinlashtirish buyicha Prezident Farmonlari, Vazirlar Mahkamasining Qarorlari va qator boshqa me'yoriy hujjatlar qabul qilindi. Bu qonun xujjatlarining amaliyotga keng tatbiq etilishi respublika iqtisodiyotiga investitsiya oqimini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Mamlakatimizda 2020-yilda jalb qilingan investitsiyalar hajmi 10,9 foizga o'sdi va AQSH dollari hisobida 14 milliard 600 million dollarni tashkil etdi. Bunda jami kapital qo'yilmalarning 21,2 foizdan ortig'i yoki 3 milliard dollardan ziyodini xorijiy investitsiya va kreditlar tashkil qildi. Ularning to'rtidan uch qismi to'g'ridanto'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalardir.

Kalit so'zlar: Qimmatli qog'ozlar, kreditlar, investitsiya, Vazirlar Mahkamasi, fond, bozor, islohotlar.

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IMPROVEMENT OF FINANCIAL MARKET TRADING MECHANISMS

Annotation. In this article, the economic reforms implemented in our country require the creation of a system compatible with international principles based on the establishment of a modern economic environment, prevention of existing problems in the development of the stock market, formation of the stock market in our country as a vital element of the country's economy, and improvement of its efficiency. In recent years, Presidential Decrees, Cabinet Decisions and a number of other normative documents have been adopted in Uzbekistan on the reform and liberalization of the stock market. Wide

implementation of these legal documents will increase the flow of investment into the republic's economy. In 2020, the volume of investments attracted in our country increased by 10.9% and amounted to 14 billion 600 million US dollars. More than 21.2 percent of the total capital investments or more than 3 billion dollars were made up of foreign investments and loans. Three quarters of them are foreign direct investments.

Key words: Securities, loans, investment, Cabinet, fund, market, reforms.

To'g'ridan-to'g'ri xususiy investitsiyalarning hajmi 10,3 foizga o'sib, 4 milliard 300 million dollarni yoki jami investitsiyalar hajmining qariyb 30 foizini tashkil etdi. O'tgan yili tijorat banklarining investitsiyaviy faoliyati ham kengaydi. Ular tomonidan 1 milliard 700 million dollar yoki 2019 yilga nisbatan 20 foiz ko'p investitsiyalar yo'naltirildi. Jami investitsiyalarning 73 foizdan ortig'i ishlab chiqarish sohasiga va qariyb 40 foizi mashina va uskunalar xarid qilishga sarflandi. 2020 yilda iqtisodiyotimizning etakchi tarmoqlarida zamonaviy yuqori texnologiyalarga asoslangan uskunalar bilan jihozlangan, umumiy qiymati 4 milliard 200 million dollarga teng bo'lgan 154 ta yirik ob'ekt foydalanishga topshirildi. O'zbekiston qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorining milliy iqtisodiyotdagi o'rni, ahamiyati, roli va funktsiyalarning taxlilini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. O'zbekiston fond bozorining bozor munosabatlari shakllanish jarayonidagi xolat va rivojlanish istiqbollari ta'sir etuvchi omillar bilan birgalikda kompleks tarzda o'rganilgan. Mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan iqtisodiy islohotlar aksionerlik kapitalining rivojlanishi, moliya bozoridagi yangi qayta taqsimlovchi mexanizmlarning shakllanishi, qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorining faoliyat yuritish masalalari va uning iqtisodiyotagi rolini tadqiq qilish muxim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu bilan birga O'zbekiston uchun hozirgi kundagi dolzarb muammolardan bo'lgan iqtisodiyotning modernizatsiyasi, investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va sanoat o'sishini ta'minlash masalalarini hal qilishda qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorining rolini, bu borada uning bajaradigan funktsiyasini o'rganish ayniqsa muhim xisoblanadi. XX asrning iqtisodiy taraqqiyoti shuni to'liq tasdiqladiki, faqat bozor iqtisodiyotigina xalq xo'jaligi samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlarining eng yuqori darajasini ta'minlaydi. Bozor mexanizmining samaradorligi ko'p jihatdan iqtisodiyotning tovar – pul munosabatlari bilan qanchalik to'liq qamrab olinganligiga bog'liq. Bu tovar bozorlari bilan bir qatorda moliya bozorini, jumladan, qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorini shakllantirish zarurligini anglatadi. Bozor iqtisodiyoti qimmatli qog'ozlarning rivojlangan aylanmasisiz amal qilishi mumkin emas.

Qimmatli qog'ozlar bozori - yuridik va jismoniy shaxslarning qimmatli qog'ozlarni chiqarish, joylashtirish va ularning muomalasi bilan bog'liq munosabatlari tizimi. Har qanday bozor maqonini ikki qo'tbga bo'lish mumkin. Ulardan birida kapital yetkazib beruvchilar – bo'sh pul mablag'lariga ega bo'lgan va ularni saqlash hamda ko'paytirishni istovchi yuridik va jismoniy shaxslar, shuningdek, davlat turadi. Ikkinchisida esa – yangi ishlab chiqarishni boshlash,

ishlar, xizmatlar ko'rsatish yoki ishlab turgan quvvatlarni zamonalashtirish, kengaytirish, qayta ta'mirlash uchun zarur bo'lgan boshlang'ich yoki qo'shimcha kapitalga muhtoj bo'lgan bozor sub'ektlari turadi. Kapitalning iste'molchilari sifatida korxonalar, tashkilotlar, aholi, shuningdek, davlat ham ishtirok etishi mumkin. Mablag'larni jalb etish maqsadida kapital iste'molchilari qimmatli qog'ozlarni muomalaga chiqaradi va ularni sotish natijasida ishlab chiqarish (savdo–sotiq, moliyaviy faoliyat va h.k.) jarayonini amalga oshirish uchun mablag' oladi. Kapital iste'molchilari (emitentlar) va yetkazib beruvchilari (sarmoyadorlar) o'rtasidagi munosabatlar qaytarilish, to'lovlilik yoki mol–mulkka egalik qilish huquqini o'tkazish shartlari bilan amalga oshiriladi. Biroq emitentlar yoki sarmoyadorlar bir–birlarini «topishlari» uchun ushbu jarayonda yordamchi bo'lsada, ammo juda muhim rol o'ynovchi emitentlar, sarmoyadorlar, shuningdek, tashkilotlar va yakka tadbirkorlarning oqilona o'zaro munosabatlarini ta'minlovchi, infratuzilma, deb nomlanuvchi yordamchi sub'ektlarning ancha murakkab muassasaviy (institutSIONAL) tizimi zarur. Qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorining muassasaviy infratuzilmasi umumiy va maxsus tabaqalarga bo'linadi. Umumiy infratuzilmani namoyon qiluvchi tashkilotlarga qimmatli qog'ozlar bilan operatsiyalar qilishda umumiy yordamchi vazifani bajaruvchi, muassasalar kiradi. Ularsiz qimmatli qog'ozlar bozori ishtirokchilarining faoliyat ko'rsatishi mumkin bo'lmagan yoki murakkablashgan bo'lar edi. Bo'larga axborot agentliklari, nashriyot, gazeta va jurnallar (matbuot), tele va radiokompaniyalar, tijorat banklari, auditorlik tashkilotlari, notarial, yuridik hamda advokatlik idoralari, sug'urta kompaniyalari kiradi. Qimmatli qog'ozlar bilan tuziladigan bitimlarga xizmat ko'rsatishga ko'maklashuvchi vazifalarni bajarish uchun ularga qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorida professional faoliyatni amalga oshirishga ruxsat beruvchi maxsus litsenziyalarning zarurati yo'q. Ayni paytda bunday tashkilotlar davlat boshqaruvi organlarining, xususan, Markaziy bank (tijorat banklari), Moliya vazirligi (auditorlik va sug'urta kompaniyalari), Adliya vazirligi (advokatlik, yuridik va notarial idoralari), Davlat matbuot qo'mitasi (nashriyotlar, gazetalar, jurnallar)ning maxsus faoliyat turini amalga oshirish uchun litsenziyalariga ega bo'lishni kerak. Mazkur sub'ektlarning faoliyati ushbu holatda qimmatli qog'ozlar bozori ishtirokchilariga kredit–hisob–kitob xizmatlari ko'rsatish, emitentlar hisobi va moliyaviy hisobotlarining ishonchliligi hamda umumiy belgilangan me'yorlarga mos kelishini tasdiqlash, qimmatli qog'ozlarning oldi–sotdisi, almashuvi, sovg'a qilinishi shartnomalarini tasdiqlash, ular bilan bajariladigan operatsiyalarni sug'urtalash, sarmoyadorlarni va fond boyliklari bilan professional faoliyat yurituvchi shaxslarni bozordagi vaziyatdan xabardor qilish va hokazolardan iborat bo'ladi.

Qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorida birja faoliyatini amalga oshiruvchi tashkilotlar (fond birjalari, tovar–xom ashyo, valyuta va boshqa birjalarning fond bo'limlari) hamda investitsiya muassasalari maxsus infratuzilmani o'zida namoyon qiladi. Investitsiya muassasalariga investitsiya vositachilari (brokerlar–dilerlar), investitsiya maslaxatchilari, investitsiya fondlari, boshqaruvchi

kompaniyalar, qimmatli qog'ozlar egalarining reestrlarini saqlovchilar, depozitariylar, hisob–kitob kliring palatalari, qimmatli qog'ozlarning nominal egalari kiradi. Sanab o'tilgan tashkilotlardan har biri qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorida qat'iy ixtisoslashgan faoliyat turini bajarishi lozim, shunga qaramay, ayrim faoliyat turlarining qo'shilib ketishiga ruxsat etiladi. Mazkur tashkilotlar qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorida birja faoliyatini ko'rsatish yoki mamlakat fond bozori holatiga javob beruvchi davlat idorasi nomidan investitsiya muassasasi sifatida operatsiyalarni amalga oshirish uchun majburiy tarzda litsenziyaga ega bo'lishi kerak.

Qimmatli qog'ozlar oldi – sotdisi bo'yicha bitimlar fond birjalarida va birjadan tashqari bozorlarda amalga oshiriladi. Birjalarda bevosita bozorlarga chiqarilmaydigan, xujjatlar bilan tasdiqlangan aniq sifat va miqdor xususiyatlariga hamda talab va taklif asosida belgilanadigan narxga ega bo'lgan ayrim fond boyliklari sotiladi va harid qilinadi. Birjaga savdoda ishtirok etishni xoxlovchi barcha shaxslarga emas, faqat uning a'zosi bo'lgan professional ishtirokchilarga ruxsat etiladi. Qimmatli qog'ozlar bilan birja savdolari har bir birja tomonidan maxsus ishlab chiqilgan qimmatli qog'ozlar bozoridagi qonunchilikka qat'iy rioya etilishini, birja savdolarining barcha ishtirokchilari uchun teng sharoitlar yaratilishini, birja savdolariga kiritilgan qimmatli qog'ozlar to'g'risida ishonchli va to'liq ma'lumotlarning e'lon qilinishini, tuzilayotgan bitimlar to'g'risida axborotning oshkor etilishini va hokazolarni nazarda tutuvchi qoidalar asosida olib boriladi. Birjada oddiy qimmatli qog'ozlar bilan emas, faqat alohida talablarga javob beradigan qimmatli qog'ozlar bilan savdo qilinadi. An'anaviy tarzda fond birjasi – bu eng yaxshi qimmatli qog'ozlarning bozoridir. Qimmatli qog'ozlar bozori murakkab va ko'p qirralidir.

Fond bozori haqida yanada chuqurroq bilimga ega bo'lish uchun uni tasniflovchi belgilar orqali har tomonlama ko'rib chiqish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Quyida bozor iqtisodiyoti rivojlangan mamlakatlarda, shuningdek, O'zbekistonda ham o'z o'rniga ega bo'lgan qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorining asosiy turlarini ko'rib chiqamiz. Qimmatli qog'ozlarning birlamchi va ikkilamchi bozorlari. Fond bozorini birlamchi va ikkilamchi bo'laklarga ajratish amaliyot uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Qimmatli qog'ozlarning birlamchi bozori – bu qimmatli qog'ozlar emissiyasini va birlamchi joylashtirilishini amalga oshirish, ya'ni qimmatli qog'ozlarni emitent yoki uning vaqili tomonidan dastlabki sarmoyadorga sotish bozoridir. Emitent tomonidan qimmatli qog'ozlarning takroriy chiqarilishi (masalan, ustav fondini oshirish maqsadida) yoki ikkilamchi emissiyasi ham birlamchi bozor doirasiga kiradi. Birlamchi bozorning eng muhim tavsifi, emitentlar tomonidan axborotning oshkor etilishidir.

Xulosa qilib aytganda Bunda emitent haqida to'liq ma'lumotlar beriladigan emissiya risolaini yoki qimmatli qog'ozlarni muomalaga chiqarish to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni e'lon qilishdan tortib, to fond bozori sohasida nazorat vazifalarini amalga oshiruvchi maxsus davlat idoralariga taqdim etiladigan qimmatli qog'ozlarni joylashtirish haqidagi hisobotgacha oshkor etiladi. Qimmatli

qog'ozlarning birlamchi sotilishi ommaviy axborot vositalarida emitent to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni e'lon qilgan holda qimmatli qog'ozlarni harid qilishni ochiq taklif etish shaklida (istalgan imqoniyatli sarmoyador uchun) hamda yopiq obuna shaklida

– faqat tegishli davlat boshqaruvi idorasiga ma'lum qilgan holda qimmatli qog'ozlarni shaxslarning cheklangan doirasi o'rtasida joylashtirish yo'li bilan amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Qimmatli qog'ozlarning ikkilamchi bozori – bu ilgari chiqarilgan va hech bo'lmaganda bir marta harid qilingan qimmatli qog'ozlar oldi – sotdisi (muomalasi) amalga oshiriladigan bozordir. Aynan qimmatli qog'ozlar ikkilamchi bozorining rivojlanish darajasiga qarab, ushbu mamlakatda qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorining taraqqiy etish darajasi to'g'risida muloxaza yuritish mumkin.

Ikkilamchi bozorning asosiy ko'rsatkichlaridan biri likvidlilik hisoblanadi.

Bozorning likvidliliigi – bu ma'lum yil oralig'ida bozor narxlarining kam miqdorda o'zgarib turgani holda qimmatli qog'ozlarning katta qismini yuqori sur'atda aylanishini ta'minlash imqoniyatidir.

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QUMQO'RG'ON TUMANI GEOGRAFIK TARIXI VA TOPONOMIKASINING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Surxondaryo viloyati Qumqo'rg'on tumanining paydo bo'lishi, joylashuvi, geografiyasi hamda toponimikasining o'ziga xos jihatlari bo'yicha olib borilgan kuzatish va tadqiqotlar natijalari keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Geografiya, aholi, qulay geografik joylashuv, chegara, ma'muriy joy, toponimlar.

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FEATURES OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL HISTORY AND TOPONOMICS OF THE KUMKURGAN REGION

Abstract. This article presents the results of observations and research on the origin, location, geography, as well as specific aspects of toponymy of the Kumkurgan district of the Surkhandarya region.

Key words: Geography, population, convenient geographical location, border, administrative position.

Kirish. Tarix bu kechagi kunimiz, o'tmishimiz va kelajagimizdir. Uni bilmasdan turib o'zligimizni anglay olmaymiz. Mening nazarimda har bir tarixchi avval tug'ilib o'sgan joyini ya'ni qishlog'i, tumani va viloyatini tarixini bilmasdan turib o'z davlatini, millatini tarixini o'rganolmaydi. Shuning uchun men o'zim tug'ilib o'sgan Qumqo'rg'on tumani tarixi va toponomikasi haqida mustaqil ish yozishga bel bog'ladim. Mustaqil ishni yozishda Surxondaryo tarixiga oid ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borgan bir qator tarixchilar, professorlar Sh.

Shaydullayev, S. Tursunov, T. Pardayev, B. Murtazoyev hamda tuman tarixiga oid maqolalar yozgan mahalliy tarixchilar va jurnalistlar Jumanazar Anorov, Norqo'chqor Suvonov, Sharbat Mo'yinova ishlariga tayandim. Bu mustaqil ishda "Qumqo'rg'on" atamasini paydo bo'lishidan to hozirgi kunigacha bo'gan davri va qadimgi o'tmishi haqida bayon etilgan va ba'zi toponimlarga ham izoh berib o'tilgan.

Tarix xalqqa saboq, ma'rifat va tajriba beradigan ilmdir. Har bir xalq o'z tarixini, o'tmishini, kechmishini, ajdodlarini kimligini bilmasdan turib, kelajagini qura olamaydi. Tarix saboqlari bugungi kunda ham insonlarni hushyorlikka chorlaydi. O'zbek jadidchilik harakatining yirik namoyondasi Abdurauf Fitrat tarix haqida shunday degan edi: "Tarix millatlarning o'tmishini, taraqqiyotini hamda tanazullining sabablarini o'rganaturg'on ilmdir". Sobiq sho'rolar davrida jadidchi bobolarimiz tarixga va dinga katta e'tibor berishgan. Sho'rolar mamlakatimizda zabt etishganda u yerdagi qadimiy qo'rg'onlarni vayron qilishgan, qishloq nomlarini ham bu yerda tashkil qilgan kolxoz va sovxozlarni nomlarini ham iloji boricha ruscha atamalar bilan atashga zo'r berib harakat qilishgan. Ammo ba'zi toponimlar, hamda qadriyatlarni mehnatsevar, fidoiy xalqimiz qarshiligi bilan saqlab qolingan. Bu haqida muhtaram prezidentimiz Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev: "Buyuk tarixda hech narsa issiz ketmaydi. U xalqlarning qonida, tarixiy xotirasida saqlanadi»deb bejizga aytmagan.

Qumqo'rg'on Surxon vohasida joylashgan qadimiy aholi punktlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Uning qadimiy o'rni Surxondaryoning qirg'og'ida joylashgan bo'lib, bog'u-roq'lar bilan o'ralgan qo'rg'on bo'lgan. Sharqiy tomonida tog'larning bobosi-Bobotog' joylashgan. Aholisi avvaldan dehqonchilik va chorvachilik bilan shug'ullanib kelgan. Hududda aholi manzilgohlarining paydo bo'lishi miloddan avvalgi VI-IV asrlarga to'g'ri keladi.

Professor S. Tursunovning yozishicha, Kushon podsholigi davrida dehqonchilik manzilgohlari paydo bo'la boshlagan. Qadimda Qumqo'rg'on hududdi Chag'anyon tarkibida bo'lgan. Kushon davlati parchalangandan keyin bu hududda Eron Sosoniylari hukmronligi boshlanadi. Keyinchalik Kidariylar so'ngra, 488-531-yillarda Eftallar davlati qo'liga o'tadi. 563-567-yillarda Eftallar davlati Turk xoqonligi va Eron Sosoniylarining zarbasiga uchrab barbod bo'lgach, Qumqo'rg'on hududlari Turk xoqonligi ixtiyoriga o'tadi. Xoqonlik davrida ham bu hududlar mahalliy Chag'anyon hokimlari boshqaruvida bo'lib, ular turklarga boj va yasoq to'lab turishgan. Turk xoqonligi parchalangach bu yerda mustaqil Chag'anyon hokimligi tashkil etildi. Ammo VIII asr boshlarida arablar bosqini boshlandi. Arab sarkardasi Qutayba 705- yilda Balx shahrini zabt etadi, keyin esa Chag'anyonni jangsiz taslim etadi. Shu tariqa Qumqo'rg'on hududiga arab tili va islom dini kirib keldi. 812-yildan boshlab Chag'anyon Tohiriylar sulolasi qo'liga o'tadi. IX asrning oxiridan boshlab O'zbekistonning janubiy qismi, jumladan Qumqo'rg'on hududi ham Somoniylar davlati tarkibiga kirgan. Somoniylar davlati inqirozga yuz tutgach, bu hududga hukmronlik qilish uchun G'aznaviylar va Qoraxoniylar o'rtasida kurash boshlanib, 1008-yildan

boshlab G'aznaviylar hukmronlik qiladi. 1025-1027-yillar Qoraxoniylar qo'liga o'tib, 1027-1039-yillar oralig'ida mustaqil, 1038-1039-yillarda va 1042-1043-yillarda Chag'anyonni Bo'ritegin boshqaradi. 1056-yildan boshlab, Chag'anyon va Qumqo'rg'on hududlari ham Saljuqiylar qo'liga o'tadi. 1950-yillar oxiri 1960-yillar boshlarida Janubiy Surxon suvombori hududida olib borilgan arxeologik qazish ishlari 1104-1117-yillarda Saljuqiylar hukmronlik qilgan degan xulosalarini berdi. Chunki bu yerdan Saljuqiylar hukmdori Malikshoh va sulton Sanjar davrida zarb qilingan tangalar topilgan.

1206-yilda Chag'anyon Xorazmshohlar qo'liga o'tadi. 1220-yildan boshlab esa mo'g'ullar hukmronligi boshlanadi. Movarounnahr Chingizxonning ikkinchi o'g'li Chig'atoy ixtiyoriga suyg'ol qilib beriladi. Chag'anyon esa Chig'atoyning nevarasi Yesen Tuvaga tegadi. 1370-1405-yillarda Amir Temur davlati tarkibiga kiradi. XV asrning ikkinchi yarmida Temuriylarning Hisor bekligi kuchayadi. Hisor beki Xusravshoh zamonida Chag'anyon uning ukasi Boqi Chag'anyonga berilgan. XVI asr boshlarida Shayboniylar hukmronligi o'rnatildi. Qumqo'rg'on tumanidagi Bandixonsoy ustiga ShayboniyAbdullaxon II tomonidan qurilgan Iskandar (Makedon) ko'prik bundan dalolat beradi. Chag'anyon XVI asr oxiridan to 1753-yilgacha Ashtarxoniylar hukmronligiga bo'ysundiriladi. 1753-yildan boshlab Surxondaryo viloyati hududi, jumladan Qumqo'rg'on hududi ham 1920-yilgacha Buxoro amirligi tarkibiga kiradi.

1917- yil oktyabr inqilobining g'alabasi va 1920-yil 2-sentabrda Buxoro xalq inqilobi yuz berdi hamda Buxoro Sovet Respublikasi tashkil topdi. Buxoro sovetlar ixtiyoriga o'tgach Surxon- Sherobod vodiysida va Hisor bekligi hududida yer-suv islohatlari o'tkaziladi. 1925-1926-yilda sovetlar Qumqo'rg'on va Xo'jamulki qishloq inqilobiy qo'mitalarini tuzishadi. Ularga Eshonqul Eshquvvatov va Mardonqul Xidirovlar raislik qilishgan. 1929-yil Sovet Ittifoqining boshqa yerlarida bo'lgani kabi Qumqo'rg'on ham o'rta hol dehqonlar kolxozlarga birlashtirish boshlandi. Dastlab "Qizil paxtakor", "Qizil dehqon" va "Budyoniy nomli»nomli kalxozlar, hozirgi Qoraturba hududida esa "Kalinin", "Frunze»va "Quybishev" nomli kolxozlar tuzildi. 1930-yili bahorida esa Xo'jamulki qishloq sovetida "Sanoat»va "Ittifoq" kolxozlari tuzildi. O'sha yili Qumqo'rg'on qishloq soveti o'rnida "Qumqo'rg'on-13»nomli sovxoz tuzildi va Qumqo'rg'on kanali qurilishi boshlandi. 1931-yili 45 km. uzunlikdagi birinchi navbati va 1932-yili 25 km. uzunlikdagi ikkinchi navbati qurib bitkazildi. Kanal qurilishiga Sherbakov va Djimiskiylar rahbarlik qilishgan. 1934-yilida "Qumqo'rg'on-13»sovxozi ikkiga bo'linib, "Qumqo'rg'on-13»va "Surxon»paxtachilik sovxozlari tashkil topdi. Yillar o'tishi bilan Surxondaryo sohilidagi to'qayzorlar o'zlashtirildi va "Lenin nishoni", "Molotov", "Komsomol»sovxozlari tuziladi.

1928-yil noyabrda Surxondaryo okrugi partiya va sovet organlari "Oqqopchig'ay" sovxozini tashkil etishga kirishdilar. 1929-yil boshida Surxondaryoning o'ng qirg'og'ida uncha katta bo'lmagan "Oqqopchig'ay"

qishlog'ida davlat xo'jaligi bosh qo'rg'oni qurilib, shu qishloq nomi bilan sovxoz ham "Oqqopchig'ay" nomini oldi.

Qumqo'rg'onning yana bir tarixiy maskani Xo'jamulki hududiga e'tibor bersak, bundan taxminan 200-300 yil muqaddam bu yerda katta masjid bo'lib, 80 ga yaqin hujralari bo'lgan. Bu masjid o'sha davrning mashhur kishisi hazrati Eshonbobo tomonidan qurilgan. Bu masjidda ham nomoz o'qilgan, ham madrasa o'rnida foydalanilgan. Bu yerda 100-150 ga yaqin insonlar tahsil olgan. Masjid hovlisida 10 ta pista, 4 ta gujum bo'lgan. Bu madaniy, tarixiy yodgorliklarga befarq qarash oqibatida 1959-yil suv ombori qurilishida davrida suv ostida qolib ketgan.

1941-1945-yillar ya'ni "Ulug' vatani urushi" yillari ko'plar Qumqo'rg'onliklar front va front ortida jon berib xizmat qildilar. Urushdan so'ng 1947- yil "Qumqo'rg'on-13»sovxozi Jarqo'rg'on rayoni tarkibidan olinib Sho'rchi rayoniga o'tkazildi va "Komsomol 30 yilligi»nomini oldi. KPSS Markaziy Komiteti 1950-yil 30-mayda "Mayda kolxozlarni yiriklashtirish»to'g'risida qaror qabul qilinib, Qumqo'rg'onning qolgan kolxozlari 19-avgustda "Molotov", "Qizil dehqon", "Jdanov", "Budyoniy»nomli kolxozlar birlashtirildi va "Jdanov»nomini oldi. 1954-yil "Jdanov»kolxoziga Xo'jamulki qishloq sovetidagi "Molotov" kolxozi ham qo'shib, "Moskva»kolxozi nomini oldi. 1958-yil kolxoz tarixida muhim voqea bo'ldi. O'rta Osiyo va O'zbekistondagi eng muhim suv inshootlaridan biri "Janubiy Surxon" suvombori qurilishi boshlandi. Suvombori va to'g'on qurilishi qurilishi uchun "Moskva»kolxozidan 4 ming gektar yer, jumladan 1 ming 400 gektar ekin maydoni topshirildi.

1952-yilda Qumqo'rg'onning qolgani hududidagi kolxozlar ya'ni yuqori Kakaydi qishloq sovetiga qarashli "Frunze", "Qizil askar", "Voroshilov", "Qizil bayroq", "Zarbdor", "To'raqulov", "Qo'ybishov", "Lenin", "Komsomol»va "Kalinin" nomli kolxozlar birlashib, birga "Lenin" kolxozi tashkil qildi.

1977-yil 24-martda O'zbekiston Oliy Soveti Prezidiumi qaroriga asosan Sho'rchi va Jarqo'rg'on rayonlari bazasida "Qumqo'rg'on" rayoni tashkil topdi. Viloyat partiya qo'mitasi buyrosi qarori bilan Qumqo'rg'on bo'yicha tashkiliy buyro tuzildi. Rayon tarkibiga Sho'rchi rayonidan Komsomol qishloq soveti, "Komsomol 30 yilligi»sovxozi, Qumqo'rg'on shahri, Oqqopchig'ay qishloq soveti, Gagarin nomidagi Davlat nasilchilik xo'jaligi, Kommunizm qishloq soveti, "O'zbekiston»sovxozi, Qumqo'rg'on qishloq soveti, Jarqo'rg'on rayonidan "Moskva»kolxozi, Jaloyir qishloq soveti, "Qizil Oktyabr»kolxozi, yuqori Kakaydi qishloq soveti, "Ulyanov" sovxozi, keyinroq O'zbekiston SSR Oliy Soveti Prezidiumi qaroriga asosan Qiziriq qishloq soveti, keyinchalik esa "Paxtakor»sovxozi qo'shildi. Mustaqillik yillarida tuman hududi o'zgarib borgan ya'ni ba'zi yangi hududlar tumanga qo'shilgan ba'zi hududlar esa boshqa tumanlar ixtiyoriga berilgan. Qumqo'rg'on tumanining hozirgi maydoni 2,20 ming kilometr kvadrat bo'lib, hududining kattaligi bo'yicha Saraosiy, Boysun va Sherobod tumanlaridan keyingi o'rinda turadi. Aholisi 2022-yil 1-yanvar

holatiga ko'ra 243 542 kishi bo'lib, bu ko'rsatkich bo'yicha tuman 2-o'rinda turadi. Qumqo'rg'on shimoldan Saraosiyoy, janub va janubi-g'arbdan Jarqo'rg'on, sharqdan Oltinsoy, Sho'rchi, Uzun, shimoli-sharqdan Denov, g'arbdan Bandixon va Sherobod tumanlari, janubi-sharqdan esa Tojikiston Respublikasi bilan chegaradosh. Tumanda 1 ta shahar, 10 ta shaharcha bo'lib, tuman markazi-Qumqo'rg'on shahridir. Qumqo'rg'ondan Toshkent- Dushanbe temiryo'li va Termiz- Dushanbe avtomobil yo'li o'tgan. Tuman hududidan viloyat iqtisodiyoti uchun katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan 112 kilometr uzunlikdagi Toshg'uzor-Boysun- Qumqo'rg'on temiryo'li o'tgan. Bu temiryo'l magistrali viloyatning yuragi hisoblanib, O'zbekistonni Afg'oniston va Tojikiston Respublikalari bilan bog'laydi.

Qadim zamonlarda Surxon vodiysi bo'ylab, ya'ni Dalvarzindan Termizgacha, Dalvarzindan Hisorgacha ma'lum uzoqlikda tepaliklar bo'lgan. Masalan Oqtepa, Ismoiltepa, Qumtepa, Qumloqitepa, Zartepa, Nog'oratepa, Munchoqtepa, Qorovultepa va boshqa shu kabi tepaliklar bo'lganligi ma'lum. Bu tepaliklarga qadim zamonlarda qo'rg'onlar qurilgan. Aynan tepaliklar ustiga qo'rg'onlar qurilishiga bir nechta omil sabab bo'lgan. Birinchidan, savdo karvonlari o'tayotganda qo'rg'onlar ko'zga yaqqol tashlanishi, ikkinchidan yov bosqini paytida xabar signallarini yuborish oson bo'lishi, uchinchidan hozirgi Surxondaryo o'zanida "Janubiy Surxon suvombori" bo'lmagan va daryo toshgan vaqtlarda juda ko'p hududlarga talofat yetkazgan. Ayniqsa, qumtepaliklarni butunlay yoki qisman yuvib ketgan. Qumqo'rg'on atamasini paydo bo'lishi shu tepaliklar bilan bog'liq.

Norqo'chqor xoji Suvonovning "Eshon ariq"ning qazilishi tarixiga oid asarida (bu kitob nashrdan chiqish arafasida) Xidir mutavalli va uning Qumtepada qilgan ishlari haqida ya'ni taxminan bundan 150 yilcha oldin amir Abdulahadxon davrida (1885-1911) Surxondaryoning chap qirg'og'ida, Tolli qoyir degan joyda qumtepalik qad rostlab turgan. Undan ikki chaqirim narida "Oynalma to'qay»degan to'qaylik bo'lgan. Bu to'qay o'z-o'zidan paydo bo'lmagan. U hudud chimzor bo'lib, chim undirilib, daryo toshganda qumtepaliklarni yuvib ketmasligi uchun uyilgan qum ustiga chim bilan tuproqni aralashtirib qalaganlar va oralariga qamish bog'lamlarini ham bosib mustahkamlaganlar. Shu tariqa baland tepalik hosil bo'lgan. "Oynalma to'qay»nomi esa mahalliy shevada "aylanma, yaqinlashma, bu yerdan uzoqroq yur»degan ma'nolarni anglatadi. Bunday atalishiga sababto'qayda yirtqich hayvonlar ko'p bo'lganligi va odamlarga hamla qilganligi bo'lgan. Bu qumtepa atrofida bir nechta tepaliklar bo'lib, ular hozirgacha saqlanib qolgan. Bular Kaltepa, Chayontepa, Imomtepa, Xumtepa, Kindiktepa, Munchoqtepa, Qorovultepa, Do'ltatepa, Zartepa, Kultepa va boshqalardir. Eshon ariq qazilgach undan shoxariq qazilib qumtepaga suv keltirilgan. "Eshon ariq qissasi»kitobida Mulla Xidir bilan G'uzor to'rasining suhbatida "Qumqo'rg'on amlaki"ning tashkil topishi haqida yozib o'tilgan. Unga ko'ra Mulla Xidir, Arin oqsoqol, Sayid Muxtor hoji eshonxalqqa bosh bo'lib Eshonaniqni qazib Qumtepalik etagida ulkan bog', karvonsaroy, mehmonxona,

o'quv xonasi, xonaqoh, musofirxona bunyod ettiradi. Ushbu tarixiy shaxslarni Qumqo'rg'onliklar hozirgacha hurmat va ehtirom bilan tilga oladilar. Bu haqida eshitgan G'uzor to'rasi bu hududda yangi amlaklik tashkil qiladi va bu amlakni Boysun bekligi ixtiyoriga o'tkazadi. Ushbu amlaklikka Cho'poq urug'idan Yusuf Normurod o'g'lini miroxur vazifasiga, Jumaboy Muston o'g'lini mirzaboshi, Mulla Xidirni esa mutavalli vazifasiga tayinlaydi. Norqo'chqor Suvonov va boshqa keksalarning aytishicha Mulla Xidir hijriy qamariy 1307-yilda to'ra huzuriga borgan. Shu tariqa "Qumqo'rg'on" atamasi paydo bo'ldi ya'ni ma'nosi "qum ustida qurilgan qo'rg'on, saroy»demakdir. Oradan yillar o'tib sho'rolar davrida qumtepalik atrofidagi bog'lar yo'q qilinib paxtazorga aylantirildi. Qo'rg'onlar ham eskilik sarqiti sifatida buzib tashalanadi. Yonbosh va Oboqli qishlog'i yaqinidagi bozor atrofi obodonlashtirilib aholi ko'chirib o'tkaziladi. 1925-1926-yillarda sho'rolar hukumati shu joydaqishloq kengashi tashkil qildilar va uni aholi talabi bilan "Qumqo'rg'on qishloq soveti" deb atadilar. 1956-1966-yillarda Janubiy Surxon suvombori qurilgach, Qumqo'rg'on nomi bilan bog'liq bog'-rog'lar, obod go'shalar suv ostida qolib ketdi. Ammo daryo bo'yida yangidan tashki topgan va aholisi shu yerga ko'chirilgan Qumqo'rg'on qishlog'i nomi esa yaqin yillarda "To'g'on" nomi bilan almashtirildi. Xullas Qumqo'rg'on nomiga asos bo'lgan daryo bo'ylari endilikda "To'g'on" va mahalliy aholi o'rtasida esa "Uchastka»deb atalmoqda. Ba'zi mahalliy oqsoqollar va yoshi keksalar bundan norozi bo'lib avvalgi qishloqning asl nomini tiklash kerak deyishmoqda.

Xalq deputatlari Surxondaryo viloyat kengashi qarori bilan Qumqo'rg'on tumanidagi "Tebat", "Ko'ganli»va "Achamoyli" mahalla fuqarolar yig'inlari hududiga to'g'ri keluvchi ayrim aholi punktlari nomlari o'zgartirildi. Nomlashda zamonaviylik va milliylikni uyg'unlashtirishga alohida e'tibor berildi. Xususan, "Tebat" MFY "Ovziken»aholi punkti- "Chorvador", "Ko'ganli»MFY "Egriqoq" aholi punkti- "Oltin kamar", "Lupang»aholi punkti- "Karvon yo'li", "Maxat" aholi punkti- "Oydin yo'l", "Achamoyli" MFY "Kochay»aholi punkti- "Zamin", "Qaychili»aholi punkti- "Navro'z»deb qayta nomlandi.

Qumqo'rg'on toponimi qadimiy bo'lib, uning o'rnidagi aholi punktlari esa juda qadimiydir. Ba'zi ilmiy adabiyotlarda bu toponim eroniy tillardagi " xum, xun, xon-xona, dargoh, maskan, saroy, karvonsaroy, ibodatxona, ma'bad»so'zlari bilan bog'lanib, "saroy, qo'rg'on" tarzida izohlanadi. Ammo olib borilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, Qumqo'rg'on toponimini eroniy tillarga aloqasi yo'q, balki turkiy tildagi "qum" so'zi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, "qum ustida qurilgan qo'rg'on, qishloq, saroy»degan ma'nolarni anglatadi. N. Suvonov o'z asarida Mulla Xidir hijriy 1307-yilda G'uzor to'rasi huzurida bo'lganligini va o'shanda "Qumqo'rg'on amlaki" tashkil topganligini aytib o'tadi. Hijriy qamariy yilni milodiyga yilga aylantirsak 1889-yil kelib chiqadi. Demak, tuman keksalarini gaplariga tayanib biz bu sanani Qumqo'rg'onning rasmiy sanasi sifatida qabul qilsak bo'ladi. Bu ham bir taxmin, chunki bu haqida birona yozma manba saqlanib qolmagan, balkim keyinchalik tadqiqotlar natijasida manbalar topilar.

N.A. Mayev ham o'z tadqiqotlarida Surxondaryo bo'yidagi Qopto'g'ay qishlog'idan shimolda Qumqo'rg'on degan qishloq borligini qayd etgan. Demak bu toponim ham ma'lum bir ilmiy ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, o'zbek xalqi tarixining ajralmas bir qismidir.

Tumandagi keksalari bilan o'tkazilgan suhbat davomida ular Qumqo'rg'onning paydo bo'lishiga sababchi bo'lgan bobolari Orna oqsoqol, Boymat oqsoqol, Xolmat joriqbosh, Usanboy cho'poq, Xolmat tegirmonchi, Allanazar mo'nka, Mamatqul diga, Tangriqul diga, Xudoynazar jiltir, Qoraboy polvon, Alman oqsoqol, Bobomurod ochamayli, Xolmatboy mo'nka, Abraquq oqsoqbachcha, Sayid Qulmatxon eshon, Alimqul qorabo'yin, Yusuf miroxur va boshqalarni hali hanuz porloq xotirasida saqlashlarini bilib oldik.

Tuman tarixiga oid ba'zi toponimlar:

Arna - Surxon vohasidagi ma'nosi – kichkina; kengligi 30-40 sm. suv tushadigan ariqcha. Bu so'zning o'zagi ar hind – yevropa tillariga xos bo'lib, suv, oqim ma'nosidadir.

Bobotog' – “katta”, “muqaddas»tog'. Bu nom turkiy nomdir.

Joriqbosh – tumandagi Juzlarning bir urug'i. Etnonim oykopnimga o'tgan.

Munka – Boysun, Qumqo'rg'on tumanlaridagi qishloq. Munka – ulkan, yirik, gavdali demakdir. Jussali kishiga munka laqabi berilgan. Qo'ng'iroq qabilasi Tortuvli bo'limiga qarashli olti urug'ning biridir. Urug' nomi kishi (lar to'dasi) laqabi asosida yaratilgan. Qishloq esa aholining etnik tarkibiga ko'ra nom olgan.

Oboqli – Surxondaryodagi Qo'ng'iroq qabilasining Voxtamg'ali, Tortuvli bo'limlarining shaxobchasidir.

Ochamayli – Qumqo'rg'on tumanidagi qishloq. Jarqo'rg'on tumanidagi joy. Qo'ng'iroq qabilasi Voxtamg'ali bo'limining urug'laridan biri.

Taroqli – Qo'ng'iroq qabilasining Voxtamg'ali bolimining urug' nomi. Bu etnonim boshqa turkiy qabilalarda ham mavjud. Bu urug'larning tamg'asi taroq shaklida bo'lgan. Tamg'asiga ko'ra urug', urug'iga ko'ra qishloq, guzar nomlangan.

Yonbosh – Surxondaryoning o'ng tomonida joylashgan qishloq nomi. Daryo o'rta oqimida qayrilgan joyida yoysimon burilish hosil qilgan. Bu yerda joylashgan qishloq esa daryoning yon tomonida joylashgan uchun Yonbosh nomini olgan.

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DEVELOPMENT OF A DESIGN PROJECT FOR FUR PRODUCTS FROM WASTE USING THE MODULAR METHOD

Abstract. The use of a modular design method is relevant when developing garments with standardized cut details. The basic principle of modular design is to create a wide range of products from a limited number of modules - figures with a simple geometric shape.

Keywords: fur production, modular design, innovative technologies, resource-saving technologies, karakul breeding, ornamental composition, leather fabric.

During the process of cutting fur skins and making patterns for products, waste is generated: parts and scraps from the tanned skins, which mostly undergo further processing in the fur industry or are discarded. Efficient use of fur semi-finished products plays a significant role, so great attention is paid to the issue of waste-free utilization. The main directions of rational use include using natural fur waste to make clothing parts, various accessories, and art objects, as well as creating avant-garde product forms using innovative design techniques with other materials. The sizes of waste in the fur industry range from 1 cm to 10-15 cm. In the modern world of fashion, there are numerous hyperbolic decorative ideas in costumes using fur waste. On fashion runways, you can see items that are completely unsuitable for the everyday needs of the average consumer. High-fashion items like detachable fur basques corset over dresses, boleros for women, etc., have made their way from haute couture to mass-market. The expansion of the fashionable range of fur products is facilitated by the use of various finishes, new methods of creating textured surfaces, reversible items, and fabrics combining different elements. In such conditions, the best way to enhance the

functionality of a sewing product may be through transformation or applying a modular design approach in product design.

The use of a modular design method allows you to create a variety of textured compositions from waste, the combination of which results in many original surfaces, which provides great opportunities for expanding the range of fur products.

A module is a unit of measure, and from a design point of view, a module is a single form of many times repeated parts in a project. Thus, St. Basil's Cathedral in Moscow, with all its variety of design solutions, is composed of certain types of figured bricks, which we have the right to call "modules" [4].

The analysis [4] showed that the use of most modular design techniques used in the design of architecture and interior items is impossible when creating clothing. This is due to the fact that clothing has a fundamentally different plasticity and functionality. However, some techniques based on assembling a structure from cut parts of the same shape are actively used by world clothing designers [6].

The purpose of the theoretical and practical research was to develop methodological foundations for the design of fur clothing, consisting of waste of a certain geometric shape, which are modules that together form a complex spatial shape of the product. Using the modular method in design will allow you to create clothing models with unique aesthetic properties, designed for human self-expression in modern society.

In recent years, in connection with the development of three-dimensional design technologies, modular design has begun a new round of its development in costume design [4,5,3,6,7]. Current clothing models of world designers increasingly consist of many parts of the same or homothetic shape. The use of combinatorics carried out through the introduction of a modular design method, allows you to create models of fur clothing that, by all indications, can be classified as art objects designed to express the individuality of their owner, emphasizing his desire for self-expression.

Modules can be used in the design of fur clothing made from flaps as structural, structural, and decorative and decorative structural elements [7], [8]. But of particular interest from a design point of view is the combinatorial ornamentation of the surface of clothing with pieces of fur [2].

The ornament is a complex patterned figure, which is formed by the orderly and symmetrical placement on the surface of a few repeatedly repeating patterned elements [2].

It is recommended to use the following techniques for decorating surfaces made from waste:

- a combination of parts made from different types of fur;
- the use of various configurations of elements (templates, skins, parts of skins, paws, half-paws of a furrier's flap).

Any ornament is a complex patterned figure, which is formed by an orderly, symmetrical, and generally free (without tight connection) placement of a few repeatedly repeating patterned elements on the surface [2]. According to the content of the graphic forms of the canvas, the designed canvases from waste are divided into geometric, floral, and plant and plot ornaments. The most widespread are geometric patterns, characterized by a strict alternation of rhythmic elements and their color combinations (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. Fur patterns with geometric patterns



Fig. 2. Fur patterns with floral, floral, and plot ornaments

Using a limited number of modules, the designer must find a solution that, on the one hand, allows taking into account the diversity of consumer requirements, and on the other hand, has an original compositional design that ensures the achievement of proportionality and integrity of the form and product. The solution to this issue can be found in the modern theory of combinatorial shaping when the creation of a complex multi-component object is associated with the combination of typification of individual components within a single subject system with a variety of possible consumption situations.







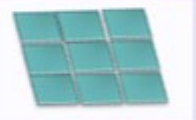

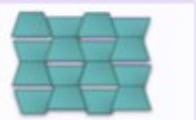

All the properties of the general theory of combinatorics apply to the method of producing canvases from waste. Fabrics from waste can be made from semi-finished fur products, differing in fur type, geometry, size, color, hair characteristics, leather fabric, and coloring, which can significantly expand the number of combinatorial forms obtained [2].

At the same time, geometry, as a carrier of the spatial properties of form, is the main of these basic parameters, and color, texture, decor and material participate in combinatorial shaping as its additional parameters. The formation of complex forms in the form of canvases from repeatedly repeated components is carried out by their various interconnected arrangements, which are based on the compatibility of the parts, their spatial-compositional unity, harmony and integrity [2]. The properties of materials and manufacturing technology largely determine the size of the modules that will be used in clothing design, and also determine the overall composition of the models. The combinatorial composition must fit into the overall composition and decor of the model. Fabrics from modules can be made from semi-finished fur products that differ in the characteristics of the hair, leather fabric and coloring, which allows you to significantly expand the number of combinatorial forms obtained [2,8,9].

The most labor-intensive part in furrier production when using fur production waste is the selection of a fur flap for a specific product, obtaining dense layouts from it, which requires a highly qualified specialist and knowledge of the properties of fur. These ornamentation schemes have to be developed for each model or part separately. For the same model, several schemes can be developed depending on the area of the flap and the designed sketch of the model.

Table 1 shows 10 types of constructing a flat ornament, which can serve as a basis when choosing the structure of a modular product. The use of ornamental meshes enriches the possibilities of modular shaping meshes, making modular clothing not only functional and rational in production, but also aesthetically attractive. In addition to the basic geometric shapes such as square, rhombus, rectangle, triangle, trapezoid, polygon, parallelogram, circle, torus, and oval, there may be other types of architectural modules.

Table 1. Classification of flat geometric meshes [5].

Rectangular		Semicircular	
Triangular		Ring-shaped	
Diamond-shaped		Oval	
Parallelogrammatic		Polygon mesh	
Trapezoidal (curvilinear, straight, convex)		Cube	

Some of the symmetrical grids look static, and some look dynamic, this allows you to vary the visual perception when shaping modular products.

The combinatorial design method was implemented in the development of analog series of women's coats, taking into account the following indicators:

- silhouette solution;
- constructive and constructive-decorative divisions;
- separate sections of our products.

The method consists of identifying modular elements (parts) that are typical for most structures, and their combinatorial combination and transformation to obtain possible combinations of parts in the structure. This method is presented in the form of programmed shaping of the geometric shapes of a woman's coat from modular elements, compiled based on studying their assortment [2] obtained by reducing the shape of the product to a conventional structural image (Fig. 3).

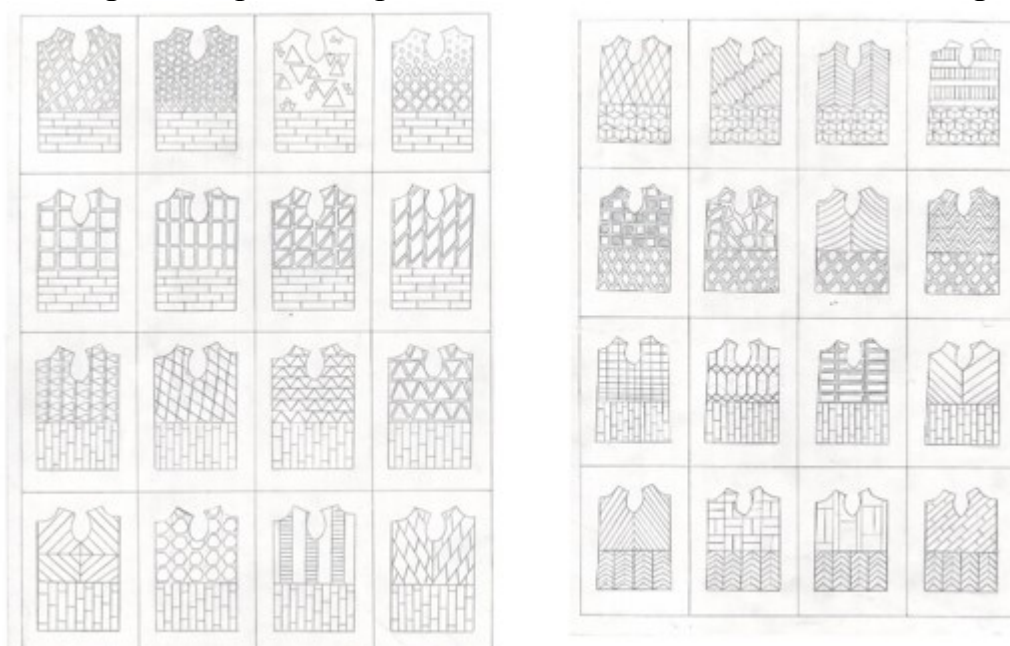


Fig 3. Programmed rows (Matrix) of options for the arrangement of modular elements from fur waste on the product mill (fragment)

The main feature of designing clothing from modular elements and obtaining textured compositions on parts from fur waste is the multivariate nature of the arrangement of skins and connecting seams, which makes modules a complex material for design.

The matrix of options for placing skins on the mill includes longitudinal, transverse, and diagonal arrangements of skins, in herringbone, parquet, checkerboard, and mosaic. The matrix allows the fashion designer to choose the shape and ornamental composition of the designed product. Matrix models are made for straight and trapezoidal silhouettes of coats of various lengths.

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MOLIYAVIY HISOBOT XALQARO STANDARTLARGA O‘TISHDA DASTLABKI QADAMLAR

Annotatsiya. Maqolada O‘zbekistonda Moliyaviy hisobot xalqaro standartlar (International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS))ga o‘tishda dastlabki qadamlar va kelib chiqish tarixi yoritilgan. Mamlakatimizda “O‘zbekiston – 2030” satrategiyasi to‘g‘risida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentning Farmonida moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlariga o‘tish ustuvor vazifalar hamda belgilangan aniq chora-tadbirlar ochib berilgan. Mavzuga doir xulosa va takliflar keltirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Moliyaviy hisobot xalqaro standartlar (International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)), strategiya, vazifa, maqsad, Farmon, Qaror, Nozom, O‘zbekiston buxgalterlar va auditorlar milliy assotsiatsiyasi (O‘zBAMA), malaka, buxgalter.

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FIRST STEPS IN THE TRANSITION TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

Abstract. The article describes the first steps and the history of the transition to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in Uzbekistan. In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the strategy «Uzbekistan - 2030» in our country, the transition to international standards of financial reporting has been revealed, as well as specific measures. Conclusions and suggestions on the topic are given.

Key words: Financial reporting international standards (International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)), strategy, mission, goal, Decree, Decision, Regulation, National Association of Accountants and Auditors of Uzbekistan (UzBAMA), qualification, accountant.

Mamlakatimizda “O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risida²³ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentning Farmoni muhim vazifalardan biri bu barqaror iqtisodiy o‘shish orqali daromadi o‘rtachadan yuqori bo‘lgan davlatlar

²³ 11.09.2023 yildagi PF-158-son “O‘zbekiston – 2030” satrategiyasi to‘g‘risida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentning Farmoni

qatoridan o‘rin olish, aholi talablariga va xalqaro standartlarga to‘liq javob beradigan ta‘lim, tibbiyot va ijtimoiy himoya tizimini tashkil qilishdan iborat. Strategiyaning belgilangan vazifalarga erishishda, aholi daromadlarini oshirish, iqtisodiy sub‘ektlarni oshirish, ushbu sub‘ektlarda aholi talablariga va xalqaro standartlarga to‘liq javob beradigan hisobni, xalqaro standartlar asosida yuritish, bugungi kunda dolzarb masalalardan biri bo‘lib hisoblanadi. Shu bois, mazkur strategiya ijrosini ta‘minlash yuzasidan qabul qilingan qator farmon va qarorlar, yani O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 24.02.2020 yildagi PQ-4611-son “Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlariga o‘tish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi²⁴ qarorlari, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 04.08.2021 yildagi PQ-5210-son “Auditorlarni sertifikatlashtirish tizimini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari²⁵, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarori 26.01.2021 yildagi 38-son “Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlar bo‘yicha o‘qitish va buxgalterlarni xalqaro sertifikatlash doirasida imtihonlarni topshirish xarajatlarini qoplash tartibi to‘g‘risida vaqtinchalik nizomni tasdiqlash haqida”gi²⁶ qarori, shuningdek davlat dasturlarida moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlariga o‘tish ustuvor vazifalar hamda aniq chora-tadbirlar belgilangan.

Moliyaviy hisobot xalqaro standartlar ahamiyati va tavsifi o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarga va yuritish printsiplarga ega. Ushbu xususiyatlarini va printsiplarini tushunib olishimiz uchun, kelinglar Moliyaviy hisobot xalqaro standartlar kelib chiqish tarixiga to‘xtalib o‘tsak. Internet manbalarda Moliyaviy hisobot xalqaro standartlar 1973 yildan boshlab qo‘lanila boshlangan.²⁷ International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) deb nom olgan xalqaro moliyaviy hisobot standartlari IFRS fondi va xalqaro buxgalteriya standartlari kengashi (IAS) tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan buxgalteriya standartlari.²⁸

Ular kompaniyaning moliyaviy ko‘rsatkichlari va holatini tavsiflashning standartlashtirilgan usuli bo‘lib, kompaniyaning moliyaviy hisobotlarini xalqaro bozor biznes sub‘ektlar miqyosda tushunarli va taqqoslanadigan moliyaviy axborot manbalarni to‘ldiruvchi yo‘riqnoma bo‘lib hisoblanadi. Xalqaro bozorda Moliyaviy hisobot xalqaro standartlari (International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)), aktsiyalari yoki qimmatli qog‘ozlari birjada ro‘yxatga olingan kompaniyalar uchun muhim o‘rin olgan.

MHXSga o‘tish bo‘yicha islohotlarning boshlanishiga O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2010 yil 26 noyabrda “2011-2015 yillarda

²⁴ 24.02.2020 yildagi PQ-4611-son Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlariga o‘tish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Qarorlari

²⁵ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 04.08.2021 yildagi PQ-5210-son “Auditorlarni sertifikatlashtirish tizimini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari

²⁶ 26.01.2021 yildagi 38-son “Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlar bo‘yicha o‘qitish va buxgalterlarni xalqaro sertifikatlash doirasida imtihonlarni topshirish xarajatlarini qoplash tartibi to‘g‘risida vaqtinchalik nizomni tasdiqlash haqida”gi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarori

²⁷ <https://www.itan.ru/o-kompanii/metodologiya/istoriya-poyavleniya-msfo/>

²⁸ https://translated.turbopages.org/proxy_u/en-ru.ru.1b730685-66390257-dddeec24-74722d776562/https/en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Financial_Reporting_Standards

respublika moliya-bank tizimini yanada isloh qilish va barqarorligini oshirish hamda yuqori xalqaro reyting ko'rsatkichlariga erishishning ustuvor yo'nalishlari to'g'risida"gi qarorining qabul qilinishi katta turtki bo'ldi. Mazkur qaror bilan banklar tomonidan MHXS asosida hisobotlar tayyorlashga o'tish va xalqaro kredit reytinglarini olishi bo'yicha ustuvor yo'nalishlar belgilab berildi.

Respublikamizda ilk bor 2013 yilda O'zbekiston buxgalterlari va auditorlari milliy assotsiatsiyasi (O'zBAMA) tegishli davlat organlari va xalqaro moliya institutlari bilan hamkorlikda MHXS standartlarini o'zbek tiliga tarjima qildi. O'zbekiston auditorlar palatasi, Moliya vazirligi, Markaziy bank va yirik auditorlik tashkilotlari "Ko'rib chiqish komissiyasi»a'zolari sifatida tarjima jarayonida qatnashdi. 2013 yildagi MHXS xujjatlari tarjimasini yakunlangan bo'lsa-da, keyinchalik ular MHXS fondi tomonidan kiritilgan doimiy o'zgarishlar bo'yicha yangilab borilmadi. Bunga asosiy sabab sifatida ularga talab va ehtiyojning pastligi hamda MHXS hujjatlarining qonun hujjatlari bilan tan olinmaganligini ko'rsatish mumkin.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2015 yil 24 apreldagi "Aksiyadorlik jamiyatlarida zamonaviy korporativ boshqaruv uslublarini joriy etish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi farmoniga asosan 2015-2018 yillarda barcha aksiyadorlik jamiyatlari yillik moliyaviy hisobotni nashr etishi va audit hamda moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlariga muvofiq tashqi auditni o'tkazishi belgilangan edi. Shu o'rinda ta'kidlash joizki, o'sha davrda mamlakatimizda faoliyat olib borayotgan hisobchi, soliq va moliya mutaxassislarining ko'pchilik qismi MHXS bo'yicha yetarli bilimga ega emas edi. Buning ustiga MHXS xujjatlari o'zbek tilida qo'llash uchun doimiy yangilangan versiyasi taqdim etilmadi. Natijada, ko'pchilik kompaniyalar MHXS asosida moliyaviy hisobotni tayyorlash uchun auditorlar va boshqa tashqi ekspertlarni yollashga majbur bo'ldi. Buning oqibatida o'tgan 2015-2018 yillarda mamlakatimizda MHXS larni amaliy qo'llash tajribasi paydo bo'lmadi.²⁹

Prezidentimizning 2020 yil 24 fevraldagi "Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlariga o'tish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi qarori MHXSga o'tishning yangi bosqichini boshlab berdi. Mazkur qaror bilan 2021 yildan boshlab MHXSga o'tishi kerak bo'lgan tashkilotlar ro'yxati tasdiqlandi va shu ro'yxatda belgilangan tashkilotlarning buxgalteriya xizmati bo'limida MHXS ko'nikmasiga ega bo'lgan kamida uchta sertifikatlangan mutaxassis bo'lishi lozimligi ko'rsatib o'tildi.

Ushbu qarorning ahamiyatli jihatlaridan biri shuki, bu MHXS hujjatlarini O'zbekiston Respublikasida tan olinish masalasini hal qilib berdi. MHXS hujjatlarining tan olinishi va uni qo'llaydigan kompaniyalarning belgilab

²⁹ https://uza.uz/oz/posts/ozbekistonda-moliyaviy-hisobotning-xalqaro-standartlariga-otishi-yangicha-yondashuv-va-imkoniyatlar_190587

berilishi, ushbu kompaniya hisobchi va moliya mutaxassislaridan o‘z malakasi ustida doimiy ishlashi va mas’uliyatni jiddiy his etishini talab etadi.³⁰

Yuqoridagi keltirilgan ma’lumotlar asosida quyidagi xulosalarni keltirishimiz mumkin:

Birinchi, “O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentning Farmoni moliyaviy hisobot xalqaro standartlar talab qiladigan printsiplarni qo‘llash doirasini belgilab beradi;

Ikkinchi, O‘zbekistonda so‘ngi yillarda qabul qilinayotgan bir qator yuqorida keltirgan qabul qilingan qarorlar buxgalteriya sohasida tubdan takomillashtirish masalalarinin va metodologiyasini talab etadi;

Uchinchi, xalqaro amaliyotda Moliyaviy hisobot xalqaro standartlar (International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 1973 yildan beri shakillanib, asta sekinlik bilan bugungi kundagi muvofaqiyatga erishgan. Demak O‘zbekistonda ham Moliyaviy hisobot xalqaro standartlar (International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) birinchi qadam bosqichlari boshlangan bo‘lib, shidat bilan amaliyotga, o‘quv tizimlariga joriy qilinib bormoqda.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yhati:

1. 11.09.2023 yildagi PF-158-son “O‘zbekiston – 2030” satrategiyasi to‘g‘risida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentning Farmoni;
2. 24.02.2020 yildagi PQ-4611-son Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlariga o‘tish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora tadbirlar to‘g‘risida“gi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Qarorlari;
3. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 04.08.2021 yildagi PQ-5210-son “Auditorlarni sertifikatlashtirish tizimini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari;
4. 26.01.2021 yildagi 38-son “Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlar bo‘yicha o‘qitish va buxgalterlarni xalqaro sertifikatlash doirasida imtihonlarni topshirish xarajatlarini qoplash tartibi to‘g‘risida vaqtinchalik nizomni tasdiqlash haqida”gi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarori;
5. <https://www.itan.ru/o-kompanii/metodologiya/istoriya-poyavleniya-msfo/>
6. https://translated.turbopages.org/proxy_u/en-ru.ru.1b730685-66390257-dddeec24-74722d776562/https/en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Financial_Reporting_Standards
7. https://uza.uz/oz/posts/ozbekistonda-moliyaviy-hisobotning-xalqaro-standartlariga-otishi-yangicha-yondashuv-va-imkoniyatlar_190587
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³⁰ https://uza.uz/oz/posts/ozbekistonda-moliyaviy-hisobotning-xalqaro-standartlariga-otishi-yangicha-yondashuv-va-imkoniyatlar_190587

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BANKLARNING SIMULYATSIYA MODELLARINI ISHLAB CHIQISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada bank tarmoqni modellashtirish va simulyatsiyalash, hamda modelni ishlab chiqish vositalari keltirildi. Haqiqiy simulyatsiya modelini yaratish juda ko'p ishni talab qiladi. Maqsad haqiqiy tizimda qaysi jarayonlarni modellashtirilgan va namoyish etilishi kerakligi va qaysi jarayonlardan abstrakt bo'lishi kerakligi, ushbu jarayonlarning qaysi xususiyatlarini hisobga olish kerakligi va qanday bo'lmasligi kerakligi, o'zgaruvchilar va model parametrlari o'rtasidagi munosabatlar qanday bo'lishi kerakligiga bog'liq.

Kalit so'zlar: Modellashtirish, tizimning simulyatsiyasi, simulyatsiyalash, tarmoqda yuklamalari.

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DEVELOPMENT OF SIMULATION MODELS OF BANKS

Abstract. This article presents banking network modeling and simulation, as well as model development tools. Building a realistic simulation model takes a lot of work. The goal depends on which processes should be modeled and represented in the real system and which processes should be abstracted, which features of these processes should and should not be taken into account, and what should be the relationship between variables and model parameters. liq.

Keywords: Modeling, system simulation, simulation, network loads.

Modellashtirish - bu qurilishni va ishlashni o'z ichiga olgan modelni namoyish qilish jarayoni. Ushbu model haqiqiy tizimga o'xshaydi, bu tahlilchining tizimdagi o'zgarishlar ta'sirini taxmin qilishiga yordam beradi. Boshqacha aytganda, modellashtirish ularning xususiyatlarini o'z ichiga olgan tizimni ifodalovchi namuna yaratadi. Bu modelni yaratish harakati.

Tizimning simulyatsiyasi - mavjud yoki tavsiya etilgan tizimning ishlashini tahlil qilishga yordam beradigan vaqt yoki makon nuqtai nazaridan modelning ishlashidir. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, simulyatsiya - bu tizimning ishlashini o'rganish uchun modeldan foydalanish jarayoni. Simulyatsiya uchun modeldan foydalanish aktidir.

Simulyatsiya modellari quyidagi komponentlardan iborat: tizim ob'ektlari, kiritish o'zgaruvchilari, ishlash ko'rsatkichlari va funksional munosabatlar. Quyida simulyatsiya modelini ishlab chiqish bo'yicha qadamlar mavjud.

- 1-bosqich: Mavjud tizim bilan muammoni aniqlash yoki tavsiya etilgan tizim talablarini belgilash.
- 2-bosqich: Mavjud tizim omillari va cheklovlarini ko'rib chiqishda muammolarni tuzish.
- 3-bosqich: tizim ma'lumotlarini to'plash va ishga tushirish, uning ishlash va natijasini kuzatish.
- 4-qadam: namunani tarmoq diagrammalaridan foydalanib ishlab chiqish va uni turli xil tasdiqlash metodlari yordamida tekshirish.
- 5-qadam: O'zining ishlashini turli xil sharoitlarda haqiqiy tizim bilan taqqoslab modelni tasdiqlash.
- 6-bosqich: Kelajakda foydalanish uchun modelning hujjatini yaratish, maqsadlar, taxminlar, kiritish o'zgaruvchilari va batafsil ishlashi.
- 7-bosqich: talablarga muvofiq mos tajriba-konstruksiyanı tanlash.
- 8-Bosqich. Modeldagi eksperimental sharoitlarni keltirib chiqarish va natijaga rioya qilish.

Simulyatsiya tahlilini o'tkazish

Quyida simulyatsiya tahlillarini bajarish uchun bosqichlar mavjud.

- 1-bosqich: Muammo bayonoti tayyorlash.
- 2-bosqich: Kirish parametrlarini tanlash va simulyatsiya jarayonida ob'ektlarni yaratish. O'zgaruvchilarning ikkita turi mavjud: qaror o'zgaruvchilari va boshqarilmaydigan o'zgaruvchilar. Qaror o'zgaruvchilari programlovchi tomonidan nazorat qilinadi, nazoratsiz o'zgaruvchilar esa tasodifiy o'zgaruvchilardir.
- 3-qadam: qaror simulyatsiyasi jarayoniga tayinlash orqali qaror o'zgaruvchilariga cheklovlar yaratish.
- 4-qadam: Chiqish parametrlarini aniqlash.
- 5-qadam: simulyatsiya kiritish uchun real-time tizimidan ma'lumotlarni yig'ish.
- 6-bosqich: Simulyatsiya jarayonining rivojlanishini aks ettiradigan oqim sxemasini ishlab chiqish.
- 7-bosqich: Modelni ishlatish uchun tegishli simulyatsiya dasturini tanlash.
- 8-qadam: simulyatsiya modelini natijasini real vaqtda tizim bilan taqqoslab tasdiqlash.
- 9-bosqich: Eng yaxshi echim topish uchun o'zgaruvchan qiymatlarni o'zgartirish orqali namuna bo'yicha tajriba qilish.

- 10-bosqich: Nihoyat, ushbu natijalarni real vaqtda tizimga qo‘llash.
 - *Modellashtirish va Simulyatsiya afzalliklari*
 - Modellashtirish va Simulyatsiyadan foydalanishning afzalliklari quyidagilardan iborat:
 - tushunish oson: tizimning real vaqt rejimida ishlamasdan qanday ishlashini tushunishga imkon beradi.
 - sinovni osonlashtirish: real vaqtda ishlamasdan tizimga va ularning chiqishiga ta’sirini o‘zgartirishga imkon beradi.
 - oson yangilash: turli xil konfiguratsiyalarni qo‘llash orqali tizim talablarini aniqlashga imkon beradi.
 - cheklovlarni aniqlash oson: ish jarayonida, axborotda va hokazo kechikish sababli darbo‘g‘az tahlilini amalga oshirishga imkon beradi.
 - muammolarni oson aniqlash: Ba’zi tizimlar shu qadar murakkabki, ular bir vaqtning o‘zida o‘zaro ta’sirini tushunish oson emas. Biroq, Modellashtirish va Simulyatsiya barcha o‘zaro ta’sirlarni tushunishga va ularning ta’sirini tahlil qilishga imkon beradi. Bundan tashqari, yangi siyosatlar, operatsiyalar va protseduralar real tizimga ta’sir qilmasdan o‘rganilishi mumkin.

Modellash va Simulyatsiya kamchiliklari

Modellashtirish va Simulyatsiyadan foydalanishning kamchiliklari quyidagilardan iborat:

- modeldagi loyiha - bu domen bilimlarini, o‘qitish va tajribasini talab qiladigan san’at.
- operatsiyalar tasodifiy raqam yordamida tizimda amalga oshiriladi, natijada natijani bashorat qilish qiyin.
- simulyatsiya inson kuchini talab qiladi va bu vaqtni talab qiluvchi jarayondir.
- simulyatsiya natijalarini tarjima qilish qiyin. Buni anglash uchun mutaxassislarni talab qiladi.
- simulyatsiya jarayoni qimmat.

Modellash va Simulyatsiya qo‘llanish sohalari

Modellash va Simulyatsiya quyidagi yo‘nalishlarda qo‘llanilishi mumkin: harbiy dasturlar, o‘qitish va qo‘llab-quvvatlash, yarim o‘tkazgichlarni loyihalash, bank, muhandislik loyihalari va taqdimotlar va E-biznes modellari.

Bundan tashqari, u biologik tizim kabi murakkab tizimning ichki strukturasi o‘rganish uchun ishlatiladi. Ushbu tizim dizaynini

optimallashtirishda, masalan, marshrutlash algoritmi, montaj liniyasi va hokazolardan foydalaniladi. Yangi dizaynlar va siyosatlarni sinash uchun ishlatiladi. Analitik echimlarni tekshirish uchun ishlatiladi.

XULOSA

Bank tarmoqni modellashtirish va simulyatsiyalash, tarmoq modelini hosil qiluvchi dasturiy vositalar va modellashtirish muhitlari, hamda modelni ishlab chiqish vositalari keltirildi. Haqiqiy simulyatsiya modelini yaratish juda ko'p ishni talab qiladi. Modelni ishlab chiquvchi qanday vazifalar uning yordami bilan hal qilinishi kerakligini aniqlashi kerak. Maqsad haqiqiy tizimda qaysi jarayonlarni modellashtirilgan va namoyish etilishi kerakligi va qaysi jarayonlardan abstrakt bo'lishi kerakligi, ushbu jarayonlarning qaysi xususiyatlarini hisobga olish kerakligi va qanday bo'lmasligi kerakligi, o'zgaruvchilar va model parametrlari o'rtasidagi munosabatlar qanday bo'lishi kerakligiga bog'liq.

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SHAHAR KO'CHALARINING CHORRAHA MINTAQALARIDA PIYODALARNING MAVJUD HARAKATLANISH HOLATLARI. (TERMIZ SHAHRI MISOLIDA)

Annotasiya. Ushbu maqolada Termiz shahrida joylashgan At-Termiziy va Alisher Navoiy ko'chalaridagi tutashmadagi piyodalarning chorraha mintaqasida harakatlanish holatlari o'rganilgan. Bundan tashqari piyodalarning bir soatlik harakat miqdori va piyodalarning harakatlanish vaqtidagi qoidabuzarliklari aniqlanib tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: Shahar ko'cha yo'li, piyodalar harakat miqdori, chorraha va tutashmalar, piyodalar harakat yo'lagi, piyodalar qoidabuzarliklari.

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CURRENT PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC CONDITIONS AT INTERSECTION AREAS OF CITY STREETS. (IN THE EXAMPLE OF THE CITY OF TERMIZ)

Abstract. In this article, the situation of pedestrian movement in the intersection region of At-Tirmizi and Alisher Navoi streets located in the city of Termiz is studied. In addition, the amount of pedestrian movement per hour and violations during pedestrian movement were determined and analyzed.

Key words: Urban street road, pedestrian traffic volume, intersections and junctions, pedestrian traffic lane, pedestrian violations.

Kirish. Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2015 yil 24 dekabrda 370-son qarori[1] bilan tasdiqlangan **“Yo'l harakati qoidalari”**ga ko'ra **Piyoda** - transport vositasidan tashqarida bo'lgan va yo'lda biror-bir yumush bilan band bo'lmagan shaxs deb e'tirof etilgan. **Piyodalarning chorrahalarida harakatlanish tartibi.** Yo'l harakati qoidalari”ga ko'ra piyodalar yo'lining qatnov qismini piyodalar o'tish joylaridan, shuningdek yer osti va yer usti o'tish joylaridan, ular bo'lmaganda esa chorrahalarida trotuar chiziqlari yoki yo'l yoqasi bo'ylab kesib o'tishlari kerak. Piyodalarga ko'rinadigan oraliqda o'tish joyi yoki chorraha

bo'lmasa, ajratuvchi bo'laksiz va to'siqsiz yo'llardan yo'lning ikki tomoni yaxshi ko'rinadigan joyidan, qatnov qismining chetiga nisbatan to'g'ri burchak ostida kesib o'tishlariga ruxsat etiladi. Shuningdek, ular yo'lning qatnov qismini piyodalar o'tish joylaridan tashqarida kesib o'tishda transport vositalarining harakatlanishiga xalaqit bermasliklari, yaqinlashib kelayotgan transport vositalarining yo'qligiga ishonch hosil qilmasdan turib, ko'rinishni cheklovchi, to'xtab turgan transport vositasi yoki boshqa biror to'siq panasidan chiqmasliklari kerak[3].

Piyodalarning chorrahalarda harakatlanish xususiyatlari va ularga ta'sir etuvchi omillar.

Piyodalarning yo'l harakati xavfsizligini ta'minlanganlik holati:

- o'zlarining, shuningdek, transport vositalari haydovchilarining yo'l harakati qoidalariga amal qilishlariga;

- piyodalar o'tish joylarining mavjudligi, belgilangan talablar asosida jihozlanganligi va saqlanishiga bog'liqdir.

Piyodalarning chorraxalardagi tezligi. Piyodalarning harakatlanish hususiyatlarini aniqlashda piyodalarning tezligi muhim ahamiyat kasb etib, u quyidagi masalalarni hal etishda asosiy omil bo'lib xizmat qiladi: piyodalar yo'lagining geometrik parametrlarini aniqlashda; o'tkazish qobiliyatini hisoblashda; harakatni tashkil etish sxemalarini tuzishda. Piyodalarning harakat tezligiga piyoda yo'lagining geometrik parametrlari, piyodalarning tarkibi, harakat miqdori va asosan zichligiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi[4].

Tahlil va natijalar. Tadqiqot ishida Termiz shahridagi At-Termiziy, Alisher Navoiy ko'chalari chorrahasidagi qoplama ustida joylashgan tartibga solinmagan va tartibga solingan piyodalar o'tish joyidan o'tuvchi piyodalarning harakatlanish holatlari o'rganildi. Tanlab olingan ob'ektning tartibga solingan va tartibga solinmagan chorraxalar mintaqasida o'tkazilagan tadqiqotlar natijasi bo'yicha xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, piyodalarning tartibga solinmagan chorrahalar mintaqasidagi piyodalar o'tish joyidagi harakatlanish holatlari, ularning tartibga solingan chorrahalar mintaqasidagi harakatlanish holatlaridan yuqori qiymatni tashkil qildi.



1- rasm. Piyoda va velosipedchilarining chorraxalarda xarakatlanish holatlari.

At-Termiziy va Alisher Navoiy, ko‘chalari kesishmasida piyodalar harakat jadalligini o‘rganish.

Chorrahadagi piyodalarning harakat jadalligini ertalabki soat 8:00 dan 9:00 gacha bo‘lgan vaqt oralig‘ida o‘lchaymiz. Har bir piyodalar o‘tish joyini belgilab olamiz (2-rasm).



2-rasm. At-Termiziy va A.Navoiyko ‘chalari kesishmasining yandeks xaritadaagi ko‘rinishi.

Quyidagi jadvallarda piyodalar harakat jadalligi va qoidabuzarliklar keltirilgan.

A-piyodalar yo‘lagi

Vaqt	Piyodalar harakati			Qoidabuzarlik		
	→	←	jami	→	←	Jami
8 ⁰⁰ -8 ⁰⁵	24	17	41	2	1	3
8 ⁰⁵ -8 ¹⁰	14	11	25	1	2	3
8 ¹⁰ -8 ¹⁵	9	12	21	1	3	4
8 ¹⁵ -8 ²⁰	6	20	26	2	1	3
8 ²⁰ -8 ²⁵	13	10	23	3	2	5
8 ²⁵ -8 ³⁰	17	12	29	0	1	1
8 ³⁰ -8 ³⁵	19	21	40	2	3	5
8 ³⁵ -8 ⁴⁰	17	13	30	3	4	7
8 ⁴⁰ -8 ⁴⁵	8	12	20	3	2	5
8 ⁴⁵ -8 ⁵⁰	19	9	28	1	2	3
8 ⁵⁰ -8 ⁵⁵	21	18	48	1	0	1
8 ⁵⁵ -9 ⁰⁰	13	17	40	0	2	2
jami:	180	172	352	19	23	42

B- piyodalar yo‘lagi

Vaqt	Piyodalar harakati			Qoidabuzarlik		
	↑	↓	jami	↑	↓	Jami
8 ⁰⁰ -8 ⁰⁵	27	12	39	2		2
8 ⁰⁵ -8 ¹⁰	16	8	24		3	3
8 ¹⁰ -8 ¹⁵	14	17	31		1	1
8 ¹⁵ -8 ²⁰	17	13	30	4		4
8 ²⁰ -8 ²⁵	19	12	31	1	1	2
8 ²⁵ -8 ³⁰	13	19	32		1	1
8 ³⁰ -8 ³⁵	15	12	27	2		2
8 ³⁵ -8 ⁴⁰	28	7	35	4	2	6
8 ⁴⁰ -8 ⁴⁵	16	4	20	2	1	3
8 ⁴⁵ -8 ⁵⁰	21	5	26	2	3	5
8 ⁵⁰ -8 ⁵⁵	15	1	16	1		1
8 ⁵⁵ -9 ⁰⁰	11	6	17		2	2
jami:	212	116	328	18	14	32

Xulosa. Piyodalarning yo‘l harakat qoidalarida belgilangan qoidalarga amal qilmasliklari hamda ularning harakatlanish xususiyatlaridagi salbiy ta’sirlar natijasida piyodalar ishtirokida yo‘l-transport hodisasi sodir etilishi xavfi vujudga keladi. Termiz shaharlari magistral ko‘chalarining chorraha va tutashmalar mintaqalarida piyodalarning mavjud harakatlanish holatlarini o‘rganib chiqdik. Bundan tashqari piyodalarning qoidabuzarliklarini aniqladik. Piyodalarning chorraha mintaqasida ko‘p qoidabuzarliklar shaharda joylashgan bozor atroflari, universitet atrofida, park, shifoxonalar yaqinida joylashgan chorrahalarda sodir etilishi aniqlandi. Bunga sabab harakat jadalligini yuqoriligi va svetafor siklining to‘g‘ri tanlanmaganligini keltirib o‘tsak bo‘ladi. Bundan tashqari piyodalarning harakat xavfsizligi qoidalariga rioya qilmasliklarini ham keltirib o‘tsak bo‘ladi.

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MUQOBIL ENERGIYA MANBALARINI QO‘LLASH VA O‘QITISH JARAYONIDA ENERGIYA ISHLAB CHIQRISH MASALALARI

Annotatsiya. Muqobil energiya olishning asosiy usullari energiya manbalari sifatida mustaqil bino va inshootlardan foydalanish imkoniyati nuqtai nazaridan ko'rib chiqiladi. Turli xil muqobil energiya manbalari tomonidan elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Muqobil energiya manbalarini almashish bo'yicha tavsiyalar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Muqobil energiya, shamol generatori, gelioenergetika, quyosh kollektori, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish.

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ENERGY PRODUCTION ISSUES IN THE PROCESS OF USE AND TRAINING OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES

Abstract. The main methods of obtaining alternative energy are considered from the point of view of the possibility of using independent buildings and structures as energy sources. Data on the costs of electricity production by various alternative energy sources are presented. Recommendations on the joint use of alternative energy sources are given.

Keywords: Alternative energy, wind turbine, solar energy, solar collector, environmental protection.

Qayta tiklanmaydigan energiya manbalarining global zaxiralari pasayishi fonida yangi energiya manbalarini izlash va ma'lum alternativ energiya manbalarini joriy etish dolzarbdir. Mavjud yoki tejamkor qayta tiklanmaydigan energiya manbalarining hozirgi energiya iste'moli darajasida turli manbalarga ko'ra taxminan 50 dan 100 yilgacha qoldi. Muqobil energiya manbalarini izlash

bilan bir qatorda, bugungi kunda ishlatiladigan energiya turlarining ekologik xavfsizligi birinchi o'ringa chiqadi [1, 2, 3].

Ushbu ish mustaqil bino va inshootlarning elektr energiyasi manbai sifatida maishiy ehtiyojlar uchun kam quvvatli (10 kVtgacha) muqobil energiya (elektr, issiqlik va bio - yoki boshqa yoqilg'i shaklida) olish usullarini ko'rib chiqishga bag'ishlangan.

Energiya olishning asosiy alternativ usullari orasida quyidagilarni ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin:

- shamol energetikasi;
- geliyenergetika;
- gidroyenergetika;
- bioyenergetika.

Shamol energetikasi - shamolning kinetik energiyasini elektr energiyasiga aylantirishga asoslangan energiya sanoati [4]. Energiyani konvertatsiya qilish, qoida tariqasida, shamol generatorlarining turli xil konstruksiyalari tomonidan amalga oshiriladi. Bugungi kunda bu muqobil energiyaning eng keng tarqalgan manbalaridan biri bo'lib, turli manbalarga ko'ra uning global elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarishdagi ulushi 2% ga yetishi mumkin. Yevropa ittifoqining ba'zi mamlakatlarida shamol generatorlari yordamida ishlab chiqariladigan energiya ulushi 40% dan ortiq.

Shamol generatorining ishlashining asosiy sharti 3 m/s dan yuqori tezlikda harakatlanadigan havo massalarining mavjudligi, shuning uchun, qoida tariqasida, ularning joylashgan joyi qirg'oq zonalari, tepaliklar, tokchalar (qirg'oq zonasida joylashgan).

Zamonaviy shamol generatorlari balandligi 100 m dan oshishi mumkin va pichoqlarning diametri bir necha o'n metrga yetadi. Nominal ish rejimlarida chiqish quvvati (shamol tezligi 10 m/s) 10 Mvtgacha yetadi.

Dizayn bo'yicha shamol generatorlarini gorizontal va vertikalga bo'lish mumkin. Ikkinchi tur yanada istiqbolli, chunki u shovqinsizroq va shamol massasi tezligiga nisbatan kamroq talabchan (1 m/s dan), ammo bazi sabablarga ko'ra shamol generatorlarining gorizontal konstruksiyalari ko'proq tarqalgan. Vertikal shamol generatorlarining ishlash muddati 20 yilgacha bo'lishi mumkin [5].

Shamol generatorlari yordamida olingan elektr energiyasining narxi an'anaviy energiya yordamida olingan elektr energiyasining narxi 1,5-2 so'm/(kVt*soat) bilan taqqoslanadi..

Shamol generatorlarining kamchiliklari orasida shovqinning nisbatan yuqori darajasi (shamol generatorining rotori yaqinida 100 db gacha va 300 m masofada 45 db dan oshmasligi kerak), katta tebranish yuklari ham qayd etilishi kerak. Shu sababli, shamol generatorlarini turar-joy binolaridan 300 m dan kam bo'lgan masofada o'rnatish tavsiya etilmaydi.

Shamol energiyasidan foydalanishning yana bir usuli-bu bino va inshootlarni isitish uchun uni issiqlik energiyasiga aylantirish, bu yondashuv bilan

shamol generatorining ulanish sxemasi va uni boshqarish ancha soddalashtirilgan hisoblanadi.

Shamol qurilmasining tuzilishi generator, generator joylashgan ustun, pichoqlar, batareyalar, inverterni o'z ichiga oladi.

Gidroyenergetika energiya ishlab chiqarish uchun harakatlanuvchi suv massalarining kinetik energiyasidan (to'lqinlar, oqim to'lqinlari, sharsharalar, okean, issiqlik energiyasidan foydalanish) foydalanadi. An'anaviy ravishda muqobil gidroyenergetikani to'lqin va to'lqinli elektr stansiyalari, mini - va mikro GES, sharshara elektr stansiyalariga bo'lish mumkin.

To'lqin energiyasidan foydalanuvchi gidroyelektr stansiyalar bugungi kunda eng ko'p tarqalgan, to'lqin balandligi 13 metrgacha bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan kattato'lqin mavjud bo'lgan joylarda qurilmoqda. Suv toshqini energiyasidan to'g'onlar o'rnatish orqali foydalanish mumkin, bu ekologik jihatdan juda xavfsiz emas, shuningdek, to'g'onlarni ishlatmasdan dengiz tubidagi suv oqimlari bo'lgan joylarda past tezlikli turbinalarni o'rnatish orqali foydalanish mumkin. Bunday turbinalar dengiz florasi va faunasiga deyarli zarar etkazmaydi. Bugungi kunda suv toshqini elektr stansiyalarining quvvati bir necha yuz Mvtgacha bo'lishi mumkin.

To'lqin energiyasidan foydalanuvchi gidroyelektr stansiyalar bugungi kunda eng ko'p tarqalgan, to'lqin balandligi 13 metrgacha bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan kattato'lqin mavjud bo'lgan joylarda qurilmoqda. Suv toshqini energiyasidan to'g'onlar o'rnatish orqali foydalanish mumkin, bu ekologik jihatdan juda xavfsiz emas, shuningdek, to'g'onlarni ishlatmasdan dengiz tubidagi suv oqimlari bo'lgan joylarda past tezlikli turbinalarni o'rnatish orqali foydalanish mumkin. Bunday turbinalar dengiz florasi va faunasiga deyarli zarar etkazmaydi. Bugungi kunda suv toshqini elektr stansiyalarining quvvati bir necha yuz Mvtgacha bo'lishi mumkin.

To'lqin energiyasidan foydalanish biroz murakkabroq va qimmatroq elektr energiyasini olish imkonini beradi. To'lqinli gidroyelektrostansiya-bu dengiz tubiga biriktirilgan stasionar platforma bo'lib, unga diametri bir necha metrgacha bo'lgan katta suzgichlar qo'llarga (shpallarga) o'rnatiladi, ular dengiz to'lqinlarida yuqoriga va pastga siljiydi, gidravlik silindrlar orqali elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqaruvchi generatorlarni boshqaradi. Bugungi kunda shu tarzda ishlab chiqarilgan elektr energiyasining nisbatan kichik miqdoriga qaramay, ushbu turdagi qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarining umumiy energiya potentsiali deyarli cheksizdir.

Mini va mikroGES daryolar, kichik daryolar, sharsharalardagi suv massalarining kinetik energiyasidan foydalangan holda o'z miqdorda, bir necha o'nlab kVtgacha elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarishga imkon beradi. Balandlik farqi 1,3 m dan va suv sarfi 1 m³/s mikroGES girdob prinsipiga ko'ra 10 kVt / soatgacha elektr energiyasini olish imkonini beradi. Ular suv massalarining kinetik energiyasidan maksimal darajada foydalanishga imkon beradigan maxsus shakldagi pervanelli generatorlardan iborat [7].

Kichik gidroyenergetikaning asosiy afzalligi shundaki, u ob-havo sharoitlariga bog‘liq emas va yilning istalgan vaqtida elektroyenergetika ishlab chiqarishni barqaror ravishda ta’minlaydi [8].

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BO'LAJAK MATEMATIKA O'QITUVCHILARNI TAYYORLASHDA INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALAR

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada matematika fanini o'qitishda innovatsion metodlardan foydalanish, dars jarayonida zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanish haqida so'z yuritiladi. Matematika fani insonning intellektini, diqqatini rivojlantiradi, ko'zlangan maqsadga erishish uchun qat'iyat va irodani tarbiyalaydi, algoritmik tarzda tartib-intizomlilikni ta'minlaydi va tafakkurini kengaytiradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Texnologiya, Interaktiv ta'lim vositalari, Matematika o'qitishda texnologiya, Digital texnologiyalar, Virtual Reality, Interaktiv ta'lim vositalari, Online o'qitish platformalari, AI-based Learning Systems, Gamification.

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INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE TRAINING OF FUTURE MATHEMATICS TEACHERS

Annotation. This article talks about the use of innovative methods in the teaching of mathematics, the use of modern technologies in the course of the lesson. The science of mathematics develops a person's intellect and attention, educates determination and will to achieve the intended goal, provides algorithmic discipline and expands his thinking.

Keywords: Technologies, Interactive educational tools, Mathematics teaching technologies, Digital technologies, Virtual reality, Interactive educational tools, Online learning platforms, Artificial intelligence-based learning systems, Gamification.

Bo'lajak matematika o'qituvchilarini tayyorlashda innovatsion texnologiyalar juda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Quyidagi texnologiyalar va yo'llar o'qituvchilarni tayyorlashda yordam berishi mumkin:

1. Texnologiya yordamida individualizatsiya: Texnologiya yordamida o'qitish va o'rganishni individualizatsiya qilish mumkin. Bu, har bir o'quvchining o'zining tezligida va darajada o'rganishiga imkon beradi.

2. **Интерактив ta'lim vositalari:** Интерактив doskalar, darhol javob berish tizimlari (IRS), kurs boshqaruv tizimlari va Internet asosida ishlaydigan vositalar o'qitishni individualizatsiya qilishga va interaktiv qilishga yordam beradi.

3. **Matematika o'qitishda texnologiya:** Matematika o'qitishda texnologiyadan foydalanish, o'qituvchilarni tayyorlashning eng muhim masalalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bu, o'qituvchilarga matematik kontekstda maxsus texnologik resurslarni o'rganish, texnologiyani qanday va qachon to'g'ri foydalanishga e'tibor qaratish va matematika o'qitish va o'rganishda texnologiya bilan bilimlarini qo'llash uchun imkoniyatlar berishni o'z ichiga oladi.

4. **Digital texnologiyalar:** Digital texnologiyalar matematika ta'limida keng tarqalgan. Ular sinf otagida o'qitish va o'rganishni katta darajada o'zgartirishga qodir. Digital texnologiyalar matematika o'qitishda vaqt talablarini, o'qitish va o'rganishning vaqtini, matematika qilishning tabiati va asosiy ko'nikmalar va yuqori darajadagi ko'nikmalarga nisbatan o'zgarishlar, darsliklar, o'qitish amaliyotlari va baholash o'zgarishi mumkin. Bu texnologiyalar va yo'llar o'qituvchilarni tayyorlashda juda samarali bo'lishi mumkin. Lekin, bu texnologiyalarni qo'llash uchun o'qituvchilar texnologiyaga oid ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lishi kerak.

Matematika o'qituvchilari uchun quyidagi innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish mumkin:

1. **Virtual Reality (VR) va Augmented Reality (AR):** VR va AR texnologiyalari matematika o'qitishda yangi perspektivalarni ochadi. Ular o'qituvchilarga murakkab tushunchalar va jarayonlarni tushunishga yordam beradi.

2. **Интерактив ta'lim vositalari:** Интерактив doskalar, darhol javob berish tizimlari (IRS), kurs boshqaruv tizimlari va Internet asosida ishlaydigan vositalar o'qitishni individualizatsiya qilishga va interaktiv qilishga yordam beradi.

3. **Online o'qitish platformalari:** Khan Academy, Coursera, EdX kabi platformalar matematika o'qitishda juda samarali bo'lishi mumkin. Ular o'qituvchilarga o'zlarining tezligida o'rganishga imkon beradi va o'qituvchilarga o'qituvchilarining taraqqiyotini kuzatishga yordam beradi.

4. **AI-based Learning Systems:** AI-asoslangan o'quv tizimlari o'qituvchilarning individual o'rganish talablarini hisobga oladi va ularning o'rganish jarayonini moslashtiradi.

5. **Gamification:** O'yinlashtirish matematika o'qitishni qiziqarli va samarali qiladi. Bu texnika o'qituvchilarni rag'batlantiradi va ularning o'rganish jarayoniga qiziqishni oshiradi.

6. **Flipped Classroom:** Bu texnika o'qituvchilarga sinfda amaliy mashg'ulotlarga ko'proq vaqt ajratishga imkon beradi, chunki o'qituvchilar dars materiallarini uyda o'rganishadi.

Bu texnologiyalar matematika o'qitishni samarali qilishga yordam beradi, ularning samaradorligi o'qituvchining texnologiyaga oid ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lishiga bog'liq. Bu texnologiyalarni o'rganish uchun juda ko'p resurslar mavjud, lekin eng muhim narsa bu texnologiyalarni o'z sinfingizda qanday

qo'llashni o'rganish. Bu texnologiyalar va tizimlar har qanday soha uchun mos keladi, lekin ularning samaradorligi o'qituvchining texnologiyaga oid ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lishiga bog'liq.

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IN ENGLISH CLASSES METHODS OF TEACHING AUXILIARY WORDS

Annotation. Auxiliary words, their specific characteristics, classification, types, functional-stylistic features are thoroughly analyzed in the article, and the methods of teaching to students in English classes are discussed.

The article is a practical guide for teachers of general secondary schools, academic lyceums and teachers of higher education in the trainings organized by subject in teaching the subject «Uzbek language» in English. serves as a guide.

Key words: English lessons, independent word, auxiliary words, training, auxiliary, conjunction, loading, classification, equal, following conjunctions.

Words are divided into independent and auxiliary words according to whether or not they are an answer to a certain question, the presence or absence of an adjective meaning, whether they agree in the sentence as a part of a certain sentence or not. split

Words with the meaning of Atash or words that are used in their place and answer certain questions and act as a part of a sentence are independent words that have a lexical meaning or There are words that have changed to express grammatical meaning and cannot be answered to a certain question, such words are called auxiliary words. Auxiliary words connect independent words or sentences together and add additional meaning to their meanings. Auxiliary words include helpers, conjunctions, and prepositions.

The following brings the auxiliary word closer to the independent word³¹:

- a) separate form;
- b) the presence of a lexical meaning (the noun is an auxiliary; the verb is an auxiliary);
- d) often their approach to independent words, their origin.

Function words serve to grammatically connect independent parts of speech. These include: conjunctions, postpositions, particles.

Conjunctions are function words that connect homogeneous members of a sentence or parts of a complex sentence. They are divided into coordinating and subordinating. These include: and, but, however, or, that, and; because, therefore,

³¹ ³¹Sayfullayeva R. va boshqalar. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. -Toshkent: "Fan va texnologiya. 2009. –B. 266.

etc. For example: The student brought books and notebooks to class. He reads a lot, so he knows a lot.

Coordinating conjunctions connect equal grammatical components: homogeneous members of a sentence, as well as often complex sentences. They are divided into three groups:

- 1) Coordinating conjunctions: and, also.
- 2) Adversative conjunctions: but, however.
- 3) Dividing conjunctions: or; to. They are often reused.

Subordinating conjunctions serve both to connect members of a sentence and to connect parts of a complex sentence. These include: because, in order, since.

Postpositions are function words that connect nouns and words used instead of them with other parts of speech, especially with verbs. They express conditional, causal, temporal, spatial, directional and other relationships between names or between a subject and a predicate.

Postpositions in the Uzbek language are divided into:

1. Actually postpositions: with, for, as, as if, etc.
2. Nominal postpositions: to the side, before, near, inside, etc.
3. Verbal postpositions: in comparison, by, with, nalinaya, in relation.

Postpositions in the Uzbek language are placed after the word they refer to. For example: with a pen, for the library, on boxing.

Postpositions are divided into groups based on the case in which they are used with words.

The following postpositions are actively used in the Uzbek language: uchun (for, for, for the sake of), orqali (by, through), bo'yicha (by), beri (with, from), singari (as), haqida (about, about, about), tomon (to, to the side), oldin (before, before), keyin (after, behind), ustida (on), ichida (in, inside), orqasida (behind), yonida (near, at), oldida (at, before), tagida (under), orasida (between, among), tepasida (above), etc. Postpositions are very often replaced by case endings.

Particle are function words that give various additional meanings to a sentence or individual words. Particles are divided into two groups:

1. Particle words: even, only, total, only, too, really, exactly;
2. Affix particles: -mi, -chi, a (ya), -ki, -da, -oq (yoq)

In the English language the interrogative form is expressed according to the auxiliary verb. For example: What about you, aren't you going?

Am I, no, I'm not going? Did he really not recognize me that day? Is it possible for a person to do so much evil? I will leave as soon as I can see.

Particles give a word or sentence a meaning, affirmative, negative, restrictive, etc.

After students are given theoretical information about auxiliary words, their knowledge is strengthened through the following tasks:

1. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Men ingliz tilini o'rganish to'garagiga boryapman, chunki ingliz tilini yaxshi bilishim kerak. 2. Mustafon tanlovda birinchi o'rinni oldi, chunki u musobaqaga yaxshi tayyorlangan edi. 3. Darsga hamma keldi, lekin Maftuna kelmadi. 4. O'lkamizga yoz keldi, ammo hali havo unchalik isib ketmadi. 5. Talaba darsga keldi, ammo javob bermadi. 6. Golf Angliya, AQSH va Kanadada keng tarqalgan. 7. Sobir akvarel bo'yoqlar bilan ajoyib surat chizdi. 8. Telefon orqali oyim bilan gaplashdim. 9. Bu kitoblarni maktab kutubxonasi uchun oldim. 10. Konsertni radio orqali eshitdik. 11. O'qituvchi talaba bilan suhbatlashdi. 12. Dilshod matnni o'qidi, lekin yozmadi. 13. Biz darsdagoh yozamiz, goh eshitamiz. 14. Biz ham vatanimiz rivojiga o'z hissamizni qo'shamiz. 16. Karim sport turlaridan faqat boksgagina qiziqadi.

2. Complete the table below by choosing the auxiliary words used in the above sentences.

	CONNECTOR	AUXILIARY	LOAD
1.			

3. Translate the sentences into Uzbek.

1. They are playing volleyball. 2. After lessons the girls came to the stadium. 3. I do exercises on the treadmill. 4. Wrestlers perform different techniques on the mat. 5. The boy is standing near the football goal. 6. I do morning exercises every day.

4. Answer the questions.

1. What did you do after dinner last night? 2. Do your classes end before or after noon today? 3. Does bus 2 stop in front of the Lyceum? 4. Who is sitting in the car? 5. How to get to the Kokaldosh Madrasah? 6. Did you talk to your friends on the phone? 7. How many years have you been studying foreign languages? 8. Do you live near the market? 9. What kind of gift have you prepared for your month? 9. What's in the box?

The subject can be studied on the basis of «SINKWAY» technology. «CINQUEVIN» means «5 lines» in French. Cinquain is an unrhymed poem that helps to synthesize (bring together) information, in which information about the studied concept (event, event, topic) is gathered, and the reader's view is expressed in different variants and through different perspectives.

Rules for creating a syncway:

Syntax is an important skill for expressing complex ideas, intuitions, and feelings in just a few words.

The process of creating a syncway helps to better understand the topic

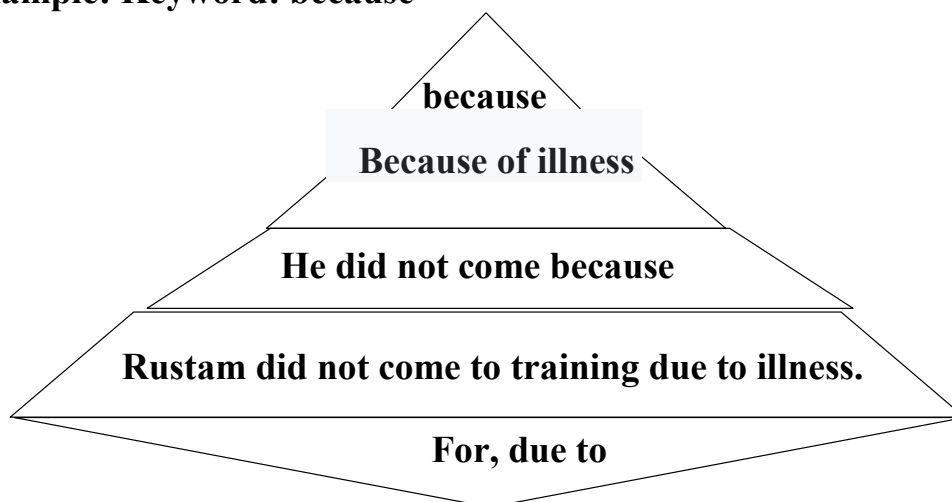
It provides information about a concept.

The subject (key word) is given in the first line (noun is usually chosen), and one or two qualifiers are chosen for it in the second line (2 adjectives are written). In the third line, it is filled with action-state (3 verbs or adverbs are written). In the fourth line, the word is turned into a common sentence by various

methods (a sentence consisting of 4 words is written). In the fifth line, the synonym of the key word (synonymous word is written for the topic) is given.

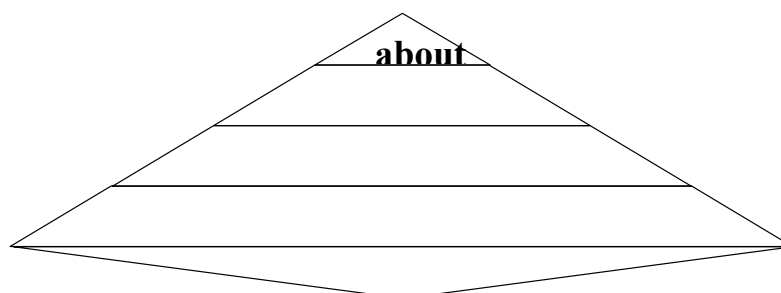
Assignment: Define the following assistants using the «Sinquain» method.

Example: Keyword: because

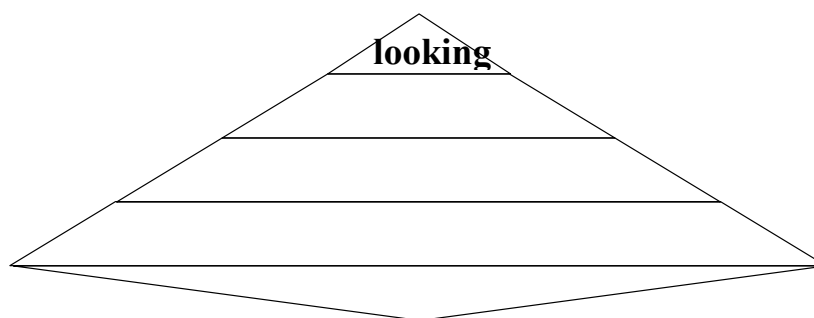


Fill in the blanks using the example above.

Key word: about



Key word: looking



CONTROL QUESTIONS

1. What words are included in the group of auxiliary words?
2. What are the specific features of conjunctions? Give examples of conjunctions in the Uzbek language.
3. What are the characteristics of assistants? Give examples of auxiliaries in the Uzbek language.
4. Can auxiliaries be replaced by adverbs? Give examples.

To sum up, free communication through English language classes and exercises that activate communication presented in the course of the lesson are based on the linguistic, psychological, sociopsychological and paralinguistic characteristics of the students, as well as general didactic and specific methodological characteristics. can be used as the main tool in raising a well-rounded person with good grammar and high morals. Planning the teaching of auxiliary words in English language classes is not only a means of controlling students' practical knowledge, but also a factor in expanding their knowledge, putting theory into practice, and forming the ability to express their thoughts independently.

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SOCIAL-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIONS LOCAL FINANCIAL BUDGETS MANAGED RESOURCES PROMOTION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT DIRECTIONS

Abstract. In this article, strengthening the financial base of the regions, expanding the revenue part of the local budgets in order to ensure the financial stability of the regions, the work in this area is one of the priority tasks, as well as the rapid development of industry and services in subsidized districts and cities.

Key words: Financial resources, budget revenues, local budget expenditures, local budgets, taxes, state property, private property, authorities, non-taxable income.

Introduction

Today, it is important to implement reform, directed social-economic development and liberalization of our country, sustainable economic development with the use of effective tax-budget policy, macro-economic stability and national economic competitiveness.

In economic essence, local budgets represent monetary relations between the state and legal entities and individuals regarding the redistribution of national income in connection with the formation and use of a budget fund aimed at financing the national economy, socio-cultural activities, and public administration in these regions. At the expense of the local budget, regions have the opportunity to attract financial resources for decisive aspects of economic and social development.

Methods

In order to ensure the financial stability of the regions, strengthen the financial base of the regions, expand the revenue side of local budgets and launch the reserves and capabilities of the regions, work in this direction is also one of the priorities. such as a reduction in such areas due to the rapid development of industry and the service sector in subsidized areas and cities.

Regional socio-economic development can be viewed as a continuous process that requires the identification and implementation of local stability strategies and plans. In the economic reforms carried out in our country, the main attention is paid to reducing state intervention in the economy, limiting the centralization of public administration in the economy, and transferring some of the tasks in this area from the republic to the regions. and district levels, as a result of which many powers are alternately transferred to local governments. Much work has been done in this area in the past, but there are many issues that need to

be addressed in the future. In this regard, our words are confirmed by the opinion of President Sh. Mirziyoyev that “we should review the powers and responsibilities of local authorities and further increase their independence”[1].

Financial resources - Financial resources are a set of total funds and financial assets at the disposal of an economic entity. Financial resources are organized by the state, firms and enterprises, households and public organizations. Financial resources are the material basis of finance and the financial system, the main means of conducting financial policy. Financial resources are created in the process of distribution and redistribution of gross domestic product and national income. The source of financial resources is money income, which is primarily related to the activity of the country's economy, mainly related to the production and sale of products and services. Financial resources are usually collected in state budgets, as well as extra-budgetary funds, revenues from state property, and debts. Current countries use a tax system consisting of taxes as the main method of creating financial resources [2].

Funding is carried out according to the following principles: Planning tools are provided when creating a budget (financial plan); Targeted direction - funds are allowed only for the objects and purposes provided for in the plan; Irrevocable - the recipient of funds has no obligation to return them; Distribution of funds according to their use; Wise use of savings. In general, the definition conditions are very acceptable for the modern economy. It should be added that these financing principles are fully incorporated into the current budgeting process. Of course, one can argue about the proposed meaning of the concept of «funding». It may not seem tough enough. At the same time, we do not indicate the full nature of this tariff. The above features are enough to further study the issue of financing. It should also be noted that financing should not be confused with «buying and selling»relationships, where there is a movement of financial resources and their tangible or intangible equivalent in the form of a product or service.

Estimated funding- According to the estimate, funds are allocated from the state (city) budget to cover the costs of institutions. Estimated financing is carried out (more precisely, it must be carried out) in strict accordance with the target purpose of costs and cost rates set by the funding body, taking into account the profile and characteristics of the activities of budgetary institutions. Costs are grouped by budget classification, which defines the target allocation for each estimate. The need for funds is based on an appropriate calculation for each type of expenditure. Expenses that are not included in the estimate or exceed the estimated amount, as well as the increase of expenses from other sources are not allowed.

The goals and objectives of improving inter-budgetary relations should be based on an algorithm reflecting the improvement of the inter-budgetary system with step-by-step actions. The concept of the algorithm is reflected in the inter-budgetary relationship guidelines for the development of regions to improve the

interaction of interested parties. The proposed algorithm for the regulation of inter-budget relations allows to activate the processes. Increases the responsibility of regional authorities in the implementation of local budget policy and creates incentives. An important component of effective management is the necessary measures aimed at the development of regions, which are able to provide all components with financial resources. Therefore, it can be understood that in order to activate and interest local authorities in increasing tax collections and, accordingly, to reduce subsidies and other forms of financial support from the higher budget, a clear and understandable mechanism for the distribution of taxes collected in excess of the planned indicators is required.

Results (Результат)

This involves determining the share of taxes collected in excess of the planned indicators that will remain in local budgets and approved by law. Currently, the distribution of these taxes is carried out in a partially incomprehensible manner based on the current needs of regional or local budgets. In our country, several systems of measures are being developed to improve inter-budget relations, each of which reflects an approach between different levels of budgets in financial management..



2- расм. Худудларни ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожлантиришда маҳаллий бюджетларни молиявий ресурсларга таъсир этувчи йўналишлари³²

³² Маълумотлар асосида тадқиқотчи томонидан тузилди

Calculation of the tax potential is carried out in world practice using several methods: the domestic product by estimating the gross value, the method of assessing the acceptability of the tax system, the method of direct calculation, etc. The use of each of these methods faces certain difficulties in economic practice. Therefore, in the context of our country, the assessment of the tax potential of the territory based on the actual tax base gives the most reliable results. Budget relations serve to transfer material resources to the necessary directions in socio-economic life. Budget relations appear in real life as legally formalized relations and, together with the legal form, become a necessary means of economic activity. In the socio-economic development of the country, in the formation of budget resources through taxes and levies, the fiscal independence of local authorities within reasonable limits is manifested as an objective necessity. Differences in the determination of the taxable base and the determination of the tax rate indicate an irrational application of the tax. Privileges can in some cases have a negative impact on the location of economic resources in the regions and lead to their redistribution.

Results of cumulative, random and fixed effects econometric models of factors affecting the determination of the marginal amount of local budgets' expenses³³

	Йиғма модель	Ўзгармас эффектлар моделли	Тасодифий эффектлар моделли
	log_Exp	log_Exp	log_Exp
log_Rev	0.557*** (6.54)	0.328*** (4.31)	0.387*** (4.94)
log_Bud_tr	0.0161*** (5.19)	0.00154 (0.52)	0.00697* (2.40)
log_GDP _r	0.270** (2.74)	0.642*** (7.09)	0.533*** (5.70)
_cons	0.606 (1.02)	-1.377* (-2.41)	-0.747 (-1.28)
<i>N</i>	63	63	63
<i>R</i> ²	0.814	0.877	0.765

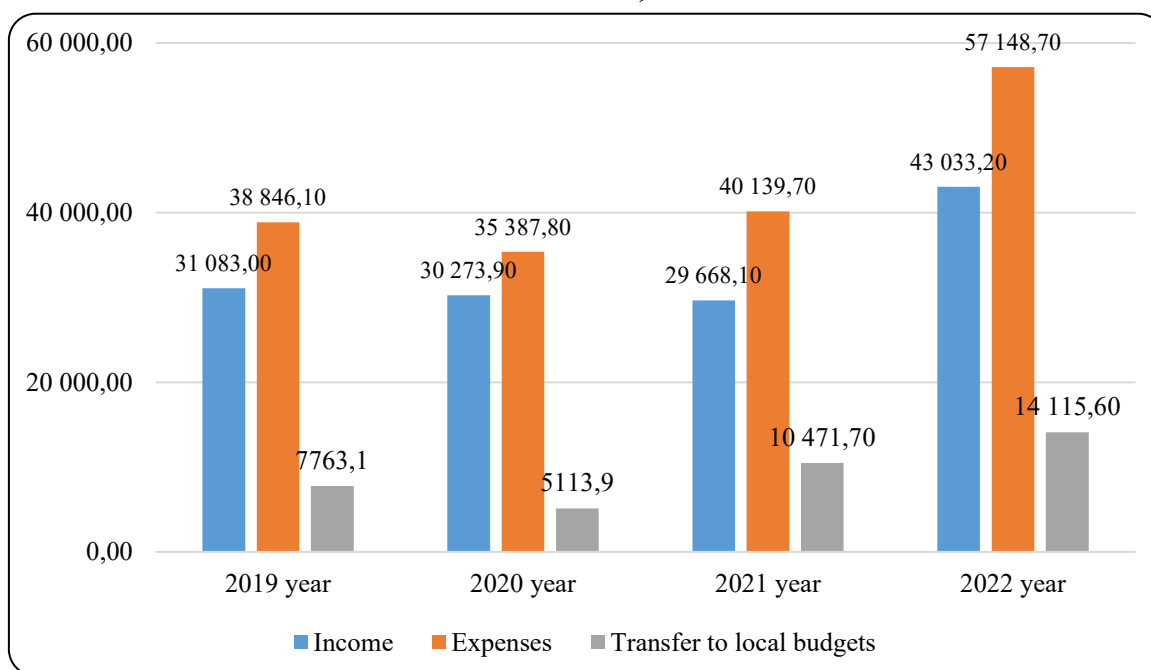
*Қавслар ичидаги кўрсаткичлар стандарт хатолик П-қийматдаги, * $n < 0.05$, ** $n < 0.01$, *** $n < 0.001$*

Over the past few decades, researchers on the relationship between fiscal policy and economic growth, from Errow and Kurtstomoni, many alternative models of the relationship of government spending have been reflected in Barro's research.

³³ Тадқиқотчи ишланмаси

In our conducted research, as panel units, 14 local budget expenses, income, GNI, budget transfers in the regional cross-sectional database of our country were selected as the resulting factor in the creation of a multi-factor regression and correlation econometric model reflected in the years 2017-2022, impact on local budget expenses (Exp) determining factors, local budget revenues (Rev), budget transfers (Bud_tr) and GNP (GDPr) were determined, and a model was created, according to the hypotheses that these factors depend on the marginal amount of budget expenditures and have a high impact. Looking at the estimates of the cumulative, fixed random effects models, it can be observed that the difference is not very large. To determine which of these models is better, calculations were made using the test of foreign economist J. Hausman. As a result of this test, it is evidenced that the influence of coefficients influencing the growth of fixed effects of the factors affecting the marginal amount of local budgets expenses is high.

Figure 3. Forecast indicators of the initial amounts required of the local budget of Surkhandarya region for 2023 and the next two years (in millions of soums)³⁴



Discussion

Forecast indicators for 2023-2025 have been implemented on the basis of the fixed effects model of marginal amounts of income and expenses of local budgets. In the mid-term forecast of the local budget of Surkhandarya region, the amount of expenses is almost twice as much as the income, and in the next two years this difference may increase by 2.2 and 2.25 times. As a conclusion, it means the need to accurately forecast the discrepancy between the incomes and expenses of the local budgets of the Surkhandarya region in the medium term and to develop

³⁴ Маълумотлар асосида тадқиқотчи томонидан тузилди

measures aimed at eliminating it. That is, if it is concluded on the basis of statistical significance at the 5% level of significance in the regression based on the selected fixed effects model, a one percent increase in local budget revenues leads to an increase in the marginal amount of local budget expenditures by 0.32 percent, and a 1 percent increase in GNP leads to an increase in this indicator by 0.64 percent. means to make it possible to form the conclusion that it leads to. In reducing the discrepancy between the incomes and expenses of the local budgets of Surkhandarya region, although the increase in the amount of GNP and income naturally leads to an increase in the amount of expenses, according to calculations, each 10% increase in them increases the deficit between expenses by 6.8% and It serves to reduce by 2.6 percent.

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INNOVATIV LOYIHALAR VOSITASIDA BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLAR O'QUVCHILARIDA O'QISH MOTIVATSIYASINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING MAZMUNI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada innovativ loyihalar vositasida boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida o'qish motivatsiyasini rivojlantirishning mazmuni haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: innovativ, motivatsiya, rivojlantirish, isloh qilish, ta'lim, o'quvchi, subyekt.

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THE CONTENT OF DEVELOPING STUDY MOTIVATION IN PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS THROUGH INNOVATIVE PROJECTS

Annotation. In this article, in this article, in the event of initiated graders, the intention of developing educational motivations will be reported.

Keywords: Innomivation, motivation, development, development, education, studi, education.

Boshlang'ich sinflarda yuqori bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni shakllantirish uchun o'quv-biluv faoliyati samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan tadbirlar majmuasiga o'quvchilarning motivlari sohasini o'rganish masalalari ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Ta'lim to'g'risida"gi qonuni va hamda O'zbekistonda ta'lim tizimini isloh qilish va takomillashtirishga qaratilgan qator hujjatlarda ta'lim jarayonini insonparvarlashtirish va demokratlashtirish, uni shaxsga - ta'lim jarayonining asosiy subyektlaridan biriga qaratish alohida ta'kidlab o'tiladi. Shu munosabat bilan ta'lim tizimini isloh qilishning hozirgi bosqichida o'qituvchi va o'quvchi o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning adekvat modelini qurish uchun o'quvchi individual xususiyatlarini tahlil etishga yanada sinchkovlik bilan yondashish talab etiladi. Qayd etilgan muammolarni tadqiq etish qator shart-sharoitlarga bog'liq. Avvalo, ta'limda o'quvchilar maqomini yangilash, ularni ta'lim jarayonining faol subyektiga aylantirish ehtiyoji tug'iladi. Binobarin, bu masala muammoning ikkinchi tomoniga, ya'ni o'quvchining ta'lim jarayoni subyektiga aylanish istagi

va ehtiyojiga ham bog'liq. Aynan, ana shunday ehtiyojni ularda paydo etish, ya'ni o'quvchini o'quv-biluv faoliyatiga motivlashtirish bugungi kunning eng dolzarb muammolaridan biri bo'lib qolmoqda.

Ta'lim jarayonida ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalarni faol qo'llash, ta'lim samaradorligini oshirish, tahlil qilish va amaliyotga joriy etish bugungi kunning muhim vazifalaridan biridir. O'quvchilarning fikr doirasi, ongi, dunyoqarashlarini o'stirish, ularni erkin tinglovchidan erkin ishtirokchiga aylantirmoq nihoyatda muhimdir. O'qituvchi darsda boshqaruvchi o'quvchilar esa, ishtirokchiga aylanmog'i lozim. Ana shu vazifani uddalashda innovatsion faoliyat ustunligi ko'p qirrali samara keltiradi. Boshlang'ich ta'lim umumta'lim maktablarining bosh bo'g'ini bo'lgani sababli ana shu jarayonda o'quvchi shaxsining mukammal rivojlanib borishiga ko'proq e'tibor berish lozim. Boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilarining mas'uliyatlari cheksizdir. Ular maktab ostonasiga endigina qadam qo'ygan o'quvchilarni maktab hayotiga ko'niktirib, zamonaviy bilim olishlariga yo'l ochib beradilar. Bolalarning o'qishga munosabatlari, aqliy salohiyatlari ana shu davrda shakllanadi. Bu ham boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilarining vazifasi mas'uliyatli ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Pedagogik texnologiyalar asosida tashkil etilgan darslar tashkiliy usullari, o'tkazish metodlariga ko'ra o'quvchi ehtiyojiga mos tushishi kerak. Chunki bunday darslar bola ruhiyatiga yaqinroq bo'ladi. O'quvchilarning o'quv materiallarini o'zlashtirishga bo'lgan qiziqish, xohish va istaklarini qo'zg'otish asosida maqsadga erishish motivatsiya bo'lib, bu o'qituvchi va o'quvchilarning o'zaro ichki yaqinlashuvidir. Ta'lim tizimida innovatsion deyilganda ta'lim maqsadi va mazmuniga yangilik kiritish, yangicha yondashish, pedagog va talabaning hamkorligidagi faoliyatini tashkil etish, pedagogik texnologiyalarni takomillashtirish jarayoni, ta'limning uslub, shakl, va vositalarining majmuasi tushuniladi. Boshlang'ich sinfda ta'lim jarayonida o'quvchilarning o'qish motivini rivojlantirish katta ahamiyatga ega. Chunki motiv o'quvchilarni ta'lim jarayoniga qiziqtiradi, darsga faol qatnashishga, bilimlarni egallashga undaydi. Innovativ loyihalarni o'quvchilarda o'qish motivini rivojlantirishga katta yordam beradi. Boshlang'ich sinflarda ko'proq bolalarning yoshini, bilim saviyasini hisobga olish lozimligini unutmaslik kerak. Ularga oddiy, oson va vaqt kam sarflanadigan o'yin mashqlardan foydalanib, darslar o'tish yaxshi samara beradi. Ko'proq atrof-muhit bilan bog'lab o'tilgan mashg'ulotlar bolalar ongini, dunyoqarashini, erkin fikrlash, bayon etish qobiliyatini, mustaqil ishlash ko'nikmasini rivojlantiradi. Innovatsion texnologiyalardan dars jarayonida foydalanishning o'ziga xosligi shundaki, ular o'qituvchi va o'quvchilarning birgalikdagi faoliyati orqali amalga oshiriladi. O'qitish jarayoni o'qituvchi hamda o'quvchilar faoliyatini o'z ichiga oladi. O'qituvchining faoliyati o'quv materialini bayon qilish, o'quvchilarning fanga bo'lgan qiziqishini orttirish, fikrini teranlashtirish va e'tiqodini shakllantirish, o'quvchilarning mustaqil mashg'ulotlariga rahbarlik qilish, ularning bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarini tekshirish hamda baholashdan iborat. Darhaqiqat, innovatsion yondashuvlar va

zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar ta'lim jarayonining unumdorligini oshiradi. Bugungi davr axborot uzatish hajmi va tezligi jihatlaridan chegaralanmagan butunjahon axborot tarmog'idan faol foydalanishi bilan xarakterlanadi. Ta'lim jarayonida multimedia vositalarini qo'llash pedagogik va psixologik nuqtai nazardan juda katta ahamiyatga ega. Unda beriladigan material chuqurroq o'zlashtiriladi, vaqtni tejash imkoniyatiga erishiladi, olingan ma'lumot kishi xotirasida uzoq vaqt saqlanadi, kichik maktab yoshidagi o'quvchilarning passiv tiglovchi sifatida ishtirok etishi qisqarib, izlanuvchanlik va bilish faoliyatini takomillashtirishga qaratilgan multimedia dasturlari tatbiq etiladi, ta'lim jarayoniga badiiylik kiritiladi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, multimedia ta'limning emotsional estetik ta'sirlanish, maqsadga intilish, tadqiqotchilik kabi motivlarni faollashtiradi. Ma'lumki, ta'lim oluvchi birinchi marta eshitgan mavzusining faqat to'rt dan bir qismini, ko'rgan materialining esa uchdan bir qisminigina eslab qoladi; ham ko'rib, ham eshita axborotning ellik foizini yodda saqlaydi. Interaktiv multimedia texnologiyalarida foydalanganda esa bu ko'rsatkich 75% tashkil etadi. Multimedialardan va animatsiyalardan keng foydalanish o'quvchilarni darslarga bo'lgan qiziqishi va bilim saviyasini oshiradi.³⁵ O'quvchilarga kompetensiyalarni har bir dars ko'lamida puxta singdirib borish kerak. Ta'limda yangi pedagogik texnologiyalardan, innovatsion g'oyalardan, interfaol uslublar va kreativ yondashuvlardan o'rinli ravishda o'z vaqtida foydalanish zarur. O'quvchilar bu innovatsiyalar orqali yetarli bilim egallaydi.

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida innovatsion loyihalar bilan o'qish motivatsiyasini rivojlantirish

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarda o'qishga bo'lgan muhabbatni uyg'otish ularning akademik muvaffaqiyati va shaxsiy o'sishi uchun juda muhimdir. An'anaviy usullar ba'zan o'quvchilar imkoniyatini cheklashi mumkin, ammo innovatsion loyihalar ularning ishtiyoqini kuchaytirib boradi.

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THE ISSUE OF THE HUMAN FACTOR IN EDUCATING YOUNG PEOPLE

Annotation. The article highlights the human factor and its impact processes in educating young people. Also, the issue of the human factor has been scientifically investigated.

Keywords: man, Society, civilization, citizen, state.

Introduction. The human being is wounded, the development continues. The processes from the primitive to the present day, in which science has evolved, are proof of our thoughts. The supreme blessing of independence creates an opportunity for our citizens to live a peaceful and peaceful life, to realize noble goals, beautiful wishes.

Unfortunately, to the place of rational use of these opportunities, today there are people who are under the influence of different yacht flows and who are making a life, risking not only himself, but also others. Without a doubt, morality is the basis of the development of mankind. The method of recording new morality in an informed society is based on the use of computational techniques. The methods of modern science make it possible to collect a fairly large amount of data, in which a new approach is used (observation, experiment, theorizing, approaches that are not based on modeling) Radical changes in the social sphere, attention paid to education, upbringing of a perfect person, in a word, the human factor is at the center of the development of today's society. Starting from kindergartens to higher educational institutions, radical reforms were introduced in the entire educational system. New universities and institutes, their branches are being opened in the country, faculties and departments are being established in cooperation with the most prestigious higher education institutions. In 2018-2019, admission of students to higher educational institutions of our country was doubled. Such a list of innovations in our lives can still be continued for quite some time. Educating young people in the spirit of patriotism and respect for our national values, protection from various ills and threats, increasing the effectiveness of propaganda work is one of the pressing problems of today.

The rapid development of Information Technology and globalization processes are setting new tasks in the areas of human factor, education, new pedagogical technology. In fact, more than a hundred years ago, the knowledge that a person received in the process of education was enough for his whole life. Because the exchange of Information, its update has been very slow. The development of Information Communication Technology has also led to the fact

that educational programs become obsolete in the short term. Their creation should be in proportion to the newly formed professions and specialties. In conclusion, it is worth noting that the role of each parent in the integration of the idea of national independence into the younger generation is also very important. It is necessary for parents to realize how important their children are in preschool education, their spiritual development, this period is an important stage of continuous education and upbringing. It will be desirable to achieve a consistent adaptation of the family to the system of educational institutions. It means that parents, providing direct education to the younger generation, are responsible for carrying out this urgent task in cooperation with all educational institutions (schools, lyceums, vocational colleges, universities), which are considered the main focus of ideological education. Today, the management of the educational process, the enrichment of its content, the need for the use of new pedagogical technologies, in our opinion, is based on the following:

- to appreciate, glorify and serve independence to our national consciousness, to turn it into a belief is the sacred duty of every citizen;

- to ensure that the sense of patriotism and patriotism are absorbed in the blood of every student;

- to educate young people in the spirit of love for the motherland, to grow national pride in them;

- information and communication technologies, well mastered foreign languages, deeply mastered their specialty, personnel with higher education can work in any country of the world today. But with his work in a foreign country, it is necessary to achieve loyalty to his homeland, native language, place of birth, nationality. But in combination with such positive changes, in our opinion, the behavior of young people is characterized by the following factors: evasion of negative:

- ideas that are integrated into the minds of young people are not sufficiently conveyed to the status of conviction;

- the impact of information rich in youth consciousness, which has not found its confirmation, and its consequences;

- inadequate life experience in young people, the slowdown of traditional communication between the elderly and the younger generation;

It is inevitable that different vices cause great harm in the upbringing of a perfect person. Therefore, the upbringing of young people in the spirit of patriotism is an urgent issue of State importance. There are no shortcomings in this area yet, the scientific and methodological problems of the implementation of patriotic education in places, educational institutions have not yet been fully studied.

Modern technologies of teaching foreign languages accumulate successful information of each of them, enable the teacher to adjust any technology in accordance with the structure, functions, content, goals and objectives of training in the particular group of students. [6] The search for new pedagogical

technologies is associated with the lack of positive motivation of students in learning a foreign language. Positive motivation is inadequate, because when learning a foreign language students face significant difficulties and do not learn the material because of their psychological characteristics. [7] Currently, more and more teachers are turning to the communicative method of learning English. The object of this method is speech itself, that is, this technique first of all teaches us to communicate. [8] The long-term practice of teaching English proves that teaching with traditional technologies does not allow developing key, basic competencies in a particular academic discipline, so a drastic reorganization of the educational process is needed.[9] For example, the active use of resources of the World Wide Web by the teachers significantly increased the effectiveness of self-education of teachers of a foreign language. Internet services provide access to the latest socio-cultural, linguistic-cultural and other valuable information. [10] It is obvious that the role of the teacher is currently changing; the boundaries between him and the trainee are becoming transparent, which promotes cooperation. [1]The role of the learner increases, learner participates not only in obtaining knowledge, but also in its search, development, transformation into practical skills [1]. At the present stage of learning, the communicative approach of teaching plays an active role in the formation of adequate communication among students.

Communicative method implies a great activity of students.[4] The teacher's task in this case is involving all students of the class into conversation [3]. For better memorization and use of the language, all channels of perception must be loaded. The essence of the communicative method is to create real communication situations. When recreating the dialogue, the student has the opportunity to apply all the knowledge in practice that was gained before.[7] A very important advantage of the communicative method is that it has a huge variety of exercises: role games, dialogues, and simulation of real communication are used here [2]. Recently more and more teachers are using the project methodology in the process of teaching a foreign language as one of the modern productive creative approaches that successfully implement the main objectives of teaching a foreign language in the formation of communicative and speech skills, which are necessary for students to communicate in a foreign language. [8] The main purpose of the project method is to provide students with the opportunity acquiring knowledge independently in the process of solving practical tasks or problems that require the integration of knowledge from different subjects. [10] If we talk about the method of projects as a pedagogical technology, this technology involves a set of research, searching, problematic methods, which are creative in nature. The teacher in the project is assigned as a developer, coordinator, expert and consultant. This technology contributes to the development of the creative abilities of students and develops their imagination and curiosity. During the preparation of projects, the creative and intellectual potential of student is revealed.[12] The method of projects teaches to conduct a

research work, working in a team, conduct a discussion, solve problems. The project method can be used in teaching a foreign language on almost any topic, since the selection of subjects was carried out taking into account the practical importance for the student. [11] Here is the example of applying the project methodology while studying the topic «School» in English lessons. The common goal is to create a school project in which all the children would like to learn. The students are divided into groups based on the desires of the children to work together to solve a certain part of the overall task. Parts of the project are discussed in groups. [10] As a result, the following areas of work will be singled out: 1) the creation of a school building project, its design and school territory; 2) compiling rules for students and teachers of the school; 3) a description of the school day; 4) a description of extra-curricular activities of children; 5) a school uniform project. At one of the last lessons, the project will be protected by groups. Each group will make their presentation. Such tasks are very exciting for students, they feel responsibility for the performance of such work. At the same time, they master such skills as working with the Microsoft Power Point program, the ability to find interesting materials, illustrations. And at the very performance students learn to declare, develop their oratory skills, ability to prove and defend their point of view, spontaneously answer to the questions asked, they do not be afraid of public speaking and become self-confident.[13]

Conclusion. Another aspect of the human factor is the promotion of political enlightenment of citizens. When we say a mature person in all respects, we bring before our eyes a person who understands and deeply understands the universal changes taking place in our country and their importance, who understands his duty and his right, who is faith-righteous, intelligent, person. An event with a high human side of political culture can never be indifferent to events to events. Not only his own country, but also closely monitors international relations and processes taking place all over the world, having his own opinion on them, his own point-of-view.

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TEACHING TECHNICAL TERMS TO STUDENTS

Annotation. In this article, the actual problem of the methods of teaching English Technical terms are the bedrock of specialized fields, forming the language through which concepts are communicated and understood. Whether in science, engineering, medicine, or any other discipline, these terms serve as precise tools for conveying complex ideas. However, their mastery poses significant challenges for educators and students alike. The process of teaching and learning technical terminology is not without hurdles, often requiring innovative approaches to bridge the gap between comprehension and confusion.

Key words: technical fields, technical terminology, Technical terms, primary challenges, language barrier, non-language universities, innovative language, technologies.

Introduction. One of the primary challenges in teaching technical terms lies in the sheer volume and complexity of the vocabulary involved. These terms are often laden with jargon, acronyms, and specialized meanings that may not align with everyday language. For students, this can feel like learning an entirely new language, complete with its own grammar and syntax. Imagine a student encountering terms like «epidemiology», «algorithmic complexity» or «bioinformatics» for the first time. Without prior exposure or contextual understanding, these terms can seem intimidating and overwhelming. The language barrier becomes a significant impediment to comprehension, hindering students' ability to grasp fundamental concepts within their field of study.

Conceptual Overload.

Beyond the linguistic challenges, students also face the daunting task of assimilating abstract concepts associated with technical terms. Many of these terms encapsulate complex ideas or theories that require a solid foundation of prerequisite knowledge. For instance, understanding terms like «quantum entanglement» in physics or «algorithmic efficiency» in computer science necessitates familiarity with underlying principles that may be beyond the reach of novice learners. Moreover, the interconnected nature of technical concepts means that mastering one term often relies on understanding numerous others. This interdependence can create a domino effect, wherein gaps in understanding cascade into broader areas of confusion. Consequently, students may find themselves grappling not only with individual terms but also with the intricate web of relationships that binds them together.

Solution 1: The Towering Lexicon: Overcoming the Language Barrier

The first hurdle encountered in teaching technical terms lies in the vast lexicon characteristic of specialized fields. Students are confronted with a barrage of unfamiliar terminology, laden with complexities that extend beyond everyday language. For instance, terms like «cybernetics» in computer science or «oxidative phosphorylation» in biology can seem like linguistic mazes to the uninitiated.

Solution 2: Simplified Language Modules

One approach to surmounting this barrier involves breaking down technical terms into simplified language modules. By deconstructing complex terms into digestible components and providing relatable analogies, educators can ease students into the intricacies of technical vocabulary. Additionally, employing visual aids and mnemonic devices can serve as valuable tools in enhancing retention and comprehension.

Solution 3: Interactive Vocabulary Building

Another effective strategy is the implementation of interactive vocabulary-building exercises. These exercises could range from crossword puzzles and word association games to flashcard drills and interactive quizzes. By making the learning process dynamic and engaging, students are more likely to actively participate and internalize technical terminology.

Contextual Relevance.

Another significant challenge in teaching technical terms is establishing their relevance within the broader framework of a student's education and future career aspirations. Students are more likely to engage with and retain information that they perceive as directly applicable to their interests and goals. However, technical terms are sometimes presented in a vacuum, divorced from real-world contexts or practical applications. To address this challenge, educators must strive to contextualize technical terminology within relevant scenarios or case studies. By illustrating how these terms are employed in solving real-world problems or advancing scientific inquiry, educators can imbue them with greater meaning and significance. Such contextualization not only enhances students' understanding but also fosters a deeper appreciation for the practical utility of technical knowledge.

1. Bridging the Gap between Theory and Practice

Another significant challenge lies in establishing the relevance of technical terms within the broader context of students' educational and career pursuits. Without tangible connections to real-world applications, students may struggle to appreciate the significance of mastering technical vocabulary.

Pedagogical Innovations: Embracing Dynamic Teaching Strategies

In the face of these challenges, educators are continually exploring innovative pedagogical approaches to facilitate the teaching and learning of technical terms. These approaches may include the use of multimedia resources, interactive simulations, mnemonic devices, and gamified learning experiences. By leveraging diverse instructional strategies, educators can cater to the varied

learning styles and preferences of their students. Furthermore, fostering an environment of active participation and collaborative learning can enhance students' engagement with technical terminology. Group discussions, peer teaching sessions, and hands-on activities encourage students to interact with and internalize complex concepts in meaningful ways. Additionally, providing ample opportunities for practice and feedback enables students to consolidate their understanding and refine their use of technical language over time. In the realm of education, the transmission of technical terms poses a unique set of challenges for both educators and students. From deciphering intricate jargon to grasping abstract concepts, the journey toward mastering technical vocabulary is often fraught with hurdles. In this article, we delve into four key challenges faced in teaching technical terms and explore innovative solutions to navigate these obstacles effectively.

Solution 1: Multimodal Instructional Materials

Integrating multimedia resources such as videos, animations, and interactive tutorials can cater to diverse learning styles and preferences. These multimodal instructional materials not only capture students' attention but also provide alternative avenues for conveying complex concepts.

Solution 2: Collaborative Learning Environments

Creating collaborative learning environments where students can engage in peer-to-peer interactions fosters active participation and knowledge sharing. Group discussions, team projects, and peer teaching sessions encourage students to collectively explore and internalize technical terminology, leveraging the collective expertise within the classroom.

Conclusion: Navigating the Terrain of Technical Terminology

In conclusion, the journey toward mastering technical terms is riddled with challenges, from linguistic barriers to conceptual complexities. However, by embracing innovative solutions such as simplified language modules, contextual anchoring, application-oriented learning, multimodal instructional materials, and collaborative learning environments, educators can empower students to overcome these obstacles with confidence and proficiency. By bridging the gap between theory and practice, educators pave the way for students to navigate the terrain of technical terminology with clarity and competence, equipping them with the tools they need to thrive in their chosen fields.

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groups. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 28(12), 385-389.

SUFİ TRADITIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA: A SPIRITUAL HERITAGE

Abstract. This article explores the enduring influence of Sufi traditions in Central Asia, tracing their origins from the early Islamic period through key orders such as Yasawiyya, Naqshbandiyya, and Qadiriyya. It examines how Sufi practices, including dhikr, sama, and poetry, have shaped the region's spiritual and cultural landscape. Despite historical challenges, particularly during the Soviet era, Sufism has experienced a revival and continues to promote values of tolerance and spiritual growth. The study highlights the ongoing relevance of Sufi heritage in contemporary Central Asian society.

Key words: Sufism, Central Asia, Yasawiyya order, Naqshbandiyya order, Qadiriyya order, Dhikr, Sama, Sufi poetry, Spiritual heritage, Islamic mysticism, Silk Road, Sufi saints, Mausoleums, Cultural integration, Soviet repression, Spiritual revival, tolerance, Compassion, Inner purification, Spiritual growth.

INTRODUCTION

Central Asia, with its rich historical and cultural tapestry, has long been a nexus of various religious and spiritual traditions. Among these, Sufism, the mystical branch of Islam, holds a special place. This study explores how Sufi traditions have profoundly influenced the social, cultural, and spiritual landscapes of Central Asia, leaving an indelible mark that continues to resonate in contemporary times.

METHODS

The research methodology involved a comprehensive review of historical texts, contemporary studies, and cultural artifacts related to Sufi traditions in Central Asia. Field visits to key Sufi sites and interviews with contemporary Sufi practitioners provided additional insights into the current state of Sufism in the region.

RESULTS

Sufism in Central Asia dates back to the early Islamic period, gaining prominence between the 10th and 12th centuries. The Silk Road facilitated not only trade but also the exchange of ideas, cultures, and spiritual practices. Sufi missionaries, scholars, and traders played a pivotal role in spreading Islamic teachings and Sufi philosophy across Central Asia.

Several Sufi orders (tariqas) have been particularly influential in Central Asia:

1. **Yasawiyya Order:** Founded by Ahmad Yasawi in the 12th century, the Yasawiyya order is one of the earliest Sufi orders in Central Asia. Yasawi's poetry

and teachings emphasized asceticism, devotion, and the direct experience of the divine. His mausoleum in Turkestan (present-day Kazakhstan) remains a significant pilgrimage site.

2. **Naqshbandiyya Order:** The Naqshbandiyya order, founded by Baha-ud-Din Naqshband in the 14th century, is renowned for its emphasis on silent dhikr (remembrance of God) and adherence to the Sharia (Islamic law). This order has played a crucial role in shaping the spiritual and political landscape of Central Asia, promoting a balance between worldly responsibilities and spiritual growth.

3. **Qadiriyya Order:** Originating in Baghdad with Abdul Qadir Gilani, the Qadiriyya order found a receptive audience in Central Asia. Known for its inclusive and adaptive nature, the Qadiriyya order integrated well with local traditions and practices.

Sufi practices in Central Asia are characterized by rituals, poetry, music, and communal gatherings that foster spiritual growth and community cohesion:

1. **Dhikr:** The remembrance of God, a central practice in Sufism, can be both silent and vocal in Central Asia. This practice purifies the heart and brings the practitioner closer to the divine.

2. **Sama:** The practice of listening to spiritual music and poetry plays a significant role in Sufi gatherings, creating an atmosphere conducive to spiritual reflection and ecstasy.

3. **Poetry and Literature:** Sufi poets like Ahmad Yasawi, Alisher Navoi, and Lutfi have enriched Central Asian literature with their mystical verses, exploring themes of divine love, the soul's journey, and the quest for spiritual enlightenment.

4. **Mausoleums and Shrines:** The tombs of Sufi saints, known as mazars, are revered pilgrimage sites. Mausoleums dedicated to figures like Ahmad Yasawi and Baha-ud-Din Naqshband serve as spiritual centers for devotees.

Despite challenges posed by political and social changes, Sufism remains a vibrant part of Central Asian culture. The Soviet era saw significant repression of religious practices, but the dissolution of the Soviet Union led to a revival of Sufi traditions. Today, Sufi orders and practices are experiencing resurgence, with renewed interest in the spiritual heritage of the region. Contemporary Sufi leaders and scholars promote values of tolerance, compassion, and inner purification, central to Sufi teachings. Sufi centers, cultural festivals, and academic studies contribute to the preservation and propagation of this rich spiritual tradition.

DISCUSSION

The study highlights the enduring influence of Sufi traditions in Central Asia. From the early teachings of Ahmad Yasawi to the influential Naqshbandi practices, Sufism has significantly shaped the region's cultural and spiritual landscape. Its emphasis on direct experience of the divine, community cohesion, and moral integrity continues to offer timeless wisdom.

Conclusion

Sufi traditions in Central Asia represent a profound and enduring aspect of the region's spiritual heritage. As Central Asia navigates the complexities of modernity, the enduring legacy of Sufi traditions provides a spiritual anchor and a source of inspiration for future generations. The study underscores the importance of preserving and promoting Sufi heritage as a vital component of Central Asia's cultural and spiritual identity.

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YO'L MUHANDISLIGI SOHALARIDA METROLOGIYA FAOLIYATIGA DOIR ASOSIY ATAMALAR VA TA'RIFLARNING AXAMIYATI

Аннотация. Metrologik me'yorlar va qoidalarning xalqaro va tarmoqlararo ahamiyatini hisobga olgan holda o'zaro tushunish va harakatlarni kelishishda metrologik atamalarning birliligi va qabul qilingan tushunchalarga aniq rioya qilish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Kalit so'zlar: metrologiya, davlat etaloni, o'lchash, qiyoslash, sifat, tizim.

“Biz, avvalo, iqtisodiyotni isloh qilish va erkinlashtirish borasidagi ishlarimizni yanada chuqurlashtirish, uning soha va tarmoqlarini tarkibiy jihatdan o'zgartirish bo'yicha boshlangan ishlarni jadallashtirishimiz va hududlarni modernizatsiya qilish, ularning raqobatdoshlik darajasini oshirish, eksport - salohiyatini rivojlantirish masalalari doimiy e'tiborimiz markazida bo'lishi lozim» **Sh.M.Mirziyoev.**

Metrologiya standartlashtirish va sertifikatlashtirish hayotimizning barcha **jabhalarida** xalq xo'jaligining, sanoatning barcha tarmoqlari uchun o'ta zarur bo'lgan, o'lchash, o'lchovlar va kattaliklar, o'lchash vositalari, o'lchashdagi xatoliklar, metrologiya xizmati va metrologik ta'minot, standartlashtirish hamda uning davlat tizimi, sertifikatlashtirish, sifat tizimlari va sifat boshqaruvi kabi masalalari xususida etarli va zarur ma'lumotlarni qamrab olgan bo'lib, yuqori sifatli raqobatbardosh mahsulotlar tayyorlashda muhim o'rin egallaydi. Metrologik me'yorlar va qoidalarning xalqaro va tarmoqlararo ahamiyatini hisobga olgan holda o'zaro tushunish va harakatlarni kelishishda metrologik atamalarning birliligi va qabul qilingan tushunchalarga aniq rioya qilish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasining “Metrologiya to'g'risida” Qonunida metrologiya bo'yicha quyidagi asosiy atmalar o'rnatilgan.

Metrologiya–o'lchashlar, ularning birliligini ta'minlash metodlari va vositalari va talab etilgan aniqlikka erishish usullari to'g'risidagi fan.

O'lchashlar birliligi–o'lchashlarning natijalari qonunlashtirilgan birliklarda ifodalangan va o'lchashlarning xatoliklari berilgan ehtimollik bilan ma'lum bo'lgan holat.

O'lchash vositalari–o'lchashlar uchun foydalaniladigan va me'yorlangan metrologik xossalarga ega bo'lgan texnik vosita.

Birlik etaloni–fizik kattalikning o'lchamini boshqa o'lchash vositasiga berish maqsadida fizik kattalik birligining o'lchamini qayta tiklash va saqlash uchun mo'ljallangan o'lchashlar vositasi.

Davlat etaloni–O‘zbekiston Respublikasi hududida kattalik birligining o‘lchamini o‘rnatish uchun milliy idora vakilining qarori bilan boshlang‘ich etalon sifatida tan olingan etalon.

Metrologik xizmat–davlat idoralari va yuridik shaxslarning metrologik xizmatlari tarmoqlari hamda ularning o‘lchashlar birliligini ta‘minlashga yo‘naltirilgan faoliyati.

Davlat metrologik nazorati–metrologiya qoidalariga amal qilinayotganligini tekshirish maqsadlarida davlat metrologik xizmat idoralari tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan faoliyat.

O‘lchash vositalarini qiyoslash – o‘lchash vositalarining o‘rnatilgan texnik talablarga muvofiqligini aniqlash va tasdiqlash maqsadida davlat metrologik xizmat idoralari (boshqa vakolatlangan idoralar, tashkilotlar) bajaradigan amallar majmui.

O‘lchash vositalarini kalibrlash–o‘lchash vositalarining metrologik tavsilotlarining haqiqiy qiymatlarini va qo‘llanishga yaroqli ekanligini aniqlash va tasdiqlash maqsadida kalibrlash laboratoriyasi bajaradigan amallar majmui.

O‘lchash vositalarini tayyorlash-(ta‘mirlash, sotish, ijaraga berish) ga *litsenziya* – ko‘rsatilgan faoliyat turlari bilan shug‘ullanishga huquqini tasdiqlovchi, yuridik va jismoniy shaxslarga davlat metrologik xizmat idoralari tomonidan beriladigan hujjat.

O‘lchash vositalarini metrologik attestatlash qilish–donalab ishlab chiqarilgan (yoki O‘zbekiston hududiga donalab keltirilgan) o‘lchash vositalarining, ularning xossalarini sinchiklab tadqiq etish asosida, qo‘llanishga huquqli ekanligini metrologik xizmat tomonidan tan olish.

Davlat metrologiya nazorati-metrologiya qoidalariga rioya etilishini tekshirish maqsadida davlat metrologiya xizmati organlari amalga oshiradigan faoliyat;

O‘lchov vositalarini tekshiruvdan o‘tkazish-o‘lchov vositalarining belgilab qo‘yilgan texnik talablarga muvofiqligini aniqlash va tasdiqlash maqsadida davlat metrologiya xizmati organlari (vakolat berilgan boshqa organlar, tashkilotlar) tomonidan bajariladigan operatsiyalar majmui;

Metrologik xizmatlar, markazlar, laboratoriyalarni akkreditlash-metrologik xizmatlar, markazlar, laboratoriyalarning o‘rnatilgan akkreditlash doirasida o‘lchashlar birliligini ta‘minlash bo‘yicha ishlarni o‘tkazishga huquqligini rasmiy tan olish.

Yuridik shaxslarning metrologik xizmatlarini o‘lchash vositalarini kalibrlash huquqiga akkreditlash-yuridik shaxslar metrologik xizmatlarining o‘rnatilgan doirada o‘lchash vositalarini kalibrlashni o‘tkazish huquqini rasmiy tan olish.

O‘lchashlarni bajarish uslubiyotlarini metrologik attestatlash - O‘lchashlarni bajarish metodikasining unga qo‘yilgan metrologik talablarga muvofiqligini baholash va tasdiqlash maqsadida o‘tkaziladigan tadqiqot.

O'lchashlarni bajarish uslubiyoti - o'lchashlar natijalarini avvaldan ma'lum xatolik bilan olishni ta'minlaydigan ishlar va qoidalar majmui.

O'lchashlar birliligini ta'minlash davlat tizimi - bu davlat tomonidan tartibga solinadigan o'lchashlar birliligini ta'minlash bo'yicha ishlarni o'tkazish talablari, qoidalari, nizomlari, me'yorlari va tartibini belgilovchi, o'zaro bog'liq va bir-birini taqozo qiluvchi xalqaro, davlatlararo va milliy me'yoriy va metodik hujjatlar majmuidir. Bunday hujjatlar majmui metrologiya bo'yicha milliy idora tomonidan tasdiqlanadi va (yoki) mamlakat hududida foydalanishga kiritiladi.

Hozirgi vaqtda O'zbekiston Respublikasi O'lchashlar davlat tizimi (O'z O'DT)da "O'zstandart»Agentligi kiritgan 3000 dan ortiq turli toifa va darajadagi me'yoriy va metodik hujjatlar bor. O'z O'DT ning asosini metrologiya bo'yicha milliy idora ishlab chiqadigan va tasdiqlaydigan asos bo'luvchi me'yoriy hujjatlar tashkil etadi. Bunday me'yoriy hujjatlarda qonuniy metrologiya sohasidagi asosiy qoidalar va protseduralar o'rnatiladi. Asos bo'luvchi me'yoriy hujjatlarda birliklar, o'lchash metodlari va vositalari, o'lchash laboratoriyalariga davlat talablari, metrologik tekshiruv va nazorat sub'ektlari va ob'ektlarining harakat sohalari, huquqlari va vakolatlari aks ettiriladi. Metrologik me'yorlar qoidalarni o'rnatuvchi va O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududida majburiy kuchga ega bo'lgan o'lchashlar birliligini ta'minlash bo'yicha me'yoriy hujjatlarni tasdiqlash va davlat ro'yxatidan o'tkazish ishlarini O'zstandart Agentligi bajaradi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi davlat va xo'jalik va boshqaruv idoralari, tadbirkorlik sub'ektlari o'z vakolatlari doirasida davlat metrologik tekshiruv va nazorati qo'llanilmaydigan sohada O'zstandart Agentligining o'lchashlar birliligini ta'minlash bo'yicha me'yoriy hujjatlarini ravshanlashtiruvchi va ularga zid kelmaydigan metrologiya doirasida me'yorlar va qoidalarni o'rnatuvchi me'yoriy hujjatlarni yaratishi va tasdiqlashi mumkin.

Metrologik xizmat - davlat idoralari va yuridik shaxslar metrologik xizmatlarining tarmoqlari va ularning o'lchashlar birliligini ta'minlashga yo'naltirilgan faoliyati.

O'lchashlar birliligini ta'minlash tizimining tashkiliy asosi davlat metrologik xizmati va yuridik shaxslarning metrologik xizmatlaridan tashkil topgan.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi davlat metrologik xizmati.
"O'zstandart»Agentligi boshqaradigan davlat metrologik xizmatiga Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasidagi, viloyatlardagi va Toshkent shaharidagi davlat metrologik xizmat idoralari kiradi.

Yuridik shaxslarning metrologik xizmati – o'lchashlar birliligini ta'minlash bo'yicha ishlarni bajaruvchi va ushbu korxonada (tashkilotda) metrologik tekshiruv va nazoratni amalga oshiruvchi metrologik xizmat.

Yuridik shaxslarning metrologik xizmati o'lchashlar birliligini ta'minlash bo'yicha ishlarni bajarish va metrologik tekshiruvni o'tkazish zarur bo'lgan hollarda tashkil etiladi.

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MODERN TECHNOLOGIES FOR TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Abstract. In this century, it is vital to conduct informative and easy digesting lessons at the same time. However, most researchers consider, teaching learners in that way is not so effective currently. This is one of the reasons why this article explores this issue respectively. In the article, one can find information about some pedagogical technologies which are advised to apply in teaching process.

Key words: learning technologies, collaborative learning, project-based learning technology, acquisition strategies, tandem method, distance learning, language portfolio.

The term “learning technologies” or “pedagogical technologies” is used to denote a set of methods of work of a teacher, methods of his scientific organization of work, with the help of which the achievement of learning goals is ensured with the greatest efficiency in a minimum period of time. Most researchers consider learning technologies as one of the ways to implement a personal-activity approach to learning, thanks to which students act as active creative subjects of learning activities. (I.A. Zimnyaya, E.S. Polat, I.L. Bim, etc.). [3], [5], [1].

In the methodology of teaching foreign languages, modern teaching technologies usually include: collaborative learning, the project method (project technologies), technology of centered learning, distance learning, the use of a language portfolio, the tandem method, intensive teaching methods, the use of technical means, primarily computer technologies [7]. Let’s look at some of the listed learning technologies.

This teaching technology is based on the idea of student interaction, on the idea of mutual learning, in which students take not only individual but also collective responsibility for solving educational problems, bear collective responsibility for the success of each student, and help each other. When learning in collaboration, conditions are created for interaction and cooperation in the “student - teacher - group»system. If you combine students into small groups (3-4 people) and give them one common task, stipulating the role of each student in completing the task, then a situation arises in which each student is responsible not only for the result of his work, but also for the result of the entire group. The task is solved through joint efforts; strong students help weak ones. The study group is formed so that it contains both strong and weak students. One rating is given per group. This is the general idea of collaborative learning. Purposeful

work in collaboration allows you to increase interest in classes and significantly increase the time of speech practice for each student.

Project-based learning technology is a further development of the concept of learning in collaboration: students take on various social roles and prepare to fulfill them in the process of solving problematic problems in situations of real interaction. The popularity of project technology is explained by the fact that the project task directly connects the process of mastering a foreign language with the acquisition of subject knowledge and the actual use of this knowledge. The specific goal of the project is aimed primarily at achieving not a linguistic, but a practical result in a foreign language (album, collages, diagrams, tables, drawings, photographs, etc.). This allows language to be taught as a social phenomenon, that is, it allows students to be shown how a foreign language can be used. Thus, the creation of a project as a personal educational product makes the process of mastering subject knowledge personally significant and personally motivated for the student. From the above it is clear that the project method involves a group of students solving a problem and creating a material product as a result of joint work on a project. To do this, students need not only knowledge of the language, but also possession of a certain amount of subject knowledge or their search. Of course, project-based technology is most designed to work with more prepared students in senior high school, where specialization of education is provided.

Student-centered learning. This type of training has become widespread in foreign secondary and higher schools as one of the options for modern teaching technologies. The essence of such training is the maximum transfer of initiative in the classroom to the student himself. From a didactic point of view, this teaching technology involves the most complete disclosure of the student's personal potential, the creation of partnerships between the teacher and students. Communication in a foreign language becomes more effective due to the establishment of partnerships between the teacher and students and the creation of conditions for revealing the personal characteristics of students. Since the goal of learning within the framework of this technology is the autonomy of students in learning, the student himself must know how best to study. To this end, R.P. Milrud chooses language acquisition strategies and tries to use them in the learning process [4]. The purpose of self-learning foreign languages is independent learning of languages, which manifests itself in the desire for educational autonomy and building one's own individual model of self-learning. Those students who can independently set goals for themselves, develop their own tactics and strategy for achieving these goals, and exercise intermediate and final self-control reach the level of truly autonomous self-learning. Not teaching a language, but teaching how to master a language - this means developing independence in the process of language acquisition. The relevance of the problem of autonomous self-learning of foreign languages is that people have been striving to master foreign languages since ancient times. For a modern person, speaking one, two or more foreign languages is becoming the norm, since

there are only a small number of monocultural and monolingual countries left on our planet. The world we live in is getting smaller. It begins to resemble a common planetary home. And communication in this house is possible only on the basis of interlingual and intercultural mutual understanding and interaction. Therefore, there is a need in society for mass mastery of foreign languages, for increasing the speed and efficiency of their learning, and for the need to train multilingual specialists. The consequence of this was an increase in interest in self-learning foreign languages.

Self-learning theory is an ancient science. Even Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274) wondered whether a student could also be his own teacher. Autonomous self-learning is defined today as an individually organized learning process outside of an educational institution [6]. His goal is to learn languages independently.

This teaching method implements the concept of a student-centered approach in language education. It is one of the ways of autonomous (independent) learning of a foreign language by two partners with different native languages, who work in pairs. The goal of the tandem is to master the native language of your partner in a situation of real or virtual communication, get to know his personality, the culture of his country, as well as obtain information on areas of interest. This method appeared in Germany in the late 60s of the 20th century during German-French youth meetings. Later, two main forms of work within its framework emerged - paired and collective, which can be integrated into one another. The most important principles that reveal the essence of the tandem method are the principles of reciprocity and the principle of autonomy. The principle of reciprocity assumes that each of the tandem participants will receive the same benefit from communication, and the principle of autonomy is based on the fact that each of the partners is independently responsible in their part of the training for the choice of the goal, content, means of training and for its final results.

In 1992-1994, work began on creating an international tandem network on the Internet. Its goal is to organize virtual communication aimed at mastering the native language of the tandem partner in the process of mutual learning using the Internet. This method is considered by Russian researchers as one of the promising options for using modern teaching technologies in language classes [7]. As a result of regular exchange of emails, writing skills and abilities are improved, knowledge of the language system is expanded, the ability to find and correct one's own and others' mistakes is formed, horizons and regional knowledge are expanded, knowledge of working with a computer and using the Internet is improved. This teaching technology deserves mass introduction into the system of school and university teaching of foreign languages.

Distance learning involves learning at a distance using computer telecommunication networks. Students independently complete the tasks offered to them, which are checked by the teacher in person, or the teacher monitors the

students' work via e-mail. The main feature of distance learning is the indirect nature of telecommunication communication between teacher and student. Distance learning courses in disciplines are designed for careful and detailed planning of the student's activities, delivery of the necessary training materials, and highly effective feedback [2].

Distance learning allows you to widely use the world's cultural and educational values accumulated on global Internet networks, study under the guidance of experienced teachers, improve your skills and deepen your professional knowledge. In connection with the planned mass computerization of the country's educational institutions, distance learning can be considered one of the most promising forms of education in the system of modern technologies.

A language portfolio is an innovative educational tool as part of an integral educational and methodological set. This is a methodological tool, a tool for assessing and self-assessing the level of proficiency in modern languages. A language portfolio can be defined as a package of working materials that reflects the results of a student's educational activities in mastering a foreign language. This set of materials makes it possible to evaluate the student's educational achievements, as well as the experience of his educational activities. It ensures the development of the student's productive activity and his personal development as a subject of the educational process. The use of a language portfolio reflects the general trend of shifting the emphasis in language education from the concept of language teaching to the concept of mastering language and culture, that is, to the independent learning activity of the student. The language portfolio is considered as a kind of "mirror" of this process, which reflects the student's achievements through his self-esteem. A language portfolio allows the student and teacher to trace the dynamics of language acquisition over a certain time and thereby reflect the progressive path of the student's language development.

In language classes, various types of portfolios have become widespread, for example, the European Language Portfolio. The most widespread in the context of secondary and higher education are two types of portfolios: Demonstration portfolio and Teaching portfolio. The first contains samples of the student's best independent work, with the help of which he can show his achievements in using the target language when applying for a job or when entering an educational institution, as well as experience in intercultural communication. The second type of portfolio contains materials and recommendations for students' independent work on various aspects of the language being studied. The main pedagogical function of a teaching-type portfolio is to develop the student's ability and readiness to independently study the language and foreign culture.

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CHEMICAL TEACHING METHODS WITH OTHER DISCIPLINES ARE THE LANGUAGE OF THE LANGUAGE AND THE SYLLITE

Annotation. In this article, methods of learning a foreign language are used in the language of chemistry language depending on the language and the content of the content and language with languages using themes and materials using themes and materials.

Keywords: integration, English, science, student, chemistry, CLIL, activity, task, group, approach.

The science is placed in the implementation of an important discovery Methods of performing the work (method) in a quick solution for the problem It is important to be important. The leading discoveries of the scientist led to the correct discoveries of the scholar. For example, Discovering a method of analyzing the rating has led to the opening of many elements in nature. Creating electrochemios create important problems of scientific and industry allowed to make. Accordingly, the main chemical sciences is quickly the students depends on teaching to learn. General scholars The lessons of the activity were developed in different ways to increase the effectiveness of the activity. Chemical activities used in the process.

The theme of «Methods of chemical education» teaches buying the basics of scientific sciences in chemistry. BN sciences are different in the subjects that are ready educated Since there are new teaching methods in the process of pedagogical work Created. Implementation of support for the educational process Improving teaching and teaching methodology Scientific and methodological work. Study methods are developed in the process of workshop goes. Therefore, an advanced teacher lesson The experience studying is one of the important factors in mproving the educational process. From pedagogical experience at the stages of each new teaching methods created by scientists conducted. Effectively effective applied methods apply to the learning process.

What is CLIL? CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning or science integrated with languages) is one of the most dispassionate and common approaches to teaching a foreign (English) language.

The term CLIL was coined in 1994 by David marsh of the University of Jivaskila, Finland, as a style typical of language absorption and content-based

teaching. The methodology has been used in many countries in business settings and is widely accepted as an effective approach. Although in fact this method has been used since ancient times, at present many teachers use it extensively, since this method has its official name. Year after year, CLIL is becoming more and more popular. Schools around the world prefer this approach in the context of vasamonal teaching, where this method is superior to other methods. The basic principles of the approach to Integral education are based on two main ones – «language» and «integration». CLIL was conditionally divided into hard CLIL and soft CLIL. Hard CLIL means that any school subject can be in English (if there is an L2b for the educated). During this course, learners learn chemistry, literature, biology, physics or sports through a foreign language. English teachers use the soft CLIL program, whose task is the opposite: to learn a foreign language using topics and materials from other subjects. The principles of CLIL are that CLIL is primarily not multilingual, but general knowledge, so the latter only serves an additional function; training is carried out based on the basic 4 «C»: content (content), communication (communication), cognition (knowledge), culture (culture). All these components are constantly associated with each other; requires the creation of a safe psychological environment in the classroom; implies the use of only one foreign language and one teacher; to better understand the material, the teacher will be able to connect facial expressions, imoishoras, Pictures, presentation sound, etc.

Advantages of CLIL: allows learners to communicate more effectively with each other using a foreign language, expands the intercultural knowledge of learners, live develops communication skills in a foreign language, develops thinking and opens up the creative potential of students, increases the enthusiasm and self-confidence of learners, teaches all language skills, develops language knowledge and natural speech skills, develops interest in different languages, does not require participation in additional training.

Forms of Organization of educational activities in the teaching of the subject, it is necessary to distinguish the following forms of Organization of educational activities: frontal, group, paired and individual work. The Frontal form of work is carried out in conversations, educational discussions, working with didactic cards on topics (translation of thematic words), performing various exercises, solving various problems on a particular topic, carrying out didactic games in two languages in the native language and English. In the process of studying subjects integrally with language, groups can be formed on the basis of language training of educators. In this case, assignments should be given at different levels: «a» for learners with excellent English skills, «B» for learners with English skills, and «C» for learners with poor English skills. At the same time, one group can include students with different levels of knowledge in Physics, Chemistry, Biology and informatics, so the subject of assignments for all groups will be the same.

The formation of groups can be based on the level training of learners in this discipline. In this case, one group may include learners with different language skills, but with the same knowledge and skills on the subject. The form of training activity in pairs involves the work of two educators in pairs, while the level of knowledge of English can be the same or different. The paired form of work is carried out in laboratory and practical work, performing exercises, working with didactic cards, etc. In the individual form of work, the thematic and language preparation of students on the topic is taken into account. At the same time, tasks can be differentiated according to two criteria: the level of knowledge of the subject and the level of knowledge of the English language.

Individual work is carried out in the sciences in the performance of certain tasks: solving problems, performing exercises, working with tests, working with various literature and Internet resources, filling out thematic Dictionaries on topics, etc. For example, it is good for students to also keep a dictionary notebook from the beginning of the year to regularly record important terms in chemistry in each lesson. In this, the teacher mainly writes the name of the commonly used tools, terms, in English. For example: chemical – chemistry water – water measuring flask - death tube Sugar – sugar Burette – burette porcelain jar - china bowl test tube chemical texture - chemical property petroleum - gasoline pipette – dropper tube – glass mass–mass dry ice–dry ice limestone - limestone gold – gold acid – acid oil – petroleum table salt – common salt alkali. Also, one method that serves interdisciplinary integration in improving the quality of Education, an increase in the interest of the student, is that the cards list the properties of the subject matter in English, requiring students to find out which substance is being thought about.

At the stage of strengthening the topic «water», or in generalizing lessons, the use of this method has a good effect. Students are given the task of memorizing chemical terms in English, consisting of 4-5 words on the topic the day before, and through a method called «It is also possible to pass the English language by linking it to the lesson, both from pictures, through tables. Below is an example of the «find a place» method used in practical training: in this method, on a poster with a picture of chemical dishes on the board, readers find a suitable English word of the same dish between the cards and attach it to a suitable dish. In addition students are shown pictures of numbered instruments, while students write an English translation of the same instrument on the number plate. In this method, too, students will work as a team and will have to write down the meaning of the pots together to get points for their group. In this method, the reader will have to practice first the Uzbek name of the dish, and then the English translation of the wish. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 despite all the difficulties of applying CLIL, this method is an excellent approach to the Integrative study of a foreign language with science, allowing to solve many problems of the educational process. When studying the topic of «carbon», students may be offered a computer presentation in the following directions: «allotropic modification of carbon» («allotropic

modifications of carbon»), «properties and Types of diamonds» («Properties and Types of diamonds»), «history of great diamonds» («the history of great diamonds»), «properties and uses of graphite» («Properties and uses of graphite»), «fullerenes» («fullerenes»). To complete the work, readers can use English-language resources of the Internet, and the last slide of the presentation will show links to resources. When studying the topic of «metals», readers can be given the task of creating an English-language mural newspaper on metals in human life by using foreign language websites on chemistry. Forms of work using foreign language resources of the Internet help to develop students' information and communication literacy, that is, the ability to extract and process information from various sources, as well as transmit it.

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**FINANCIAL LITERACY AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS: EVALUATE
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FINANCIAL LITERACY PROGRAMS IN
IMPROVING INDIVIDUALS' FINANCIAL DECISION-MAKING
SKILLS AND BEHAVIORS, AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

Abstract. Financial literacy and education programs have become increasingly important in today's complex and rapidly changing economic landscape. As individuals, households, and businesses navigate the intricacies of personal finance, investment, and money management, it has become clear that a lack of financial literacy can have severe consequences. This article will examine the importance of financial literacy and education programs, highlighting their benefits, and discussing the role of governments, educational institutions, and financial institutions in promoting financial literacy.

Keywords: financial literacy, promoting programs, service industry, international companies, globalization.

Introduction: In the United States and a growing number of countries around the world, financial services have advanced toward far-reaching, consumer-driven markets. Lender- and savings-driven home mortgages and similar loans, insurance, retirement savings, and educational investment in 21st century economies require consumers to be adept in this type of financial decision-making while also possessing a high level of knowledge in a rapidly evolving service industry. Not only does consumer financial literacy enhance well-being for individuals, it also has the potential to improve the financial stability of households and social welfare in the aggregate. Governments, nonprofit groups, and for-profit entities engage through financial literacy programs to help enhance individual and aggregate consumer financial education. Banks, insurance companies, trust companies, mutual funds, and other institutions – previously subject to identity, reputation, and regulatory concerns but less direct competition today – offer their programs as direct services to clients.

Background and Definition

The globalization-induced increase in market access has favored households with simple financial products and services, but may also have increased the risk of making financially unsound decisions because the freedom to choose has added complexity to those very financial products—often with levels of risk that are not readily understood by Italian households. Therefore, enhancing and promoting financial education and financial literacy is an increasingly common priority of policy intervention. Indeed, following the

financial and economic crises, resources were invested to launch national or cross-country financial education strategies for both workers and students. However, the heterogeneous level of knowledge, which governments aim to mitigate, raises the issue of what kind of factors boost the level of financial literacy. The concern is essential considering that a growing body of empirical literature suggests that various classes of people (especially workers, SMEs owners, and senior subjects) with higher levels of financial literacy not only show greater cognitive abilities, like increased planning activities (reliable pension benefits and old age funding) and economy in drawing personal insurance coverage, among other things, but also behave efficiently in their jobs. In this paper, we provide a brief summary of the conclusive empirical findings about the relationship between financial literacy and the implications it has on investment in education/human capital of the children. As far as we know, the present contribution would be the first one to discuss the reasons that may cause an intellectual disability in the subject's interaction with educational content before entering formal school.

Benchmark and international survey findings reveal wide variations in financial literacy among people across the world. It is also clear that financial illiteracy can have various negative effects, such as incurring higher fees and greater interest on indebtedness, worse performance in the management of personal saving, and opting out of the capital market. Last but not least, financial illiteracy can influence the quality, quantity, and duration of investment in education and human capital of the children. Therefore, many governments have begun thinking about developing and offering financial literacy programs, even if little is known about their effectiveness. By reviewing the existing theoretical literature and emerging empirical evidence on financial literacy, we provide formal definitions and discuss why and how financial literacy can influence household welfare, economic growth, household investment decisions, and human capital of children before entering elementary schooling. We also discuss potential «remedies» to the widespread illiteracy in the field of personal finance. Financial literacy refers to the ability to understand and manage personal finances effectively, making informed decisions about earning, saving, investing, and spending. It encompasses a range of skills, including budgeting, saving, investing, and managing debt. Financial literacy is essential in today's society, where individuals are faced with an array of financial products and services, each with its own complexities and risks. Without a solid understanding of personal finance, individuals are more likely to make poor financial decisions, leading to debt, financial insecurity, and reduced economic opportunities.

The benefits of financial literacy and education programs are numerous. For individuals, financial literacy can lead to better financial outcomes, such as increased savings, reduced debt, and improved credit scores. It can also lead to improved mental and physical health, as financial stress is a significant contributor to anxiety and depression. Furthermore, financially literate individuals

are more likely to engage in long-term financial planning, such as saving for retirement and investing in their future.

At a societal level, financial literacy can have a profound impact on economic growth and stability. When individuals make informed financial decisions, they are more likely to invest in their education, business, and community, leading to increased economic activity and job creation. Financially literate populations are also less likely to rely on government assistance, reducing the burden on social welfare programs and allowing governments to allocate resources more efficiently. Governments play a critical role in promoting financial literacy through education programs and policy initiatives. In many countries, financial literacy is integrated into school curricula, starting from an early age. This approach has been shown to be effective in developing good financial habits and increasing financial knowledge among young people. Governments can also provide resources and support for financial education programs, such as online courses, workshops, and mentorship programs. Additionally, governments can promote financial literacy through public awareness campaigns, highlighting the importance of financial education and providing access to resources and tools.

Educational institutions, including schools and universities, also have a vital role to play in promoting financial literacy. By incorporating financial education into their curricula, educational institutions can provide students with the skills and knowledge necessary to make informed financial decisions. This can be achieved through stand-alone courses, workshops, or integrated into existing subjects, such as mathematics and economics. Educational institutions can also provide access to financial literacy resources and tools, such as online simulations and budgeting exercises.

Financial institutions, including banks and credit unions, also have a significant role to play in promoting financial literacy. By providing access to financial education and resources, financial institutions can empower their customers to make informed financial decisions. This can include online resources, such as budgeting tools and financial calculators, as well as in-person financial counseling and workshops. Financial institutions can also partner with governments and educational institutions to provide financial education programs and resources.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, financial literacy and education programs are essential for individuals, households, and businesses to navigate the complexities of personal finance and achieve financial stability. The benefits of financial literacy are numerous, including improved financial outcomes, increased economic growth, and reduced reliance on government assistance. Governments, educational institutions, and financial institutions all have a critical role to play in promoting financial literacy through education programs, resources, and policy initiatives. By working together, we can create a more financially literate population,

equipped with the skills and knowledge necessary to thrive in today's complex economic landscape.

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GERMAN LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Abstract. This article talks about the origins of the German language, easy and high-quality teaching of the German language, and quality learning methods.

Key words: pedagogy; methodology; conference; dialogue; technology.

Applying advanced experiences and achievements of pedagogy to education is one of the important conditions of today. Currently, a huge base of experience has been formed that the teacher can use during his work, and it is getting richer every day. But still, it is difficult for teachers and future professionals to master these experiences [1-4]. The role of the teacher in creating best practice and popularizing it among colleagues is of special importance. Educators should consider the cost and effectiveness of new pedagogical practices. The orientation of the teacher's practical activity to innovation allows the practical application of the achievements achieved as a result of theoretical pedagogical research. In order to popularize the results of such studies, it is necessary to introduce them to the general public. Such news can be delivered to representatives of other pedagogies by providing quick advice, conducting trainings at special seminars, lecturing at conferences, giving a series of lectures to future pedagogues.

Today, the main attention is focused on the student, his personality and unique inner world. Therefore, the main goal of a modern teacher is to choose the methods and forms of organizing educational activities that are most suitable for the defined goal of personal development of students. In recent years, the issue of using new information technologies in schools has been raised more and more. It is not only new technical means, but also new forms and methods of teaching, a new approach to the educational process. The main goal of teaching foreign languages is to form and develop the communicative culture of schoolchildren, to teach them to practice a foreign language.

Popular methods of teaching and learning the German language, Internet resources were used in the research process. In the process of writing the article, theoretical-deductive conclusion, analysis and synthesis, principles of logic were used. The task of the teacher is to create conditions for the practical acquisition of the language by each student, to allow each student to show his activity and creativity. The task of the teacher is to activate the student's knowledge activity in the process of teaching foreign languages. Modern pedagogical technologies, such as collaborative teaching, project methodology, use of new information technologies, Internet resources, help to implement a person-oriented approach in the educational process, to individualize teaching taking into account the abilities

of children, their level of learning and mastery. will help. ensures differentiation. Forms of working with computer educational programs in foreign language classes include: vocabulary learning; practice pronunciation; teaching dialogic and monologic speech; teaching writing; development of grammatical phenomena. The possibilities of using Internet resources are huge. The global Internet provides conditions for students and teachers located anywhere in the world to get any information: regional geographical materials, youth life news, articles in newspapers and magazines, etc. can be solved: the ability to build reading skills and use global network materials; improving the writing ability of schoolchildren; filling students' vocabulary; formation of students' motivation to learn the German language. In addition, this work is aimed at studying the possibilities of Internet technologies for expanding the worldview of schoolchildren, establishing and maintaining business relations and relations with peers in German-speaking countries.

In the current phonological system of the German language, monophthongs and diphthongs make up 45 percent (16 vowel phonemes and 3 diphthongs); consonant system 18 consonant phonemes and 2 consonants consists of sound. All phonemes are mutual in terms of place of formation, method and pronunciation differs, has certain characteristics. Grammatical construction is an analytical and synthetic feature is distinguished by For example, gender and agreement forms in nouns, mainly analytically, number and the category is expressed synthetically. This is the case in other word groups is also observed in the expression of forms. The main type of sentence is verb-centered ran. do not the use of participles expressed from compound verbs in the distant position in ran. It is a characteristic of the German language. The system of word-formation tools is good developed; It is widely used to form a noun (mainly term) by adding a word. Dictionary contains original German words from Latin, French, Italian, English and other languages. There are also a lot of borrowed words. The writing is based on Latin graphics.

The Austrian and Swiss variants of German are derived from the German variant different uses of literary language and its relation to dialects and colloquial language differ from each other in terms of The role of games in the lesson and the time allocated to the game depends on a number of factors: a) training of students; b) studied material; c) specific purpose and conditions of the lesson. If the game is used as an educational exercise for initial reinforcement, then 20-25 minutes of the lesson can be allocated. In the future, this game can be played for 3-5 minutes and will serve as a repetition of the material, as well as a break in the lesson.

Popular methods of teaching and learning the German language, internet resources were used in the research process. In the process of writing the article, theoretical-deductive conclusion, analysis and synthesis, principles of logic were used. The task of the teacher is to create conditions for the practical acquisition of the language by each student, to allow each student to show his activity and

creativity. is the choice of educational methods. The task of the teacher is to activate the student's knowledge activity in the process of teaching foreign languages. Modern pedagogical technologies such as collaborative teaching, project methodology, the use of new information technologies, Internet resources, etc., help to implement a person-oriented approach in the educational process, to individualize education taking into account the abilities of children, their level of learning and mastery. will help. ensures differentiation.

Everyone knows how difficult it is to form an interest in learning German and then to maintain it. In the past years, the competition is English, the demand for which is undeniable... With the Internet in the German language class with high school students development of methodological methods of work In recent years, many teachers have been increasingly using the methodology of collaborative teaching, which is part of the project method, in their practice...

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TAKOMILLASHTIRILGAN QIYA TOZALAGICHDA TAJRIBA SINOV ISHLARINI O‘TKAZISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekiston to‘qimachilik korxonalarida o‘rnatilgan titish- tozalash agregatlari va jihozlarini texnik imkoniyatlari va muammolari tahlil qilindi. Unumdorlikni oshirish birinchi pichoq baraban o‘qiga parallel ravishda, ikkinchi pichoq esa baraban o‘qiga perpenduklyar ravishda biriktiriladi. Kolosnikli panjara bilan birga 4x50mm o‘lchamdagi teshikli to‘r o‘rnatiladi. Qiya pichoqli barabanlar konstruksiyasi ishlash tamoyili taxlil etilib, keying ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari uchun texnik yechim taklif etildi.

Kalit so‘zlar: pichoqli baraban, nepslar, panjara, baraban, pichoq, to‘r, ip, tola.

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CONDUCTING PILOT TESTS ON AN IMPROVED INCLINED CLEANER

Annotation. This article analyzes the technical capabilities and problems of cleaning units and equipment installed at textile enterprises in Uzbekistan. To increase productivity, the first blade is attached parallel to the axis of the drum, and the second blade is attached perpendicular to the axis of the drum. A 4x50mm mesh with holes is installed along with the colosnik fence. The principle of operation of the construction of inclined blade drums was analyzed, and a technical solution was proposed for scientific research.

Keywords. drum with knife, neps, grate, drum, knife, net, thread, fiber.

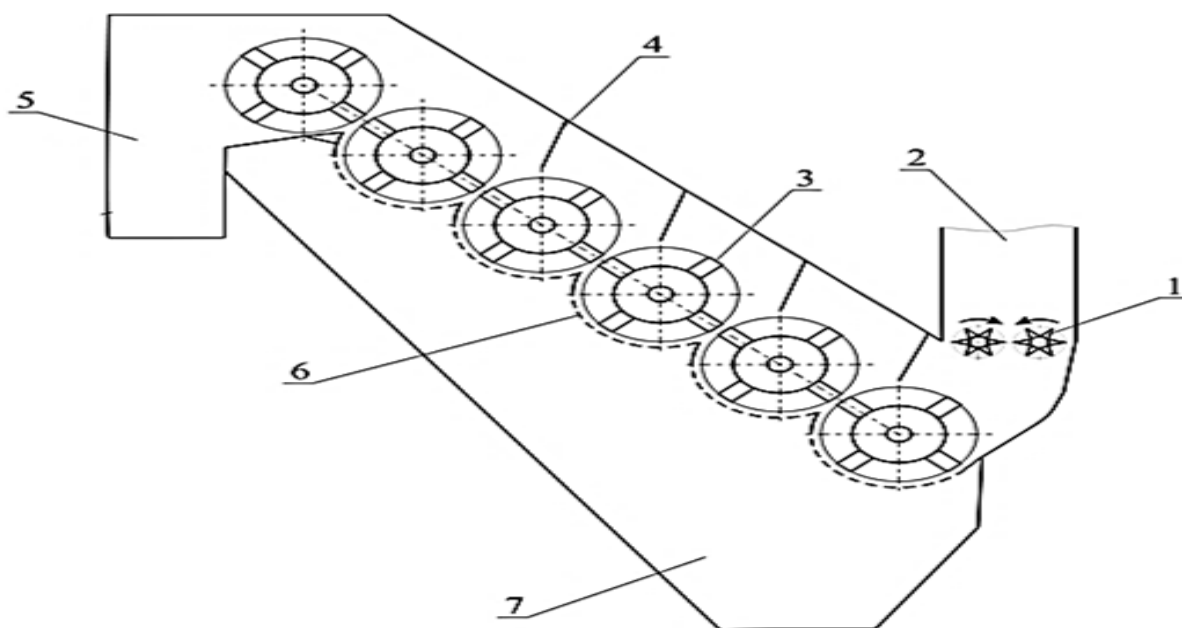
Tadqiqotimizning asosiy vazifasi qilib, yigirish korxonalarida mashinalarida ishlab chiqarish jarayonida chiqadiga tolali chiqindilarni tozalashda pichoqli barabanlar bir-biriga parallel ravishda joylashgan oltita pichoqli barabanlari gorizantal burchak ostida joylashgan tekislikda $\lambda=45^\circ$ da joylashgan tozalash samaradirliigi oshishi uchun, pichoqli barabanning tezligi sekin-asta oshib boradi [1]. Unumdorlikni oshirish birinchi pichoq baraban o‘qiga parallel ravishda, ikkinchi pichoq esa baraban o‘qiga perpenduklyar ravishda biriktiriladi [2]. Kolosnikli panjara bilan birga 4x50mm o‘lchamdagi teshikli to‘r o‘rnatiladi. Qiya

pichoqli barabanlar konstruksiyasi ishlash tamoyili taxlil etilib, keying ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari uchun texnik yechim taklif etildi.

Tajribalarni o'tkazish va olinadigan natijalarni taxlil qilish uchun "Jizzax Tekstil»qo'shma korxonasida bajarildi. Buning uchun taklif etilgan pichoqli baraban diametri o'zgarmasdan qoldi, koloslikli panjara bilan birga 4x50mm o'lchamdagi to'r o'rnatildi.

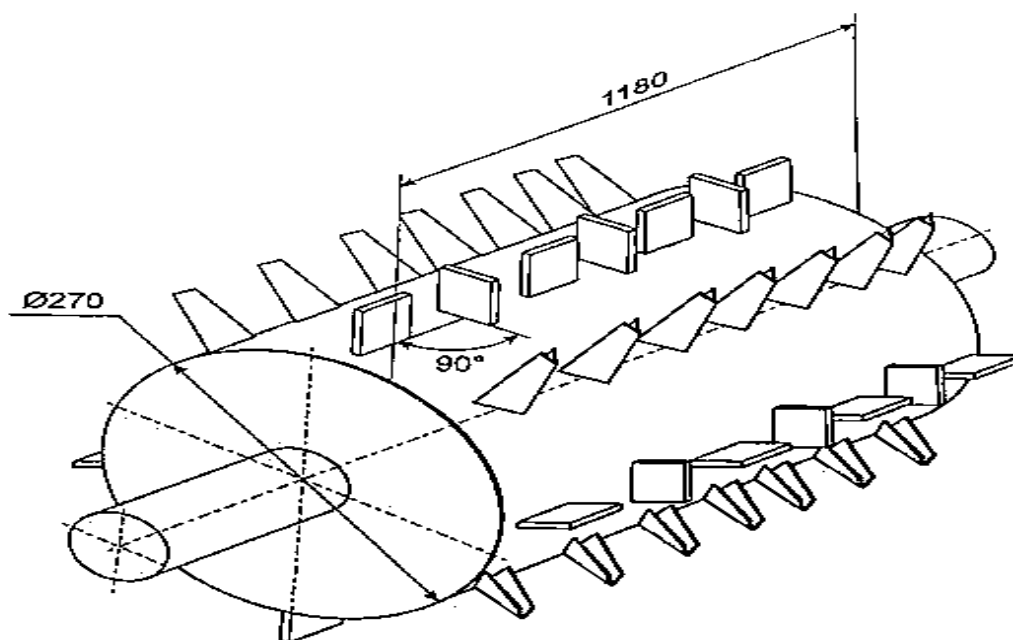
Mashina quyidagicha ishlaydi.

Ta'minlovchi valiklar (1) dagi tushgan tolalar takomillashtirilgan (3) barabanlarga tushadi. Tola birinchi, ikkinchi, uchinchi, to'rtinchi, beshinchi va oltinchi pichoqli barabandan boshlab to'rtli yuzasi (6) dan olib o'tadi, bunda mayda iflosliklar samarali tozalanadi. Chiqindi bunkerida (7) mayda iflosliklar ilib, natijalar hisoblanadi.



1-rasm. Takomillashgan qiyali tola tozalagich sxemasi

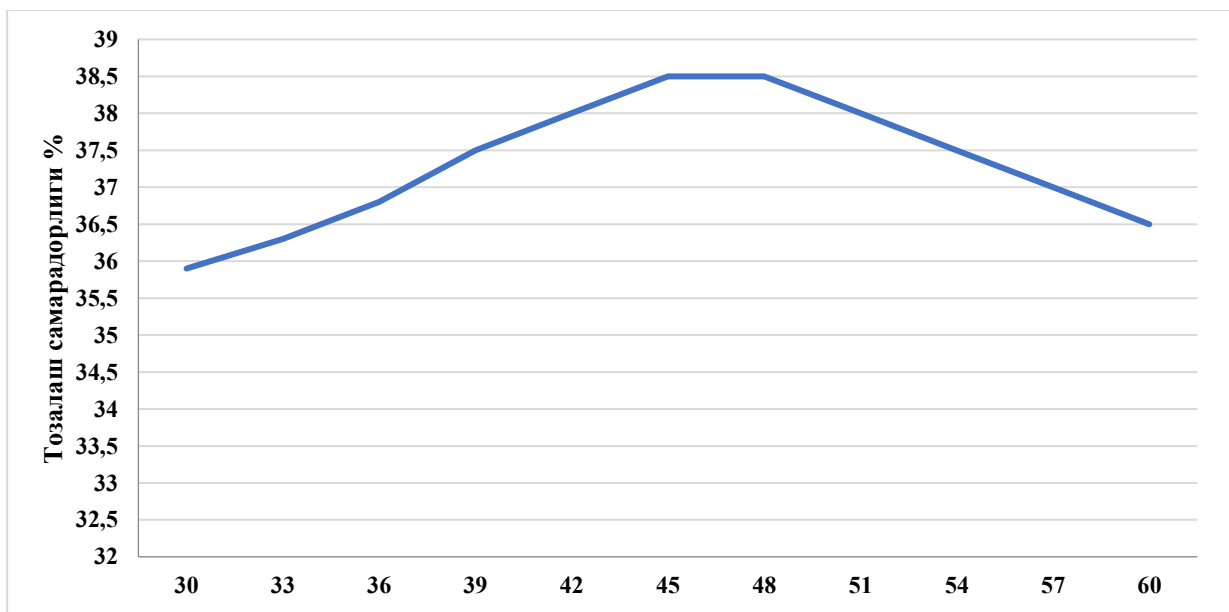
- 1-Ta'minlovchi valiklar
- 4-to'siq
- 2-tola kiruvchi bunker, 5-tola chiqish bunker,
- 3-pichoqli baraban,6- setka,
- 7-chiqindi bunker



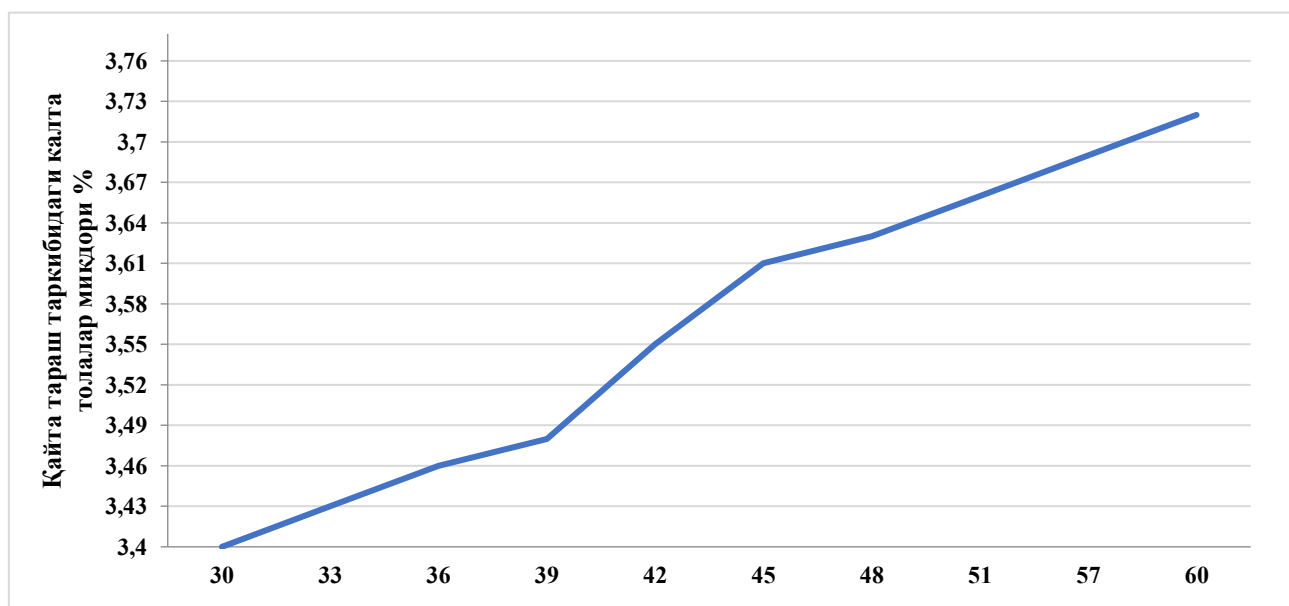
2-rasm- taklif etilayotgan pichoqli baraban va uning tayyorlangan variant.

Takomillashtirilgan pichoqli baraban o‘qiga nisbatan plakaning o‘rnatilish burchagining qayta tarash tarandisini tozalash samarasiga va kalta tolalar miqdoriga tasiri

Ko‘rsatkichlar	Amaldagi qiya tozalagich (porloq-4 II nav) qayta tarash tarandisi		Taklif etilayotgan qiya tozalagich (porloq-4 II nav) qayta tarash tarandisi	
	Tozalash samaradorligi %	Kalta tolalar miqdori %	Tozalash samaradorligi %	Kalta tolalar miqdori %
30	35.6	3.6	38.2	3.2
	35.2	3.4	37.9	3.1
	36.4	3.2	38.6	3.0
O‘rtacha	35.7	3.4	38.2	3.1
45	38.6	3.5	41.2	3.1
	38.2	3.8	40.6	3.0
	39.3	3.8	40.8	3.1
O‘rtacha	37.9	3.6	40.9	3.07
60	35.3	3.8	36.2	3.2
	35.1	3.5	37.3	3.1
	36.2	3.9	37.1	3.2
O‘rtacha	35.53	3.73	36.9	3.16



3-rasm Plankalarni baraban o'qiga nisbatan o'rnatish burchagini qayta tarash tarandisi tarkibidagi mayda iflosliklardan tozalash samaradorligi



4-rasm Plankalarni baraban o'qiga nisbatan o'rnatish burchagini qayta tarash tarandisi tarkibidagi kalta tolalar miqdoriga ta'siri

1-jadval va 3-rasmda keltirilgan grafikda ko'rish mumkinki, takomillashtirilgan plankalarni baraban o'qiga nisbatan o'rnatish burchagi 30° dan 45° gacha o'zgartirilganda, qayta tarash tarandisi tozalash samaradorligi mos ravishda $38,2^\circ$ dan $40,9^\circ$ gacha oshdi. Bunga asosiy sabab qiya shaylash plankalar baraban o'qiga nisbatan ma'lum bir burchakka burib, o'rnatilishi natijasida o'qiga qiya o'rnatilgan plankalar ta'sirida qayta tarash tarandisini tebranma harakati sodir bo'lishi hisobiga amalga oshiriladi [3].

Plankalar baraban o'qiga nisbatan 45° dan 60° gacha o'zgartirilib tajribalar o'tkazildi. Qayta tarash tarandisini iflosliklardan tozalash samaradirligi mos

ravishda 40.9° dan 36.9° gacha kamayib borishi kuzatildi. Qiya joylashgan plankalarni baraban o'qiga nisbatan 45° dan 60° gacha o'zgartirilganda bu plankalarni tarandiga urib ta'sir etuvchi kengligi kamayib ketishi hisobiga deb tushuntirishimiz mumkin [4].

O'tkazilgan tajriba variantlarida qiya joylashgan plankalarni baraban o'qiga nisbatan o'rnatish burchagi variantda qayta tarash tarandisini qayta ishlash samaradorligi yuqori bo'ladi [5].

Xulosa. 1-jadval va 4-rasmdagi keltirilgan grafikdan ko'rish mumkinki, qiya joylashgan plankali baraban o'qiga o'rnatish burchagini 30° dan 45° gacha o'zgarganda qayta tarash tarandisidan 3.1 dan 3.07 kamayadi, 45° dan 60° gacha o'zgarganda qayta tarash tarandisi 3.7 dan 3.16% gacha oshib borishi kuzatildi.

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UNDERSTANDING INFLATION IN MACROECONOMICS: A PRACTICAL OVERVIEW

Abstract. Inflation, a key economic indicator, refers to the sustained increase in the general price level of goods and services over time. This article provides a practical overview of inflation in macroeconomics, focusing on its causes, effects, and measurement. It discusses various types of inflation, such as demand-pull and cost-push inflation, and their implications for the economy. The article also explores how inflation is measured using indexes like the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Producer Price Index (PPI). Additionally, it examines the role of inflation expectations and asset price inflation in shaping economic outcomes. Understanding inflation is crucial for policymakers, businesses, and individuals to make informed decisions in managing and navigating an inflationary environment.

Keywords: Inflation, Macroeconomics, Consumer Price Index (CPI), Producer Price Index (PPI), Demand-pull inflation, Cost-push inflation, Monetary policy, Economic indicators.

Introduction

Inflation, a term often heard in economic discussions, refers to the increase in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over a period of time. While some level of inflation is considered normal in a growing economy, excessive inflation can have detrimental effects. In this article, we will delve into the concept of inflation in macroeconomics, its causes, effects, and how it is measured, using practical examples to illustrate its impact.

[1] is a renowned textbook that covers various macroeconomic topics, including inflation. In this book, the authors provide an in-depth analysis of inflation, discussing its causes, effects, and implications for the economy. They explain how inflation is related to the overall level of prices in an economy and how it can be influenced by factors such as monetary policy, aggregate demand, and supply shocks. The book likely discusses different types of inflation, such as demand-pull and cost-push inflation, and their respective effects on the economy. Blanchard and Fischer probably also cover inflation measurement techniques, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the GDP deflator, to help readers understand how economists track inflation over time.

Additionally, the book may explore the role of inflation expectations in shaping economic behavior and how central banks use monetary policy to control inflation. Overall, «Lectures on Macroeconomics» likely provides a

comprehensive overview of inflation, making it a valuable resource for students, researchers, and policymakers studying macroeconomics.

«Mankiw's Macroeconomics» is another widely used textbook that covers various macroeconomic topics, including inflation. In this book, Mankiw provides a comprehensive overview of inflation, discussing its causes, effects, and measurement methods.

He likely explains the concept of inflation as a sustained increase in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over a period of time. Mankiw probably discusses how inflation can be caused by factors such as changes in aggregate demand and supply, as well as monetary factors like changes in the money supply [2].

Additionally, Mankiw likely covers different measures of inflation, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Producer Price Index (PPI), and explains how these measures are calculated and used to track inflation over time. He may also discuss the implications of inflation for individuals, businesses, and the overall economy, including its impact on purchasing power, interest rates, and economic growth.

Overall, «Mankiw's Macroeconomics» is likely to provide a thorough and accessible overview of inflation, making it a valuable resource for students, researchers, and anyone interested in understanding this important economic concept.

Ball and Mankiw's paper, [4] in 1995, explores the relationship between relative-price changes and aggregate supply shocks, particularly in the context of inflation. The paper argues that changes in relative prices, which are often interpreted as demand shocks, can also be viewed as supply shocks that affect the overall price level in the economy. The authors present a model in which relative-price changes, such as an increase in the price of oil, can lead to changes in the overall price level through their effects on production costs and the aggregate supply of goods and services. They argue that these supply shocks can have significant effects on inflation, even in the absence of changes in aggregate demand.

The paper contributes to the understanding of inflation by highlighting the role of supply shocks in driving changes in the price level. It suggests that policymakers need to consider both demand and supply factors when formulating monetary policy to control inflation effectively.

Overall, Ball and Mankiw's paper provides valuable insights into the dynamics of inflation and the role of relative-price changes in shaping the overall price level in the economy.

Causes of Inflation:

Inflation can be caused by various factors, including:



1. Demand-Pull Inflation: This occurs when the aggregate demand for goods and services exceeds the economy's ability to produce them. For example, when consumer confidence is high, and people are spending more, it can lead to an increase in prices.



2. Cost-Push Inflation: This type of inflation occurs when the cost of production increases, leading producers to raise prices to maintain profit margins. For instance, an increase in the cost of raw materials or wages can lead to cost-push inflation.

3. Monetary Factors: Changes in the money supply can also lead to inflation. When there is an increase in the money supply in an economy without a corresponding increase in goods and services, it can lead to a decrease in the value of money, causing prices to rise.

Effects of Inflation:

Inflation can have several effects on an economy and its stakeholders:

1. Purchasing Power: Inflation erodes the purchasing power of money, meaning that the same amount of money buys fewer goods and services over time. For example, if inflation is 5% per year, a product that costs \$100 today will cost \$105 next year.

2. Interest Rates: Central banks often raise interest rates to control inflation. Higher interest rates make borrowing more expensive, which can dampen economic activity.

3. Income Redistribution: Inflation can lead to a redistribution of income and wealth. Debtors benefit from inflation, as they can repay their debts with money that is less valuable than when they borrowed it. On the other hand, savers and fixed-income earners may see a decrease in their real income.

Measuring Inflation: Methods and Key Indicators

Measuring inflation is essential for understanding the state of an economy and making informed policy decisions. There are several methods and key indicators used to measure inflation, each providing a different perspective on price changes in an economy.

1. **Consumer Price Index (CPI):**

The Consumer Price Index is one of the most commonly used measures of inflation. It tracks the changes in prices of a basket of goods and services that are typically purchased by households. The CPI is calculated by comparing the current cost of the basket of goods to the cost in a base year, and then expressing this as a percentage change.

2.	Producer Price Index (PPI):	The Producer Price Index measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers for their output. It is often seen as a leading indicator of consumer inflation, as changes in producer prices can eventually be passed on to consumers.
3.	GDP Deflator:	The GDP deflator is a measure of the price level of all final goods and services produced in an economy. It is calculated by dividing nominal GDP by real GDP and multiplying by 100. The GDP deflator provides a broad measure of inflation across the entire economy.
4.	Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Price Index	: The PCE Price Index is another measure of inflation that is based on the expenditures of households and includes a broader range of goods and services than the CPI. The Federal Reserve often uses the PCE Price Index to gauge inflationary pressures in the economy.
5.	Core Inflation:	Core inflation excludes volatile items such as food and energy prices, which can be subject to large fluctuations. Core inflation is often used to get a more stable and long-term view of inflation trends in an economy.
6.	Inflation Expectations:	Inflation expectations refer to the expectations that households, businesses, and investors have about future inflation. Expectations can influence actual inflation through their effects on wage and price-setting behavior.
7.	Asset Price Inflation:	Asset price inflation refers to the increase in the prices of assets such as stocks, real estate, and commodities. While not included in traditional inflation measures, asset price inflation can have significant effects on the economy.

Practical Example: Suppose the CPI in a country is 120 in the current year, compared to 100 in the base year. This means that prices have increased by 20% since the base year. If a basket of goods and services cost \$100 in the base year, it would cost \$120 in the current year.

Measuring inflation is crucial for policymakers, businesses, and individuals to understand the dynamics of price changes in an economy. By using a combination of measures and indicators, economists can gain a more comprehensive view of inflationary pressures and make informed decisions to manage them.

Practical Example: Let's consider a practical example of inflation using the CPI. Suppose the CPI in a country is 100 in the base year (year 0) and increases

to 110 in year 1. This means that prices have increased by 10% from the base year. If a basket of goods and services cost \$100 in the base year, it would cost \$110 in year 1.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, inflation is a complex economic phenomenon with significant implications for individuals, businesses, and policymakers. This article has provided a practical overview of inflation in macroeconomics, covering its causes, effects, and measurement methods.

We have seen that inflation can be caused by factors such as changes in aggregate demand, supply shocks, and monetary policy. Demand-pull inflation occurs when aggregate demand exceeds supply, leading to an increase in prices. On the other hand, cost-push inflation occurs when the cost of production increases, leading to higher prices.

Understanding how inflation is measured is also crucial. The Consumer Price Index (CPI), Producer Price Index (PPI), and GDP deflator are commonly used measures of inflation that provide insights into price changes in an economy.

Inflation has various effects on the economy, including reducing the purchasing power of money, influencing interest rates, and redistributing income. It is essential for policymakers to manage inflation effectively to maintain economic stability and promote growth.

Overall, a thorough understanding of inflation is essential for making informed decisions in both the public and private sectors. By understanding the causes and effects of inflation, individuals and businesses can better prepare for and navigate the challenges posed by inflationary environments.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ЛАЗЕРНОГО СКАНИРОВАНИЯ ЗДАНИЙ И СООРУЖЕНИЙ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены методика и особенности картографирования объектов на основе совмещения данных воздушного, мобильного и наземного лазерного сканирования на примере съемки и обработки данных лазерного сканирования четырех направлений железных дорог общей протяженностью 1400 км.

Ключевые слова: картография, геодезия, геоинформационная система (ГИС), лазерное сканирование, инерциальная навигационная система (ИНС), 3D-моделирование, железные дороги, топографические планы.

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IMPROVING LASER SCANNING OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Abstract. The article discusses the methodology and features of mapping objects based on combining airborne, mobile and ground laser scanning data using the example of shooting and processing laser scanning data of four directions of railways with a total length of 1400 km.

Keywords: cartography, geodesy, geographic information system (GIS), laser scanning, inertial navigation system (INS), 3D modeling, railways, topographic plans.

Одним из значительных результатов развития области информа-
Интеграция данных мобильного сканирования с другими данными лазерной
съемки (наземной или воз-душной) позволяет добиться более высокой
точности Лазерное сканирование по сравнению с традиционными методами
картографирования позволяет существенно сократить сроки сбора
исходной информации (время съемки), что особенно актуально на опасных
и крупных объектах и объектах с интенсивным движением (автодороги,
железные дороги) измерений, получить дополнительные данные для
составления карт и моделирования местности, проводить пространственный
географический анализ. На сегодняшний день многие сложные виды работ
осуществляются классическими методами, такими, как тахеометрическая
или нивелирная съемки, которые в ряде случаев не экономят время

исполнителя и не позволяют достичь требуемой детальности. Например, выполнение классической топографической съемки масштаба 1:500, выполненной на аналогичном рассмотренному в статье участке железной дороги 10 бригадами геодезистов, даже при самых благоприятных условиях работы займет не менее 135 рабочих дней. Немаловажны и риски, которым будут подвержены работники полевых бригад. Также необходимо учитывать, что при съемке, например, железнодорожной инфраструктуры данные, полученные классическими методами, будут иметь минимальную детальность, кроме того, вероятны ошибки оператора. А в случае сложных комплексных объектов, например, контактной сети на крупных железнодорожных станциях, получить необходимые данные с требуемой точностью будет очень сложно, а часто и невозможно. Лазерное сканирование объектов-это новейший метод получения 2D и 3D моделей окружающего пространства. В процессе работы приборов создается облако точек с пространственными координатами, которые в итоге дают объемное изображение.

Принцип работы лазерного сканера можно сравнить с работой любого радара. Он заключается в излучении лазерного луча, который обладает высокой частотой, и отражении его на колеблющемся зеркале. Так, луч достигает объекта, а затем вновь возвращается в отправную точку. В этот момент прибор фиксирует время возврата, согласно которому получает данные о расстоянии, на котором находится объект. Так создается облако точек. При этом стоит отметить, что прибор может отправить сразу множество лучей, то есть мгновенно получить информацию сразу о значительной части объекта.



Рисунок 1. Наземный лазерный сканер Trimble TX8 Extended

В результате выполнения съемки получается следующий набор данных:

- ТЛЮ (рис. 1);
- геопривязанные фотографии;
- траектории движения сканирующей системы;
- данные ГНСС-наблюдений на базовых станциях.

Лазерное сканирование – это выгодная экономия материальных и временных затрат. Оно позволяет в кратчайшие сроки получить максимальное количество данных, а затем создать детальную 3D-модель объекта. Это дает возможность хранить в электронном виде подробную информацию о любом объекте, будь то архитектурный памятник, жилой комплекс, промышленное здание, рельеф территории и пр. При этом она может быть в дальнейшем использована в различных компьютерных программах для планирования реконструкций, ремонтных и строительных работ. Современные приборы создают системы данных, которые совместимы с Autodesk, AVEVA, AutoCAD, Intergraph и прочими средствами проектирования мировых производителей.

Координаты точек траектории определяются посредством совместной, взаимозависимой обработки данных двух подсистем — инерциальных навигационных систем (ИНС) и ГНСС. Если данные ИНС довольно стабильны и мало зависят от внешних условий, то для получения высокоточных данных ГНСС требуется максимально “открытое небо” [1, 2, 4].

Также к преимуществам лазерного сканирования стоит отнести следующие его особенности:

1. Высокая точность. Погрешность приборов находится на минимальном уровне. Кроме того, сканеры можно настроить на фиксацию первого или последнего отражения. Например, это позволит различить грунт и растительность и пр.

2. Полнота информации. Лазерные сканеры создают облака из миллионов точек с пространственными координатами. Это значит, что даже самые мелкие детали объекта будут учтены в цифровой модели.

3. Мгновенная визуализация. Современные приборы работают таким образом, что вы сразу же получите все результаты в 3D-виде. Соответственно, не придется тратить дополнительное время на обработку данных и привлекать для этого специалистов.

4. Безопасность. Когда речь идет о съемке опасных или труднодоступных объектов, лазерное сканирование является наиболее оптимальным вариантом. Дальность работы приборов и угол их обзора позволят получить точные данные с безопасного расстояния.

5. Автоматизация. Правильная настройка оборудования позволит совершать все необходимые измерения простым нажатием кнопки, что исключает практически все внешние влияния на результат инженерно-геодезических работ.

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INSHOOTLARNI GEODEZIK TA’MINLASH UCHUN GEOFAZOVIIY TEXNOLOGIYALARNI QO‘LLASH

Annotatsiya. Maqolada hozirgi kunda geofazoviy ma’lumotlar orqali xavodan va sun’iy yo‘ldoshlar yordamida fazoviy usullardan foydalanib amalga oshirilmoqda. SHuningdek, masofadan zondlashda nafaqat fotoplyonkalar, balki raqamli fotoapparatlar, skanerlar, videolar, radar va termal sensorlar ishlatilmoqda.

Kalit so‘zlar: GLONASS, distansion zondlash, GIS, 3D relyef, geoaxborot.

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APPLICATION OF GEOSPATIC TECHNOLOGIES FOR GEODESIC PROVISION OF BUILDINGS

Abstract. The article is currently carried out by spatial methods using geospatial data from the air and satellites. Also, remote sensing uses not only photographic films, but also digital cameras, scanners, video, radar and thermal imaging sensors.

Key words: GLONASS, remote sensing, GIS, 3D relyef, geoinformation.

Kirish.

Geofazoviy texnologiyalar bugungi kunga kelib haydovchilarga, piyodalarga sun’iy yo‘ldoshlar bilan aloqa qilgan holda geofazoviy ma’lumotlar o‘rni to‘g‘risidagi ma’lumotlarni qayta ishlash orqali turli marshrutlarni navigatsiya qilishda, eng yaqin, eng qulay yo‘llarni izlab topishda qulaylik tug‘dirmoqda. Hozirda oddiy uyali telefonimiz orqali bunday ma’lumotlarni kartada bemalol olishimiz oson, ammo bu qulaylik ostida geoaxborot tizimi qoidalarini to‘g‘ri qo‘llash kabi ishlar ko‘lami yotadi. Bundan 10 yillar oldin geoaxborot tizimini faqatgina aniq bir mutaxassislar guruhigina qo‘llay olishi mumkin, degan qoidalar mavjud bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, hozirgi kunga kelib internet tarmog‘idagi veb-saytlar, turli navigatsion tizimlari, mobil telefonlardagi dasturlarning yangidan ishlab chiqilishi oddiy odamlarning ham ushbu sohani bilishiga asos yaratdi. Geoaxborot tizimi kartografiya va masofadan zondlash, fotogrammetriya va topografiya bilan chambarchas bog‘liq hamda matematik, kartografik, masofadan zondlashda qo‘llaniladigan usullar bilan bir qatorda yer

qatlami geologiyasi, tuproqshunoslik, o'rmonchilik, geografiya, iqtisodiyot, biologiya kabi fanlarni o'zaro birlashtiradi [3].

Tadqiqot natijasi

Geofazoviy texnologiyalar odatda koordinatalar, topologiyalar ko'rinishida yuklanadi va ular asnosida kartalar ishlab chiqiladi. Ushbu tushuncha asosan geoaxborot tizimida qo'llanilib kelmoqda va yuklab olishga, boshqarishga hamda tahlil etishga mo'ljallangan bo'ladi. Geofazoviy ma'lumotlar geoaxborot tizimini boshqa axborot tizimlaridan ajratib turishi ma'lum. Geofazoviy ma'lumotlar, o'z navbatida, tizimda ikki turga bo'lingan, ya'ni vektor va rastr ma'lumotlar. Geodezik qurilishni ta'minlash - inshootlar va boshqa infratuzilmalarni qurishda injenerlik ishlari va topografik izlanishlarning kombinatsiyasi. Hamkorlik ish boshlangandan to yakunlangunga qadar ushbu soha mutaxassislaridan iborat maxsus geodeziya xizmati orqali amalga oshiriladi. Bugungi kundagi yerlardan elektron axborot tizimi orqali ma'lumotlar olish talabga javob bermaydi. Zamonaviy va tezkor yer monitoringini yuritish usuli bu GAT dasturlari yordamida joylarning tahlilini olib borish hisoblanadi. Yangi tuzilgan elektron va raqamli xaritalarning afzalligi shundaki, xaritani tuzish jarayonida qo'yilgan ayrim xatoliklarni tuzatish xech qanday muammoni vujudga keltirmaydi va ko'p vaqt talab qilinmaydi.

Geodezik qidiruv ishlari:

- kelajakdagi qurilish maydonchasini tanlash va o'rganish;
- geodezik o'lchovlar, natijalar tahlili;
- konstruksiyalarni barcha parametrlarga muvofiq ishlab chiqarish;
- tayyorgarlik tadbirlari majmuasi (geodezik belgilash, muhandislik rejalashtirish);
- qurilishning asosiy bosqichi (ishchi loyihaning qurilishini amalga oshirishning boshlanishi, geometrik tayanchli konstruksiyalarni o'rnatish, hujjatlarni tayyorlash);
- ish tugagandan keyin geodezik ta'minot natijalari bo'yicha hisobot texnik hujjatlarini tayyorlash va taqdim etish.

Rivojlanayotgan axborot jamiyatining asosiy xususiyatlaridan biri axborotni eng muhim strategik boshqaruvga aylantirish muhim resurslaridan biridir [2]. Har xil turdagi geofazoviy texnologik ma'lumotlar orasida boshqaruv faoliyatini ta'minlashda axborot alohida o'rin tutadi. Ushbu ma'lumotlar masofaviy zondlash natijalaridir. Sun'iy yo'ldosh orqali masofadan zondlash qurilish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirib, ko'proq turdagi ma'lumotlarni tez sur'atlarda yig'ish imkonini beradi. So'nggi yillarda sun'iy yo'ldosh tasvirining geometrik, spektral va radiometrik o'lchamlari sezilarli darajada yaxshilandi. Rasmiy ravishda, ular shaharlarda kamroq ilovalarga ega edi. yomon geometrik o'lchamlari tufayli atrof-muhit. Hozirgacha bu o'zgargan. Misol uchun, WorldView-2 - bu Yerni kuzatishning tijorat sun'iy yo'ldoshi. WorldView-2 savdoda mavjud bo'lgan 0,46 m (18 dyuum) o'lchamdagi panxromatik tasvirlarni,

1.84 m (72 dyuym) o'lchamli sakkiz diapazonli multispektral tasvirlarni taqdim etadi [3]

Sun'iy yo'ldosh tasvirlarining barcha to'plami orasida [4] mavjud: oq-qora, yarim-butun ko'rinadigan qismga sezgir bo'lgan tasvirni qabul qilgichdan olingan spektr yoki uning alohida bo'limlari; rangli (uch o'lchamli), tasvirlarni berish tabiiy rang berish orqali; spektral (multispektral, giper-spektral), spektrning ma'lum qismlariga sezgir bo'lib, shartli ranglardagi uyg'unlashgan tasvirlar; radiolokatsiyalardan foydalanish yer yuzasi va antropogen xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi elektromagnit spektrning radio (santimetr) diapazonidagi ob'yektlardir.

Xulosa

Shunday qilib, tartibga soluvchi normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarni birlashtirish manfaatlarini ko'zlab, kosmik faoliyat natijalarini qo'llash tartibini belgilab beradi hududlarni ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish va boshqarmalarning faoliyati kosmik axborotni to'plash va qayta ishlash quyidagilarga imkon beradi: birinchidan, 2030 yilgacha bo'lgan davr mobaynida Respublikamiz mintaqalarida davlat siyosatining asoslarini amalga oshirish bo'yicha yagona siyosat manfaatlarini yo'lida geofazoviy faoliyat natijalaridan foydalangan xolda iqtisodiyotini modernizatsiya qilish va uning mintaqalarini rivojlantirish; ikkinchidan, mintaqaviy hokimiyat va boshqa manfaatdor tomonlar va iste'molchilarni ma'lumotlar bilan o'z vaqtida va to'liq ta'minlash; uchinchidan, potentsial imkoniyatlarni amalga oshirish darajasini oshirish, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy faoliyatning barcha sohalarida geofazoviy ma'lumotlar bilan ta'minlangan mintaqalar yaratish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

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IMPROVED DATA RETRIEVAL METHODS FOR CREATING LARGE-SCALE DIGITAL MAPS

Abstract. The article discusses the creation of large-scale agricultural maps, data collection and improvement of the results obtained using remote sensing techniques. The use of geodetic survey methods for creating large-scale maps of agriculture is described. Mapping involves the use of ground survey methods and remote sensing materials. The generated digital maps are used to predict crop yields and agricultural growth, what to grow, when to plant and other issues.

Key words: Remote sensing, digital maps, tacheometric survey, GNSS, GPS, DGPS, aerial photography, dynamics.

Introduction

Agriculture plays an important role in the economy of many countries in the world. This sector of the economy provides the population with vital products and is a very important area for the employment of the population. For Uzbekistan as a country where land resources for agricultural purposes occupy 45.08% of the total territory agriculture is the main source of income. For purpose, organizing of rational use and protection land resources, in order to quickly and efficiently obtain information on the land of specific administrative, territorial units maintain of continuous inventory, monitoring and mapping is required. According to Larson et al (1997), the importance of land data lies in its use as an object of inventory and monitoring.

In recent years Uzbekistan has paid special attention to the introduction of modern technologies in agriculture. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from May 31, 2017 (PU-5065) directed to the use of remote sensing materials for monitoring and mapping of land resources was adopted [8]. In addition, Presidential Decree No. PP-4709 was adopted on 11 May 2020 [9]. The Decree defines measures to specialise certain regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular the districts of Jizzak region, in the cultivation of agricultural products.

Reddy et al (2016) states, natural, spatial, quantitative and qualitative information of land resources is prerequisite for their mapping, monitoring, and management on a sustainable basis. For a long time, different approaches, measuring methods and materials were used for land resources mapping purposes. Nowadays, the rapidly advancing geospatial technologies have immense potential in land resource mapping, monitoring and management more precisely and efficiently at different levels. These technologies are therefore being effectively used for

precise mapping and judicious management of land resources. (Reddy et al., 2018).

Ground surveying methods

The State Committee for Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the main competent authority for the creation of cartographic products of various scales in the country. Currently, the Committee uses images with very high spatial resolution of the KOMPSAT (Korean Multi-Purpose Satellite) spacecraft for the rational, targeted use and protection of land resources. Currently, the KOMPSAT-3 spacecraft provides images over five spectral channels (panchromatic, blue, green, red and near infrared) with very high spatial resolution (2.8 m in multispectral mode and 0.7 m in panchromatic mode). Using satellite images of very high spatial resolution KOMPSAT-3, were created agricultural maps of 1: 10000 scale of Tashkent, Bukhara, Andijan, Ferghana and other regions by the State Unitary Enterprise Geoinformkadastr under the the Committee.



Figure 1. Aerial survey and mapping services

Mainly, electronic land-use maps are created using a variety of sources, including cartographic, statistical data or using various surveying methods (Stupen et al., 2018). Data for large-scale land use mapping for agricultural purposes can be acquired in two ways. With direct field measurements or remote sensing. Remote sensing technology can significantly contribute to land use mapping since they provide timely and detailed land-use information over large areas due to their synoptic coverage and high revisiting frequency (Bellon et al., 2017). Although the almost all mapping projects covering large areas now use remote sensing materials. Ground surveys are still commonly used in preparing large-scale maps of smaller areas (Ghilani et al., 2012). In ground survey spatial

positions of features of agriculture can be obtained using different types of measuring equipment such as theodolites, total stations, GPS receivers. Depending on the measuring instruments used, can be chosen the appropriate survey methods. Location of planimetric features and contours can be accomplished by one of the following field procedures: (1) radiation by total station instrument, (2) coordinate squares or “grid»method, (3) offsets from a reference line, (4) use of portable GNSS units, or (5) a combination of these methods. For example, in surveying a situation (agricultural land parcels) with theodolites or total stations, we can use the method of radiation by total station instrument. The essence of the method is the measurement of distances and horizontal angles relative to the reference direction (Figure 1). In this manner, all other objects can be measured. After field works, obtained results are processed using special software products and the spatial positions (x, y coordinates) of the features of agriculture are found. After processing, large-scale maps is created.

Acquiring high-quality spatial data. After processing them, orthophotos and digital models are built which are ideal for cadastral accounting, creating maps and plans with 1:500, 1:1000 and 1:2000 scales.

Using Geoscan technologies you can take advantage of high-resolution orthophotos, raster and TIN surface models. These data help our clients reveal dry and soggy areas, create soil moisture maps and plan irrigation procedures. Every Geoscan suit for agriculture comes with 3D GIS software Sputnik. It gives you convenient tools for accurate measurements of volumes, profiles, distances and areas. For instance, you can in few minutes determine the amount of earthworks for paddy fields construction or maintenance. Wide choice of export formats allows advanced 3D modelling in CAD software and deep spatial analysis in GIS.

Another the most effective ground surveying method is GNSS based methods using GNSS receivers. Global navigation satellite system (GNSS) has revolutionized research in the areas of surveying, engineering, monitoring positions, and navigation (Noviline et al., 1993). As far as mapping and monitoring of land resources are concerned, GNSS applications have immense potential and handy to the surveys to increase the positional accuracy over the conventional surveying techniques. Let us consider GPS positioning system. Modern high- precision GPS receivers using differential technique called DGPS allow finding the spatial position of a point with centimeter accuracy, in some cases even millimeter. DGPS is a method to improve the positioning or timing performance of GPS using one or more reference stations at known locations, each equipped with at least one GPS receiver (Sickle, 2008). The essence of the GPS measurements is to determine the position of points on the earth's surface by satellite. Depending on the required accuracy, positioning methods can be chosen. Positioning with GPS can be performed by either of two ways: point positioning or relative positioning. Point positioning, also known as autonomous positioning, is considered a less accurate method that provides meter accuracy measurements. The method is mainly used for navigation purposes. In this method, one receiver

must simultaneously track four or more satellites and ultimately determine its location in the WGS-84 coordinate system. So, what does the spatial distribution of vertical change for the 3D transform between NAD83 and WGS84 look like? I ran a one-degree grid for the Northwest quadrant of the world through the NOAA/NGS HTDP program to have a look. That program is really meant to do a lot of other cool things related to the velocities of tectonic plates, but I used it for a simple change of coordinates without a time difference. Figure 2 shows the height in WGS84 coordinates for the zero elevation in NAD83 coordinates. (Figure 2).

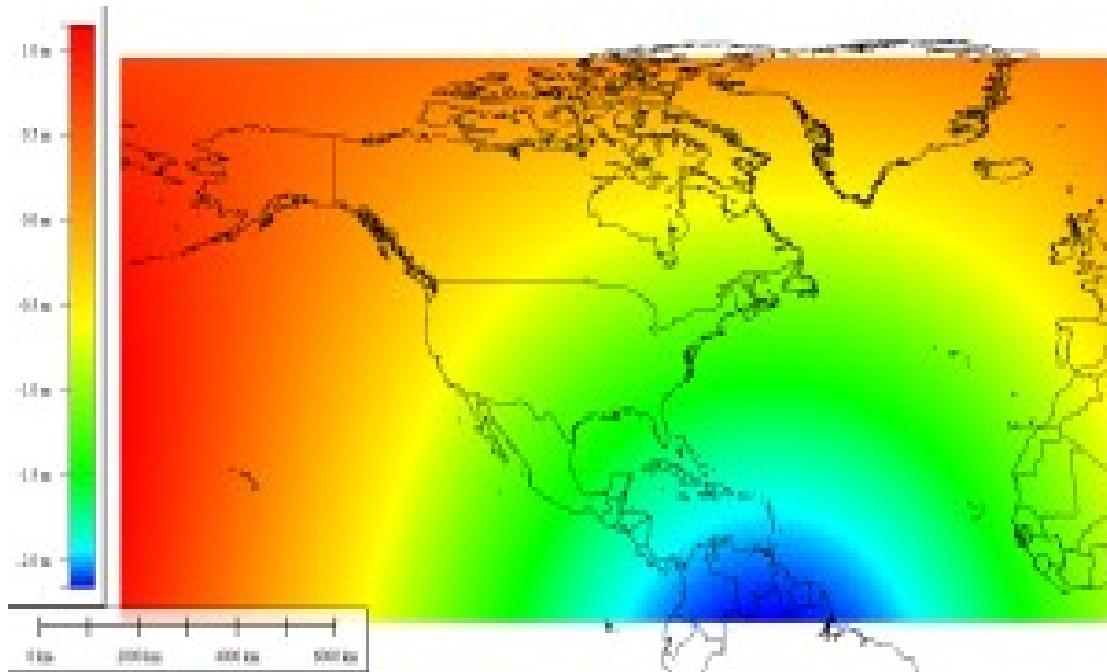


Figure 2. WGS84 ellipsoid heights at zero NAD83 (equivalent to WGS84 minus NAD83).

In practice, relative positioning is performed in several modes depending on the required accuracy: static, fast static, stop-and-go, kinematics, RTK (real time kinematics). For the purposes of mapping agriculture, it is advisable to use the RTK GPS mode.

The use of ground methods of measurements for mapping agricultural needs makes it possible to obtain the required results with the necessary accuracy. However, as noted above these methods are only suitable for fine-scale mapping for relatively small areas.

It is difficult to achieve effective farming without a knowledge of accurate area and location of each field. It is hard to overestimate the value of up-to date high resolution aerial imager. It brings information about crop health, soil conditions and even the current state of drainage tile system to the table. Our cutting edge technologies will provide you with vital data for efficient decision making, reducing expenses and raising yields.

Actual size data for every field is the key for successful costs management. Every miscounted hectare leads to erroneous seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and fuel cost assessment. This will also end up with inaccurate yield estimation. Aerial surveying with UAV is much more productive than traditional land observations. You can obtain thousands of hectares of highly accurate imagery of your fields per day, just at a fraction of a manned services cost. Our UAV systems provide images with spatial resolution better than a satellite can offer. You will always get great results despite any cloud cover. The level of image detalization (fine image quality) allows detection of accurate fields shape and area, real land use and land cover, crop types and patterns, erosion, tillage issues and even plant height.

Remote sensing data

The use of satellite imagery, aerial images or data from unmanned aerial vehicles is a priori reliable and displays a real picture of the state of agricultural land and vegetation. These technologies enable direct observation of the land surface at repetitive intervals, and therefore it allows mapping of the extent, monitoring of the changes, and management of the resources (Reddy et al., 2018).

Despite the fact that agriculture is the leading sector for Uzbekistan, the existing material and the technical base does not meet modern requirements to ensure regular monitoring of lands used for agricultural purposes and requires the implementation of modern technologies. Recently attempts have been made to apply digital technologies for these purposes using materials from remote sensing of the earth. However, at this stage, this question does not have any theoretical and experimental basis.

The generation orthophotoplan using the coordinates of ground control points and the satellite images with the ortho-ready level was performed by the PHOTOMOD digital photogrammetric station in PhotoMOD Lite 6. 2 software package in the following order: • determination of the location of control points in satellite images; • photo triangulation; • satellite image orientation; • orthomosaic generation; • orthophotoplan generation. The last and complex step in creating the large scale map of the study area is the interpretation of satellite images. Interpretation of satellite images was carried out strictly in accordance with special instructions [10]. In the process of interpreting remote sensing materials, terrain objects were identified and marked with appropriate symbols. Interpretation or analysis of remote sensing data was carried out by visual method. At the same time, terrain objects, the reliability and correspondence of which are beyond doubt, were interpreted from space images using the Panorama 11 program of the Racurs company, and terrain objects that could not be identified by space objects were identified directly in the field. It should be noted that one of the most important objects of interpretation is the boundaries of land use and land ownership, settlements and lands of the state reserve. Boundaries, in terms of interpretation, refer to special objects.

Conclusions

This paper focused to give a general review of geospatial technologies of creating large scale land use maps for agricultural purposes. Geospatial technologies individually as well as jointly play a significant role in mapping, monitoring, and management of land resources (Reddy et al., 2018). Although remote sensing approach has significantly developed over the few decades for mapping and monitoring natural resources but ground-based methods are still using for surveying and mapping relatively small areas. However, for large-area mapping, remote sensing materials are considered more appropriate data sources. Data sets from Landsat, Sentinel, MODIS can be used for mapping and monitoring purposes but the spatial parameters of this data in some cases do not meet the requirements, but images with very high spatial resolution are expensive sources. Thus, airborne remote sensing, especially materials obtained from UAVs, can be used as relevant data. In Uzbekistan, the implementation of the use of UAVs for agricultural purposes is carried out on a national scale. However, these attempts require the appropriate practical and theoretical support.

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THE IMPACT OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY ON MODERN BUSINESS MODELS

Abstract. The article proposes an analytical framework for assessing the impact of blockchain technology on the evolution of business models. It provides an interpretation of B. Wirtz's integrated business model through the lens of the widespread adoption of blockchain technology in the global economy. The study is based on an analysis of empirical research on contemporary blockchain platforms across various economic sectors. This approach has enabled the synthesis and reevaluation of strategies for abandoning existing business models, revising, expanding, and creating new business models.

Keywords: blockchain, business model, value chain, blockchain platform.

Blockchain technology is positioned as a benchmark for the digital transformation of the economy and society. Blockchain integrates 20th-century advancements in cryptography, the open-source software movement, distributed computing, and the creation of a decentralized peer-to-peer (P2P) network, which facilitates access for other network participants without the need for central coordination through servers or stable nodes. As a class of distributed ledger technology (DLT), blockchain represents a database that allows users to verify transactions related to the creation, accounting, and/or exchange of any assets. This reduces uncertainty and ambiguity in transactions, ensures information disclosure, and thus forms a unified environment of trust for all transaction participants. Subsequently, the convergence of blockchain technology with artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning, the Internet of Things (IoT), quantum computing, robotics, and other technologies has formed a new, decentralized, and global computing infrastructure.

Blockchain serves as the foundation for a new economy, driving technological innovation and serving as a driving force of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, akin to how the Internet became a hallmark of the previous (third) industrial revolution and the establishment of the blockchain economy. The focus of the research lies in describing the technical intricacies of blockchain and the prospective applications of blockchain technology across various domains. The expansion and diversification of initiatives, the implementation of pilot projects, and the deployment of full-scale solutions based on blockchain technology have affirmed the potential of blockchain technology in both the economy and society. According to a global study by Deloitte in 2019, blockchain is recognized as a critical priority for all organizations in the context of exploring ways to integrate blockchain technology into existing business models.

The substantive content of a business model is grounded in the value chain, the creation and modification of which enable the organization's viability and the realization of benefits by all network participants within the framework of network interaction. The value chain is examined through the lens of the collective components of an organization's business model and the causal relationships between initial conditions, managerial choices, and successful business conduct. It is worth noting that debates surround the concept of the business model, its evolution, similarities, and differences in components from various research perspectives. An exhaustive classification of these components is provided in several studies.

Agreeing with the productivity of the presented approaches, it is pertinent to highlight B. Wirtz's integrated business model, which most comprehensively elucidates the nature of blockchain technology's impact on the prospects for changing the business model or its elements, using blockchain platforms as an example. The integrated business model describes how market information, products, and/or services are generated through the value chain. A comprehensive approach is achieved through three interrelated components proposed: the strategic component, the consumer/market component, and the value creation component, each of which is represented by partial models supplemented by the author with characteristics of existing blockchain platforms.

Table №1. The integrated business model and the result of blockchain technology's influence

Components	Components and their characteristics	Results of the impact of blockchain technology
<i>Strategic Components</i>	Strategic model: the strategic position of the organization and directions for development; value proposition of the business model.	Blockchain ecosystem
	Resource model: resources and key competencies; types of organization activities and key activities.	Data creation. Data storage reliability. Data processing. Data verification.
	Network model: networks; partnerships.	Online interaction. Consensus. Unified trust environment. Zero-knowledge collaboration. Accessibility.
<i>Consumer/market components</i>	Consumer relationships with consumers/target segments; distribution channel configuration	Absence of intermediaries. Transparency. Personalized support. Self-service. Service automation. Accessibility. Collaborative content creation.

	Market offering model: competitors; market structure; value proposition/products and services	Verification capability. Access to new products and services. Instant transactions. Low transaction costs. Programmable contracts («smart contracts», «Ricardian contracts»).
<i>Value creation components</i>	Revenue model: revenue streams; revenue differentiation	Regular income. Transaction revenues. Service revenues. Crowdfunding.
	Production model: production; value generation	Simultaneous distribution of information among participants. Business process optimization. Business process automation. Streamlining value delivery. Collaboration and information exchange.
	Procurement model: resource acquisition; information	Guarantees. Security. Counterfeit prevention
	Financial model: financing; equity formation; cost structure	Token-based financing. Reduced costs for information search. Reduced costs for negotiations. Reduced costs for IT infrastructure. Increased spending on software, consulting services, and staff development.

Source: Compiled by the author based on B. Wirtz's integrated business model.

The blockchain platform is an integrated, distributed, and computational environment utilized by companies to address issues and meet their business requirements. Participants in such a platform collectively engage in searching, interacting, creating, and exchanging value—products and services. An essential aspect of participant interaction on such a platform is the shift from traditional management culture to consensus adherence and code execution.

Specialization among participants in blockchain platforms also demonstrates various roles and value creation streams based on competencies and types of activities. To address industry-wide challenges, participants in blockchain platforms may form consortia. Such platform-based solutions are characterized by the following features:

Establishing partnership relationships within collaborative value creation, which are based on mutual vision of the common goal of cooperation;

Forming a blockchain community dialogue through representation of various networks, including research and development networks, the Internet, engineering infrastructure, transnational cooperation in cybersecurity, human rights, artificial intelligence, integrity, the Alliance for an Affordable Internet, the Electronic Freedom Forum, other organization networks, etc.

Ultimately, blockchain platforms contribute to both the creation of new business models and the revision of existing business models by changing one or more components. These include:

Using proprietary blockchain technologies or those jointly developed with other participants, changing only part of the management and business processes related to the technology;

Utilizing blockchain technologies without any changes to the structure of business processes by applying ready-made blockchain technologies from outside sources or hiring contractors through blockchain platforms;

Fully decentralized universal blockchain platforms, where every participant in the ecosystem can become a supplier of goods and services.

Optimization of business processes: digitization of assets simplifies property rights transfer, and transactions are carried out at a pace more consistent with the speed of conducting business.

Increased trust among network participants due to cryptographic confirmation of a set of transactions; since transactions cannot be tampered with and are signed by the corresponding parties, any breach becomes evident.

Knowledge and technology advantage through participation in the development of a decentralized platform as a new standard and thereby gaining a competitive edge.

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RAQAMLI AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARINING TA'LIMDA FOYDALANISHNING DOLZARB JIHATLARI VA AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. XXI asrda ta'lim landshafti raqamli axborot texnologiyalarining paydo bo'lishi bilan tubdan o'zgardi. Boshlang'ich maktablardan tortib universitetlargacha raqamli texnologiyalar o'qitish, o'rganish va tadqiqot qilishning ajralmas vositalariga aylandi. Bu texnologiyalarning ta'limdagi ahamiyatini ortiqcha baholab bo'lmaydi, chunki ular an'anaviy pedagogik usullarni inqilob qiladi, bilim olish imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradi va talabalarni tez rivojlanayotgan raqamli dunyoga tayyorlaydi. Ushbu maqola matni orqali ta'lim tizimida axborot kommunikatsiya vositalarining tadbiq etilishi, umumjahon standartlarini qo'llash va foydalanish imkoniyatlari hamda uning yutuqlari haqida e'tirof etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: raqamli texnologiya, dars, internet, ta'lim tizimi, hemis tizimi, informatika, smart doskalar, axborot savodxonligi, IT markazlari, online, offline ta'lim, raqamlashtirish.

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BENEFITS AND IMPORTANCE OF USING DIGITAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION

Abstract. In the 21st century, the educational landscape has changed radically with the advent of digital information technologies. From elementary schools to universities, digital technologies have become indispensable tools for teaching, learning, and research. The importance of these technologies in education cannot be overstated, as they revolutionize traditional pedagogic methods, expand learning opportunities, and prepare students for the rapidly evolving digital world. Through the text of this article, the application of information communication tools in the educational system, the possibilities of applying and using universal standards, and its achievements are acknowledged.

Key words: digital technology, lesson, internet, educational system, hemis system, informatics, smart boards, information literacy, IT centers, online, offline education, digitization.

Zamonaviy texnologiyalarning rivojlanish holati birinchi navbatda jamiyatning intellektual salohiyatiga, ya'ni ta'lim sohasining rivojlanishiga bog'liq. Ta'lim mazmuni va sifat masalalari ustuvor yo'nalish sifatida qaralmoqda. Dunyoning rivojlangan va rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarida ta'limni axborotlashtirishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Ta'limni rivojlantirish, uning samaradorligini oshirish yo'llari qaralmoqda, ta'limda yangi axborot texnologiyalarini joriy etishga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti tomonidan 2019-yilning mart oyida beshta muhim tashabbus ilgari surildi.

Bu – yoshlarni madaniyat, san'at va sportga keng jalb etish, ularda zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan to'g'ri foydalanish ko'nikmasini shakllantirish, kitobxonlik madaniyatini yuksaltirish, xotin-qizlar bandligini ta'minlash vazifalarini o'z ichiga oladi. Besh tashabbusning uchinchi tashabbusi doirasida amalga oshirilayotgan bir qancha samarali ishlar, yosh avlodning komputer bilimlarini, intellektual salohiyatini oshirishda juda muhim ro'l tutmoqda. Ta'limda raqamli axborot shunday shakllanmoqdaki, unda bugungi yoshlar eski ma'lumotlarni va qo'llanmalar o'rganib, shunchaki yodlab olish bilan cheklanib qolmay, o'zi mustaqil tarzda yangi bilimlarni qidirish, olgan malumotlaridan xulosalar chiqarish imkoniyatlaridan foydalanib kelishmoqda. Axborot texnologiyalari bu uchun katta imkoniyat va qiziqishlar eshigini ochmoqda. Shu bois, mamlakatimizda nafaqat oliy ta'lim, balki umumta'lim maskanlarida ham bugun axborot-informatika texnologiyalariga e'tibor kuchayib, chuqurlashtirib o'qitish maqsadida ixtisoslashtirilgan maktablar bosqichma-bosqich yo'lga qo'yilmoqda.

Raqamli texnologiya xo'jalik yuritishning bir zamonaviy shakli bo'lib, unda ishlab chiqarish va boshqarishning asosiy faktori sifatida raqamli ko'rinishdagi katta ma'lumotlar majmui va ularni qayta ishlash jarayoni xizmat qiladi. Bu virtual dunyodan real dunyoga obyektlarni qo'shish imkonini beruvchi to'ldirilgan reallik texnologiyasi hisoblanadi.

Raqamli axborot texnologiyalarini ta'lim jarayonida joriy etilishi bir qancha afzalliklarni yaratadi:

- Istalgan yo'nalishlardan istalgan vaqtda ta'lim olish imkoniyati;
- Ta'lim tizimi yangi bosqichga ko'tariladi;
- Yer yuzida internet bo'ylab axborot olish va undan foydalanish imkoniyati shakllanadi;
- Vaqt va mablag' keskin tejaladi;
- Foydali ish izlash va topish imkoniyati yaratiladi.

O'quv jarayonlarida "axborot savodxonligi" yuqori bo'lgan o'quvchilarni bilimlarini o'zlashtirishlari, ma'lumot qidirish va topishlari, o'quv jarayonlarida qo'llashda hech qanday qiyinchilikga duch kelmaydi. Shu sababli axborot texnologiyalarini rivojlantirish jamg'armasi va IT markaz mablag'lari tomonidan axborot texnologiyalari va informatika fani o'qituvchilarining birnecha yuzlab nafariga rag'batlantirishlar yo'lga qo'yilmoqda. Mamlakatimiz zamonaviy ta'lim

tizimiga o'tishi va dunyo standartlaridan foydalanishi bugungi kunda ta'limda duch kelyatgan muammolarni bartaraf etmoqda va yangicha yondashuvlarga yo'l ochmoqda. Xozirgi kunga kelib Oliy ta'limda "Hemis" tizimi joriy etilib, bu talabalarni har qanday sharoitda ham masofaviy (online) yoki an'anaviy (offline) o'qish imkoniyatini yaratib, professor, o'qituvchilar uchun ham ancha qulayliklar yaratib, qog'ozbozlikni kamaytirdi. Barcha davlat ta'lim dargohlarida jumladan nodavlat ta'lim dargohlaridaham Hemis tizimi qadama-qadam yo'lga qo'yilmoqda "Raqamli O'zbekiston-2030" dasturini ishlab chiqish jarayoni qizg'in davom etmoqda. Raqamli universitetlar ko'paytirish maqsadida birqancha chet el universitetlari bilan shartnomalar tuzilib, hamkorlik ishlari olib borilmoqdi. Bunda ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj aholi qatlami va ayollar uchun ishidan ajralmagan xolda qo'shimcha ta'lim olish imkoniyatlari yaratildi.

Haqiqatdan ham raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish raqamli texnologiyalardan samarali va unimli foydalanishni talab etadi. Raqamli texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanish uchun bunday texnologiyalar borasida mutaxassis kadrlardan kuchli bilim va tajribalarga ega bo'lishni taqoza etadi. Sohalararo zarur bo'lgan yetuk mutaxassis kadrlar ta'lim dargohlarida tayyorlanadi. Shunday ekan, ta'lim tizimiga raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish, biz ko'zlayotgan maqsadlarimizni ro'yobga chiqarishning zaruriy omili bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Mamlakatimizni yuksaltirishga qaratilga ushbu maqsadlarimizni nazarda tutib, ta'lim tizimining barcha yo'nalishlariga raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etishga qaratilgan faoliyatni yanada takomillashtirishda davlat tomonidan quyidagi: birinchidan, mamlakatimizda Internet tezligini yanada oshirish va aloqa sifatini yuqori darajaga ko'tarish, bir so'z bilan aytganda, Internet ijtimoiy tarmog'i tomonidan ko'rsatilayotgan xizmatlarning yuqori darajada ta'minlanganligi; ikkinchidan, raqamli texnologiyalar va ta'lim texnologiyalari hamda IT-sohasi o'rtasida mustahkam integratsiyasini ta'minlash, bu borada pedagog kadrlarning kasbiy mahoratini uzluksiz rivojlantirib borishga qaratilgan faoliyatni yanada takomillashtirish maqsadida qo'shimcha shart- sharoitlarni yaratish; uchinchidan, IT-sohasi va raqamli texnologiyalarning ahamiyati va foydali jihatlari hamda ulardan foydalanish tartiblarini mujassamlashtiruvchi mavzularga oid ma'ruza yoki seminar darslari uchun mo'ljallangan interfaol - multimediali taqdimotlarni yaratish bo'yicha o'qituvchilarning malakasini oshirishga qaratilgan kurslarni muntazam tashkil etish kabi vazifalarni muvaffaqiyatli hal etmog'i lozim. Shundagina, biz ta'lim tizimiga raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish va ulardan foydalanish hamda amaliyotda q'llash orqali yoshlarga bugungi kun talablari darajasida bilim berishga erishishimiz mumkin.

Masofaviy ta'limni tashkillash va uni boshqarish maqsadida Muhammad al-Xorazmiy nomidagi Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universitetida masofaviy ta'limni joriy etish konsepsiyasini ishlab chiqilgan. Tizim orqali talabalarning darsda to'liq qatnashishi, mavzu materiallarni taqdim etishi, o'quv topshiriqlari, imtihon va hisobotlarni masofaviy axborot texnologiyalar vositalari orqali amalga oshirish imkoniyatlari mavjud. Ushbu tizmga 2021-2022 o'quv yilda axborot

texnologiyalarini rivojlantirish maqsadida bir nechta fanlar kesmida jami 320 ta videodarsliklar tasvirga olinib, ular o'zbek va rus tillarida tizimga joylab tajribadan o'tkazilgan. Shu bilan birga, Janubiy Koreyaning Invil tizimini ham ta'lim tizimiga yo'naltirish uchun ularning tajribalari o'rganildi va bir qancha markazlarda ular sinovdan ham o'tkaziladi. Hozirgi kunda Informatika va Axborot Texnologiyalari sohasi bo'yicha yiliga o'rtacha besh mingdan ortiq kadrlar yetishib chiqmoqda, ularning 70% ga yaqini Muhammad al-Xorazmiy nomidagi Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universitetiga to'g'ri kelmoqda. Bugunga kelib IT yo'nalishlarida www.uzbekcoders.uz portali orqali "bir million dasturchi" loyihasi doirasida ta'lim olayotganlar 200 mingdan oshdi.

O'quv dargoxlaridagi komputer sinflarining tuzilishi, zamonaviy va qulay jihozlar, zamon talablariga mos komputer, smart doskalar, bir qancha panellar bilan jihozlanganligi ta'lim olish uchun yana bir-bor undovchi zamin yaratadi. Shu sababli aksaryat talabalar an'anaviy ta'limdan ko'ra ko'proq axborot kommunikatsiyalariga asoslangan innovatsion ta'limni afzal ko'rishmoqda va bu mamlakatimizda chet el standartlaridan yanada kengroq foydalanish talabini qo'yimoqda.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki - masofaviy o'qitish bugungi kunda nafaqat o'quv maskanlari uchun zarur, balki bugungi kundagi globalizatsiyalash jarayonida katta-katta korxonalariga, muassasalarga o'z mutaxassislarini qayta tayyorlashda, ularning bilim darajalarini va ko'nikmalarini yuqori darajada ushlab turishda muhim o'rin tutadi. Yuqorida takidlaganimizdek, ilgari ta'lim katta hajmli maruza kitoblari orqali o'rganilgan bo'lsa, u o'z navbatida, ta'lim sifati va tezligining uncha yuqori bo'lmasligiga sabab bo'lgan edi. Hozirda esa ta'lim samaradorligini oshirish maqsadida ta'limni raqamlashtirish borasida barcha kerakli ishlar olib borilmoqda. Aholining barcha qatlamlarini bilim olishdagi ixtiyoriy talablarini qondirish mumkin bo'ladi. Bilimlarni o'z vaqtida keng aholiga tarqatish imkoni mavjud.

Ushbu platformalardan o'quvchi va o'qituvchi bir-biridan masofa bilan ajralgan bo'lsa ham doimiy muloqot saqlanib qoladi.

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FUNCTIONS OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PEDAGOGICAL QUALITIES

Abstract. In the science of pedagogy, the concept of psychological-pedagogical competence means the pedagogue's achievement of the highest level of results in the educational process, high professional potential, as well as communication and positive qualities. Competence is a personal quality, and it is an ability, knowledge, skills and competence expressed in pedagogical activity and social life in different situations.

Key words: personal, professional, creative, educator, value, information, foreign, process, thinking, methodical, pedagogical, competence, foreign countries, social, personal qualities.

In the science of pedagogy, the concept of psychological-pedagogical competence means the pedagogue's achievement of the highest level of results in the educational process, high professional potential, as well as communication and positive qualities.

Competence is a personal quality, and it is an ability, knowledge, skills and competence expressed in pedagogical activity and social life in different situations.

Stages of formation of pedagogical competence:

1. Determination of ability;
2. Education and formation;
3. Training (giving small assignments);
4. Trust (appointment to an independent leadership position;)
5. The peak of leadership;

What competencies should be applied to any job is to acquire specific or core competencies.

They depend on the values of the educational institution: i.e. strategy, code of ethics, personal effectiveness competencies, together with personal qualities of the pedagogue, include:

- maturity, desire to grow.
- search for professional values,
- creative ability - sufficient self-awareness and self-confidence;
- flexibility, willingness to change;
- know work etiquette;
- self-management against stress;
- image.

As the management competence of teachers, criteria such as teamwork, leadership, cooperation, coaching, use of official powers are shown. Our proposal is to send every pedagogue who does not meet the competence requirements to additional training and conduct training based on the activities of the educational institution, that is, the development of pedagogues is an important task. Self-development is important in the organization of teacher's work.

Self-development:

- 1) mental and physical development of a person through independent training and activities;
- 2) self-development of a person without any external influences;
- 3) self-improvement, in which a person sets certain tasks for himself to improve his life and create comfortable living conditions.

Self-development of the educator in the organization of professional activity is considered to be the independent practical actions based on specific goals and well-thought-out tasks in order to improve professional experience, qualifications and skills. His self-analysis is also considered important in the professional development of pedagogues.

Self-analysis is the study of the nature of the practical actions organized by the pedagogue in professional activity. Through self-analysis, the pedagogue will have the opportunity to objectively evaluate himself. After all, it is important for pedagogues to have the skills of self-assessment. Self-evaluation (SEO) is a person's assessment of himself through self-analysis. Self-assessment allows the subject to calculate his personal capabilities, give an objective assessment of himself, and ensure self-satisfaction. Self-assessment should help a person to reveal his abilities on his own. Self-assessment is difficult, but a person can be directly trained for it. As with any specialist, a number of factors affect the pedagogue's ability to effectively evaluate himself. The level of self-esteem determines a person's self-satisfaction or dissatisfaction. In this case, the indicators of self-evaluation should correspond to the capabilities of the individual. Exaggerating or understating oneself can lead to inaccurate self-report scores.

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CURRENT ISSUES OF TEACHING ENGLISH

Abstract. This article analyzes the pressing issues of teaching students foreign languages. The goals and objectives of teaching English were considered.

Key words: foreign language, culture, communicative abilities, psychological barriers, new skills and abilities.

A foreign language is a reflection of the culture of the country and the mentality of its inhabitants. By learning and learning a foreign language, we begin to better understand its native speakers, and learn how social contacts are built in another country. We also learn to interact with people whose thinking and perception of the world is different from ours.

The discipline «foreign language» has an irreplaceable and important place in the system of education and upbringing of schoolchildren in the context of modern globalization of the multilingual world. Learning a foreign language is aimed at developing the student's communicative abilities, understanding the role of languages as an instrument of interpersonal and intercultural interaction, and also contributes to their general speech development, broadening their horizons, as well as eliminating psychological barriers through language learning.

Recently, there has been a modification of views on foreign language proficiency. Currently, there is an increased demand for qualified and professional personnel who are able to quickly adapt to changes in the needs of society – to master new skills and abilities. Foreign language proficiency is now considered as part of the profession, so it is a universal subject that modern schoolchildren strive to master, regardless of their chosen specialized subjects. Thus, knowledge of a foreign language becomes one of the most important tools for socialization and successful professional activity of a high school graduate. The importance of proficiency in various foreign languages is increasing.

The educational goal is to develop and form students' system of moral values, emotional and evaluative attitude to the world. Learning a foreign language helps the moral, patriotic, labor, and aesthetic education of schoolchildren.

The specific content of the education of patriotism and humanism is embodied both in the word – speech constructions perceived and created by students, and in the very organization of teaching. An important role in the education of schoolchildren belongs to the content side of the educational

material: texts, exercises, visual and auditory visual aids used in compulsory and optional courses, as well as in extracurricular activities.

Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to say that education is carried out only through the content of education. The achievement of educational goals depends on the personality of the teacher, his personal example, his exactingness and good organization of work in the classroom, his knowledge of students, professional skills, understanding of the educational function that a foreign language can perform as an academic subject.

The educational goal involves the transfer of knowledge about nature, society, thinking and ways of activity to students. The achievement of this goal is realized in the process of:

1. Familiarization with the basic concepts and terms of the science of language. «By studying the language of a particular people, we study the historically developed system of concepts through which they perceive reality. By studying this system and consciously comparing it with our own, we better understand the latter». On the other hand, J.F. Goethe wrote: «Those who do not know a single foreign language do not know anything about their native language». The point is that if teaching is based on the native language, the explanation of complex linguistic phenomena is carried out in comparison with the peculiarities of the native language, then it is in this case that the «awareness» of one's thinking occurs: the student begins to understand that there are different ways of forming one's own thoughts, differences in conceptual systems, ambiguity, social conditioning a sign, a category of concrete and abstract, and much more.

2. Obtaining knowledge in the classroom and in textbooks about culture, history, literature, education, art, geography, traditions of the country of the studied language, one's own country, other countries, the development of the general and linguistic horizons of schoolchildren.

3. The development of students' speech-thinking activity, mastering such operations as analysis, synthesis, comparison, and inference. For example, speech-thinking activities related to understanding a text include the following stages:

- identification of the content of the text (identification of the essence of the content, critical perception, distinction of the main and secondary);
- comprehension of the text content (associations, interpretation, generalization);
- transformation of the text content (compression, reorganization, selection of the desired content).

Unfortunately, in practice, speech-thinking activity is limited only to the first stage, and far from fully. Therefore, the formation of a cognitive (speech-thinking) component of communicative competence is fraught with inexhaustible educational opportunities.

So, learning objectives are an objective reflection of learning goals in relation to a specific stage and conditions of classes. Different learning tasks can be solved within the same goal. In other words, they are «means to an end».

The following types of tasks can be distinguished:

1) subject tasks include subject content that can be transmitted through language and speech material in the process of communication. (spheres, topics, communication situations, communicative intentions that form the basis of the planned speech act)

2) language tasks involve students mastering a set of language units and forming on this basis knowledge and phonetic, lexical, grammatical skills that provide the opportunity to use language as a means of communication.

3) speech tasks are implemented in the process of formation and development of communicative skills based on linguistic and socio-cultural knowledge and skills within the framework of the subject content of speech (spheres, situations and topics of communication) (types of speech activity: listening, speaking, reading, writing)

4) general educational tasks are solved during the acquisition of skills to work with a book, dictionary, technical means, make educational notes, logically and consistently build a statement, use translation

5) socio-cultural objectives are achieved in the process of acquiring regional and linguistic knowledge, skills, and abilities that form the basis of socio-cultural competence

6) professional tasks are related to the acquisition of knowledge and the development of skills and abilities useful for students to choose a professional activity.

It is also important to note that when formulating goals, you need to answer the question «what?», and when formulating tasks, «what to do?». For example, the goal is to get acquainted with some popular English magazines; the tasks are to teach how to read journalistic texts, teach browsing and search reading, etc.

The goal is achieved by solving a variety of tasks. Each task is set taking into account the achievement of a common goal - this is a training tactic. Having specific material, based on specific conditions (composition and number of students, availability of educational tools, all kinds of manuals, etc.), the teacher chooses such methods and techniques of working with them so that students master this material, i.e. a single task is solved. Therefore, the task is a stage on the way to achieving the goal.

It is the tasks that are solved in the lesson by the teacher. Up to three tasks are planned for each lesson, depending on the degree of study, the educational material, the preparation of students in this subject, the composition of the class and other factors.

Since the task must necessarily be focused on the learning goal, its very formulation should reflect this. For example, it is impractical to formulate tasks as follows: introduction of vocabulary, consolidation of words, introduction of

structure, consolidation of grammatical material, maintenance of new sounds, work on the text, work on the topic, because the purpose of learning is not knowledge of vocabulary, grammar and phonetics, but speech skills.

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IMPROVING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE SYSTEM OF UZBEKISTAN IN LINE WITH SWEDEN EXPERIENCE

Abstract. Corporate governance has emerged as a critical element for the sustainability and growth of companies worldwide. While Uzbekistan has made strides in improving its corporate governance framework, there are lessons to be learned from countries with well-established systems like Sweden. This article explores the current state of corporate governance in Uzbekistan, compares it with Sweden's model, and proposes strategies for enhancement. Through a comparative analysis, we identify best practices and recommend reforms to align Uzbekistan's corporate governance with international standards.

Key words. Corporate governance, Uzbekistan, Sweden, comparative analysis, best practices, code, transparency, accountability.

Introduction. 'Corporate governance is the system by which companies are directed and controlled' (Cadbury Committee, 1992). Effective corporate governance ensures accountability, fairness, and transparency in a company's relationship with all its stakeholders, including shareholders, management, customers, suppliers, financiers, government, and the community.

Improving the corporate governance system in Uzbekistan is critical for fostering economic growth, attracting foreign investment, and ensuring sustainable development. As Uzbekistan continues to transition towards a market economy, there is an increasing recognition of the need to enhance corporate governance practices. By examining the well-established corporate governance framework of Sweden, Uzbekistan can identify effective strategies and practices that can be adapted to its unique context.

Sweden is renowned for its strong corporate governance system, characterized by high levels of transparency, accountability, and stakeholder engagement. The Swedish Companies Act and the Swedish Corporate Governance Code provide a comprehensive regulatory framework that governs corporate activities and ensures that companies operate with integrity and responsibility. One of the key strengths of Sweden's corporate governance is its emphasis on the role of independent directors and the inclusion of diverse stakeholders in decision-making processes. This inclusive approach not only enhances the quality of governance but also fosters a culture of trust and cooperation within the corporate sector.

Methods. To conduct a comprehensive comparative analysis of corporate governance practices in Uzbekistan and Sweden, a multi-faceted methodological approach was employed. This approach includes a review of existing literature, analysis of legal frameworks, examination of regulatory structures, and assessment of corporate governance indices.

Results. Uzbekistan has been actively working to enhance its corporate governance framework through a series of legal reforms and the establishment of regulatory bodies. Key aspects of the current corporate governance environment in Uzbekistan include:

- *Legal Framework:* Uzbekistan's legal framework for corporate governance is anchored by the Law on Joint Stock Companies and Protection of Shareholders' Rights. This law aims to protect shareholders and outline the responsibilities of corporate boards. However, the implementation and enforcement of these laws are often inconsistent.

- *Regulatory Bodies:* The State Committee on Competition and the Central Bank of Uzbekistan are the primary regulators overseeing corporate governance. These bodies are tasked with ensuring compliance with governance standards, but they often face challenges due to limited resources and enforcement capabilities.

- *Transparency and Disclosure:* Transparency remains a significant issue in Uzbekistan. Many companies provide only the minimum required information, which hampers stakeholder trust and investor confidence. Financial reporting practices are improving but still lag behind international standards.

- *Shareholder Rights:* Minority shareholders in Uzbekistan frequently encounter difficulties in exercising their rights. Protection for these shareholders is limited, leading to a lack of confidence and participation from potential investors.

- *Board Composition and Practices:* Boards of directors in Uzbekistan are often dominated by major shareholders, which can lead to conflicts of interest and undermine the board's ability to make impartial decisions. Independent directors are rare, and corporate governance practices are not always aligned with best practices.

Sweden exemplifies high standards of corporate governance, with a framework characterized by rigorous legal and regulatory structures. Key elements include:

- *Legal Framework:* The Swedish Companies Act and the Swedish Corporate Governance Code provide a comprehensive legal basis for corporate governance. These laws ensure clear guidelines for the responsibilities of corporate boards, the rights of shareholders, and the standards for financial and non-financial disclosures.

- *Regulatory Bodies:* The Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority and the Swedish Corporate Governance Board are instrumental in regulating corporate practices. These bodies ensure that companies adhere to high governance standards through effective oversight and enforcement.

- *Transparency and Disclosure*: Swedish companies are known for their high levels of transparency. They provide detailed financial and non-financial disclosures, which foster trust among stakeholders and enhance investor confidence.

- *Shareholder Rights*: Sweden offers robust protection for shareholders, including minority investors. Shareholders have significant rights and are actively engaged in corporate governance, often through institutional investors.

- *Board Composition and Practices*: Swedish boards typically include a balanced mix of independent and executive directors. This structure promotes impartial decision-making and aligns with best practices in corporate governance.

Discussion. In order to improve corporate governance in Uzbekistan, several key recommendations and actions are proposed (*Table 1*). Strengthening the regulatory framework involves updating existing legislation, establishing independent regulatory bodies, and harmonizing regulations with international standards. This can be achieved through capacity building for regulators, engaging stakeholders, and implementing changes in phases to ensure a smooth transition. Improving transparency and disclosure is another critical area, requiring the implementation of comprehensive disclosure standards, mandatory regular reporting, and the use of digital platforms for disseminating information. Training for executives and board members, emphasizing the importance of transparency, and consistent monitoring and evaluation of disclosures are essential strategies for this improvement.

*Table 1.*³⁶

Recommendations for improvement of corporate governance in Uzbekistan

Recommendation	Key Actions	Implementation Strategies
Strengthening the Regulatory Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - update legislation; - establish independent regulatory bodies; - harmonize regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - capacity building for regulators; - stakeholder engagement; - phased implementation.
Improving Transparency and Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implement comprehensive disclosure standards; - mandate regular reporting; - use digital platforms for disclosures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - training for executives and board members; - emphasize transparency; - monitor and evaluate disclosures.
Reforming Board Structures and Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - define clear board roles; - promote board diversity; - implement regular board evaluations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - train board members; - engage with institutional investors; - regularly assess board reforms.
Integrating Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - adopt CSR policies; - report CSR activities; - engage stakeholders in CSR dialogue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provide CSR training; - facilitate CSR workshops; - track and report CSR performance

³⁶ Compiled by author

Reforming board structures and responsibilities is also necessary to enhance corporate governance. This includes defining clear roles for board members, promoting diversity within boards, and implementing regular board evaluations. Training board members, engaging with institutional investors, and continuously assessing the effectiveness of board reforms will support these changes. Lastly, integrating Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) into corporate governance frameworks involves adopting CSR policies, reporting on CSR activities, and engaging stakeholders in CSR dialogue. Providing CSR training, facilitating workshops, and tracking and reporting CSR performance are vital strategies to ensure that CSR becomes a fundamental aspect of corporate governance in Uzbekistan. Through these comprehensive recommendations and strategic actions, Uzbekistan can significantly enhance its corporate governance practices, aligning them more closely with international best practices.

Conclusion. Improving corporate governance has become a pivotal aspect for the sustainability and growth of companies worldwide, and this is especially true for emerging economies like Uzbekistan. Despite the progress made in recent years, there is still much to be learned from countries with well-established governance systems, such as Sweden. Through a comprehensive comparative analysis, the study has identified best practices from Sweden that could be adapted to Uzbekistan's unique context. Key recommendations include strengthening the regulatory framework through updated legislation and independent regulatory bodies, improving transparency and disclosure standards, reforming board structures to ensure diversity and accountability, and integrating Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) into the corporate governance framework. Implementing these reforms will require capacity building, stakeholder engagement, and a phased approach to ensure smooth and effective transitions. By aligning its corporate governance practices with international standards, Uzbekistan can foster a more transparent, accountable, and investor-friendly business environment, thereby contributing to its long-term economic growth and stability.

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STUDY OF THE MAIN QUANTITIES CHARACTERIZING ELECTRICAL LOAD GRAPHS

Annotation. In this article, the quantities characterizing the electric load graphs were studied, through which the electrical quantities were analyzed using the demand coefficient, utilization coefficient, maximum coefficient and shape coefficient of industrial enterprises.

Key words: demand coefficient, utilization coefficient, maximum coefficient.

In the calculation and research of loads, the coefficients of load graphs describing the working mode of consumers in terms of power and time are used. Such coefficients are determined for private and group graphs and are denoted by lowercase k and capital K , respectively.

The demand coefficient refers to the group of consumers, and it is determined by the ratio of the accounting load to the nominal value of consumers [1]:

$$K_{T.a} = \frac{P_x}{P_{nom}}$$

Usage and maximum of coefficients expressions account if we take [2]:

$$K_{T.a} = \frac{P_{o'rt.}}{P_{nom}} \cdot \frac{P_x}{P_{o'rt.}} = K_{ish.a} \cdot K_{M.a}$$

also

$$K_{T.r} = K_{ish.r} \cdot K_{M.r}$$

The values of the demand coefficients are determined by this expression based on experience in operating conditions for various groups of consumers in industrial enterprises:

$$K_{T.a} = \frac{P_q}{P_{nom}}$$

Here, P_q is the asset power received by the consumer group. Values of the demand coefficient for different groups of consumers and enterprises are given in references [3].

The utilization factor means the ratio of the average active power to the nominal power, and its amount is determined for the shift with the highest load:

$$k_{ish.a} = \frac{P_{o'rt.}}{P_n}; K_{ish.a} = \frac{P_{o'rt.}}{P_n} = \frac{\sum_1^n k_{ish.a} \cdot p_n}{\sum_1^n p_n}$$

Here, p_n, P_n are nominal active capacities of one or a group of consumers, respectively. The amount of P_n is taken from the passports of consumers who work repeatedly for a short period of time [4].

P_s, P_s – respectively, the average active power of certain groups of consumers is determined according to the indicator of energy meters:

$$P_{o'rt.} = \frac{\mathfrak{E}_a}{t_s}; P_{o'rt.} = \frac{\mathfrak{E}_A}{t_s}$$

e_a, E_A - active electricity received by one or a group of consumers.

T_s – the time interval for the cycle.

The above relations can also be written for reactive power [5]:

$$k_{ish.r} = \frac{q_{o'rt.}}{q_n}; k_{ish.r} = \frac{Q_{o'rt.}}{Q_n} = \frac{\sum_1^n k_{ish.r} \cdot q_n}{\sum_1^n q_n};$$

$$q_{o'rt.} = \frac{\mathfrak{E}_r}{t_s}; Q_{o'rt.} = \frac{\mathfrak{E}_r}{t_s}.$$

The average value of utilization coefficients for electricity consumers operating in different modes is presented in the data [6].

Determining the maximum and shape coefficients from the coefficients of the load graphs describing the operating mode in terms of power and time [7].

Maximum coefficient graph filling to the coefficient reverse has been quantity, which is [8]:

$$K_{m.a} = \frac{1}{K_{T.a}} = \frac{P_m}{P_{o'rt.}}; K_{m.r} = \frac{1}{K_{T.r}} = \frac{Q_m}{Q_{o'rt.}}$$

of this coefficient value t is loaded shift for is determined and group to consumers belongs to will be If the max power when you say accounting power acceptance to be done attention removable if [9,10],

$$K_{M.a} = \frac{P_x}{P_{o'rt.}}$$

So, the maximum coefficient y enti from the graph defined two the most main Amounts are calculated and average downloads between relationship

determines K_m coefficient y enti accounting power average to power relatively how much size shows. His quantity together equal to or big to be can Immutible consumer goods (fans, pumps and tu.) for $K_m=1$, i.e $P_x = P_{o'rt}$.

Uniform coefficient don't download effective value his o ' average to the value of ratio with is determined. This pointer some iste ' mulchi or group consumers for known time in the interval found:

$$k_{f.a} = \frac{P_{o'rt.kv.}}{P_{o'rt.}}; K_{F.A} = \frac{P_{o'rt.kv.}}{P_{o'rt.}}$$

$$k_{f.r} = \frac{Q_{o'rt.kv.}}{Q_{o'rt.}}; K_{F.R} = \frac{Q_{o'rt.kv.}}{Q_{o'rt.}}$$

Form factor upload of the graph time according to unevenness shows. His the most small value, time according to variable in download, together equal to will be Average square upload the following expression through defined as [11]:

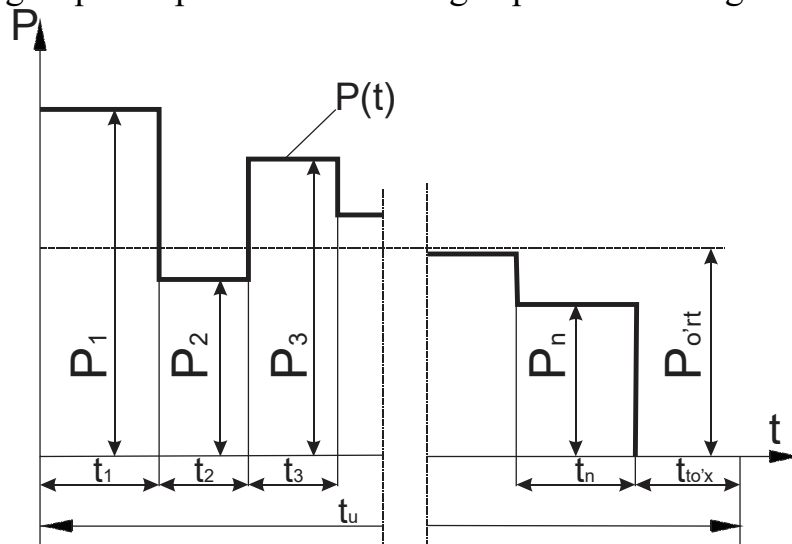


Figure 1. Download of the graph time according to unevenness.

$$P_{o'rt.kv.} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i^2 \cdot t_i}{T}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i^2}{n}} \quad Q_{o'rt.kv.} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Q_i^2 \cdot t_i}{T}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Q_i^2}{n}}$$

Download $n = \frac{T}{t_i}$ here T time of the graph between equal to pieces the

number Form factor K_{fa} of quantity work release process in the ceremony has been in enterprises between 1.05 and 1.15 will be

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WAYS TO INCREASE ECO-TOURISM ROUTES IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. This article contains information about the opportunities for the development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan, the main ecotourism regions and their main tourist facilities. Also, practical suggestions on the aspects that should be paid attention to in the development of ecotourism routes have been put forward.

Key words: tourism and cultural heritage objects, recreational, scientific tourism, sports tourism, shop-tours, adventure, pilgrimage, adventure, ecotourism, exotic.

Introduction. The implementation of deep changes and diversification in the economy of Uzbekistan will have a positive impact on the tourism industry in the following years. Tourism is one of the sectors that is relatively new for Uzbekistan and is now developing, strengthening its position, and, at the same time, has a very bright future. Today, a number of measures are being taken to create several new types of tourism in Uzbekistan. In particular, the development of the concept of the development of the tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan within the framework of the Action Strategy for 2017-2021, as well as the Program of specific measures for the implementation of the Concept in 2017-2021 became the basis for the creation of new national tourist products and new tourist routes.

According to the 35th goal of the Development Strategy for 2022-2026, within the framework of the «Travel Uzbekistan» program, it is set to increase the number of domestic tourists from 12 million and to increase the number of foreign tourists visiting the republic to 9 million. In this, the wide introduction of barrier-free tourism infrastructure in the main tourist cities of the country. By 2026, doubling the number of people employed in tourism to 520,000 people, adopting the state program for the development of the infrastructure of tourism and cultural heritage objects and the effective use of more than 8,000 cultural heritage objects, Zomin, Forish, Bakhmal districts and tourism services in the next five years by establishing additional tourist zones and resorts in the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system, implementing projects worth 300 million US dollars, creating 25 thousand jobs, turning Samarkand into a «Tourism Gate» increase in size by at least 10 times. Ensuring employment of 40 thousand people in the field of tourism. In 2022, the establishment of the Samarkand tourism center, which includes the historical complex «Eternal City», and the necessary infrastructure, the implementation of a separate program for the development of ecotourism in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Aral coast. In this regard, the wide use of the possibilities of the new airport of Moynok is specified.

Also, the 58th goal of the «Uzbekistan-2030» strategy states «Increasing the number of tourists by creating ample conditions for the development of foreign and domestic tourism in Uzbekistan». The main results to be achieved are to increase the number of foreign tourists to 15 million, the number of domestic tourists to 25 million, the number of tourists coming for pilgrimage tourism to 3 million, the organization of 30 large tourism clusters, the number of guest places to be increased by at least 2 times, 25 in mountainous areas. It is planned to build highways, increase the number of tourist areas to 175.

Main part. Tourism is a complex socio-economic system, which consists of many sub-systems, which are different in terms of their structure, are interconnected and require each other. There are also several types of tourism. The specific characteristics of modern tourism are also characterized by its types. Currently, a number of types of classification of tourism according to several signs are given in the scientific literature. Tourism alone is classified according to its purpose as follows:

- recreational;
- healthy rest;
- recreation that increases knowledge;
- qualified work tourism;
- scientific tourism;
- sports tourism;
- shopping tours;
- adventurous;
- pilgrimage trip;
- addition;
- ecotourism;
- exotic.

The possibilities of organizing most of these types of tourism in Uzbekistan today are very high. In particular, the potential for the development of ecotourism, recreational, and scientific tourism is very high. In addition, the attention given to sports in our country, the hosting of continental and world competitions in some sports by Uzbekistan, will contribute to the development of sports tourism, the development of trade, the establishment of economic free zones, the storage of logistic transit goods and the transfer to the territory of neighboring countries. establishment of an international logistics center in Tashkent creates the ground for the formation of shop-tours, the restoration of the graves of famous scholars of Islam, and the organization of pilgrimages. Among them, ecotourism is the type of tourism that has the greatest potential and can be developed in almost all regions of the country.

Today, ecological tourism is widely developed in Uzbekistan, and many people are surprised by the uniqueness of our country's nature. Therefore, geographical and natural conditions are very favorable for the development of

ecological tourism. Here, at the same time, you can find endless deserts, high snow-capped mountains, valleys and oases, and unique beauty of rivers with abundant water.

Ecotourism is responsible travel to nature. The goal of tourists in ecotourism is to see new places during the trip, enjoy the beauty of nature, clean mountain or forest air, rest in the bosom of «wild»nature, as well as foreign customs, culture, art, is to see historical monuments.

Recreational resources of ecotourism include nature, mountains and plains, rivers, deserts and oases, lakes and various landscape zones. Accordingly, ecotourism is divided into the following components:

- sea and ocean ecotourism;
- ecotourism of forest and artificial park zones;
- ecotourism of rivers and lakes;
- mountain ecotourism;
- ecotourism of historical monuments;
- ecotourism of architectural monuments;
- ecotourism of ecologically tight zones;
- ecotourism of specially protected natural areas.

Currently, there are four types of ecotourism.

1. Scientific tourism. In this, tourists conduct observations in field conditions, participate in nature research. For example, in one of the countries of Latin America - Colombia, eco-tours called «Birds of Colombia»are held to study the rich world of birds, in which ornithologists from other countries also participate and conduct scientific research. Tourists can use active methods of movement and enjoy the natural beauty. Scientific tourism also includes research expeditions abroad and field practice of students studying at natural faculties.

2. Types of studying natural history. This is a trip to explore the environment and local culture. They can often be organized in nature reserves and national parks. Butures are also organized in places where there are natural phenomena. This includes the trips of schoolchildren, in which teachers tell stories about the nature and history of the places visited.

In the southwest of the city of Samarkand are the mountains of Karatepa, on the top of which is the cave of Hazrat Davut. The way to this cave is paved and everyone can go there. But when visiting the cave, if a qualified tour guide leads and explains the history and reasons for the cave's appearance, then there would be no room for speculation and the legends about the cave would be explained. In addition, the appearance of the inside and outside of the cave could be greatly changed during the cleaning work carried out by eco-tourists.

3. Adventure tourism. This type of tourism includes trips that include all types of active activities, and it also includes types of recreation in nature. Their goal is to feel new emotions, experience impressions, improve the physical shape of tourists and achieve new sports achievements. This type of tourism includes

mountaineering, rock climbing, mountaineering, hiking, water-skiing and skiing and horseback riding.

4. Specially protected tourism. Individual travel to natural areas (AMETH) is the main type of ecotourism.

The main difference and uniqueness of ecotourism tasks.

Ecotourism has its own characteristics:

– participation of the local population in the socio-economic development of their regions;

– most of the natural tourism objects;

– use of independent nature;

– low power consumption;

– Tourists should be educated in the field of ecology.

There are great opportunities to develop ecotourism in all regions and even districts of Uzbekistan. In recent times, the establishment of fishing and animal husbandry on the banks of lakes, rivers, and coasts creates wide opportunities for ecotourism. Mountain ranges, nature reserves, and deserts make it possible to organize a number of ecotourism routes in our country.

We will pay special attention to some regions of Uzbekistan that have the potential to develop ecotourism and increase ecotourism routes.

In the Jizzakh region, ecotourism was established in the Nurota mountain range in the «Nurota-Kyzilkum bioserve» area, and spontaneous, i.e., internal tourism is developed in the rest of the regions. It is planned to receive more than 35,000 tourists a year in about 10 hotels of the region, which mainly corresponds to the holy places included in the «State Protection List». That is, there are 42 historical places of pilgrimage, 267 archeological sites, 63 monumental monuments - statues, busts, commemorative squares in the region, which form the basis of tourism.

In addition, it is advisable to start ecotourism in the regions of Zomin and Bakhmaltuman, which are located at the foot of the Turkestan mountain range, known and famous for their fresh and unique nature, healing air and springs. In this case, the trip will be carried out in three ecological directions. These are the directions of the Jizzakh-Pishogor-Khojasarov ancestral shrine and the cave at the junction of the Pishogor village, the Jizzakh-Zomin-National Park-Zomin Museum and the Millennium Nut, and the territory of the Zomin State Reserve. Ecotourism routes will not make excessive changes to the regions. That is, separate buildings for hotel, restaurant and household services will not be built, but eco-tours will be welcomed in accordance with the lifestyle of the residents of this area, and their lifestyle will be provided.

Along with the unique nature of these regions, ecotourists become participants in various traditions and customs, weddings and holidays that embody the ancient culture and history of the population. Also, they enjoy ecologically clean and healing dishes such as tandir kebab, qimiz, beshbarmaq, suzma, kurut, brought to the table by the local residents, or participate in the

process of preparing these dishes according to their wishes. They can see and buy folk art creations such as sozana, hat, and whip kept in Otov museums.

In addition, there are enough natural and geographical objects related to the development of ecotourism in Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Fergana regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Nature reserves, sanctuaries, mountains, deserts, lakes, caves, groves are the main objects of ecotourism.

One of the main conditions for the organization of ecotourism in the listed regions in Uzbekistan is the development of ecotourist routes and popularization. Ecotourism routes or ecotours are the basis of almost all ecotourism.

Conclusion. Ecotourist route is an ecological route that aims to provide tourists with nature-related recreation, sports, health, educational and spiritual (general educational) activities in a certain direction. are directions of action. In order for ecotourism routes to be understandable and popular, the concept of the tour should be fully explained, show the positive aspects of the trip, and determine the optimal features of the service facilities. As mentioned above, it should be implemented for different purposes, depending on the level of opportunity of people of different ages or social status. In many cases, ecotourism routes are combined with other types of tourist routes to make them interesting, extensive and profitable.

When developing ecotourist routes, you should pay attention to the following:

1. It is effective to carry out ecotourism together with other types of tourism, that is, from the point of view of economic efficiency, in most cases, to carry out ecotourism together with historical, religious, spiritual and educational tourism, to have a complex of several types of tourism on the ecotourism route;

2. Including agro-ecotourism landscapes (for example, reservoirs, nature reserves, plantations) in ecotourism routes, taking into account the high potential of agro-ecotourism in cultivated landscapes;

3. Taking into account anthropogenic, natural and natural-technogenic variability of geosystems;

4. A certain part of the profit from ecotourist routes should be directed to nature protection works in the ecotourist object;

5. In ecotourist routes, to introduce tourists to the basic rules, warning signs, measures to protect against the reproduction and feeding of rare fauna and flora, species included in the «Red Book» of Uzbekistan, and to monitor it.

6. On ecotourist routes, it is appropriate to organize events aimed at increasing the ecological consciousness and culture of the local population, organize roundtable discussions, and pay attention to the preservation of unique ecological systems.

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EXPLORE THE VARIOUS FORMS OF LOVE DEPICTED IN DESSEN'S NOVELS, FROM FIRST LOVES TO COMPLICATED RELATIONSHIPS

Abstract. Sarah Dessen is known for her skillful depiction of love in various forms in her novels. Dessen's story reflects the essence of human emotions and the dynamic nature of love, from the innocence of first love to the complexity of complex relationships. This research paper explores the different types of love depicted in Dessen's works, analyzing how they move through themes of self-discovery, vulnerability, trust and resilience through her characters and their relationships. By exploring the rich tapestry of love woven in Dessen's stories, this article aims to comprehensively understand the multifaceted nature of love depicted in her novels. Sarah Dessen's novels are known for their poignant and realistic portrayal of love in its many forms. Through her masterful storytelling, Dessen explores the nuances of human relationships, giving readers a glimpse into the joys, heartaches, and growth that accompany love in its many forms. In this research work, we aim to study the different manifestations of love in Dessen's novels, analyzing how he skillfully portrays the subtleties of different relationships and the emotional scenes they create. Dessen's weaknesses accompany different types of relationships, depicts the joys and struggles and skillfully captures the essence of human relationships. Her stories contain the subtleties of self-discovery, faith, perseverance, and love in all its forms. By authentically portraying the evolving dynamics of relationships, Dessen's novels offer readers a poignant and relatable reflection of the myriad love experiences in our lives.

Key words: love, friendship, romance, personal life, story, novel, love.

INTRODUCTION.

Sarah Dessen is an American author known for writing fiction for young adults. He was born on June 6, 1970 and currently resides in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Dessen graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She has written several popular novels that explore themes such as love, friendship, family, and the coming-of-age experience resonates with students as they learn by heart. Her popular works include *That Summer*, *The Rest of the Story*, and *The Lock and Key*. In addition to her success as a writer, Sarah Dessen is active on social media, including Instagram, where she shares her writing process and shares news and insights about his personal life. Fans of her work appreciate her honest and original approach to storytelling, as well as her ability

to capture the emotions and struggles of growing up continues to resonate, offering poignant reflections on the joys and struggles of relationships, identity, and self-discovery. Her writing style and themes have had a lasting influence on her devoted following and the genre of young adult fiction. Sarah Dessen, a prominent voice of contemporary youth literature, is known for her poignant explorations of the many forms of love in her novels. This research paper explores the complex depictions of love in Dessen's works, including romantic love, familial love, friendship love, self-love, unconditional love, and communal love. Through an in-depth analysis of Dessen's storytelling techniques and character development, this article aims to reveal the subtle and compelling ways in which different forms of love are depicted and intertwined in her stories amazed readers with its countless forms. By exploring how Dessen portrays love through the lens of various relationships and connections, this research paper seeks to illuminate the thematic depth and emotional complexity that underpins his works. Through a comprehensive analysis of her major novels, including *Just Listen*, *Eternal Truth*, and *This is the Fifth*, this article attempts to shed light on the multifaceted nature of love as depicted by Dessen. Previous scholarship on Sarah Dessen's novels has 'often focus on themes of coming of age, identity formation and relationships. Although these studies have focused on the depiction of love in her works, there is a gap in the scholarship to comprehensively explore the various forms of love depicted in Dessen's stories. This article seeks to fill this gap by offering a focused analysis of love as a central theme in her novels and exploring how it manifests itself in various and compelling ways the method of close reading is used to analyze the textual images of love in his novels. By examining key passages, character interactions, and story arcs, this article explores patterns related to romantic love, familial love, friendship love, self-love, unconditional love, and communal love identifies motifs and main themes. A comparative analysis of several novels provides a holistic view of the interrelationship of these different forms of love in Dessen's corpus. By delving into Dessen's narrative techniques and character development, this article examines how each form of love appears in his novels shows that it is uniquely described and connected to others. Discussions explore the nuances of family dynamics, the evolution of romantic relationships, the importance of friendship, the journey of self-discovery, the power of unconditional love, and the sense of belonging to a community. By exploring these themes, this article aims to highlight the depth and complexity of love as a driving force in Dessen's stories. In this research paper, Sarah synthesizes the results of the analysis of Dessen's novels to provide a comprehensive understanding of the various forms of love depicted in her works. By illuminating the multifaceted nature of love through various relationships and experiences, this article highlights the thematic richness and emotional resonance that distinguish Dessen's story. Ultimately, this study will help us better understand the profound impact that love in all its forms has on the lives of its characters and readers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS.

Sarah Dessen is a popular YA author known for her emotionally resonant novels that often explore themes of love, relationships, and personal growth. In her works, Dessen describes various forms of love that go beyond romantic relationships, such as family bonds, friendship, and self-love. Here are the different forms of love depicted in Sarah Dessen's novels:

1. Romantic love: One of the central themes in Dessen's novels is romantic love. It depicts complex and realistic relationships between its characters, explores themes such as first love, heartbreak, second chances and the transformative power of love. Through her stories, Dessen shows the joys and challenges of romantic relationships and emphasizes the importance of communication, trust, and mutual respect often takes center stage. Through her rich character development and compelling stories, Dessen explores the complexities of romantic relationships, covering the nuances of love, heartbreak, and personal growth. One of the central themes in Dessen's novels is romantic love, which she portrays with authenticity and depth. Her stories often revolve around young characters dealing with the intricacies of first love, heartbreak, and self-discovery. Dessen's characters are relatable and multidimensional, allowing readers to relate to their own experiences and feelings as they navigate the ups and downs of romantic relationships depicted as a transformative force that shapes the lives and personal growth of its characters. Dessen describes the emotions that come with falling in love, from the excitement of a new relationship to the challenges of a long romance or unrequited love, and explores how these experiences affect her characters' sense of self and their relationships with others. Dessen emphasizes the importance of communication, trust, and mutual respect in developing healthy romantic relationships. Her characters often struggle with issues such as miscommunication, jealousy, and insecurity, but ultimately learn valuable lessons about the importance of open and honest communication in sustaining love and connection. In addition, Dessen's portrayal of romantic love leans toward realism based because it recognizes the complexities and imperfections associated with intimate relationships. Through his stories, Dessen challenges conventional notions of romance and happily ever after, presenting realistic obstacles and complications for his characters to overcome in order to find their way to happiness romantic love is a central theme in Sarah Dessen's novels, where her characters are depicted as a changing and multifaceted aspect of their lives. Dessen captures the joys, challenges, and complexities of love through her true stories and nuanced character development, offering readers a glimpse into the nuances of human relationships and the power of love to shape and change people.

2. Family Love: Dessen often explores the dynamics of family relationships in her novels, emphasizing the bonds between parents and children, siblings, and extended family members. It explores the complexities of family love, tackling issues such as parental expectations, family secrets, sibling rivalry, and the impact

of past trauma on family dynamics. Dessen's portrayal of family love emphasizes the importance of forgiveness, understanding, and unconditional support in the family. Sarah Dessen is a well-known author known for her deep exploration of various themes in her novels, her complex stories of family relationships often takes center stage. Through her compelling stories and rich character development, Dessen explores the complexities of family dynamics, portraying the nuances of love, conflict, and strength within family bonds. One of the central themes in Dessen's novels is the study of family relationships, which he portrays with depth and authenticity. Her stories often revolve around young characters struggling with issues such as parental expectations, sibling rivalry, generational differences, and the impact of family dynamics on their sense of self and identity. Dessen's characters are multifaceted and interrelated, allowing readers to empathize with their experiences and feelings in the complexities of family relationships described as 'mysterious aspects' that shape their beliefs, values and personal growth. From complex parent-child relationships to relationships between siblings and extended family members, Dessen depicts the various dynamics that exist within families and how these relationships shape her characters' journeys of self-discovery and independence. In addition, Dessen explores the themes of forgiveness, acceptance, and resilience in family relationships and emphasizes the importance of communication, empathy, and understanding in developing healthy and meaningful relationships. Her characters often struggle with their families' misunderstandings, secrets, and unresolved conflicts, but through introspection and growth, they learn valuable lessons about the power of compassion and forgiveness to strengthen family bonds. In addition, Dessen's the depiction of family relationships is grounded in realism because it recognizes the complexities and imperfections that exist in every family. Through her stories, Dessen challenges traditional notions of family harmony and shows her characters the real challenges they must overcome to reconcile their pasts, embrace their identities, and redefine their relationships with their families and presents obstacles.

In general, the dynamics of family relationships serve as a central theme in Sarah Dessen's novels, where they are portrayed as a source of love, conflict, and growth for her characters. Through her intimate stories and nuanced character development, Dessen captures the nuances of family bonds and shows readers the joys, challenges, and transformative power of family relationships in shaping individuals and their journeys of self-discovery and acceptance offers deep and profound learning.

3. The love of friendship: In many of her novels, Dessen explores the enduring power of friendship and the impact of close friendships on the characters' lives. It explores the complexities of platonic relationships, addressing themes such as loyalty, betrayal, forgiveness, and the unbreakable bonds that form between friends. Dessen celebrates the strength and durability of friendships, portraying them as sources of comfort, guidance, and shared experiences that

shape the growth and development of her characters. When Sarah Dessen explores the enduring power of friendship in her novels, a master storyteller. Through her heartfelt stories and compelling characters, she shows how friendship can help shape, support, and overcome life's challenges. Dessen's depiction of friendship goes beyond simple friendship; she explores the complexities of these relationships by depicting the evolving dynamics, conflicts, and deep bonds that make up the essence of true friendship emphasizes how it can have a profound effect on one's life. Her characters often rely on their friends for emotional support, guidance, and companionship, demonstrating the importance of communication and empathy in developing strong and meaningful friendships. Through her nuanced character development, Dessen portrays friendships that stand the test of time and adversity, and demonstrates the strength and loyalty that define true partnership. In Dessen's novels, friendship serves as a source of strength and growth for her characters, a sense of belonging, gives a sense of understanding and acceptance. From childhood friends with deep histories to new connections that grow into lifelong bonds, Dessen celebrates the diversity and richness of friendships in all their forms. Her characters navigate the complexities of friendship, overcome misunderstandings, conflicts, and life changes to become stronger and more connected than before. In addition, Dessen explores the themes of trust, loyalty, and relationships in friendship emphasizes the importance of communication, honesty and mutual respect in developing meaningful relationships. Through her stories, she illustrates the transformative power of friendship, showing how friends can inspire, challenge, and lift each other to become the best versions of themselves. Through their interactions with their friends, the characters in the story learn valuable lessons about forgiveness, empathy, and self-discovery, and how these relationships can have a profound impact on personal growth and resilience. In addition, Dessen's depiction of friendship is grounded in authenticity and realism, as it captures the joys, sorrows, and complexities associated with managing relationships with friends. It depicts the bonds of friendship, the moments of laughter and tears, the shared experiences that bind friends together in a tapestry of shared memories and mutual understanding.

Through her gripping stories, Dessen paints a vivid and empathetic portrait of the enduring power of friendship, demonstrating its ability to overcome time, distance, and the challenges of life hall depicts, it demonstrates the depth, complexity and changing nature of this relationship. Dessen celebrates the friendships that enrich and nourish the lives of her characters through her compelling stories and rich character development, giving readers an intimate and resonant lesson in the bonds that shape who we are, support us through adversity, and remind us of them offers to learn the beauty and strength that friendship brings to our lives.

4. Self-Love and Acceptance: Dessen also explores themes of self-love and self-acceptance, personal growth, self-discovery in her novels emphasizes the

importance of learning to do and love oneself. Through her characters' journeys of self-awareness and self-empowerment, Dessen highlights the transformative power of self-love, encouraging readers to embrace their flaws, overcome their insecurities, and encourages the development of a positive sense of self-worth. Sarah Dessen, known for depicting the complexities of human relationships, explores the themes of self-love and self-acceptance in depth in her novels. Through her compelling characters and poignant stories, Dessen explores how to embrace yourself, find inner strength, and develop a sense of self-worth. In her stories, she highlights the importance of self-love as a transformative and empowering force that helps her characters face their insecurities, heal from past traumas, and ultimately embrace who they truly are enables. One of the central themes in Dessen's novels is the exploration of self-love and self-acceptance as essential components of personal growth and fulfillment. Her characters often struggle with feelings of self-doubt, uncertainty, and uncertainty, reflecting struggles that many people face in their lives. Through journeys of self-discovery, Dessen reveals the challenges and triumphs that come with learning to love and accept oneself, the flaws and all. In Dessen's stories, self-love is powerful and described as a transformational journey that involves recognizing one's worth, accepting imperfections, and learning to be kind to oneself. Her characters deal with the complexities of their inner worlds, while confronting social pressures and expectations that often prevent self-acceptance, self-reflection, vulnerability, and experiences moments of self-awareness. By portraying characters who learn to truly love themselves, Dessen inspires readers to embark on their own path to self-discovery and self-compassion. Her exploration of self-love encompasses the importance of developing supportive and nurturing relationships with others in addition to personal growth. Through the friendships and romantic relationships in her novels, she shows how the love and acceptance of those around us can play a crucial role in helping people develop a positive self-image, build confidence, and embrace their true selves shows. Emphasizing the interdependence of self-love and interpersonal relationships, Dessen emphasizes the profound impact of mutual respect, empathy, and understanding on a person's path to self-acceptance. Dessen's sensitive and empathetic portrayal of self-love invites readers of all ages to reflect on their relationships with themselves and others. Her characters' struggles and triumphs serve as mirrors through which readers can explore their own insecurities, fears, and hopes for self-acceptance. By weaving themes of self-love and self-acceptance into her stories, Dessen explores individuality, self-worth, and finding one's true self in a world that often demands conformity and perfection sparks conversations about the transformative power of acceptance. In conclusion, Sarah Dessen's novels serve as moving and compelling explorations of self-love and self-acceptance, illuminates the challenges and rewards of embracing one's true self. Through her unique characters and heartfelt stories, Dessen reminds readers of the importance of kindness, compassion, and self-forgiveness, encouraging them to embrace their unique qualities, celebrate their

strengths, and manage their weaknesses with courage and grace encourages. In a world that often prioritizes external validation and superficial ideals, Dessen's novels are powerful reminders of the beauty and resilience that comes from learning to love and accept oneself unconditionally.

5. Love of Community: Dessen often describes the sense of belonging and community support that her characters find in their neighborhoods, schools, or other social circles. She explores the idea of communal love as a source of comfort, connection, and shared identity that enriches the lives of her characters and gives them a sense of belonging. Through the support and warmth of their communities, Dessen's characters find strength, resilience, and a sense of home away from home. In many essays and works of fiction, authors often find characters in their neighborhoods, schools, or other social circles explore the theme of relationships around them and a sense of belonging. This theme is a powerful and universal aspect of the human experience as people seek acceptance, understanding, and a place where they feel valued and supported. By portraying characters who find a sense of belonging in their communities, authors illuminate human connections, the importance of relationships, and the impact of the environment on their identity and well-being. Neighborhoods often serve as backdrops in literature, and authors bring them alive and describe as a colorful environment where characters build relationships, bond, and experience a sense of community. By describing familiar streets, local recreation areas, and shared customs, the authors show how neighborhoods can shape a person's identity and provide a sense of belonging and security. Characters who feel connected to their neighbors often find solace in familiar faces, shared experiences, and collective memories that define their sense of place and belonging manages friendships and challenges that shape their sense of self and belonging. Sarah Dessen's novels are known for their charming and realistic portrayal of romantic relationships. In her stories, Dessen beautifully captures the complexities and nuances of romantic relationships, from the first spark of attraction to the growth and challenges that come with love. The romance depicted in Dessen's novels is often sensitive, intimate, and deeply emotional, and resonates with readers of all ages. One of the main aspects of romance in Dessen's novels is the emphasis on authenticity and relatability. Dessen's characters are not perfect; their flaws, insecurities, and past traumas make them human and believable. This authenticity in character development allows readers to connect with the love stories unfolding on the pages and draws them into the characters' emotional journey. Dessen also excels at exploring the emotional depth of romantic relationships. It explores the complexities of love, showing the joys and struggles couples face in managing their feelings for each other. Dessen's novels depict the full range of emotions that arise in relationships, from the exciting rush of first love to the heartbreaking pain. In addition, Dessen's romances often go beyond simple love stories. She weaves themes of personal growth, self-discovery, and independence into her romantic stories, showing how love can be the catalyst for change and change in her

characters' lives. Romance in Dessen's novels is not just about finding a partner; it's also about finding yourself and learning to love and accept yourself in the process. In addition, Dessen's novels often feature strong female characters who are independent, resilient, and able to control their own romantic destinies. Such strong depictions of women in love add depth and richness to romantic stories, showing that love is not just about finding a partner, but about finding strength and power within yourself. In general, the romance depicted in Sarah Dessen's novels is characterized by emotional depth, authenticity, and connection is distinguished by its Through her rich character development and engaging storytelling, Dessen captures the essence of love in all its forms—from the tender moments of affection to the deep connections that shape our lives. Fans of Dessen's work continue to be drawn to his intimate and tender depiction of romanticism, making him a beloved voice in the world of young fiction. Sarah Dessen's novels depict romantic love with a poignant and realistic touch, focusing on emotional depth and authenticity. Her stories explore the various emotions in relationships, from the height of love to heartbreak. Dessen's well-developed characters struggle with insecurities and past hurts, showcasing the fragility and complexities of love. Themes of personal growth, self-discovery, and empowerment are central as romantic love serves as a catalyst for positive change in the lives of its characters. Communication, mutual respect, and emotional honesty are emphasized as important components of a healthy relationship. Overall, Dessen's portrayal of romantic love is notable for its relatability, emotional depth, and emphasis on growth and healthy dynamics in relationships.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.

Dessen's depiction of romantic love goes beyond mere physical attraction and transcends the clichés often associated with young adult romance. While her characters may initially be drawn to each other based on superficial qualities like looks or charm, it's the emotional and intellectual connections that really define their relationship. Through her stories, Dessen charts the evolution of love, portraying it as a transformative journey of self-discovery and personal growth. Dessen's study of romantic love focuses on communication, trust, and emotional intimacy. Her characters navigate the complexities of relationships with authenticity and vulnerability, dealing with issues of insecurity, trust, and forgiveness along the way. In Dessen's world, love is not just a fairy tale ending, but a messy and imperfect reality that requires effort, understanding, and compromise on both sides. In addition, Dessen's novels emphasize the importance of shared values, mutual respect, and emotional support in building meaningful relationships. Her characters form deep bonds based on understanding and acceptance rather than superficial virtues or social expectations. Depicting love as a multifaceted and multifaceted experience, Dessen challenges traditional notions of romance and encourages her readers to explore the nuances of human relationships. Through her stories, Dessen invites readers to reflect on their own experiences with love and relationships and encourages them to consider the true

nature of romantic relationships. Her novels are a reflection of the complexities of the human heart, and resonate in the hearts of readers of different ages who have experienced the joys and trials of love. In conclusion, Sarah Dessen's novels offer a refreshing and insightful perspective on romantic love, portraying it as a profound and transformative journey that lies beyond the surface. By exploring the emotional depth of her characters' relationships, Dessen reminds us of the power of love to inspire growth, resilience, and authenticity. Her stories testify to the enduring strength of the human soul and the universal yearning for connection and understanding in the complexities of love. Sarah Dessen's novels depict romantic love with a poignant and realistic effect that resonates deeply with readers. Dessen's exploration of romance goes beyond the superficial and explores the nuances of love that make his stories powerful and cohesive. One of the key elements of romantic love depicted in Dessen's novels is the emphasis on emotional depth and authenticity. Dessen's characters experience a variety of emotions - from the euphoria of falling in love to the heartbreak of loss and betrayal. These emotional rollercoasters reflect the complexities of real-life relationships and connect with readers who have experienced similar feelings. Dessen's novels often deal with their own insecurities, fears, and past traumas in the context of love. There are well-developed and versatile characters to contend with. By showing her characters' vulnerabilities, Dessen highlights the universal nature of love and the struggles that come with opening up to another person romantically. Dessen imbues her stories with themes of personal growth, self-discovery, and empowerment, and shows how romantic love can be a catalyst for positive change in her characters' lives. Dessen's protagonists learn important lessons about themselves, their needs, and their limits through the ups and downs of romantic relationships, which ultimately lead to personal growth and a deeper understanding of themselves. Another aspect of romantic love in Dessen's novels is its distinctive feature is its emphasis on communication, mutual respect and emotional honesty in relationships. Dessen portrays a healthy and supportive dynamic between her characters, emphasizing the importance of trust, empathy, and open communication in building strong and lasting relationships. In general, the emotional depth of romantic love depicted in Sarah Dessen's novels, is distinguished by its authenticity and interdependence. Through her masterful storytelling and rich character development, Dessen captures the essence of love in all its complexities and nuances, creating stories that resonate with readers long after they've turned the last page. Authors often explore the theme of belonging in a school setting by depicting characters who find acceptance, support, and friendship among their peers and teachers. The school environment can offer characters a sense of belonging to a larger community that values shared experiences, common goals, and their unique strengths and contributions. Social circles outside of neighborhoods and schools also play an important role in shaping characters' sense of belonging to literature. Through friendship, family ties, or social groups, characters often gain connection, understanding, and

acceptance in their relationships with others. Authors explore the dynamics of social circles and show how characters derive a sense of belonging from shared values, interests, and emotional bonds that provide a sense of identity, purpose, and belonging. In general, the theme of belonging in literature is human connection, a strong reminder of the need for acceptance and community. Authors explore the profound impact of human relationships, shared experiences, and sense of place on self-esteem, identity, and well-being through portrayals of characters who find a sense of belonging in their neighborhood, school, or social circle they emphasize. Exploring the complexities of belonging, the authors invite readers to reflect on their relationships, connections, and the importance of finding a place where they feel valued, understood, and truly at home. By portraying different forms of love in her novels, Sarah Dessen offers readers a nuanced and multifaceted exploration of the complexity of human relationships and emotions. Her stories resonate with readers of all ages, covering the universal themes of love, connection, and personal growth that shape our lives and define who we are. Popular young adult novel writer Sarah Dessen employs common romance plot themes with the addition of a darker aspect taken from today's headlines. 17-year-old Louna (named for her parents, Natalie and Lou), helps her mother in her very successful business as a wedding planner. Natalie is also assisted by her business partner William. William is gay, so there is nothing between them, but they are best friends and William acts as a godfather to Louna. Both Natalie and William have been single for many years, in part because the wedding business makes them very cynical about long-term prospects for romance. [4]

Seventeen-year-old Louna was in love once, but it ended in tragedy when her long-distance boyfriend, Ethan, was killed in a school shooting. Louna has since stopped believing she will find love again, though she is surrounded by constant reminders of it: she works for her mother's successful, high-end wedding-planning business. When Louna's mother temporarily hires Ambrose, the gorgeous but unpredictable son of a client, Louna is charged with making sure that Ambrose doesn't make their summer weddings any more difficult. Dessen's fans will revel in the familiarity of her steady, empathic writing, as well as her attention to detail—particularly the painstaking care Louna and her mother devote to every aspect of a wedding, including their nervous and tightly wound clients—and the emotionally layered characters that populate her story. Dessen (*Saint Anything*) include a hint of romance between Louna and Ambrose, but this novel is more about grief and recovery. Flashbacks of Louna's relationship with Ethan, interspersed among the present-day chapters, movingly juxtapose her loss with her tentative efforts to move forward from it. [5]

Louna finds her cynicism about romance challenged when her family's wedding business hires Ambrose. After years facing brides with cold feet and badly behaved wedding guests, Louna has become skeptical about romance and plans on remaining single during her last summer before college. Luckily, the busy wedding schedule provides plenty of legitimate excuses for Louna to avoid

opportunities to meet potential dates. That changes when satisfying a particularly fussy bridal party requires hiring the bride's brother, Ambrose. He's a lady's man who typically charms more than one potential date during every social gathering. But he professes honesty about his dating motivations, expresses genuine interest in his dates, and displays a sort of oddly enchanting "aw, shucks" dismissal of his ability to reel in girls. Louna's outwardly dismayed by his antics, but his clichéd (but adorable) gestures, such as impulsively adopting a rescue dog, begin to win her over. However, Louna's still tormented by the unexpected death of her first love. Flashbacks to their relationship combined with the way she reluctantly accepts the need to move forward too provide a bittersweet counterpoint to the traditional rom-com storyline. Louna's lovingly depicted gay godfather provides a bit of diversity in the otherwise apparently straight, white cast. [6]

CONCLUSION.

Sarah Dessen's novels depict a wide range of love, from the innocence and passion of love to the complexities and difficulties of complex relationships. Through her characters, she explores the emotional depth and growth that comes with experiencing different forms of love. Dessen masterfully captures the essence of human connection by depicting the vulnerabilities, joys, and struggles that accompany all kinds of relationships. Her stories contain the subtleties of self-discovery, faith, perseverance, and love in all its forms. By authentically portraying the evolving dynamics of relationships, Dessen's novels offer readers a poignant and relatable reflection of the many love experiences in our lives offers a nuanced and multifaceted exploration of everything from innocence to the complexity of complex relationships. Through her rich storytelling and realistic characterization, Dessen captivates readers with her ability to capture the essence of human emotion and the complex dynamics of love. First love is a recurring theme in Dessen's work, often with nostalgia and innocence described with feeling. In her novels, the exploration of young love evokes feelings of excitement, vulnerability, and self-discovery through relationships. The characters navigate the turbulent waters of first love, learning valuable lessons about the importance of trust, communication, and personal growth in the process. Dessen also explores the complexities of relationships, portraying the challenges and joys that come with navigating complex emotional connections. Through her characters, she explores themes of loyalty, forgiveness, and resilience. Whether it's family relationships, friendships, or romantic entanglements, Dessen skillfully weaves a tapestry of emotions that resonate with readers on a deep, personal level experience - flawed, beautiful and serves as a reflection of continuous development. Her stories remind us of the power of love to shape, transform, and comfort our lives in times of need. Dessen explores the complexities of first love and complex relationships in her novels, inviting readers to reflect on their own experiences of love and appreciate the multifaceted nature of this universal feeling.

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XALQARO LOGISTIKA MUAMMOLARI VA YECHIMLARIGA ILMIY YONDOSHUVLAR

Annotatsiya: xalqaro logistika mahalliy logistikadan sezilarli darajada farq qiladigan xarakterli qiyinchiliklardan biri bu haftalar va oylar bilan o'lchanadigan funksional sikllarning uzayishidir. Ushbu maqolada, xalqaro logistika muammolari haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: qadoqlash va markalash, mahalliy logistika, ichki bozorlar, xalqaro logistika, yetkazish shartlari, transport ta'riflari, bozorni cheklash.

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SCIENTIFIC APPROACHES TO INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Annotation. One of the characteristic difficulties that international logistics differs significantly from domestic logistics is the lengthening of functional cycles, measured in weeks and months. This article provides information on international logistical challenges.

Keywords: packaging and marking, local logistics, domestic markets, international logistics, terms of delivery, transport definitions, market limitation.

Xalqaro logistika operatsiyalari mahsulotlarni ko'p tilli qo'llab-quvvatlash, turli tillarda qadoqlash ishlab chiqarishni o'z ichiga oladi, bu ham masalani ancha murakkablashtiradi. Mahsulotlarning iste'molchi xususiyatlarini ma'lum bir tilga bog'lash undan foydalanish bozorini cheklaydi. Misol uchun, G'arbiy Evropa mamlakatlarida marketing faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun mahsulotlarning katta zaxiralari yaratilgan - har bir tilda so'zlashuvchilar uchun alohida. Uzaygan funksional tsiklga qo'shimcha ravishda mavjudligi Xalqaro logistikaning muhim muammolari qatoriga quyidagilar kiradi:

-ichki bozorlarga yetkazib berishdan ko'ra ancha katta hajmdagi buyurtmalar bilan ishlash (bu logistika xarajatlarini kamaytirishga imkon beradi, masalan - partiya hajmi uchun transport tariflarida chegirmalar);

-xalqaro bozorlarning xilma-xilligi, bu tovarlarni etkazib berishning o'zgaruvchanligini va ko'plab vositachilar bilan bog'lanish zarurligini belgilaydi;

-xalqaro bozorlarda boy tajribaga ega bo'lmagan korxonalar uchun muayyan qiyinchiliklar bilan bog'liq faoliyat ko'lami;

-yuklarni etkazib berishda ko'plab yangi logistik vositachilarning paydo bo'lishi, masalan, yuk agentlari, bojxona brokerlik kompaniyalari, turli darajadagi logistika provayderlari;

-korxonalar va uning mahsuloti iste'molchilari o'rtasida to'g'ridan-to'g'ri aloqa o'rnatishning mumkin emasligi, ularni bir-biridan katta masofalar ajratib turishi va ko'plab vositachilarning ishtirok etishi;

- savdo shartlari, etkazib berish asoslari, to'lov shartlari - hamma narsa bu birinchi marta xalqaro savdo bilan shug'ullanadigan korxonalar uchun odatiy emas;

-xalqaro transport hujjatlari va hujjatlashtirish tartiblari mahalliy hamkasblarga qaraganda ancha murakkab va xilma-xildir;

- logistika ta'minoti zanjiri ishtirokchilari o'rtasida ma'lumot almashinuvini tashkil qilishda ko'pincha ko'plab mamlakatlar chegaralarini engib o'tish va shunga mos ravishda turli xil axborot tizimlaridan foydalanish kerak bo'ladi, ushbu muammolarni muvaffaqiyatli hal qilish uchun korxonalar amaliyotda duch keladigan operatsiyalarning murakkabligi va xilma-xilligini batafsil o'rganishlari kerak. Xalqaro logistika tizimining muhim xususiyati uning yuqori darajadagi muvofiqlashtirishga bo'lgan ehtiyojidir, uning vositasi tizim integratsiyasidir. Bunday tizimning yuqori ko'rsatkichlarini saqlab qolish uchun yuk tashuvchilar va ixtisoslashgan logistika korxonalar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarda samarali hamkorlik va sheriklik muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shu bilan birga, ishlab chiqilgan xalqaro logistika strategiyalarini amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiq ko'rinadi:

- ixtisoslashgan korxonalaridan foydalanish - bu bir joyda ishlab chiqarilgan tovarlarning assortimentini va aralashtirishni (assortiment guruhlarini majmuini) cheklash imkonini beruvchi choradir. buning natijasida kompaniya ishlab chiqarish ko'lamining o'sishi hisobiga iqtisod oladi; - aksiyalarni markazlashtirish - globallashuv davrining boshlanishi bilan bog'liq ehtiyoj.

Kompaniyalar nafaqat ko'proq narsani qidirmoqdalar ishlab chiqarishni kichikroq korxonalarda oqilona taqsimlash, shuningdek, zaxiralarga bo'lgan talablarni kamaytirish uchun zaxiralarni birlashtirish va ularni kamroq joylarda konsentratsiyalash. Ko'pgina korxonalar maqsadli ravishda o'z omborlarini yopadi va ularni keng hududlarga xizmat ko'rsatadigan hududiy ulgurji bazalarga (ROB) aylantiradi; - kechikish va mahalliyashtirish; - standart komponentlardan yaratilgan mahsulotni yakuniy nozik sozlash va individuallashtirishni o'tkazish usuli; va yig'ish modullari, bozorga kirishdan oldin, nozik sozlashda aniq xaridorlarning ehtiyojlarini hisobga olish uchun. Global dunyoda xalqaro savdoni amalga oshirishning ko'plab variantlari mavjud. Tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyatda

logistika operatsiyalarini boshqarishning universal modeli mavjud emas va bo'lishi ham mumkin emas, har bir korxonaga eng muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat yuritayotgan kompaniya va firmalarning tajribasini hisobga olgan holda o'z yechimlarini izlashi kerak. Jahon iqtisodiyotining globallasuvi to'g'ri *logistika boshqaruvini* ta'minlashni talab qildi.

Zamonaviy jahon bozori ishtirokchilarining yuqori darajadagi integratsiyalashuviga qaramay, global logistikani rivojlantirish yo'lidagi barcha cheklovlar olib tashlangan deb hisoblash mumkin emas. Turli sabablarga ko'ra ko'plab to'siqlar mavjud shaklda global logistika rivojlanishidagi to'siqlarning uchta guruhini taqdim etadi.

1. **Birinchi guruh.** Bozorlar va raqobat - a) xom ashyo manbalari, b) sotish bozorlari, c) axborot, d) raqobat, e) narxlar.

2. **Ikkinchi guruh.**

• Moliyaviy to'siqlar - a) qiziqish stavkalari, soliqlar, cheklovlar.

✓ Xalqaro to'siqlar

✓ Logistika

✓ Global logistika - Samarali xalqaro ishlab chiqarish.

✓ Boshqaruv

✓ Potensial xalqaro savdoning afzalliklari.

3. **Uchunchi guruh.**

• To'siqlar va taqsimotlar. a) transport, b) savdo, c) urf-odatlar.

Bozor va raqobatbardosh to'siqlar bozorga kirishdagi cheklovlar (qonunchilik to'siqlari, tovar importidagi texnik to'siqlar); ma'lumotlarning etarli emasligi; narxlash xususiyatlari; mavjud raqobat qoidalari.

Moliyaviy to'siqlar - valyuta kursining o'zgarishi; turli mamlakatlardagi bojxona qoidalari va tartiblaridagi farqlar; davlatlarning iqtisodiy siyosatining xususiyatlari; boshqa omillar. Tarqatish to'siqlari institutsional infratuzilma, milliy banklar, sug'urta kompaniyalari, yuridik maslahatchilar, transport kompaniyalari va logistika tizimlari va vositachilarning uzluksiz ishlashini ta'minlash uchun mo'ljallangan boshqa yordamchi institutlar ishidagi farqlar bilan bog'liq.

Xulosa

Asosiy logistika xizmatlarining yuqori standartlari jahon iqtisodiyotining globallasuvi, foydalanuvchilarga arzon, ishonchli va funktsional xizmat ko'rsatishga qodir bo'lgan eng yirik logistika provayderlarining xalqaro bozorlarga kirishi, ko'pgina yo'nalishlarni qamrab oluvchi logistika tizimlarini qurgan va logistika xizmatlarini ko'rsatishi tufayli rivojlandi. xalqaro savdo yo'llari. Turli mamlakatlar korxonalarining turli tashkiliy shakllarda integratsiyalashuvi va umumiy vazifalarni amalga oshirish jarayonida samarali o'zaro ta'sirini ta'minlash uchun ularning har birida ochiq logistika tizimi ishlashi kerak. Xalqaro logistika ta'minot zanjirining barcha ishtirokchilari umumiy maqsadlar, vazifalarni tan olishlari va umumiy logistika xarajatlarining hajmi va

tuzilishiga asoslangan narx siyosatini qurishlari kerak (logistika xarajatlari tovarlar narxidan tezroq pasayib borayotganini hisobga olgan holda).

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CALCULATION OF THE NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF TRANSFORMERS

Annotation. This article analyzes the number and power of transformers installed in order to reduce the wastage of electricity and improve efficiency in the case of production enterprises' need for electricity.

Key words: load factor, transformer substation, full power.

Correct selection of the number and capacities of power transformers in BPP and workshop substations from a technical and economic point of view is of great importance in creating a rational power supply system of the enterprise. Technical indicators include the reliability of the power supply circuit, ease of operation, long-term operation of the equipment, level of automation, etc. Economic indicators mainly include initial capital and annual expenses. When choosing the number and capacities of power transformers for the enterprise, two or more options are analyzed and the most favorable is selected.

Industry of enterprises electricity supply BPP and workshop transformers in the creation the number and power choose big important have That's right selected transformer the number and power electricity energy of supply continuity provides [1].

Transformers the number when being selected the first in line their electricity supply reliability according to to categories to separate attention is given In this case, consumers of the 1st and 2nd categories two transformer from the substation, 3rd category consumers one transformer from the substation were provided [2-5].

Transformers to consumers installation too to the category looking done is increased. If one transformer substation using one how many consumers group being provided if, the first in line transformer 1st and 2nd category consumers is located to sex is installed.

Transformers power choose the following two method according to done is increased [6-10]:

1. Load factor method. This method according to transformer power in choosing loading of the coefficient categories in the section permission done the following to the values looking is determined.

Loading of the coefficient categories in the section permission done values [11]:

Category I - from 0.6 to 0.7;

II category - from 0.7 to 0.75. Some in cases up to 0.85;

Category III - from 0.85 to 0.95.

Transformer of the substation loading coefficient the following expression using is defined [12]:

$$K_{yu} = \frac{S_{ist}}{n \cdot S_{tr}}$$

this here:

S_{ist} - transformer being installed consumers is located have sex full capacity, kVA;

n - electricity supply reliability according to to be installed transformers number (1- and 2-category consumers for $n=2$, category 3 consumers to $n=1$ for equal);

S_{tr} – to sex installation planned transformer capacity, kVA.

In general when normal operation of transformers in the situation loading should be 70-75 % need These are the requirements only when done transformer his passport information according to intended in term performance possible [13].

2. Normal and accident modes check method. This is the method according to of transformers power when selected, selected transformer power the following conditions perform should:

a) Normal work in the mode: $n \cdot S_{tr} \geq S_{ist}$

b) Accident the work in mode: $1.4 \cdot S_{tr} \geq S_{ist}$

Accident mode expressed 1.4 accident mode during switch the transformer to 40% download possible characterizes. Transformer accident mode too download for transformer normal operation mode maximum 93% load with worked to be it is necessary Transformer too download one up to 6 hours a day permission it is done condition from 5 days not to exceed necessary [14].

Above see developed second method 2 and 3 categories to consumers have to the shops transformer while installing is used. Sex consumers electricity with 2 and 3 standard in provision powerful transformers choose to the goal is appropriate.

An example to TP as an example transformer the number and power is selected. of TP common capacity $S_{TP} = 550$ kVA ha equal to Electric supply reliability according to TP 2-category consumer is considered That's why for this to TP two transformer substation is selected. This is for TP 2 transformers with a capacity of 400 kVA is selected and loading to the coefficient is checked [15].

$$K = \frac{550}{2 * 400} = 0,6875$$

Above account results based on analysis to do maybe loading the coefficient is 0.6875 equal, moreover this the result loading coefficient II-category calculated for, the loading was 68.75 % at the expense of transformer his own passport information according to intended more than the deadline work provides So it is branded 2x TM -400/10/0.4 for TP transformer is selected. Like

this account actions in execution future from electrical enginers professional activities considerate to be Demand will be done.

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NATURAL SOURCES OF RADIATION

Abstract. The natural background of radiation (the amount of radiation in nature) is an integral factor of the environment, such as gravity and electromagnetic fields. All living organisms develop under the constant influence of natural radiation, and radiation plays an important role in the vital activity of living organisms. In addition, the quantitative value of radiation varies significantly in different parts of the world.

Keywords: Natural radiation background, radionuclide, uranium, radon, cosmogenic radionuclides, emanation.

Natural radiation background land on the surface and in the depths, in the atmosphere, all alive of beings in organisms and in plants spread out is radiation space rays under the influence of and land of the shell radionuclides by is created. Natural radiation sources by created of radiation less part space to the rays right will come. Primary and secondary space radiations from each other are different.

Primary space radiation-interstellar from space straight away land atmosphere entering high energetic particles is the flow. Primary space of radiations most of them our in our galaxy star explosions and very new of the stars appear to be on time of matter eruption and radiation as a result appear will be Such galactic space of particles energy the sun flashes as a result appear to be of particles from energy much high will be [1,2,6-9]. Contains according to such of radiation almost 90% - ini protons, about 7 % α - particles, about 1 % neutrons, photons, electrons and light element nuclei organize does [1].

Galactic space rays interstellar from the environment when passed harvest will be Theirs average age 10^6 - 10^7 year Such long process different from sources coming space of rays to interfere possibility gives, of this as a result radiation isotropic will be Cosmic rays Earth atmosphere enter, own contained light element nuclei and protons land atmosphere the air atoms nuclei with will collide and slows down. As a result primary space rays almost the sea to the level reached doesn't go However, this collisions land to the surface reached going collision from energy come next nuclear changes cascade because of secondary space radiation cause emits [2].

Sea 45 km above sea level space rays basically primary from the rays organize finds 20-25 km high secondary space of rays maximum intensity observed, secondary space rays energy of height decline with decreases and the sea level to a minimum is enough Tall mountainous regions population of space of rays to the greatest effect subject to will be [3].

Cosmic rays intensity of the earth magnet area is also affected does North and southern poles the equator regions than more radiation takes Sea level medium in widths space of rays equivalent dose 4-5 km high space of rays about 10 % organize does Contemporary of airplanes height in flights space radiation the sea from the level one how many ten even high will be (Fig. 1). But, from the sound fast flying on airplanes flight during of speed significant difference because of passenger less to radiation subject to will be [4].

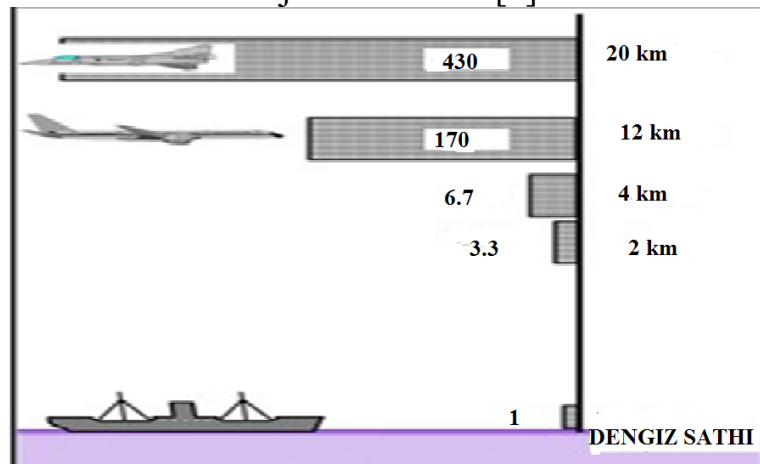


Figure 1. Cosmic rays intensity height increase with increased to go.

Earth of the shell radionuclides are both terrestrial and cosmogenic come exit can On the ground face giving natural radionuclides radioactive to families belongs to radionuclides and DI Mendeleev elements periodic of the system medium part of the elements to radionuclides is divided. Everything being in nature three radioactive family available: uranium-radium thorium and actinium [5]. of families each one radionuclides the chain harvest does then it is a nuclide of the previous one decay to the product becomes [6]. Theirs each in one initial radionuclide and final decay product (usually of lead stable of isotopes one) exists will be Har all three in the family decay from products one gas (from radon isotopes one) is called emanation. Emanation in the air, in the water and in the soil significant amount decay of products to existence take will come. Uranium-radium in the family initial nuclide ^{238}U , final decay product ^{206}Pb and emanation of radon ^{222}Rn isotope belongs.

Thorium of the family initial nuclear ^{232}Th , final decay product ^{208}Pb and emanation thoron ^{220}Rn isotope belongs to will be Actinium of the family initial nuclear ^{235}U , final decay product ^{207}Pb and emanation action ^{219}Rn isotope belongs to will be Radon is his radioactive decay products with together population by land over radiation from sources removable annual individual equivalent radiation of the dose to about $\frac{3}{4}$ and all natural radiation from sources received dose by half right will come. Radon radioactive effect its α -radioactivity and radioactive volatile didn't happen decay products - Po, Bi and Pb with depends they are very difficulty with from the body is issued. breath get for biological

dangerous isotope ^{218}Po is his decay product α - active isotopes and decay last product is lead [7].

But medicine and bolneology (bolneology this of cardiology one department of mineral waters come exit and physicist chemical properties, patients treatment and prevention in order to external and internal in use apply methods, of them to use medical instructions teaches), nerve and heart blood vein systems, breathing get and food digestion to do bodies, support movement system, gynecological diseases and metabolic diseases in the treatment of radon air, radon water and mud baths as well the air inhalation and emanation radon is wide in form used [8].

DI Mendeleev elements periodic of the system medium such as: ^{40}K , ^{48}Ca , ^{87}Rb , ^{96}Zr , ^{115}In , ^{138}La , ^{142}Ce , ^{144}Nd , ^{149}Nd , ^{147}Sm , ^{176}Lu radionuclides on our planet happen has been primary radiations harvest 12 elements that do own into takes [9].

Cosmogenic radionuclides basically space of radiation the atmosphere organize doer atoms nuclei with mutually effect as a result harvest will be Cosmogenic of radionuclides small one part space of radiation of the earth on the surface located atomic nuclei with mutually under the influence of harvest will be In general in fact, cosmogenic radionuclides emits radiation natural radiation sources to radiations irrelevant contribution they add On the ground background radiation level basically two radioactive family: earth of the shell natural radionuclides ^{40}K , ^{97}Rb and uranium-radium-thorium at the expense of is formed. of these elements concentration different in places changed stands and therefore for on the ground background radiation the level also changes. On the ground so places they have of the earth radiation level background from radiation much high will be Such from places one of Brazil Pocos de Caldas city nearby is located is there radiation level average 800 barabar from the indicator high and 250 mSv per year to enough. This is the population point sands rich in thorium on located in Iran radium- rich springs flowing Ramser city in the area 400 mSv per year until radiation level note done [10].

Summary by doing in other words, radiation in nature occurring different radioactive of the elements harvest to be radiations and space rays under the influence of harvest will be Radiation everyone in the place in air, water, soil and in the mountains there is will be Radiation of the earth different in places differently will be, so places there is radiation very high will be Cosmic rays under the influence of radiation harvest to be to the equator relatively at the poles stronger will be, that is space rays to the equator relatively to the poles more falls However natural of radiation space rays in effect harvest to be not worth it part organize.

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CONSTRUCTION OF THE CARTOGRAM OF ELECTRICAL LOADS AND DETERMINATION OF THE PLACE OF BPP INSTALLATION

Abstract. In this article reduction of electrical energy waste caused by the plant's electricity consumption, and in order to improve the efficiency indicator, a cartogram of electrical loads was built and the installation location of the head-reducing padstation a was determined.

Key words: active power, reactive power, electric load cartogram, step-down substation.

To select the location of the BPP, a load cartogram is drawn on the enterprise master plan. Cartogram means the circles drawn in the fields of each section and objects. Their centers are the centers of objects and shop plans. The surfaces of the drawn circles are equal to the shop loads on the obtained scale. Centers of plant or enterprise loads are considered the symbolic center of electricity receivers. BPP and workshop substations should be located in this center if possible. This brings high-voltage electricity closer to consumers, reduces the length of high- and low-voltage distribution networks, reduces the length of expendable conductors, and reduces the loss of electricity. In addition, based on the cartogram, it is possible to imagine how electric loads are distributed in the territory of the enterprise [1-8].

It is advisable to build the cartogram separately for active and reactive loads. Because active and reactive power consumers are located differently on the premises of the enterprise, and they can be connected to certain sources [9-11].

The radii of cartogram circles are determined from the following formulas [12]:

$$r_{ia} = \sqrt{P_{xi}/\pi m}; r_{ip} = \sqrt{Q_{xi}/\pi m};$$

Here, P_{xi} is the calculated asset power of i -sex;

Q_{xi} - calculated reactive power of i -sex;

m is a scale to determine the face of a circle.

If the supply of active loads is performed from the electrical system, special capacitor batteries, synchronous compensators, valved static sources of reactive power can be used as a reactive power source. The location of installation of reactive power sources is found as a result of determining the symbolic center of loads based on the reactive power cartogram. Incorrect location of reactive power compensators leads to unnecessary movement of reactive power flows from the elements of the power supply system and causes additional failures of electricity

[13].

The main step-down substation (BPP) is a main transformer substation designed for the enterprise's power supply. All sex transformer substations are supplied from BPP. Its installation location corresponds to the center of gravity of loads, that is, BPP is located in the area of high-power consumers [14].

The center of electrical loads of the enterprise is determined using the coordinate values and calculated loads of each section:

$$x_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i}; \quad y_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i};$$

bu y e r d a: P_i ; X_i ; The emotional active force of the y th section and the coordinates of its geometric mark.

X_0 and Y_0 the center of conditional electric loads of the enterprise is determined by the coordinate values and shown on the main plan.

The center of electrical loads, where BPP is installed, is not always determined at the point determined by calculation. Him installation the following factors based on done is increased:

- to the BPP high tension from the side coming the air line workers movement prohibited or less commute from the regions take transition necessary;
- BPP possibility until big powerful to consumers closer by doing placing need

Account using determined downloads center above two on demand answer as long as it gives, that's it center of the enterprise real upload center is considered

Electric downloads cartogram this is in the master plan of the enterprise of downloads how that it is distributed imagination to do in order to sex power depends respectively based on the defined radius drawn is a circle. Circle sex downloads big smallness represents [15].

Using the expressions given in the theoretical part given in the table consumers factory in the area is located there is workshops. Theirs coordinate values and accounting downloads using of the enterprise electricity downloads center is determined:

N _o	Factory workshops	X	Y	P _h , kW
1	1st sex	19.5	7	400
2	2nd sex	19.5	10.3	650
3	3rd sex	5	10.7	1500
4	4th sex	9.5	17.9	250

$$x_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i} = \frac{400 * 19,5 + 650 * 19,5 + 1500 * 5 + 250 * 9,5}{400 + 650 + 1500 + 250} = 10,84$$

$$y_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i} = \frac{400 * 7 + 650 * 10,3 + 1500 * 10,7 + 250 * 17,9}{400 + 650 + 1500 + 250} = 10,72$$

Based on the analysis and results, it can be said that $x_0 = 10.84$ and $y_0 = 10.72$ on the y axis of the factory. This result determines the place of installation of the enterprise's BPP.

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EFFECTS OF RADIATION ON THE HUMAN ORGANISM

Abstract. The effect of radiation on humans is related to damage to the human body exposed to radiation and damage to the genetic apparatus. Radiation enters the human body through the consumption of plant and animal products containing various radiations. Radionuclides can accumulate mainly in various places of the human body - the thyroid gland, liver, bone, and muscle tissues.

Key words: radionuclide, radiation effect, somatic effects, genetic effects, radioactive element, human organism.

The effects of radiation on humans are generally divided into two categories. These are:

- 1) Somatic (bodily) - appears in the body of a person exposed to radiation.
- 2) Genetic - is associated with damage to the genetic apparatus, manifested in subsequent generations: these are manifested in the children, grandchildren and more distant descendants of the person exposed to radiation [1,2].

1 Table.

Effects of radiation effects on people	
Somatic effects	Genetic effects
Radiation diseases	Gene mutation
Regional radiation damage	Chromosome aberration
Leukemias	
Tumors of various organs	

There are finite difference (deterministic) and stochastic effects. The first occurs when the number of cells that die as a result of radiation, lose their ability to reproduce or function normally, reaches a critical value, and the functions of the affected organs are significantly impaired. Table 2 shows that the function of the affected organs depends on the severity of the disorder and the size of the radiation dose [3].

2 Table.

Effects of different doses of radiation on the human body	
Dose (amount of radiation), Gr	Cause and effect of radiation exposure
$(0.7 - 2) 10^{-3}$	Annual dose from natural sources
0.05	The maximum permissible dose of occupational radiation per year
0.1	A doubling of the probability of a gene mutation
0.25	A single dose of reasonable risk in an emergency
1.0	A dose that causes acute radiation sickness
3-5	Without treatment, 50% of those affected will die within 1-2 months due to impaired bone marrow cell function.
10 - 50	Death occurs within 1-2 weeks, mainly due to damage to the gastrointestinal tract.
100	Death occurs after a few hours or days due to damage to the central nervous system

The whole population includes not only general healthy working employees, but also all people (children, elderly, etc.) Cosmic of rays intensity of the earth magnet area is also affected does North and southern poles the equator regions than more radiation takes Sea level medium in widths space of rays equivalent dose 4-5 km high space of rays about 10 % organize does Contemporary of airplanes height in flights space radiation the sea from the level one how many ten even high will be (Fig. 1). But, from the sound fast flying on airplanes flight during of speed significant difference because of passenger less to radiation subject [4].

Radionuclides accumulate unevenly in organs. In the process of metabolism in the human body, they exchange atoms of stable elements in various cell structures, biologically active compounds, which leads to high local doses [5-8].

The effect of radiation exposure can manifest itself in a completely different place exposed to radiation. Exceeding the dose of radiation causes the body's immunity to decrease and makes it prone to various diseases. Radiation also increases the likelihood of malignant tumors [9].

Radionuclides enter the body (respiratory and digestive organs), the most strongly irradiated organs, as well as the thyroid gland and liver. The doses absorbed in them are 1-3 times higher than in other organs and tissues. According to the ability to concentrate absorbed decomposition products, the main organs can be placed in the following order [10]:

thyroid > liver > skeleton > muscles

Thus, up to 30% of absorbed decay products, mainly radioisotopes of iodine, accumulate in the thyroid gland.

According to the concentration of radionuclides, the second place after the thyroid gland is the liver. The radiation dose received by this organ mainly depends on ^{99}Mo , ^{132}Te , ^{131}I , ^{132}I , ^{140}Ba , ^{140}La radionuclides [11].

Iodine isotopes deserve special attention among man-made radionuclides. They have high biological activity, are able to actively participate in the biological cycle and move along biological chains, one of whose links can be a person.

In recent years, the processes of interaction of ionizing radiation with tissues of the human body have been studied in detail. As a result, radiation safety standards are being developed that reflect the actual radiation effects in terms of harm to human health.

In conclusion, we can say that various radionuclides accumulate in different parts of the human body. Radionuclides accumulate mostly in the thyroid gland, liver, bones and muscles of the human body. Radionuclides enter the body mainly through consumption of irradiated plant and animal products. Changes and swellings appear in different parts of the body under the influence of radiation. Under the influence of this, the immunity of a person decreases, which leads to the appearance of various diseases, including thyroid cancer and breast cancer.

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THE ROLE OF PEDAGOGICAL SKILLS IN TEACHING

Abstract. This paper examines the significance of pedagogical skills in the field of teaching. It discusses the various aspects of pedagogy and their impact on student learning outcomes. The paper also explores the role of pedagogical skills in creating engaging and effective learning environments.

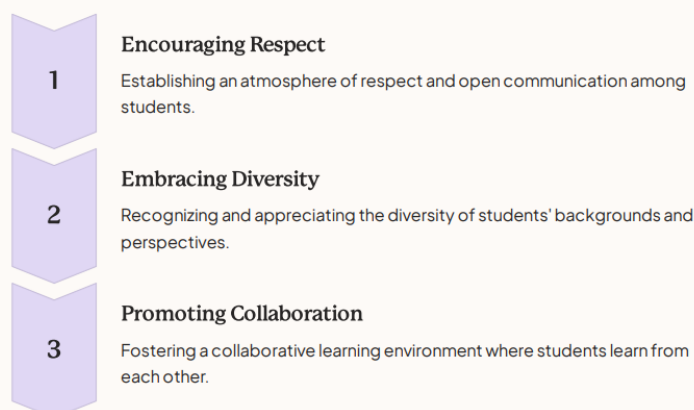
Keywords: pedagogical skills, teaching, learning outcomes, education, classroom management, student engagement.

Introduction

Teaching is a complex and dynamic profession that requires a diverse set of skills to effectively educate and engage students. Among these skills, pedagogical skills play a critical role in shaping the learning experience for students. This article aims to explore the importance of pedagogical skills in teaching, their impact on student learning, and how educators can enhance their pedagogical skills to create an effective learning environment. The role of pedagogical skills in teaching is crucial for the development of effective and engaging learning environments. In Uzbekistan, the education system has been undergoing significant reforms to improve the quality of teaching and learning. As such, the importance of pedagogical skills has been emphasized as a means to enhance the overall educational experience for students.

In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the need for teachers to possess strong pedagogical skills in order to effectively deliver the curriculum and engage students in meaningful learning experiences. With an increasing focus on student-centered approaches to education, teachers in Uzbekistan are expected to be equipped with the necessary pedagogical skills to create inclusive and interactive classrooms. Furthermore, the implementation of modern teaching methods and technologies in Uzbekistan's education system has also highlighted the importance of pedagogical skills. Teachers are now required to adapt their instructional strategies to accommodate diverse learning styles and utilize innovative approaches to facilitate student understanding. The role of pedagogical skills in teaching is significant in Uzbekistan as it directly impacts the quality of education provided to students. As such, efforts are being made to support teachers in developing and honing their pedagogical skills through professional development opportunities and ongoing training programs (fig.1).

Using Pedagogical Skills to Create a Positive Learning Environment



Conclusion and the Ongoing Development of Pedagogical Skills

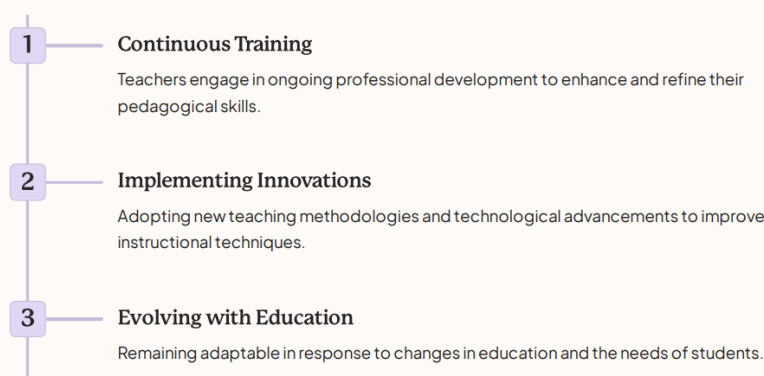


Figure 1. *Pedagogical skills in learning.*

Literature Review

Pedagogical skills encompass a wide range of abilities that enable educators to effectively impart knowledge, facilitate learning, and engage students in meaningful ways. These skills include lesson planning, instructional strategies, classroom management, assessment techniques, and the ability to adapt teaching methods to meet the diverse needs of students.

Research has shown that teachers with strong pedagogical skills are more likely to create a positive and engaging learning environment, leading to improved student outcomes. Effective use of instructional strategies, such as differentiated instruction and active learning techniques, can enhance student engagement and promote deeper understanding of the material.

Methodology

To further understand the role of pedagogical skills in teaching, this article draws on qualitative data from interviews with experienced educators who have demonstrated exceptional pedagogical skills in their teaching practice. The

interviews will provide insights into the specific pedagogical strategies used by these educators and their impact on student learning outcomes.

1. Research Design:

- Qualitative research would be appropriate to understand the experiences and perceptions of teachers regarding the role of pedagogical skills in teaching.
- A mixed-methods approach could also be used to gather both quantitative data on the effectiveness of pedagogical skills and qualitative data on how teachers employ these skills in their practice.

2. Sample Selection:

- Select a diverse sample of teachers from different educational levels (e.g., primary, secondary, higher education) and subject areas to capture a wide range of perspectives.
- Consider including both novice and experienced teachers to explore how pedagogical skills develop over time.

3. Data Collection:

- Conduct interviews with teachers to explore their understanding of pedagogical skills, how they incorporate them into their teaching, and the impact on student learning.
- Use surveys or questionnaires to gather quantitative data on the perceived importance and effectiveness of different pedagogical skills.

4. Data Analysis:

- Employ thematic analysis for qualitative data to identify key themes related to the role of pedagogical skills in teaching.
- Use statistical analysis for quantitative data to assess correlations between specific pedagogical skills and student outcomes.

5. Ethical Considerations:

- Obtain informed consent from all participants before collecting any data.
- Ensure confidentiality and anonymity of participants when reporting findings.

6. Limitations:

- Acknowledge potential limitations such as self-reporting biases from participants or generalizability of findings based on the specific context. By following this methodology, researchers can gain valuable insights into how pedagogical skills impact teaching practices and student learning outcomes.

Results

The interviews revealed that teachers with strong pedagogical skills prioritize creating a supportive and inclusive classroom environment where all students feel valued and motivated to learn. They also emphasize the importance of using diverse instructional strategies to cater to different learning styles and abilities within the classroom. Additionally, effective classroom management techniques were identified as crucial for maintaining a positive learning atmosphere.

Definition and Importance of Pedagogical Skills in Teaching

Comprehensive Understanding

Pedagogical skills involve having a deep understanding of teaching methods, learning styles, and educational theories.

Student-Centered Approach

These skills prioritize the needs and abilities of students, ensuring that teaching is tailored to their individual requirements.

Enhanced Learning Outcomes

Effective pedagogical skills lead to improved student comprehension, retention, and overall educational achievement.

Figure 1. *Main definition and importance.*

Discussion

The findings highlight the significance of pedagogical skills in promoting student engagement and academic success. Educators should continuously develop their pedagogical competencies through professional development opportunities, collaboration with peers, and reflective practice. By enhancing their pedagogical skills, teachers can foster a more enriching educational experience for their students.

Incorporating Pedagogical Skills in Lesson Planning and Delivery

Effective Planning

Utilizing pedagogical skills to carefully plan lessons that align with educational objectives and students' needs.

Diverse Instructional Strategies

Implementing varied teaching methods to accommodate different learning styles and abilities.

Conclusion

In conclusion, pedagogical skills are essential for creating an effective teaching environment that promotes student engagement and academic achievement. Educators must continue to develop and refine their pedagogical competencies to meet the diverse needs of today's learners. By doing so, they can play a significant role in shaping the future success of their students through impactful teaching practices.

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IMPROVING ACCOUNTING AND TAXATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS IN BUSINESS ENTITIES

Abstract. At the present stage of economic development, the role of intangible assets is important. Recently, they have become increasingly important accounting objects for many business entities, as well as for the oil refining industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Almost no modern enterprise can do without using in its activities a variety of intangible assets, the presence of which is a kind of driving force in the development of an economic entity.

Key words. Taxation, value added tax, intangible assets, business entities, initial cost.

Introduction. Intangible assets are identifiable objects of property that do not have material content, which an enterprise maintains for the purpose of using them in the process of production, performance of work, provision of services or sale of goods, or for the implementation of administrative and other functions for a long period of time (clause 4 «a» NAS (National Accounting Standard) № 7 «Intangible Assets», registered by the Ministry of Justice (Ministry of Justice) on June 27, 2005 № 1485).

The use of intangible assets in economic turnover by oil refineries of the Republic of Uzbekistan makes it possible to change the structure of their production capital. As a result of an increase in the share of intangible assets in the cost of new products, their knowledge intensity increases, which in turn is of great importance for increasing the competitive ability of products.

Literature review. According to Tretyak, the creation of intangible assets is accompanied by costs for the company, which are reflected in the financial statements in the form of costs for the creation of patents, copyrights and the development of new technologies, etc. From the consumer's point of view, obtaining a higher quality or innovative product or service entails an increase in the degree of satisfaction of effective demand [12].

In the opinion of Davletov, cost accounting for innovation activities should ensure the receipt of prompt, complete and reliable information on material, labor and monetary costs for the creation of innovative products (services and works). However, despite the existence of regulatory documents and theoretical approaches to innovation, there are certain shortcomings in cost accounting and calculating the cost of innovative products (works, services) [13].

Also, according to Kravtsov and Voronin, the process of carrying out research and development work to create a new or improved product, new technological processes for use in the activities of an enterprise or improving existing technologies is an innovative activity [14], and also, as Bobryashova and Popova emphasize, innovation activity is closely related to investment activity [15].

Research methodology. In the process of conducting the research, general scientific methods of cognition, methods of comparative analysis, systematization and generalization of information were used.

Analysis and discussion of the results. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, intangible assets in the balance sheet under the item “Original cost” (line 020) are shown at the initial (replacement) cost of intangible assets, such as rights to use natural resources, land plots, patents, licenses, trademarks, trademarks, industrial images, copyrights and others, which are recorded in intangible asset accounts (0400).

This item also reflects the amount of goodwill (company price) minus write-offs made during the reporting period. In accounting, the write-off of the amount of the intangible asset goodwill (company price) is recorded directly to reduce the balance of account 0480 “Goodwill”, without accumulating depreciation in a separate account.

Separately, under the article “Amount of depreciation” (p. 021), the accrued amount of depreciation for intangible assets is given, which is accounted for in the depreciation accounts of intangible assets (0500).

The article “Residual (book) value»(line 022) reflects the difference in lines 020 “Initial cost” and 021 “Depreciation amount”.

Intangible assets, in particular, include the assets specified in part one of Article 44 of the Tax Code, provided that the taxpayer has exclusive rights to them.

Payers of VAT (Value Added Tax) and legal entities with a state share in the authorized capital (capital) of 50% or more reflect in the automated information system of the tax authorities «E-aktiv» information on all operations related to the registration of intangible assets:

From January 1, 2022 to March 1, 2023 - on a voluntary basis (clause 2 of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 28, 2022 № UP-162). At the same time, the Information Message of the Ministry of Finance (Ministry of Finance) and the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 27, 2022 (clause 1 “b” of Section I) provided for the non-application of liability measures to taxpayers for non-use of the software product “E” until September 1, 2022 -asset»(except for goods included in the pilot category) [5].

Accordingly, the copyright holder enterprise, which has provided an intangible asset for use to another enterprise under a license agreement, retains exclusive rights to the intangible asset and does not write it off from its balance

sheet. Depreciation on intangible assets provided for use is carried out by the copyright holder enterprise.

For the right to use intangible assets, both one-time and periodic payments can be established, depending on the terms of the contract. User enterprises can reflect payments for the right to use intangible assets as expenses of the reporting period, that is, recognize (write off) them immediately, or reflect them as deferred expenses and write them off as expenses for the periods during which the agreement will be valid. The option of reflecting (writing off) expenses associated with obtaining the right to use an intangible asset should be reflected in the accounting policy of the enterprise.

Intangible assets in the Republic of Uzbekistan include rights to produce products, perform work and provide services, that is, in essence, licenses (permits) that are issued by authorized bodies for engaging in certain types of activities.

According to Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Licensing, Permitting and Notification Procedures" dated July 14, 2021 № LRU-701 (from July 15, 2021; until July 15, 2021 - Article 7 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Licensing of Certain Types of Activities" dated 25.05.2000 № 71-II) types of activities are subject to licensing, the implementation of which may entail harm to the life and health of citizens, damage to the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities, damage to public safety and (or) harm to the environment.

Obtaining a license is accompanied by the cost of paying duties and fees in the prescribed amount. For example, to obtain a license to practice law, you must pay a state fee in the amount of 1 basic calculated amount. A license for the right to engage in international passenger transportation is set at 7 to 28 BRV per vehicle unit, depending on its type. That is, the costs of enterprises to obtain individual licenses are significant. Taking into account the cost factor, as well as the validity period of the license, which usually exceeds 12 months, the rights to produce products (works, services) - licenses are also considered intangible assets. Accordingly, licenses should be accounted for as part of other intangible assets, and amortization should be charged for them in the prescribed manner. If the license does not meet the conditions established by paragraph 6 of NAS № 7, then the costs of obtaining it should be classified as expenses of the enterprise.

The unit of accounting for intangible assets is an inventory item. The inventory object of intangible assets is considered to be a set of rights arising from one patent, certificate, assignment of rights, etc.

The main feature by which one inventory item is distinguished (identified) from another is its performance of an independent function in the production of products, performance of work or provision of services, or use for administrative and other functions of the enterprise.

For example, an object of intangible assets owned by two or more enterprises is reflected by each enterprise as part of intangible assets in proportion to its share in the common property.

All costs for registering intangible assets must also be included in their initial cost. It should be noted that in 2021-2022, national registration of trademarks of business entities - exporters, as well as those operating in the field of agriculture and handicrafts, in the total turnover of which the share of exports is more than 60%, was carried out free of charge.

Thus, the inclusion of a created and registered intangible asset in the composition of intangible assets (capitalization) is formalized by an acceptance certificate (in any form), which is approved by the head of the enterprise (authorized person). Documents confirming the exclusive rights to intangible assets (certificate, registration, etc.) are attached to it. Based on them, the accounting department opens an intangible asset accounting card (intangible asset form-1) [5].

All actual expenses for the creation of intangible assets and registration of rights to them are reflected in the debit of account 0830 "Acquisition of intangible assets."

Intangible assets accepted for accounting are subject to depreciation from the first day of the next month according to the standards established by the accounting policy of the enterprise.

The correspondence of accounts for recording the capitalization of created intangible assets in oil refineries of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be reflected in Table 1 below.

Table 1.

Creation of intangible assets by an enterprise

	Debit	Credit
Write-off of expenses for the creation of intangible assets into capital investments (expenses of R&D, materials, payment of employees involved in the creation of intangible assets, depreciation of fixed assets used in R&D, overhead costs, expenses for registering rights, etc.)	0830 "Acquisition of intangible assets"	1000 «Materials», 6010 "Invoices payable to suppliers and contractors", 6990 "Other obligations", 6710 "Settlements with personnel for wages", 6520 "Payments to state trust funds", etc.
Capitalization (inclusion in intangible assets) of intangible assets	0400 "Intangible assets"	0830 "Acquisition of intangible assets"

From January 1, 2020, the amount of VAT on the purchased intangible asset, allocated in the supplier's invoice, is accepted for offset in full (Part 3 of Article 266 of the Tax Code). See in more detail the procedure for crediting VAT that was in force previously

VAT crediting is carried out:

- subject to the conditions of Art. 266 - 268 NK;
- if the buyer and supplier of intangible assets are specially registered with the tax authorities as a VAT payer and have a valid certificate of registration (from

December 23, 2021 - clauses 4, 5 of the Regulations, approved by the PCM of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 22, 2021 № 595; until December 23, 2021 - clause 2 of the Regulations “On the procedure for special registration of taxpayers as payers of value added tax,” reg. 05/02/2020 № 3232) [5].

Thus, when the certificate is suspended, the VAT amounts offset against actually received intangible assets and the costs of their acquisition before the tax authority makes a decision on suspension are not subject to adjustment. From January 1, 2023, the amount of VAT paid on goods (services) actually received and not accepted for offset due to the suspension of the certificate, in the event of its renewal, is subject to offset (adjustment).

When paying for acquired intangible assets, if the terms of the contract provide for deferred or installment payment, actual expenses are taken into account for the initially recognized amount of accounts payable.

Purchasing a license with deferred payment. The state duty is paid annually in equal installments.

Correspondence of accounts for the acquisition of intangible assets for a fee in oil refineries of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be carried out according to Table 2 below.

Table 2.

Acquisition of intangible assets for a fee

	Debit	Credit
Acquisition of intangible assets	0830 “Acquisition of intangible assets”	6010 “Invoices payable to suppliers and contractors”
Reflection of expenses when acquiring intangible assets (services of consultants, experts, expenses for registering rights to intangible assets, paying duties, fees, etc.)	0830 “Acquisition of intangible assets”	6010 “Invoices payable to suppliers and contractors”, 6990 “Other obligations”, 6710 “Settlements with personnel for wages”, 6520 “Payments to state trust funds”, etc.
VAT offset on the acquisition of intangible assets by VAT payers	4410 “Advance payments for taxes and other obligatory payments to the budget (by type)” 6410 “Debt in payments to the budget (by type)”	6010 “Invoices payable to suppliers and contractors” 4410 “Advance payments for taxes and other obligatory payments to the budget (by type)”
Capitalization of intangible assets (inclusion in intangible assets)	0400 “Intangible assets”	0830 “Acquisition of intangible assets”

From January 1, 2022, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 29, 2021 № LRU-741, for tax accounting purposes, introduced a separate procedure for determining the initial cost of intangible assets, as well as calculating depreciation on them [2].

The initial cost of intangible assets acquired after December 31, 2021, for tax purposes is determined as the amount of expenses for acquisition and bringing to the state in which the intangible asset is suitable for use.

The initial (replacement) cost of intangible assets held by the enterprise according to accounting data as of January 1, 2021 is determined as their initial cost, taking into account previously carried out revaluations.

Thus, the following are not included in the initial cost of intangible assets:

- VAT offset in accordance with Chapter 37 of the Tax Code and (or) taken into account as expenses in accordance with Art. 314 NK;
- interest expenses and other expenses associated with the acquisition of intangible assets, subject to deduction or taken into account as expenses in accordance with the Tax Code;
- expenses provided for in paragraph 17 of Art. 317 NK.

Intangible assets that meet the criteria of Art. 307 of the Tax Code are recognized as a depreciable asset and are subject to depreciation. The cost of a depreciable asset is expensed through depreciation charges calculated on the original cost.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 20, 2013 № PP-2042 (clause 6), the tax base for income tax and unified tax is reduced by the amount of funds allocated for the purchase of domestically produced software within the framework of investment projects for the creation of information systems included into the annual Investment Program of the Republic of Uzbekistan, but not more than 30 and 25% of the tax base, respectively, for income tax and the Unified National Tax. In this case, the reduction is made within five years by the amount of funds allocated for these purposes.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 30, 2019 № LRU-599 (came into force on January 1, 2020) approved a new edition of the Tax Code and established the following:

- instead of the EPP, a turnover tax is introduced;
- benefits previously provided for the Unified Tax and Profit Tax by acts of tax legislation, incl. decisions of the President and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted before January 1, 2020, are applied until their expiration.

In the new edition of the Tax Code, a benefit is provided only for income tax payers in the form of an investment deduction - in the amount of 20% (from January 1, 2022; until January 1, 2022 - 10%) of the amount of funds allocated for the purchase of domestic software production within the framework of investment projects to create information systems.

From January 1, 2022, in case of sale, gratuitous transfer or other disposal (except for those related to emergency circumstances) of software within three years from the date of application of the investment deduction, the benefit is

canceled by deducting it from the amount of accumulated depreciation in that reporting (tax) period. in which the disposal occurred [5].

The receipt of intangible assets into the ownership of an enterprise from another legal entity or individual in exchange for another object of intangible assets is carried out under an exchange agreement.

The initial value of an intangible asset received in exchange for a similar intangible asset is equal to the residual value of the transferred asset. When exchanging with an additional payment, the initial value of the received intangible assets is equal to the residual value of the transferred asset, increased (decreased) by the amount of cash (surcharge) that was transferred (received) during the exchange.

Thus, the Initial value of an intangible asset received in exchange for a non-similar intangible asset is equal to the current value of the transferred intangible asset. In the case of an exchange of intangible assets with an additional payment, the initial value of the received assets is equal to the current value of the transferred asset, increased (decreased) by the amount of cash (surcharge) that was transferred (received) during the exchange.

Intangible assets received by the enterprise under an exchange agreement are accepted for accounting at their original cost, which includes all costs directly related to receiving the intangible asset and bringing it into working condition for its intended use (registration fees, duties, costs of insuring delivery risks Intangible assets, etc.) The list of expenses included in the initial cost of intangible assets is given in paragraph 14 of NAS № 7 “Intangible assets”, reg. Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan 06/27/2005 № 1485.

The receipt of intangible assets under an exchange agreement is formalized by an act of acceptance and transfer of the intangible asset object. For intangible assets accepted for accounting, depreciation is calculated according to the norms and methods established by the accounting policy of the enterprise.

The capitalization of intangible assets is carried out on the basis of such documents as:

- certificates of right of use,
- patents,
- copyright or license agreement,
- assignment agreements,
- acts of acceptance and transfer of intangible assets,
- acts of acceptance of software development work,
- research and development programs,
- constituent agreements and protocols on the contribution of assets and agreement on their value,
- agreements on the free transfer of intangible assets, etc.

The correspondence of accounts for the acquisition of intangible assets for a fee in oil refineries of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be carried out according to Table 3 below.

Table 3.

Receipt of intangible assets under an exchange agreement

	Debit	Credit
Receipt of an intangible asset (exchange for another asset) at residual value	0400 "Intangible assets"	9220 "Disposal of other assets"
VAT reflection	9220 "Disposal of other assets"	6410 "Debt of payments to the budget by type"
Receipt of intangible assets with additional payment	0400 "Intangible assets" - for the amount of the residual (current) value of transferred intangible assets and cash	6990 "Other liabilities»- for the amount of funds paid upon exchange 9220 "Disposal of other assets" - for the residual (current) value of the transferred intangible asset
Receipt of intangible assets with additional payment	0400 "Intangible assets" - for the difference between the residual (current) value of transferred intangible assets and the amount of cash 4890 "Debt of other debtors»- for the amount of money received during the exchange	9220 "Disposal of other assets" - for the residual (current) value of the transferred intangible asset
Reflection of expenses when exchanging intangible assets (registration fees, duties, costs of insuring the risks of delivery of intangible assets, etc.)	0830 "Acquisition of intangible assets"	6010 "Invoices payable to suppliers and contractors", 6990 "Other obligations", 6710 "Settlements with personnel for wages", 6520 "Payments to state trust funds", etc.
Capitalization of intangible assets (commissioning)	0400 "Intangible assets"	0830 "Acquisition of intangible assets"

When purchasing digital products through digital distribution, documents confirming the transaction are:

- electronic checks, receipts for the acquisition of the right to a digital product and other messages that allow identification of the parties to the transaction, generated by information systems during digital distribution;
- internal documents of the enterprise (report of the responsible person, bank statement, accounting certificate, etc.).

In this case, the enterprise has the right to draw up a primary accounting document unilaterally, with the following attached to it:

- electronic copies of the accession agreement, offer, license and other agreement;

- copies of the invoice, invoice or other document received from the counterparty in the form of an electronic message;
- screenshots of transactions from the electronic payment system, log reports from the website about the purchase of digital goods and other documents confirming the receipt of funds or their payment.

The signature of the responsible persons of the counterparty is not required in such a document. The form of the primary accounting document for processing transactions with digital products sold through digital distribution is developed by the enterprise independently, taking into account the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Accounting” dated August 30, 1996 № 279-I.

For each incoming item of intangible assets, an inventory card of the form NMA-1 is opened on the basis of the transfer and acceptance certificate. The inventory card is kept in the accounting department of the enterprise in one copy.

The card indicates the amount of depreciation, which is calculated monthly according to rates calculated based on the original cost and useful life.

Conclusion and recommendations. In the modern realities of socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it was concluded that the identified changes will bring the rules for accounting for intangible assets closer to the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards. Recommendations have been developed for determining the initial cost of intangible assets, useful life of intangible assets, depreciation of intangible assets, according to the tax code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, improving analytical and synthetic accounting of intangible assets, ways to improve the accounting of intangible assets and taxation of intangible assets, according to the tax code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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ISH JOYLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH MUAMMOLARI

Annatsiya. Ishlab chiqarishda mehnatni tashkil etish jarayonining muhim qismi ish joyini tashkil etishdir. Ishlash ushbu jarayonning to'g'riligiga bog'liq. Korxonada xodim o'z faoliyatida o'ziga yuklangan vazifalarni bajarishdan chalg'itmasligi kerak. Buning uchun uning ish joyini tashkil etishga munosib e'tibor berish kerak.

Kalit so'zlar: Ishlab chiqarish, faoliyat, ish xavfsizligi.

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PROBLEMS OF IMPROVING WORKPLACES

Annotation. An important part of the process of labor organization in production is the organization of the workplace. Performance depends on the correctness of this process. An employee of the enterprise should not be distracted from the performance of the tasks assigned to him in his activity. For this, it is necessary to pay due attention to the organization of his workplace.

Key words: Production, activity, work safety.

Umumiy xususiyatlar-korxonada ish joylarini ta'mirlash yuqori mahsuldorlik va ish sifatining muhim shartidir. Bu jarayonga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Ish joyi ishlab chiqarish tizimining asosiy bo'g'inidir. Uni bitta xodim yoki butun jamoa boshqaradi. U bir nechta elementlardan iborat. Bunga quyidagilar kiradi:

- ishlab chiqarish maydoni;

- texnologik uskunalari;
- turli materiallarni saqlash uchun qurilmalar va bo'limlar, jumladan blankalar, nikoh,chiqindilar va tayyor mahsulotlar;
- asboblari va jihozlarni saqlash uchun bo'linmalar;
- transport va yuk ko'tarish qurilmalari;
- ish xavfsizligi va qulayligi uchun qurilmalar.

Ish joyini yaratish jarayonida uni to'g'ri tashkil etishga katta e'tibor beriladi. Ushbu ish xodimning o'ziga yuklangan funktsiyalarni bajarishi uchun zarur bo'lgan tegishli sharoitlarni yaratish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ish joyini tashkil etish jarayonida u zarur jihozlar, asboblari, signalizatsiya va transport vositalari bilan jihozlangan.

Ish joyini ta'mirlash bosqichlari

Xodim uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Rejalashtirish oqilona bo'lishi kerak. Bu ish joyiga texnik xizmat ko'rsatish vaqtini sezilarli darajada qisqartiradi, mehnat unumdorligini oshiradi.

Xizmat elementlari

Ishga xizmat ko'rsatish tizimi bir nechta imkoniyatlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Bularga mehnat vositalari, ob'ektlari va sub'ektlari kiradi. Bu toifalarning har biri uchun maxsus amallar mavjud.

Ish joyi

Mehnat vositalarini joriy etish jarayonida kompleks zarur ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Ular ish joyini zarur asboblari bilan ta'minlash, uni o'z vaqtida charxlash, texnik xizmat ko'rsatish va ta'mirlashni o'z ichiga oladi. Shuningdek, ushbu toifaga uskunalarini sozlash kiradi. U ma'lum tizim va mexanizmlar uchun kompleks yoki qisman bajarilishi mumkin.

Mehnat vositalariga xizmat ko'rsatishga qaratilgan ishlarga energiya kiradita'sir. Bunday harakatlar saytni ishlab chiqarish jarayonida zarur bo'lgan turli xil energiya turlari bilan ta'minlashga qaratilgan. Agregat va mexanizmlarni ish holatida saqlash choralari ko'rilmogda. Bu profilaktika va ta'mirlash. Shuningdek, kompaniya rahbariyati binolarni joriy ta'mirlash, ish joylari uchun yangi, yuqori texnologiyali uskunalar bilan jihozlash uchun tegishli resurslarni ajratishi kerak.

Texniklash jarayonida mehnat ob'yektlariga ham e'tibor beriladi. Bu guruhga ularni saqlash, tashish va nazorat qilishga qaratilgan harakatlar kiradi. Ushbu ish jarayonida turli materiallarni qabul qilish va hisobga olish, saqlash amalga oshiriladi. Ehtiyot qismlari va asboblari tugallandi, shundan so'ng ular keyingi ish uchun beriladi. Yuk ortish va tushirish ishlari tashkil etilgan. Bu turkumga materiallar, xomashyo va tayyor mahsulotlar sifati nazorati ham kiradi.

Ish joyidagi xizmat ko'rsatish tizimining uchinchi komponenti - bu xodimni barcha zarur narsalar bilan ta'minlash. Bu guruh uning zarur ma'lumotlar bilan ta'minlanishini o'z ichiga oladi. Ish taqsimlanishi kerak, uning davomida har bir xodimga aniq ishlab chiqarish vazifalari yuklanadi. Sanitariya va gigiyena masalalariga e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Umumiy ovqatlanish, maishiy ob'ektlar tashkil etilgan. Shuningdek, yuqori sifatli tibbiy yordam ko'rsatish, mehnatni muhofaza qilish tadbirlarini amalga oshirish talab etiladi. Madaniy soha ham e'tibordan chetda qolmaydi.

Boshqarish tizimlarining turlari – Ishga xizmat ko'rsatish tizimi markazlashtirilgan bo'lishi mumkin, markazlashmagan va aralash. Birinchi holda, ish butun ishlab chiqarish uchun umumiy bo'lgan funktsional xizmatlar tomonidan amalga oshiriladi. Ish joyini tashkil qilishda markazlashmagan yondashuv bilan bunday funktsiyalar ustaxona, sayt xizmatlari tomonidan amalga oshiriladi.

Qo'shma xizmat ko'rsatish tizimi keng tarqalgan. Bunda funktsiyalarning bir qismini markaziy bo'lim o'z zimmasiga oladi, ishlarning ma'lum ro'yxati esa tarkibiy bo'linma xodimlari tomonidan amalga oshiriladi.

Ish joyida xizmat ko'rsatish vaqti- Mutaxassislarning fikricha, tashkil etishning markazlashgan tizimi muhim iqtisodiy afzalliklarga ega. Bu mavjud resurslardan oqilona foydalanish imkonini beradi. Tegishli xodimlarning sa'y-harakatlari kerakli vaqtda jamlanadi. Shu bilan birga, ishlab chiqarish ichidagi rejalashtirish yanada uyg'unlik bilan amalga oshiriladi. Bu sizga ta'mirlash xarajatlarini optimallashtirish imkonini beradi.

Uskunalar va ish joylariga markazlashtirilmagan tizimda texnik xizmat ko'rsatish sex rahbarlariga bo'ysunuvchi yordamchi xodimlarni jalb qilish imkonini beradi. Bu holatda ish zudlik bilan amalga oshiriladi. Biroq, bunday xizmat ko'rsatish tizimi bilan qo'llab-quvvatlovchi xodimlarni teng ravishda band qilib bo'lmaydi, ish bilan to'liq yuklanadi. Bu mavjud resurslardan oqilona foydalanishga imkon bermaydi.

Ko'pincha xizmat aralash tizim bo'yicha amalga oshiriladi. Bunday harakatlarga yondashuvlarni tanlash ishlab chiqarish jarayonining turi va ko'lamiga bog'liq. Bunga korxonada bo'linmalarining tuzilishi, jihozlarning xususiyatlari, tayyor mahsulotning murakkabligi ham ta'sir qiladi. Asosiy mezontizimni tanlashda bu jarayon uchun ajratilgan moddiy va mehnat resurslari xarajatlari hisoblanadi.

Xizmat tamoyillari

Ish joyini ta'mirlash bir qator tamoyillarga muvofiq amalga oshiriladi. Ular bu ish uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ushbu jarayonning asosiy tamoyillari moslashuvchanlik, tejamkorlik, yuqori sifat, shuningdek ehtiyot va oldini olishdir.

Bunday tartiblarni amalga oshirishdan oldin rahbariyat o'z harakatlarini asosiy ishlab chiqarish jarayonining borishini operativ rejalashtirish bilan muvofiqlashtiradi. Shuningdek, u xodimlarning ishi uchun zarur bo'lgan barcha narsalarni, masalan, materiallar, asboblari va boshqa kerakli narsalarni yetkazib berishni talab qiladi.

Korxonada ish joyini saqlash-Tekshiruv jadvalini ishlab chiqishda asosiy ishlab chiqarish jadvali hisobga olinadi. Bunday ishni bajarish uchun eng mos vaqtni tanlash kerak. Agar uskunani texnik xizmat ko'rsatish uchun to'xtatish

kerak bo'lsa, bunday ishlarni smenalar oraliq'ida, ishlamaydigan kunlarda bajarish rejalashtirilgan.

Protseduraning tejamkor va sifatli bo'lishi uchun ishchilar malakasining qo'yilgan talablarga muvofiqligiga e'tibor qaratiladi. Shu bilan birga, ularning optimal soni tanlanadi va ularning har biri uchun vazifalar aniq ko'rsatilgan. Yordamchi xodimlar barcha kerakli materiallar, asboblari bilan ta'minlanishi kerak.

Ish stantsiyasiga texnik xizmat ko'rsatish vaqti imkon qadar qisqa bo'lishi kerak. Uskunaning ishlamay qolishi qabul qilinishi mumkin emas. Bu ishlashga salbiy ta'sir qiladi iqtisodiy foyda va ishlab chiqarish rentabelligi.

Ish shakllari

Ish joyini ta'mirlash bir necha shaklda bo'lishi mumkin. U navbatchi, rejalashtirilgan profilaktik yoki standart hisoblanadi. Ta'minotning birinchi shakli kichik hajmdagi, shuningdek, bir parcha ishlab chiqarish uchun xosdir. Bunday holda, kerak bo'lganda tegishli xodimlar ish joyiga chaqiriladi.

Ish joyini tashkil etish

Navbatchilik shakliga muvofiq qurilgan xizmat har doim ham ma'lum bir vaqtda talab qilinadigan harakatlarning o'z vaqtida bajarilishini ta'minlay olmaydi. Shuning uchun, bunday sxema bilan uskunaning to'xtab qolishi mumkin. Biroq, bu ishning afzalligi uning soddaligidir.

Profilaktik ta'mirlash jarayonida har bir ob'ekt uchun kerakli ishlarning tegishli jadvali tuziladi. Ushbu yondashuv ko'pincha ommaviy ishlab chiqarishda uchraydi. Jadval protsedurani yuqori sifatli, minimal xarajat bilan bajarish imkonini beradi.

Taqdim etilgan sxemaning kamchiliklari jiddiy tayyorgarlik zaruratidir. Xizmat xizmatlari bu holatda ritmik, uyg'un ishlashi kerak. Bu uskunaning ishlamay qolishini ta'minlaydi.

Ishlarni taqsimlash standart sxemalar bo'yicha amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Bu texnik xizmat ko'rsatish va asosiy xodimlarning ish jadvallarini muvofiqlashtirish tartibini sezilarli darajada osonlashtiradi. Bunday holda, uskunaning ishlamay qolishi amalda istisno qilinadi. Ta'mirlash tartib-qoidalari jadvallarga muvofiq amalga oshiriladi. Undaish hajmi, shuningdek, uni amalga oshirish muddati aniq tartibga solingan. Standart xizmat ko'rsatish sxemasi bo'yicha yordamchi xizmatlar xodimlari maksimal darajada yuklangan. Bunday holda, sarflangan vaqt va resurslar kamayadi. Ish sifati yuqori darajada. Bunday tizim tayyor mahsulotlarni keng ko'lamli va ommaviy ishlab chiqarish uchun ishlatiladi. joyini tozalash tashkiliy xizmatni yakunlaydi.

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ZARAFSHON VOHASI TO'QAYZOR BIOTOPLARIDA O'SUVCHI YOVVOYI SHAKAR QAMISH VA QORA TOL O'SIMLIKLARINING NEMATODAFUNA TAQQOSLANISHI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu ilmiy izlanishlarimizning asosiy maqsadi Zarafshon vohasi to'qayzor biotoplarida o'suvchi yovvoyi shakar qamish ildizi va ildiz atrofi nematodafunasini shu biotopda o'suvchi daraxtlar (qora tol) nematodafunasiga solishtirilib, o'xshashlik darajalari taqqoslanib o'rganildi. Shuningdek, bu o'simliklarining ildizi va ildiz atrofi tuprog'ida uchragan nematodalarni taqqoslaganimizda, ular orasida bir-biridan katta farq borligi ma'lum bo'ldi. Natijalar Maunford umumiylik ko'rsatgichi bo'yicha hisoblandi.

Kalit so'zlar: yovvoyi shakar qamish, to'qay, fauna, tur, fiziologik, fitonematoda, mezofil, qora tol, Fitonematologiya, parazit nematodalar, patogen, ekologiya, Maunford umumiylik ko'rsatgichi.

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COMPARISON OF NEMATOFUNA OF WILD SUGAR CANE AND BLACK WILLOW PLANTS GROWING IN TOKAYSZOR BIOTOPES OF ZARAFSHAN OASIS

Abstract. The main goal of our scientific research was to compare the nematoda fauna of wild sugar cane roots and the root environment growing in

the orchard biotopes of the Zarafshan oasis with the nematoda fauna of trees (black willow) growing in this biotope, and to compare the degree of similarity. Also, when we compared the nematodes found in the roots and soil around the roots of these plants, it became clear that there is a big difference between them. The results were calculated according to the Mountford totality index.

Key words: wild sugar cane, forest, fauna, species, physiological, phytonematode, mesophyll, black willow, Phytonematology, parasitic nematodes, pathogen, ecology, Mountford index.

Kirish. Respublikamizda fitogelmintlarning biologiyasi, sistematikasi, faunasi, parazit turlarini o'rganish sohasida juda ko'plab ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. Fitonematologiya yo'nalishining asosiy vazifasi o'simlik va tuproq nematodalarining biogeotsinozdagi o'rni va tuproq biotasiga kiruvchi boshqa turli organizmlar bilan ularning o'zaro aloqalarini o'rganishdan iboratdir.

Hozirgi davrgacha xorijiy mamlakatlar va respublikamiz fitogelmintologlari tomonidan ko'plab o'simliklarning ildizi va uning atrofidagi tuproqda yashovchi nematodalarning tarkibi keng miqyosida o'rganilgan bo'lsada, lekin to'qay o'simliklari fitonematodalarining ekologiyasini kompleks holatda o'rganishga mutlaq e'tibor berilmagan edi. Ta'kidlash joizki, ko'pchilik parazit fitonematodalar turlari to'qay o'simliklarini o'sish tezligini susaytiradi, barglarining qurishiga sababchi bo'ladi va ayrim o'imlik turlarini shu landshaftlarda yo'qolishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

Material va metodlar. Ilmiy kuzatuvga olingan o'simliklarning ildiz qismi Y.S. Kiriyanova va E. L. Krall (1969) uslubi bo'yicha ko'zdan kechilildi.

Namunalarni olish vaqtida o'simliklarning tashqi ko'rinishi, fiziologik holati, tuproq va havoning harorati, namligi, sug'orish usullari, tuproq xillari va boshqa omillar hisobga olinadi.

Fitogelmintologiya o'simlik va tuproqdan nematodalarning ajratib olishning eng qulay usullaridan biri bo'lib, Berman uslubiyati hisoblanadi. Bu uslubga ko'ra tekshirish uchun olingan har bir o'simlikning ildizi va ildiz atrofi tuprog'i alohida - alohida tahlil qilindi. Nematodalarning tur tarkibini aniqlash uchun doimiy mikropreparatlari tayyorlanadi.

Doimiy mikropreparatlarning ustki ikki tomoniga nematodalar haqidagi ma'lumotlar yozildi. Bir tomonida o'simlikning nomi, xo'jalik atamasi, namuna olingan davri va yig'gan kishining nomi yoziladi. Ikkinchi tomoniga fitonematoda turning nomi va jinsi ko'rsatiladi.

Tatqiqot natijalari. Yovvoyi shakar qamish va qora tol o'simliklari ildizi va ildizi atrofidagi tuprog'ida uchragan nematodalarning o'shashlik darajasini taqqoslash natijasida quyidagi ma'lumotlar olindi: yovvoyi shakar qamish ildizi va ildiz atrofi tuprog'ida jami bo'lib 64 turga mansub 3490 ta nematoda qayd qilingan bo'lsa, qora tolda 62 turga oid 4053 ta nematoda aniqlandi. Bu ikki o'simlikning o'xshashlik darajasini Mauntford umumiylik ko'rsatkichi bo'yicha taqqoslaganimizda quyidagi natijalar olindi:

$$J = \frac{2 \times 39}{2 \times 64 \times 62 - (64 + 62) \times 39} \times 1000 = 25,81$$

Yovvoyi shakar qamish va uchragan turlarning 39 tasi umumiy bo'lib, o'xshashlik darajasi 25,81 ga teng ekanligi aniqlandi. Yovvoyi shakar qamish va qora tol o'simliklarining ildizi va ildizi atrofi tuprog'i uchun quyidagi turlar umumiy bo'ladi:

Criconemoides pullus, *Aglenchus Agricola*, *Filenchus orbis*, *F. polyhyphus*, *Lelenchus*, *discerepans*, *Ditylenchus triformis*, *Aphelenchus avenae*, *Aphelenchoides parietinus*, *Protorhabditis xylocola*, *Mesorhabditis monhystera*, *Panagrolaimus armatus*, *P. lonicaudatus*, *P. subelongatus*, *Heterocephalobus elongatus*, *H. latus*, *Cephalobus parvus*, *Cephalobus persegnis*, *Eucephalobus mucronatus*, *Eucephalobus oxyuroides*, *Acrobelodes labiatus*, *A. nanus*, *Acrobeles cylindricus*, *Ac. Ctenocephalus*, *Cervidellus hamatus*, *Prismatolaimus dolichurus*, *Mononchus truncatus*, *Longidorella parva*, *Tylencholaimus proximus*, *Leptonchus obtusus*, *Aporcelaimellus obtusicaudatus*, *Paraxondvium lactificans*, *Eudorylaimus minutes*, *Alaimus jaulasali*.

Yovvoyi shakar qamish va qora tol o'simliklarining nematodafaunasini turkumlar bo'yicha taqqoslaganimizda ular bir-biridan keskin farq qilishi ma'lum bo'ldi. Jumladan yovvoyi shakar qamishda *Tylenchida* turkumidan 19 turga oid 767 nematoda (21,9%) aniqlangan bo'lsa, qora tol ildizi va ildiz atrofi tuprog'ida 24 turkumga mansub 1836 nematoda (45,2%) qayd qilindi. *Rhabditida* turkumi vakillaridan yovvoyi shakar qamish ildizi va ildiz atrofi tuprog'ida 26 turga oid 1500 nematoda (42,9%) aniqlangan bo'lsa, qora tolda 21 turga oid 989 nematoda (24,4%) aniqlandi

Araelaimida turkumi vakillaridan yovvoyi shakar qamishda *Plectus parietinus* turiga 7 nematoda (0,2%) qayd qilindi. Qora tol ildizi atrofi tuprog'ida *Proteroplectus longicaudatus* turiga oid 2 ta nematoda (0,04%) aniqlanadi. *Chromadorida* turkumi vakillari uchramadi, qora tolda esa *Achromadorida ruricola*, *A. terricola*, *A. nax*, *Microlaimus dlobiceps* turlariga oid 872 nematoda (21,5%) qayd qilindi. *Enoplida* turkumidan *Prismatolaimus dolichurus* turiga oid 1 nematoda (0,02%) yovvoyi shakar qamish ildizi atrofi tuprog'ida 5 ta nematoda esa (0,1%) qora tol ildizi atrofi tuprog'ida uchradi. *Mononchida* turkumi vakillaridan yovvoyi shakar qamish ildizi atrofi tuprog'ida 8 ta (0,2%), qora tolda 9 ta (0,2%) *Mononchus truncatus* qayd qilindi. *Dorylaimida* turkumi vakillaridan yovvoyi shakar qamish ildizi va ildizi atrofi tuprog'ida 16 turga mansub 1174 ta nematoda (33,6%), qora tolda 11 tur 411 ta nematoda (11,4%) aniqlandi.

Xulosa. Shunday qilib, yovvoyi shakar qamish ildizi va ildizi atrofi tuprog'ida *Rhabditida* va *Dorylaimida* turkumi vakillari ko'p, qora tol ildizi va ildizi atrofi tuprog'ida oz miqdorda uchrab, *Tylenchida* turkumi vakillari esa aksincha qora tolda ko'p miqdorda, yovvoyi shakar qamishda nisbatan kamroq uchradi.

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BALIQCCHILIK SOHASIDA SARIMSOQPIYOZNING BOKIMYOVIY AHAMIYATI

Annotasiya. Maqolada qishloq ho`jaligida baliqchilik sohasini rivojlantirishda va antibiotiklarga boy go`sh mahsuldorligi olish va nasl qoldirilishi, tabiiy oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini olish shuningdek baliqlarni turli kasalliklardan yani ikkilamchi infeksiyalardan xalos qilishda sarimsoqpiyoz asosida olingan mahsulotlarni foydaliligi haqida ma`lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so`zlar: Allisin, mikroob, bakteriya, vitamin, mineral, baliq emi, go`sht mahsulotlari.

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BIOCHEMICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF GARLIC IN FISHERIES

Annotation. The article provides information on the usefulness of garlic-based products in the development of the fishery sector of agriculture and the production of meat rich in antibiotics and reproduction, the production of natural foods, as well as the protection of fish from various diseases and secondary infections.

Keywords: Allicin, microbe, bacteria, vitamin, mineral, fish food, meat products.

Insonlarning sintetik kimyoviy moddalardan foydalanishda kelib chiqadigan nojoaya ta'sir natijasida yuzaga keladigan salbiy oqibatlarini to'g'risida bilim va tajribalarini oshishi organik va sintetik kimyoviy moddalarsiz tabiiy oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari kabi «yashil dorilar»ni izlashga olib kelmoqda. Tabiiy o'simliklardan foydalanishning qayta tiklanishi dorivor o'simliklardan foydalanishni farmakologik tadqiqotlarda birinchi o'ringa olib chiqdi va ko'plab yangi dorilar kashf qilinmoqda. [1]

Shu nuqtai nazardan, sarimsoq (*Allium sativum*) tabiiy antibiotik sifatida ma'lum bo'lgan eng qadimgi dorivor o'simlik bo'lib, mikroblarga qarshi, antioksidant, saratonga qarshi va antihipertenziv xususiyatlari tufayli odamlar va hayvonlarning ko'plab kasalliklarini davolashda samarali ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Sarimsoqda 32 ta faol tiosulfinatlar mavjud bo'lib, ular patogenlardan keng himoya qiladi. Buning sababi, sarimsoqning asosiy faol birikmasi bo'lgan allitsin sarimsoqni maydalash jarayonida alliin va alliinaza fermenti uchrashganda hosil bo'ladi.

Allitsin uchuvchan bo'lib, 37 ° C da 0,1 soniyada faolligini yo'qotishi mumkin. Allitsinning hayvonning ichak traktida faollashishini ta'minlash uchun Excential Alliin Plus ishlab chiqilgan. Ushbu ozuqa eritmasi yuqori sifatli doljin va sarimsoqning tabiiy aralashmasi bo'lib, unda allinining kashshofligi noyob qayta ishlash texnologiyasi tufayli barqaror shaklda mavjud.

Sarimsoq va dolchin parazitlarga qarshi, bakteriyaga qarshi va immunitetni rag'batlantiruvchi ta'siri tufayli quruqlikdagi hayvonlar va turli xil baliq va qisqichbaqalar turlarining sog'lig'iga foydali ta'sir ko'rsatdi.

Dolchinning asosiy bioaktiv birikmasi, sinnamaldegid, yallig'lanishga qarshi ta'sir ko'rsatadi, bu to'qimalarning yo'q qilinishini sekinlashtiradi va ishlashni qo'llab-quvvatlaydi. Sinnamaldegid patogen gramm-musbat bakteriyalar, gramm-manfiy bakteriyalar, xamirturushlar va mog'orlarga qarshi kuchli javob beradi.

Sarimsoq va dolchin kabi tabiiy fitogen mahsulotlar baliqlarni fiziologik funksiyalari va ichak mikrobiotasini modulyatsiyalashi mumkin.

Sarimsoq ekstrakti baliqni ikkilamchi infeksiyalardan xalos qiladi, parazitlar tomonidan chiqariladigan patogen moddalarni zararsizlantiradi va biokimyoviy jarayonlariga to'sqinlik qiladi.. U eng samarali davolash usulini sarimsoqni ratsionga qo'shish deb hisoblaydi (lekin dozalar etibor bergan holda). Suvga sarimsoq qo'shilsa, faol moddalar suyultiriladi va akvarium suvidagi moddalar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi va shu bilan neytrallanadi. Sarimsoqning yog'li ekstraktlari cheklangan samaraga ega, chunki ular suv yuzasida suzadi.[2]

Sarimsoq eliksiri immunitet tizimini ko'tarib, tizimingizdagi baliqlarning ajoyib salomatligi va farovonligini saqlaydi. Sarimsoq eliksiri parazitlarning tarqalishini oldini oladi. Sarimsoq Elixir bakteriyaga qarshi va qo'ziqorinlarga qarshi vosita sifatida ishlaydi chuchuk suv uchun xavfsizdir!

Sarimsoqdan (*Allium sativum*) dorivor foydalanish baliq sog'lig'ini yaxshilaydi va akvakulturada immunostimulyator sifatida ishlaydi.

Suv etishmovchiligi bor mamlakatlarda, shu jumladan Nepalda iqtisodiy jihatdan ko'plab odamlar uchun tirikchilik manbai hisoblanadi. So'nggi yillarda suv xo'jaligi korxonalarining faollashishi va jadal rivojlanishi natijasida yuqumli kasalliklarning paydo bo'lishi katta iqtisodiy yo'qotishlarga olib keldi.

... Yuqorida aytib o'tilganidek, sarimsoq baliqning akvakultura kasalliklariga chidamliligini oshiradigan turli biologik xususiyatlarni ta'minlovchi bioaktiv birikmalarga ega Baliq akvakulturasida sarimsoq antibakterial, parazitlarga qarshi, antioksidant, immunostimulyator va o'sishni rag'batlantiruvchi ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

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Yangi ozuqa qo'shimchalarini ishlab chiqishga e'tibor tobora ko'proq baliqchilikda da, shu jumladan fitogenikada qo'llaniladi. Fitogen ozuqa qo'shimchalari o'simlikdan olingan mahsulotlar bo'lib, ko'pincha ozuqaning mazaliligini oshirish va baliq va qisqichbaqalarning immunitet holatini, ichak sog'lig'ini va antioksidant reaksiyalarini qo'llab-quvvatlash orqali o'sish ko'rsatkichlarini yaxshilash uchun dietaga qo'shiladi. [3,4]

Xulosa

Qishloq ho'jaligida baliqchilik sohasini rivojlantirish orqali insoniyat oldida turgan go'shtga va go'sh mahsulotlariga bo'lgan ehtiyojlarni qondirish uchun samarali echimlardan foydalanishni talab qiladi. Sarimsoqpiyoz asosida olingan tabiiy fitogen mahsulotlar baliqlarning fiziologik funksiyalari va ichak mikrobiotasini modulyatsiya qiladi, natijada bu ekologik toza kimyoviy moddalar baliqlarda uchraydigan turli kasalliklarni oldini olishda va antibiotiklarga boy gosh mahsuldorligi yuqori va ozgacha ta'mga ega bo'lishi va nasl qoldirilishiga sabab bo'ladi.

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OLIIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA ZAMONAVIY MOBIL TEXNOLOGIYALARNING O'RNI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ta'lim sohasida mobil texnologiyalardan foydalanish, ayniqsa ularning zamonaviy texnik ta'limdagi ahamiyati ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: gadjetlar, mobil texnologiyalar, moslashuvchan ta'lim, onlayn platforma, innovatsiyalar, raqamli savodxonlik

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THE ROLE OF MODERN MOBILE TECHNOLOGIES IN UNIVERSITIES

Abstract. This article discusses the use of mobile technologies in education, the features of their importance in modern technical education.

Keywords: gadgets, mobile technologies, adaptive learning, online platform, innovation, digital literacy.

Yangi gadjetlar va ilovalar ishlab chiqilishi bilan talabalarga yanada samaraliroq o'rganish, tadqiqot o'tkazish va loyihalar ustida ishlashga yordam beruvchi ma'lumotlar va vositalardan foydalanish imkoniyati kengaydi. Oliy o'quv yurtlarida texnik ta'limda mobil texnologiyalar muhim o'rin tutadi. Mobil qurilmalar yordamida talabalar o'zlari uchun qulay vaqtda va joyda o'qishlari

mumkin, bu esa moslashuvchan o'rganish va o'z-o'zini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Bundan tashqari, mobil texnologiyalar o'qituvchilarga interfaol darslar yaratish, onlayn konferensiyalar o'tkazish va sinfdan tashqarida talabalar bilan aloqani saqlab qolish imkonini beradi. Mobil ilovalar tufayli talabalar turli topshiriqlarni osongina bajarishlari, tajribalar o'tkazishlari, jarayonlarni simulyatsiya qilishlari va gipotezalarni sinab ko'rishlari mumkin, bu esa texnik fanlarni chuqurroq o'rganishga yordam beradi.

Mobil texnologiya zamonaviy ta'limida muhim o'rin tutadi, o'quv jarayonini boyitadi va o'quvchilar va o'qituvchilar uchun yangi marralarni zabt etishga yordam beradi. Mobil texnologiyalardan foydalanish talabalarda mustaqil ishlash va o'z-o'zini tashkil qilish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish, yangi tushunchalarni o'rganish va o'z loyihalarini yaratish imkonini beradi. Bu nafaqat bilimlarni chuqurlashtiradi, balki tanqidiy fikrlash va ijodkorlikni rivojlantiradi. Bundan tashqari, mobil texnologiyalar sinfdan tashqari talabalar va o'qituvchilar o'rtasidagi o'zaro aloqada qulaylik yaratadi. Talabalar turli xil aloqa ilovalari orqali muloqot qilishlari, fikr almashishlari va loyihalarda hamkorlik qilishlari mumkin, bu esa tajriba va bilim almashish muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan hamkorlikdagi o'quv muhitini yaratadi.

Yana shuni aytish mumkinki, mobil texnologiyalar nafaqat texnik oliy o'quv yurtlarida ta'limga yondashuvni, balki butun ta'lim tizimini ham o'zgartirmoqda. Zamonaviy gadjetlar va ilovalardan foydalanish ta'limni qulay, interaktiv va individual qiladi, bu esa pirovardida o'quvchilarning samarali o'rganishi va rivojlanishiga yordam beradi.

Mobil texnologiyalar, shuningdek, talabalarning baholash va ish faoliyatini yaxshilashga yordam beradi. Maxsus ilovalar va onlayn platformalar yordamida o'qituvchilar real vaqt rejimida o'quvchilar faoliyatini kuzatishi, ishini baholashi va fikr-mulohazalarini bildirishi mumkin. Bu sizga ta'lim jarayonidagi zaif tomonlarni aniqlash va o'rganishga yondashuvingizni o'z vaqtida tuzatish imkonini beradi.

Bundan tashqari, mobil texnologiyalar talabalarda raqamli ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi, bu zamonaviy dunyoda juda muhimdir. Raqamli vositalarni o'zlashtirish va onlayn muhitda axborot bilan ishlash qobiliyati texnik ta'lim sohasidagi professional kompetentsiyaning ajralmas qismiga aylanmoqda. Mobil texnologiyalar talabalarga eng yangi texnologiyalar va dasturiy mahsulotlarni o'zlashtirishga yordam beradi, bu esa ularning sohaga muvaffaqiyatli integratsiyalashuviga xizmat qiladi.

Ta'limda mobil texnologiyalardan foydalanish o'quvchilarning o'quv jarayoniga faol jalb etilishiga yordam beradi va o'quv jarayonini qiziqarli qiladi. Natijada, talabalar nafaqat samaraliroq o'rganishadi, balki muammolarni hal qilishning yangi va ijodiy usullarini topadilar, bu esa pirovard natijada texnik ta'lim sohasida professionallik va innovatsiyalarning o'sishiga yordam beradi. Turli messenjerlar va aloqa platformalari tufayli talabalar o'qituvchilar bilan bemalol muloqot qilishlari, savollar berishlari va real vaqt rejimida kerakli

yordamni olishlari mumkin. Bu o'rganish sifatini oshiradi va o'quvchilarga o'quv jarayonida qo'llab-quvvatlanayotganini va ishtirokini his qilish imkonini beradi.

Mobil texnologiyalar interfaol o'quv materiallari va mashg'ulotlarni yaratish imkoniyatini beradi, bu esa o'rganishni yanada shaxsiylashtirilgan va qiziqarli qiladi. O'qituvchilar turli ilovalar va onlayn resurslardan o'quvchilarni yaxshiroq o'rganish va ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradigan interfaol darslar yaratish uchun foydalanishlari mumkin.

Har qanday vaqtda va dunyoning istalgan nuqtasidan masofaviy ta'lim va o'quv materiallaridan foydalanish imkoniyatini beradi. Bu, ayniqsa, ba'zi sabablarga ko'ra darslarga shaxsan qatnasha olmaydigan talabalar uchun juda muhimdir. Mobil texnologiyalar tufayli ta'lim yanada qulay va qulay bo'lib, bu umumiy ta'lim darajasini oshirishga va keng auditoriya orasida texnik ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Mobil texnologiyalar ham o'quv jarayonini tashkil etish va rejalashtirishni takomillashtirishga yordam beradi.

Turli ilovalar va onlayn taqvimlar tufayli talabalar va o'qituvchilar dars jadvallari, tugash sanalari va boshqa muhim voqealarni osongina kuzatib borishlari mumkin. Bu kechikish va kamchiliklarning oldini olishga, o'z navbatida ta'lim jarayonining unumdorligi va samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Bundan tashqari, texnik ta'limda mobil texnologiyalardan foydalanish o'quvchilarning raqamli savodxonligini oshirishga yordam beradi. Ular turli dastur va ilovalar bilan ishlash ko'nikmasiga ega bo'ladilar, zamonaviy dunyoda zarur ko'nikma hisoblangan ma'lumotlarni internet orqali tez topish va qayta ishlashni o'rganadilar. Shunday qilib, mobil texnologiyalardan foydalanish nafaqat o'rganishni osonlashtiradi, balki talabalarni raqamli haqiqat va kasbiy faoliyatga tayyorlaydi.

Xulosa qilib ayt mobil texnologiyalar ham o'qituvchilarga o'z ta'lim usullarining samaradorligini tahlil qilish imkonini beradi. Talabalarning yutuqlarini kuzatish uchun maxsus ilovalar yordamida ular o'quv faoliyatini baholashlari, zaif tomonlarini aniqlashlari va o'quvchilarning ehtiyojlariga qarab o'quv jarayonini sozlashlari mumkin. Bu ta'lim sifatini oshirishga va ta'lim natijalarini yaxshilashga yordam beradi va uni yanada yo'naltirilgan va samarali qiladi.

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MATERIKLAR VA OKEANLAR TABIIY GEOGRAFIYASI KURSINI O'QITISHDA INTERFAOL USULLAR VA GEOGRAFIK O'YINLARDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada materiklar va okeanlar tabiiy geografiyasi kursini o'qitishda interfaol usullar va geografik o'yinlardan foydalanish usullari ko'rsatilgan. O'yinlar geografiya ta'limi jarayoni misolida ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. O'zbek modeli, interfaol, krik, vodiy, selva, epifit, syujetli - rolli o'yinlar, ijodiy o'yinlar, ishbilarmonlar o'yini.

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USE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS AND GEOGRAPHIC GAMES IN TEACHING THE COURSE OF NATURAL GEOGRAPHY OF CONTINENTS AND OCEANS

Abstract. This article shows how to use interactive methods and geography games when teaching a course in the natural geography of continents and oceans. The games were developed as an example of the geography learning process.

Key words. Uzbek model, interactive, stream, valley, selva, epiphyte, role-playing games, creative games, business games.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi xalq ta'limi tizimida Geografiya fanini o'qitishni rivojlantirish Konsepsiyasi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 29 apreldagi PF-5712-sonli Farmoni bilan tasdiqlangan "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Xalq ta'limi tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini" va 2019 yil 30 oktyabrdagi PF-5863-sonli Farmoni bilan tasdiqlangan "2030 yilgacha bo'lgan davrda O'zbekiston Respublikasining Atrof muhitni muhofaza qilish konsepsiyasi" da belgilangan vazifalar ijrosi yuzasidan ishlab chiqilgan.

Shu asosda bugungi kunda O'zbekiston respublikasi xalq ta'limi vazirligi Respublika ta'lim markazi Umumiy o'rta ta'limning O'quv dasturida 7-sinf

Geografiya kursining mazmuni quyidagicha ko'rsatilgan. Materiklar va okeanlar tabiiy geografiyasi kursi okeanlar, materiklar haqida umumiy tushuncha, geografik qobiqning mohiyati va chegaralari, materiklar va okeanlarning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi, iqlim hosil qiluvchi omillar, iqlim mintaqalari, tabiat komplekslari va ularning zonalligi, okean tubi relyefi, okean suvining xususiyatlari, dengiz oqimlari, har bir materikning geografik o'rni, tabiatini o'rganish tarixi, geologik tuzilishi, foydali qazilmalari, relyefi, iqlimi va iqlim mintaqalari, ichki suvlari, tabiat zonolari, tabiiy geografik o'lkalari, tabiatiga insonning ta'siri, antropogen landshaftlari, ekologik muammolari, tabiatini muhofaza qilish, har bir okeanga kompleks tabiiy geografik tavsif kabi masalalarni qamrab olgan [1].

Zamonaviy ta'lim respublikamizda ko'p bosqichli tizimga o'tdi. Mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan ta'lim tizimi islohatlari dunyo bo'yicha "o'zbek modeli" deb e'tirof etilmoqda. So'nggi yillarda bu yo'nalishda bir qator g'arb davlatlari modellaridan unumli foydalanilmoqda. Ta'limda pedagogik shakllarning muhim hususiyati muloqot materiallari sifatida bilimlardan emas, balki axborotlardan foydalanishdir. Bilim va axborot o'rtasida farq shundaki, bilimlar – voqelikni bilishning jamiyat amaliyotidagi tekshiruvidan o'tgan natijasi bo'lib, asosiy hususiyati haqiqatga to'g'ri kelishi va ziddiyatlardan xoli bo'lishi demakdir. Didaktika da ta'lim usullari degan ibora juda ko'p ishlatiladi an'anaviy metodika ta'lim usuli - bu o'qituvchining turli tushuncha, qonuniyat, atama, hodisava jarayonlarni o'quvchida, aniqrog'i, uning ko'z o'ngida shakllantirish usuli deb hisoblaydi.

Maktab amaliyotida qator ta'lim usullari jumladan: o'qitish, yozish, axborotni o'zlashtirish, o'quv vositalari, darslik bilan ishlash kabi usullar keng qo'llanilmoqda. Ammo XX asro hiridava XXI asr boshlarida ta'limning "interfaol" usullari degan ibora pedagogik adabiyotlarda keng ishlatilmoqda. Bu iboraning mohiyatini ochib berishga harakat qilib ko'ramiz. "inter" o'ta degan ma'noda ishlatilmoqda. Interfaol degani o'ta faol ta'lim usulidemi demakdir. Bu usullar guruhi tez muddatda samaralita'siretish o'quvchilarda mustaqil fikr qilishni, ulardagi ijodkorlik hamda mavzu mohiyatini qiziqib o'zlashtirishlarini ta'minlaydi. Maktab amaliyotida qo'llanilayotgan interfaol usullarni hamda ilg'or pedagogik tajribalarni o'rganish, bu sohada yetarli metodik adabiyotlarning kamligi, eng asosiysi, interfaol usullarga, pedagoglarning ehtiyoji oshib borayotganligini ko'rsatadi.

O'qitishning interfaol usullari, tushuntirish, ko'rsatmaliva vositalardan foydalanish kabi an'anaviy usullardan uning samradorligi yuqori bo'lib, u o'quvchilarni shaxs sifatida shakllanishi, xususiy qobilyatlarini oshirish, ijodiy mustaqilligini ta'minlashda muhim omil hisoblanadi. O'qitish o'quvchi faoliyatini gavdalantiradigan sharoitda olib boriladiva muammoli vaziyatlarni hal qilishga qaratiladi. Ta'limda bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni guruh bo'lib, jamoa faoliyatidabirgalikda o'zlashtirish imkoniyatlari yuzaga chiqadi. Bu jarayonlarda o'quvchilarning fikrlash faoliyatida jonlanish yuz berib, faollik oshadi. O'quv

mashg'uloti o'yinlar, munozara, vaziyatga doir topshiriqlarva boshqa o'qitish, shakli va usullarda olib boriladi. Interfaol usullar haqida so'z borganda albatta, geografik ta'limiy o'yinlarga murojaat qilmasdan ilojimiz yo'q.

Talim jarayonida talimiy o'yinlar texnologiyasi talimiy o'yinli dars shaklida qo'llaniladi. Ushbu darslarda o'quvchilarning bilim olish jarayoni o'yin faoliyati bilan uyg'unlashtiriladi. Shu sababli o'quvchilarning bilim olish faoliyati bilan uyg'unlashgan darslar talimiy o'yinlar darsi deb ataladi. Shunday darslardan biri "Baxtli tasodif o'yini" misolda keltiramiz. O'yinchilar 4 - 6 kishi bo'lib, ular bilimdonlardir. Savollar qizil va ko'k konvertda bo'ladi. Guruh sardorlari savollarni boshlovchidan oladilar va birgalashib 30 lahza tayyorlanadilar. So'ngra o'yinchilardan biri savollarga javob beradi. Ishqibozlarning savollar javobini aytishga yo'l qo'yilmaydi.

I-tur. Har bir guruhga savollar beriladi. Savollarga 15 lahzadan so'ng javob beriladi. 30 lahzadan vaqt oshsa javoblar inobatga olinmaydi. Har bir to'g'ri javobga bir ball beriladi.

Birinchi guruhning savollari:

1. Afrikani kim birinchi aylanib o'tgan?
2. Avstraliyada quruq o'zanlar nima deyiladi?
3. Sahrodagi shamol nima?
4. And tog'laridan qanday foydali qazilma olinadi?
5. Afrika cho'llarini ayting?

Javoblar: Vaska - da Gama, Krik, Samum, Mis, Sahroi Kabr, Kalaxari, Namib.

Ikkinchi guruhning savollari:

1. Qaysi materikda yer qimirlaydi?
2. Afrikada quruq o'zanlar nima deyiladi?
3. Kuchli shamolning nomi nima?
4. Afrikada qaysi mamlakat foydali qazilmalarga boy?
5. Janubiy Amerika tekisliklarini ayting?

Javoblar: Antarktida, vodiy, tornada, JAR, Amazonka, Orinoko, La-Plata.

II-tur. Savollarga bir daqiqagacha o'ylab javob berish mumkin. Har bir to'g'ri javobga ikki ball boshlovchi, o'n besh lahzadan so'ng javobga tayyorgarlikni so'raydi.

Guruhga I - savol. I. Konvert ichida kofe doni bor bu ekin nomi, vatani, qayerlarda ekiladi, tayyorlash texnologiyasini aytib beradi.

javob: Vatani Afrika, u hozir esa Janubiy Amerikada ko'p ekiladi, rasmini chizadi.

2-savol: Afrika ustidan samolyotda uchayapsiz ekvator ustida nima ko'rasiz qormi?, muzmi?

javob: Klimanjara tog'i ekvatorga yaqin joylashgan uning cho'qqilarida doimiy qor va muzliklar bor.

3-savol: Bu o'simlik davlatning ramzlaridagi belgisi bu qaysi o'simlik.

javob: Namibiya davlati belgisi velvichiya.

Ikkinchi guruhga savol I. Konvertida kakao kukuni bor uni izohlang?
javob: Vatani Janubiy Amerika u ikki yarim sharda ham ekiladi?
O'simlikni rasmini chizib ko'rsatadi. Kakaoni ichishga tayyorlab ko'rsatiladi.

2 – savol: Siz Anxel sharsharasidasiz. Suvni tatib ko'ra olasizmi?

javob: U juda baland sharshara. Unga juda yaqin borib bo'lmaydi. Uzoqdan ko'ramiz, suvini tatib ko'rib bo'lmaydi.

3 - savol Bu o'simlik Amazonka daryosi mo'jizasi uni nomi nima?

javob: viktoriya regiya.

Ishqibozlarning savollari.

I-guruhga.

1. Mulatlar kim? (Yevropalik bilan negrlarni nikohidan tug'ilganlar).

2. Atoll nima? (Marjon orollari).

3. Avstraliya gerbida qaysi hayvon tasvirlangan? (Kenguru).

2-guruhga.

1. Vikinglar qayerda yashagan? (Skandinaviyada).

2. Dunyoda qaysi daryo eng katta? Amazonka.

3. Liviya davlati qayerda? (Afrikada).

III-tur. Boshlovchi har bir guruhga savol beradi. Savollarga javobni hamma birga tayyorlaydi. Javob 15 lahzadan so'ng so'raladi. To'g'ri to'la javobga bir ball qo'yiladi.

1-guruhga. 1. "Ajal vodiysi qaerda joylashgan"? (Shimoliy Amerikada).

2. Selva nima? (Janubiy Amerikadagi ekvatorial o'rmon).

3. Papuaslar hayotini ular ichida yashab kim o'rgangan? (Makluxo-Maklay).

4. Qaysi materik eng keyin ochilgan? (Antarktida).

5. Sardorga savol. Epifit nima? (epifit o'simlik. U boshqa o'simlikda yashaydi. Lekin parazit emas).

2-guruhga. 1. "O'lik dengiz" qayerda joylashgan? (Arabiston yarim orolida).

2. AQSh ning eng shimoliy shtati qaysi? (Alyaska).

3. Avstraliya aborijenlarining ov quroli nima? (Bumerang).

4. Qaysi davlat butun materikni egallagan? (Avstraliya ittifoqi).

5. Sardorga savol. Qaysi tuproq ferralit deyiladi? (tarkibida temir moddasi bo'lgan nam, issiq iqlimda hosil bo'lgan, tuproq qizil rangli bo'ladi).

IV-tur. I-II guruhlar berilgan rasmlarni izohlab beradi. Xaritadan davlatlarni, shakarqamish plantatsiyasi, sholi ekini, choy terish, sayyohlarning rasmlari, sanoat korxonasi, shaharlar va boshqalarni.

Ishqibozlarning savollariga javob beriladi.

V-tur. 1 daqiqada savollarga javob beradilar. Javob qisqa, bir so'z bilan javob beriladi. O'ylash uchun 15-30 lahza.

1-guruhga. 1. Grenlandiya so'zining manosi? (yashil mamlakat yer).

2. Janubiy Amerikadagi eng katta mamlakat? (Braziliya).

3. Gavayi orollari qaysi mamlakatga qaraydi? (AQShga).

4. Shimoliy va Janubiy Amerikani qaysi kanal ajratib turadi? (Panama).
 5. Afrika qirg'og'idagi eng katta orol? (Madagaskar).
- 2-guruhga. 1. Grenlandiya qaysi mamlakatga qaraydi? (Daniya).
2. Geveyadan nima olinadi? (kauchuk).
 3. Magellan dunyo sayohatidan qaytib kelganmi? (yo'q).
 4. Kenguru so'zining manosi. (biz tushunmayapmiz).
 5. Afrika va Yevropani qaysi bo'g'oz ajratib turadi? (Gibraltar) [5].

Bu o'yinga uzoq vaqt tayyorlaniladi. U o'qituvchi va o'quvchilardan ko'p mehnat va izlanish talab qiladi. Uni takrorlash, amaliy ish darslarida o'tkazish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

Talimiy o'yinlar darslarining bilim olish va o'yin faoliyatining uyg'unligiga qarab: syujetli - rolli o'yinlar, ijodiy o'yinlar, ishbilarmonlar o'yini, konferentsiyalar, o'yin-mashqlariga ajratish mumkin.

O'qituvchi avval o'quvchilarni individual, so'ngra guruhli o'yinlarga tayyorlash va uni o'tkazish, ular muvaffaqiyatli chiqqandan so'ng, ommaviy o'yinlarga tayyorlash lozim. Chunki o'quvchilar ta'limiy o'yinlari darslarida faol ishtirok etishlari uchun zaruriy bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarga ega bo'lishlari, bundan tashqari, sinf jamoasi o'rtasida hamkorlik, o'zaro yordam vujudga kelishi lozim. Bugungi kunda interfaol usullar va ta'limiy o'yinlarning har bir fanga oid usullarini yaratish zarurati mavjud.

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BIZNES JARAYONLARIDA SHARTNOMALARNING TURLARI VA MAZMUNI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada bugungi kunda biznes subyektlari o‘rtasida ikki va uch tomonlama shartnomalarning turlari va ularning mazmuni, qolaversa, shartnoma tuzishning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari muallif tomonidan yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: shartnoma, biznes subyektlari, hamkorlik, shartnoma turlari.

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TYPES AND CONTENT OF CONTRACTS IN BUSINESS PROCESSES

Annotation. In this article, the author explains modern types of bilateral and trilateral agreements between business entities and their content, as well as the features of concluding an agreement.

Key words: contract, business entities, cooperation, types of contracts.

Xo‘jalik shartnomalari bilan bog‘liq maxsus normalar O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyektlar faoliyatining shartnomaviy-huquqiy bazasi to‘g‘risida”gi qonunida o‘z aksini topgan. Yuridik shaxslar, shuningdek yuridik shaxs tashkil etmagan holda tadbirkorlik faoliyatini amalga oshirayotgan jismoniy shaxslar xo‘jalik shartnomalarining subyektlari (tarablari) bo‘ladi. Shu bilan bir qatorda xo‘jalik shartnomasi o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lib, ular quyidagilardir:

-birinchidan – shartnoma faqat tadbirkorlik faoliyati sohasida, ya‘ni foyda olish maqsadida;

-ikkinchidan – shartnoma yuridik shaxslar va yakka tartibda faoliyat yurituvchi tadbirkorlar o‘rtasida;

-uchinchidan – shartnoma tovarlar berish, ishlarni bajarish yoki xizmatlar ko‘rsatish to‘g‘risida;

-to‘rtinchidan – shartnoma faqat yozma tarzda tuziladi.

“Xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyektlar faoliyatining shartnomaviy-huquqiy bazasi to‘g‘risida”gi Qonunning 10-moddasida xo‘jalik shartnomasiga nisbatan qo‘yiladigan talablar nazarda tutilgan. Unga asosan, xo‘jalik shartnomasi shartnoma predmetini yetkazib beriladigan tovarning (ishning, xizmatning) miqdori, sifati, assortimenti va bahosini, shartnomaning bajarilish muddatlarini,

hisob-kitob qilish tartibini, taraflarning majburiyatlarini, shartnoma majburiyatlari bajarilmaganda yoki lozim darajada bajarilmaganda taraflarning javobgarligini, nizolarni hal etish tartibini hamda taraflarning rekvizitlarini, shartnoma tuzilgan sana va joyni, shuningdek bunday turdagi shartnomalar uchun qonun hujjatlarida belgilangan yoki taraflardan birining arizasiga ko‘ra o‘zaro kelishuvga erishish lozim bo‘lgan boshqa muhim shartlarni nazarda tutishi kerak.

Xo‘jalik shartnomasida hisob-kitob qilish tartibi belgilanayotganda tovarlar (ishlar, xizmatlar) haqini qonun hujjatlarida belgilanganidan kam bo‘lmagan miqdorda oldindan to‘lab qo‘yish albatta nazarda tutilgan bo‘lishi kerak. Xo‘jalik shartnomasini tuzishda taraflar tegishli turdagi shartnomalar uchun ishlab chiqilgan hamda huquqiy ekspertizadan belgilangan tartibda o‘tkazilganidan so‘ng e‘lon qilingan o‘zlarining namunaviy yoki belgilangan shartlariga (shakllariga) amal qilishlari mumkin.

Kontraktatsiya shartnomasi qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotini yetishtiruvchi joylashgan yerda tuziladi. Kontraktatsiya shartnomasida boshqa talablar bilan bir qatorda yetkazib berilayotgan qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsuloti uchun qonun hujjatlarida nazarda tutilganidan kam bo‘lmagan miqdorda avans to‘lovlari nazarda tutilgan bo‘lishi lozim.

Xo‘jalik shartnomalari ularni imzolashga tayyorlash jarayonida xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyektlarning yuridik xizmati yoki jalb etilgan advokatlar tomonidan qonun hujjatlariga muvofiqligi yuzasidan tekshirib ko‘rilishi kerak. Shartnomalarni ularning imzolarisiz tuzishga yo‘l qo‘yilmaydi.

Qonun hujjatlarida belgilangan eng kam ish haqi miqdorining ikki yuz baravaridan ortiq summadagi xo‘jalik shartnomalari xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyektlar yuridik xizmatining yoki jalb etilgan advokatlarning yozma xulosasidan keyingina tuziladi.

Shartnomaning mazmunini uning bandlari (shartlari, rekvizitlari) tashkil etadi. Amaldagi qonunchilikka ko‘ra, agar taraflar o‘rtasida shartnomaning barcha muhim shartlari yuzasidan shunday hollarda talab qilinadigan shaklda kelishuvga erishilgan bo‘lsa, shartnoma tuzilgan hisoblanadi. Shartnoma shartlari (bandlari) muhim, odatdagi va tasodifiy shartlarga bo‘linadi. Shartnomaning narsasi to‘g‘risidagi shartlar qonun hujjatlarida bunday turdagi shartnomalar uchun muhim yoki zarur deb hisoblangan shartlar, shuningdek, taraflardan birining arizasiga ko‘ra kelishib olinishi zarur bo‘lgan hamma shartlar muhim shartlar hisoblanadi. Ba‘zi shartnomalar uchun xos muhim bandlar qonun bilan belgilanadi. Chunonchi, “Xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyektlar faoliyatining shartnomaviy-huquqiy bazasi to‘g‘risida”gi qonunning 10-moddasida, shartnomalarda quyidagilar ko‘rsatiladi:

- shartnomaning mavzusi, mahsulotning nomi, assortimenti, miqdori (hajmi), sifati, narxi (turlari bo‘yicha);
- shartnomaning umumiy summasi;
- tomonlarning huquqlari va o‘zaro majburiyatlari;

- mahsulotlarni yetkazib berish tartibi va shartlari, topshirish – qabul qilib olish (ishlarni bajarish, xizmatlar ko‘rsatish) punktlari va davrlari (muddatlari);
- idishga, markirovka qilishga, o‘rash-joylashga qo‘yiladigan talablar;
- hisob-kitoblar tartibi, shakli va muddatlari, tomonlarning to‘lov, pochta va yuklab jo‘natish rekvizitlari;
- shartnoma majburiyatlari bajarilmaganligi yoki zarur darajada bajarmaganligi uchun tomonlarning mulkiy javobgarligi;
- nizolarni, fors-major holatlarni hal etish tartibi, tomonlarning rekvizitlari, shartnoma tuzilgan sana va joy.

Odatdagi shartlar muayyan majburiyatga oid munosabatni tartibga soladigan dispozitiv normalar bilan belgilanadigan shartlar hisoblanadi. Bunday shartlar odatdagidek nazarda tutiladi. Masalan, mulk ijarasi shartnomasida mulkni mayda (joriy) ta‘mirlash shart qilib ko‘rsatilsa ham, ko‘rsatilmasa ham bo‘ladi, chunki bu shart to‘g‘risida qonunchilikda (dipozitiv xarakterdagi) ko‘rsatma berilgan.

Shartnomada uning ayrim shartlari tegishli turdagi shartnomalar uchun ishlab chiqilgan namunaviy shartlar bilan belgilanishi nazarda tutilishi mumkin. Shartnomada namunaviy shartlarga havola qilinmagan hollarda bunday namunaviy shartlar taraflarning munosabatlariga ish muomalasi odatlari sifatida qo‘llaniladi (FK, 359-modda).

Oldi-sotdi shartnomasi bo‘yicha bir taraf (sotuvchi) tovarni boshqa taraf (sotib oluvchi) ga mulk qilib topshirish majburiyatini, sotib oluvchi esa bu tovarni qabul qilish va uning uchun belgilangan pul summasi (bahosi)ni to‘lash majburiyatini oladi.

Agar qonunda qimmatli qog‘ozlar va valyuta qimmatliklarining oldi-sotdisiga doir maxsus qoidalar belgilangan bo‘lmasa, ularni olish-sotishga nisbatan ushbu paragrafda nazarda tutilgan qoidalar qo‘llanadi

Mahsulot yetkazib berish shartnomasiga muvofiq tadbirkorlik faoliyati bilan shug‘ullanayotgan mahsulot yetkazib beruvchi - sotuvchi shartlashilgan muddatda yoki muddatlarda o‘zi ishlab chiqaradigan yoxud sotib oladigan tovarlarni sotib oluvchiga tadbirkorlik faoliyatida foydalanish uchun yoki shaxsiy, oilaviy maqsadlarda, ro‘zg‘orda va shunga o‘xshash boshqa maqsadlarda foydalanish bilan bog‘liq bo‘lmagan boshqa maqsadlarda foydalanish uchun topshirish, sotib oluvchi esa tovarlarni qabul qilish va ularning haqini to‘lash majburiyatini oladi.

Mahsulot yetkazib berish shartnomasi – tadbirkorlik faoliyatida ayniqsa keng qo‘llaniladigan shartnomalardan biri. Shartnomalarning FKda qabul qilingan tasnifiga ko‘ra bu shartnomaning mustaqil turi emas, balki oldi-sotdi shartnomasining bir turi. Oldi-sotdi shartnomasi kabi, u ham mulk huquqini (boshqa xil ashyoviy huquqni) sotuvchidan (mahsulot yetkazib beruvchidan) sotib oluvchiga o‘tkazishni nazarda tutadi. Hozirgi vaqtda O‘zbekiston Respublikasida ham, undan tashqarida ham tovar aylanmasining kattagina qismi ayni shu shartnoma vositasida amalga oshiriladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, mahsulot yetkazib berish shartnomasini boshqa turdagi oldi-sotdi shartnomalaridan ajratish imkoniyatini beruvchi asosiy belgilar (o'ziga xos jihatlar) aytib o'tilgan. Ularga mahsulot yetkazib beruvchining huquqiy maqomi va tovarni egallash (xarid qilish) maqsadi kiradi.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORKS OF LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES

Annotation. This article provides a comprehensive overview of the role of digital technologies in enhancing corporate governance frameworks for limited liability companies. The article is well-structured, with clear headings and subheadings that guide the reader through the various topics. Overall, this article serves as a valuable resource for limited liability companies looking to leverage digital technologies to improve their governance practices and drive organizational success.

The integration of digital technologies in corporate governance frameworks has become increasingly crucial for limited liability companies seeking to enhance transparency, improve decision-making processes, and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.

Keywords. Corporate governance, digital technologies, limited liability companies, blockchain, artificial intelligence, Internet of Things, cloud computing, robotic process automation.

In the ever-evolving landscape of corporate governance, limited liability companies are increasingly turning to digital technologies to enhance their governance frameworks. The integration of digital tools and platforms has revolutionized how these companies oversee their operations, manage risks, and engage with stakeholders. From blockchain technology to artificial intelligence and IoT, these digital innovations are reshaping the way limited liability companies approach governance practices.

In this article, we will delve into the significance of digital technologies in corporate governance for limited liability companies. By exploring key technologies such as blockchain, AI, IoT, cloud computing, and RPA, we will uncover how these tools are transforming decision-making processes, improving transparency³⁷, and ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements. Embracing digital transformation in corporate governance is not just a trend but a strategic imperative for limited liability companies looking to thrive in a rapidly changing business environment.

³⁷ <https://fastercapital.com/topics/the-need-for-transparency-and-accountability-in-business.html>

Enhancing Transparency and Accountability in Business Operations: A Key to Building Trust and Credibility

Transparency and accountability are crucial aspects of business operations that promote consumer ethics and social responsibility. By ensuring transparency, businesses can build trust with their customers and stakeholders, while accountability holds them responsible for their actions and decisions. In this article, we will explore the importance of enhancing transparency and accountability in business operations and discuss strategies for implementing these practices effectively.

Why Enhance Transparency and Accountability?

Transparency and accountability are essential for building trust and credibility among customers, employees, investors, regulators, and the society at large³⁸. When a business operates transparently and is accountable for its actions, it demonstrates its commitment to ethical practices and responsible decision-making. This, in turn, enhances its reputation and fosters a positive work culture.

Strategies for Enhancing Transparency and Accountability³⁹

1. **Clear Communication:** One way to promote transparency is through clear and open communication. Businesses should provide accurate and timely information to their customers, employees, and other stakeholders. This includes sharing relevant data, financial reports, and updates on company policies and practices. By being transparent in their communication, businesses can foster trust and credibility.

2. **Ethical Decision-Making:** Transparency and accountability go hand in hand with ethical decision-making. Businesses should establish ethical guidelines and codes of conduct that guide their actions. This includes considering the impact of their decisions on various stakeholders, such as customers, employees, suppliers, and the environment. By making ethical choices, businesses demonstrate their commitment to transparency and accountability.

3. **Stakeholder Engagement:** Engaging with stakeholders is another important aspect of ensuring transparency and accountability. Businesses should actively seek feedback and input from their customers, employees, and communities. This can be done through surveys, focus groups, or open forums. By involving stakeholders in decision-making processes, businesses can demonstrate their commitment to transparency and accountability.

4. **Compliance with Regulations:** Businesses must comply with relevant laws and regulations to ensure transparency and accountability. This includes adhering to financial reporting standards, consumer protection laws, and data privacy regulations. By following these regulations, businesses demonstrate their commitment to operating ethically and transparently.

Benefits of Enhancing Transparency and Accountability

³⁸ <https://fastercapital.com/topics/the-benefits-of-transparency-in-business-operations.html>

³⁹ <https://www.azeusconvene.com/articles/three-pillars-of-corporate-governance>

1. **Enhances Trust and Credibility:** When a company operates transparently and is accountable for its actions, it builds trust among its stakeholders. This trust is essential for maintaining a positive reputation and fostering a positive work culture.

2. **Improves Decision-Making:** Transparency and accountability enable better decision-making by providing stakeholders with the necessary information to make informed decisions. This includes sharing financial data, performance metrics, and strategic plans.

3. **Facilitates Innovation and Collaboration:** Transparency encourages open communication and knowledge-sharing within an organization. When employees have access to information about ongoing projects, goals, and challenges, they can collaborate more effectively and contribute innovative ideas.

4. **Enhances Reputation:** Transparency and accountability enhance a business's reputation by demonstrating its commitment to ethical practices and responsible decision-making. This, in turn, attracts customers, investors, and top talent.

Enhancing transparency and accountability in business operations is crucial for building trust, credibility, and a positive reputation. By implementing strategies such as clear communication, ethical decision-making, stakeholder engagement, and compliance with regulations, businesses can demonstrate their commitment to transparency and accountability.

Improving Decision-Making Processes

Enhancing decision-making processes is a critical aspect of organizational success, impacting everything from operational efficiency to strategic planning⁴⁰. By focusing on improving decision-making processes, businesses can streamline operations, reduce risks, and drive innovation. Let's delve into strategies and key considerations for enhancing decision-making processes effectively.

Importance of Improving Decision-Making Processes⁴¹

Improving decision-making processes is vital for organizations to make informed choices that align with their goals and values. Effective decision-making processes lead to better outcomes, increased efficiency, and enhanced organizational performance. By optimizing these processes, businesses can adapt to changing environments, capitalize on opportunities, and mitigate risks effectively.

Strategies for Enhancing Decision-Making Processes

1. **Incorporate Evaluation from the Start:** Including evaluation from the beginning of the decision-making process allows for continuous improvement and ensures alignment with desired outcomes. This step enables organizations to learn from past decisions and refine their approach over time.

2. **Stakeholder Involvement and Approval:** Seeking input and approval from stakeholders at various stages of the decision-making process fosters

⁴⁰ <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/enhancing-transparency-accountability-how-management-tools-mahmudov>

⁴¹ <https://www.ninety.io/blog/tap-into-business-transparency-to-build-better-company>

transparency, accountability, and buy-in. Involving stakeholders ensures that decisions consider diverse perspectives and align with organizational objectives.

3. Utilize Relevant Metrics and Data: Leveraging data-driven insights and relevant metrics enhances the quality of decision-making. By analyzing key performance indicators, market trends, and customer preferences, organizations can make informed choices that drive success and growth.

4. Competitor Analysis: Researching competitors' approaches and strategies provides valuable insights that can support decision-making. Understanding industry trends and competitive landscapes helps organizations make strategic decisions that give them a competitive edge.

Benefits of Improving Decision-Making Processes

1. Enhanced Clarity: Improving decision-making processes provides a clear understanding of available options, reducing confusion and enabling decisive actions.

2. Increased Efficiency: Streamlining the evaluation and selection of alternatives through structured decision-making processes leads to quicker and more efficient decision-making.

3. Accountability and Ownership: Well-defined decision-making processes foster accountability, transparency, and increased ownership among stakeholders.

4. Risk Mitigation: Analyzing risks and rewards as part of the decision-making process helps minimize negative outcomes and maximize benefits.

5. Continuous Learning and Improvement: Embracing a culture of learning and continuous improvement through decision-making processes allows organizations to refine their strategies and achieve better outcomes over time.

Enhancing decision-making processes is a fundamental aspect of organizational success. By incorporating evaluation, stakeholder involvement, data-driven insights, and competitor analysis, businesses can make informed decisions that drive growth, innovation, and competitive advantage. Prioritizing the improvement of decision-making processes is key to navigating challenges, seizing opportunities, and achieving sustainable success in today's dynamic business landscape.

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STOL TENNIS O'YINI TARIXI VA QOYIDALARI

Annotasiya. Ushbu maqolada stol tennis texnikasini o'rgatish metodikasi o'rganadilar, uslubiyatlaridan amaliyotda foydalana oladilar, stol tennis texnikalarini o'rganadi va mashg'ulot jarayonida samarali foydalanish malakalariga ega bo'lishlari haqida muloxazalar yozilgan.

Kalit so'zlari: An'anaviy, o'qitish san'ati, integral, didaktik, strategik resurs, stol, tennis.

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HISTORY AND RULES OF TABLE TENNIS

Abstract. This article contains comments on how to learn table tennis techniques, how to use them in practice, how to learn table tennis techniques and how to use them effectively during training.

Key words: Traditional, art of teaching, integral, didactic, strategic resource, table tennis.

O'zbekiston tarixida va jahon tarixida o'zining "Kuch adolatdadir»degan so'zlari bilan dunoni zabt eta bilgan tarixiy shaxslardan [1]

Jamiyatimizda ro'y berayotgan glaballashuv jarayonlari, bir tomondan, o'smir-yoshlarida zaruriy bilim, dunyoqarashi ko'nikmalarini shakllanishida ko'proq ma'lumot olishiga xizmat qilayo'tgan bo'lsa ikkinchi tomondan ularning ber qismida milliy qadriyatlar, milliy ma'naviyatning nisbatan kamroq o'zlashtirishda,"Ommoviy madaniyat»niqobi milliy xususiyatlarmizga zid bo'lgan munosabatlarning shakllanishiga sabab bolmoqda.[2]

Talabalar jamoasida hamkorlik munosabatlarini tashkil etish, turli xil ishtirokchilar va guruhlarda ishlash qobiliyatini shakllantirish bilan amaliy jihatdan ko'maklashadi. [3]

Stol tennisida o'yin qoidalari o'yin mazmuni stolga ko'ndalang tortilgan to'r ustidan koptokni raketka bilan ikki tomondan irg'itishdan iboratdir. O'yinda ikki yoki to'rt kishi ishtirok etishi mumkin. Bir tennis stoli uchun zarur bo'ladigan xona maydoni – 7,7 x 4,5m. O'yin uchun stol, to'r, raketka va koptok zarur bo'ladi. O'yin qur'a orqali birinchi bo'lib boshlash huquqiga ega bo'lgan o'yinchining koptok uzatishidan boshlanadi. Raketka bilan uzatilgandan so'ng, koptok boshlovchi tomonida stolga urilib, to'rga tegmasdan cakrabo'tishi va

ikkinchi tomonda stolga urilishi lozim. Koptok uzatish vaqtida o'yinchi uning raketkaci va koptok stolning orqa chizig'i tashqaricida turishi kerak. Agar koptok stol uctida urib qaytarilca, o'yin qoidaci buzilgan hisoblanadi (2002 yil 1 sentyabrdan koptok uzatish reglamenti yangi qoidalarga binoan belgilangan). Agar koptok boshlovchi tomonida stolga urilib, to'rga tegib sakrab o'tca va ikkinchi tomonda stolga urilca, koptok uzatish yangitdan bajariladi va ochko hisoblanmaydi. Qaytadan uzatishlar soni cheklanmagan. Koptok ikkinchi tomonda stolga urilgandan so'ng, ikkinchi o'yinchi uni raketka bilan urib orqaga qaytaradi. O'yin shu tarzda o'yinchilardan biri xatoga yo'l qo'ymaguncha davom etadi. Xar bir xato raqibga bir ochko beradi. O'yinchi quyidagi hollarда ochkoga ega bo'ladi:

- agar raqibi koptokni noto'g'ri uzatsa;
- agar raqibi koptokni stolga tegmacidan qaytarsa;
- agar raqibi koptokni stoldan tashqariga urib yuborsa;
- agar raqibi to'g'ri uzatilgan koptokni qabul qila olmasa;
- agar raqibi koptokka raketka bilan bir martadan ortiq ursa yoki koptokni raketka bilan tutib olsa va qaytarib uzatsa;

-agar raqibi koptokka tana a'zosi bilan tegib ketsa yoki to'r, stol tirgagiga tegsa. Xar ikki ochkodan so'ng (2001 yil 1 sentyabrdan - har besh ochkodan so'ng) koptok uzatish qabul qiluvchiga o'tadi. O'yinchilardan biri 11 ochko (2001 yil 1 sentyabrgacha – 21 ochko) to'plagandan so'ng kamida 2 ochko tafovut bilan partiya yutilgan hisoblanadi. 10:10 hisobda (2001 yil 1 sentyabrgacha - 20:20 hisobda) koptok uzatishlar har ochkodan keyin almashiladi. Har partiyadan keyin o'yinchilar tomonlarni va koptok uzatish navbatini almashtirishadi. O'yin 5 yoki 7 partiyadan iborat bo'ladi.

Ochiq raketka nakati (o'ng tomondan). O'ng tomondan top-spin O'ng tomondan naqat xujumga o'tuvchi usullarning asosiylaridan biridir. Bu holda raketka tepaga va oldinga xarakatlanadi va koptokning tepa yon qismiga uradi. Koptokka urish tartibi quyidagicha: oyoqlar yelka kengligiga, tizzalar biroz bikilgan. Chap oyoq bir oz oldinga qo'yilgan. Tana og'irligi ikkala oyoqqa bir mapomda bo'lingan. Tananing tepa qismi stol tapafga bir oz chaproq egilgan, paketka ushlagan qo'l zarba ichun orqaga uzatilgan. Paketka ushlagan qo'l oyoqlar, paketka va yaqinlashib kelayotgan koptok teng tomonli ichburchak hosil qilganda harakatga keladi. Koptok stolga tegib, sakrab, eng baland nuqtaga yetganida zarba beriladi va paketka ushlagan qo'l chapga-tepaga qaytadi. Paketka koptokka tekkanida qo'lning yelka oldi qismi koptokdan oldinga xarakatlanadi. Paketka yoy shaklida harakatlanib, sekin-asta egilish burchagini o'zgartirib boradi va natijada koptokni tepadan aylantirish sodir bo'ladi. Qo'l kafti tezkor harakat bilan koptokni aylantiradi. Zarba berish vaqtida tana og'irligi chap oyoqqa o'tadi. Zarbadan so'ng tezda avvalgi holatga qaytish zarur. Bu zarba usulining maqsadi koptokni tepadan kuchli aylantirishga erishishdir. U katta tezlikda bajariladi, shu sababli zarbani qaytarishda raqibga qiyinchilik tug'diraradi. Birinchidan, koptokni stolga tegib, sakrash har vaqt kutilmagan

holdir. Ikkinchidan, paketka bilan qabul qilingan koptok ham bo'ysinmasligi mumkin, shu sababli uni kerakli o'ynalishda harakatlantirish juda va juda murakkab. Top-sinning yaxshi tarafi shundaki, aylantirib zarba berilgan koptok to'p ustidan baland uchib o'tadi va zarba bergan o'yinchiga ustunlik beradi. Top-spinni har doim qo'llash mumkin, deb hisoblanadi, lekin bunday emas. Op-spinda uzatilgan qo'l bilan keng va kuchli zarba beriladi. Harakat boshlanishida qo'lni tekislab olish raketka tezligini va zarbani qo'lning kaft va elka oldi qismlari bilan kuchaytirish imkoniyatini beradi. Nakat zarbasidan farqli o'laroq, top-spinda qo'l harakati tepaga o'ynaltiriladi, koptokka zarba berish sirpanma tarzda bo'ladi. Boshlang'ich holat: chap oyoq bir oz oldinga qo'yilgan, o'ng qo'l tekis holda o'ng tarafdin orqaga o'ynalgan. Tana zarbani kuchaytirish uchun o'ng tomonga burilgan. Tizzalar bukilgan, tana tinch holda. Top-spin zarba tomoniga tezkor harakat qilish bilan boshlanadi. O'ng qo'l oldinga-chapga-balandga harakatlanadi. Tana og'irligini ong oyoqdan chap oyoqqa o'tkaziladi. Inersiya natijasida tana va qo'l chap tarafga ketib qolishi mumkin. Koptokka urilganda raketka undan sirpanib o'tishi zarur. Bu holda koptokning raketkaga urilish kuchi juda past. Lekin qo'l kafti unga so'nggi tezlanish beradi. Bundan tashqari top-spinning o'ng taraf varianti ham bor, u yonbosh top-spin deb ataladi. To'g'ri top-spin va yonbosh top-spinning farqi raketka ushlagan qo'lni koptokka yonboshdan o'ynaltirib, qo'lkaftini ko'proq pastga tushirishdadir. Yopiq raketka nakati (chap tomondan). Chap tomondan top-spin koptokning harakati xuddi ong tomon nakati kabidir. Koptok uchun zarur bo'lgan aylanishlar tepaga-oldinga harakalanish bilan bajariladi. Zarba berish ketma-ketligi quyidagichadir: oyoqlar yelka kengligida, biroz bukilgan, chap oyoq bir oz oldinga supilgan, tana og'irligi ikkala oyoqqa bir masomda bo'lingan. Qo'l bel balandligida tirsakgan bukilgan va orqaga-chapga o'ynaltirilgan, qo'lning yelka oldi qismi stol sathiga parallel. Zarba berilganda qo'lning yelka oldi qismi oldinga tezkor harakatlanadi, paketka koptokka tepadan tegadi, shundan so'ng qo'l epkin holda o'gga-tepaga qaytadi. Og'irlik markazi o'ng oyoqqa o'tadi, qo'l dastlabki holatga qaytadi. Chap tomondan top-spin o'ng tomondan top-spining nisbatan kampoq ishlatiladi. Chap tomondan top-srining an'anaviy tupi ishlatilmaydi, bu narsa zarbani kuchaytirish zarurati bilan tushuntiriladi, chunki bu holda tepadan aylanishdan tashqari yonboshdan aylanish ham sodir bo'ladi.

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SOG'LOM TURMUSH TARZI UCHUN RIVOJLANTIRISH MAXSUS MASHIQLAR BAJARISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada masofa bo'ylab yugurish paytida gavda to'g'ri yugurish, fadvani oldinga sal engashtirib turish, depsinish kuchidan tulik foyda- lanishga va oldinga tezrok siljishga imkon beradishlari haqida fikr- mulohazalar yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Depsinish, tushirish, tezlikni his etishni, burilish

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DEVELOPING SPECIAL EXERCISES FOR A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

Abstract. This article discusses how to properly run your body, lean forward, and the ability to fully utilize the force of your lean and move forward quickly when running long distances.

Key words: Descent, lowering, feeling of speed, turning.

Jamiyatimizda ro'y berayotgan glaballashuv jarayonlari, bir tomondan, o'smir-yoshlarida zaruriy bilim, dunyoqarashi ko'nikmalarini shakllanishida ko'proq ma'lumot olishiga xizmat qilayo'tgan bo'lsa ikkinchi tomondan ularning ber qismida milliy qadriyatlar, milliy ma'naviyatning nisbatan kamroq o'zlashtirishda, "Ommoviy madaniyat»niqobi milliy xususiyatlarmizga zid bo'lgan munosabatlarning shakllanishiga sabab bolmoqda.[1]

Yuguruvchi burilish bo'ylab yugurayotganida butun tanasi bilan ichkari tomon og'ishi kerak, aks holda egri chiziq bo'ylab yugurayotganda hosil bo'ladigan markazdan qochma kuch uni chetga chiqarib yuboradi. Bunday og'ish yugurish tezligi o'sa borgan sari va burilish radiusi kamaya borgan sari orta boradi. Yuguruvchi markazdan qochuvchi kuch ta'sir eta boshlashini kutmay, balki uning boshlanishiga yo'l qo'ymay, oldindan gadvani asta-sekin ichkarilatib, chapga og'dira borsa, shundagina burilishga to'g'ri kirib borgan bo'ladi. Yuguruvchi mumkin qadar yuqori tezlikka erishgandagina tanasining chapga qiyaligini orttirishni to'xtatadi va shu daraja og'ishni burilishning qolgan qismi oxirigacha saqlab boradi. Burilishda yugurishni yengillashtirish uchun, oyoq taglarini chapga yo'lka raxi tomonga burib, qo'ygan yaxshi. Qo'llarning harakati ham to'g'ri yo'lka bo'ylab yugurishdagidan farq qiladi. O'ng qo'l ko'proq ichkariga, chap qo'l esa ko'proq tashqariga harakat qiladi. Burilishda yugurayotganda oyoq tagini yo'lka raxidan yoki chap tomondagi Oq chiziqdan 8-10 sm beriroq qo'yishga intilmoq kerak. Burilishdan to'g'ri yo'lkaga chiqishni ham bilish kerak. Bu yerda yuguruvchi tana qiyaligini kamaytirish uchun burilish tamom bo'lishini kutmaydi. Burilishning oxirgi metrlaridayoq tana qiyaligini kamaytira boshlab, to'g'ri yo'lga chiqish paytida esa gadvasini to'la to'g'rilab oladi. 200 metrga yugurayotganda o'sib borayotgan tanglikni «tushirish» uchun **burilishdanchiqish** paytida eng

zoʻr kuch kelishdan qutulganday 2-3 qadam tashlab, keyin yana marragacha toʻliq kuch bilan yugurishni davom ettirish kerak. Kuzatishlar shuni koʻrsatadiki, sprintchi 200 metr oxirigacha yuqori tezlikda yugurib oʻtishga qanchalik urinmasin, masofa oxirida, ayniqsa ikkinchi 100 metrda tezlik bari bir susayadi. SHu bilan birga, qadamlar uzunligi ham kamayadi.

100 metrlik masofani imkoniyat boricha yuqori tezlikda yugurib oʻtish kerak. Bunday tezlik har doim yuqori ish quvvati bilan aniqlanmaydi. Har qaysi sprintchi ortiqcha kuchanmay, yengil yugurganda erishgan eng yuqori tezligi, shu sprintchining maksimal tezligi boʻladi. Eng zoʻr ustolar ish quvvati yuqori boʻlganda yuqori tezlikka ham erishadigan boʻladilar. Startdan tez yugurib chiqish 100 m ga yugurishda (tezroq yuqori tezlikka erishib olib, imkoniyat boricha uni marragacha saqlab borish uchun) joʻshqin tezlanishga aylanib ketadi. Biroq 100 metrda yugurishda ham oʻsib borayotgan charchash sababli masofaning oxirida tezlik bir qancha pasayadi. Ammo qanchalik yaxshi mashq koʻrilgan boʻlsa, charchash shunchalik kech boshlanadi.

200 metrda yugurish. 200 metr yugurish texnikasi startning joyi va masofaning yarmi yoʻlkaning burilishida ekani bilan 100 metrda yugurish texnikasidan farq qiladi. Startdan keyingi masofani koʻproq qismini toʻgʻri chiziq boʻylab yugurib oʻtish uchun start tirgaklari burilishiga urinma chiziqda yoʻlkaning tashqi chetiga yaqin oʻrnatiladi.

400 metrda yugurish. 400 metrda yugurish texnikasi asosan sprintchasiga erkin qadam tashlashdan iborat boʻlib, faqat bunda tezlik yuqori boʻlgandagiga nisbatan kamroq jadallikda yuguriladi.

Gavda 100 metrda yugurishdagidan kamroq engashadi, qoʻllar ham sekinroq harakat qiladi. Qadamlarning uzunligi 7-8 oyoq tagi uzunligigacha qisqaradi-yu, yuguruvchi keng va erkin harakat qilishdan kechmaydi.

Startdan yugurib chiqish xuddi 100 metrda yugurishdagidek boshlanadi. 400 metrlik masofa uchun kerak boʻlgan tezlikka yetishib olgandan keyin, yuguruvchi bemalol qadamga oʻtib, erishgan tezlikni mumkin qadar uzoqroq saqlab qolishga harakat qiladi. Lekin sportchi qanchalik mashq koʻrgan boʻlmasin, uning tezligi, borgan sari oʻsayotgan charchash sababli, pasayib boradi. 400 m masofani har holda bir xil surʻatda yugurib oʻtishga intilish kerak; bu birinchi 200 m bilan ikkinchi 200 m ni oʻtishga ketgan vaqtdagi farq katta boʻlgandagiga nisbatan yuqoriroq natija koʻrsatishga imkon beradi. 400 metrda yugurishdagi tezlik burilishdan iborat birinchi 100 metrlikning boshlanishida juda tez va yuqori koʻtariladi, ikkinchi 100 metrlikda qariyb oʻsha darajada qoladi, uchinchi 100 metrlikda sekin va oxirgi 100 m - keskin pasayadi. Marraga 70-50 metr qolganda tezlik ayniqsa koʻp pasayadi. 400 metrda yuguruvchi birinchi 100 metrlikni faqat 100 metrda yugurganida koʻrsata oladigan vaqtiga nisbatan atigi 0,3-0,5 sek sekinroq yugurib oʻtishi kerak. Yaxshi mashq koʻrgan sportchi 400 metr masofaning birinchi 200 metrini oʻzining 200 metrdagi shaxsiy rekordidan 1,3-1,8 soniyagina ortiqroq vaqtda yugurib oʻtishi kerak.

Oʻrta va uzoq masofalarga yugurish texnikasini oʻrgatish

Yaxshi sportchining toʻgʻri yugurishi, uning erkin va keng xarakatlari yugurish texnikasini tinmay takomillashtirish natijasidir. Oʻquv mashgʻulotlari

stadion yulkalarida va ochiq joylarda o'tkaziladi. Quyida o'rgatish tartibi-aloxida vazifalar va ularni xal qilish vositalari kursatilgan. Undan tashqari, uslubiy ko'rsatmalar ham berilgan.

1-vazifa. Yugurish texnikasi haqida tufi tasavvur xosil qilish.

Mashqlar. 1.O'rta va uzoq masofalarga yugurish texnikasi xususiyatlarini tushuntirish. 2.Yugurish texnikasini o'qituvchi yoki mumkali yuguruvchi tomonidan kursatib berish.

Uslubiy kursatma. Yugurish texnikasi haqida to'g'ri tasavvur qilish.

O'rta va uzoq masofalarga yugurish texnikasini kursatganda, mashg'ulotdagilar yon tomondan, orqadan va oldindan ko'ra oladigan bo'lsinlar.

Yugurishni kursatuvchi to'g'ri yulda xam, burilishda xam (burilishni to'la utmasa xam bo'ladi) yugurib kursatishi kerak.

Dastlabki yugurib utishlarda tezlik kam, keyin esa o'rtacha tezlikda yuguriladi. Bunda turux-guruh bo'lib xam, yakka-yakka xam yuguriladi.

O'qituvchi avvalo ko'pol xatolarni tuzata boshlaydi: xarakatlar umuman kovushmayotganini, son bilan.kutarilmayotganini, depsinish to'la bulmayotganini, gavda oldinga yoki orkaga xaddan tashkari ogib ketayotganini, yon tomonlarga tebranishlarni va shu kabilarni, yugurib utish paytlarda o'qituvchi xar kaysi sportchining texnikaviy shaxsiy kamchiliklarini va uz xususiyatlarini anitutaydi.

Talabalardan ba'zilari ortiqcha kuchlanib, juda xam tirishib qiluradilar, lekin xech qanday maslaxat yoki tushuntirishdan foyda chiqmaydi. Bunday xollarda 400 m ga va undan xam ortiqrok masofaga o'rtacha tezlikda yugurish tuzo'q natija beradi. Chunki charchay boshlagan odam bemalolroq tejamliroq klura boshlaydi. Depsinishga (depsinadigan oyoq to'g'rilanishiga) achoxida e'tibor berish lozim.

1. O'rta va uzoq masofalarga yugurishning to'g'ri texnikasini bilib olish.
2. Sportchining umumiy jismoniy tayyorgarligi darajasini yaxshi- lash.
3. Umumiy va maxsus chidamliliknm o'rta va uzoq masofalarga yugurishga moslab rivojlantirish.
4. 100, 200 va 400 m ga sprintcha kmurishda tezlikni oshirish.
5. Yugurishda "tezlikni his etishni»tarbiyalash.
6. Nafas olish ritmini urganib olish.

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AVTOMOBILLARGA TEXNIK XIZMAT KO'RSATISHDA TOKARLIK ISHLARI VAQT NORMALARI HISOBI

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada texnik vaqt normalari hisobi va unga ta'sir etuvchi omillar to'g'risida fikr bildirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: texnik vaqt me'yori, asosiy vaqt, yordamchi vaqt, kalkulyatsiya vaqti, tayyorlash vaqti, donali ishlab chiqarish, yalpi ishlab chiqarish.

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CALCULATION OF TIME STANDARDS FOR TURNING WORK IN VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

Annotation. This article comments on the accounting of technical time norms and the factors affecting it.

Keywords: technical time standard, main time, auxiliary time, calculation time, preparation time, grain production, gross production.

Texnik me'yorlash deganda ma'lum bir ishni bajarish uchun sarflangan vaqt me'yorini aniqlash tushiniladi. Vaqt me'yorini to'g'ri belgilash ishlab chiqarish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ishni bajarish uchun sarflangan vaqt birligi texnologik jarayon qanday darajada takomillashganligini ko'rsatuvchi asosiy omillardan biridir.

Vaqt me'yorini texnik hisoblar va tahlillar asosida dastgohlarni, kesuvchi asboblarni imkoniyatlaridan to'liq foydalanishni, ishlov berilayotgan detalga qo'yilgan texnikaviy shartlarni inobatga olib aniqlanadi. Mashinasozlikda vaqt me'yori belgilash metal kesish dastgohlarida bajariladigan alohida amal uchun sarflangan vaqt yoki vaqt birligi ichida tayyorlanadigan detallar miqdorini aniqlash demakdir. Shunday qilib texnik asoslangan vaqt me'yori deganda ma'lum bir tashkiliy-texnikaviy sharoitlarda ishlab chiqarish vositalaridan ilg'or usullar yordamida unumli foydalanib texnologik jarayon amallarini bajarish uchun sarflangan vaqt tushiniladi [1].

Vaqt me'yorini o'rnatishda quyidagi shartlarni inobatga olish zarur:

1. Ish ma'lum toifali ishchi tomonidan bajarilishi zarur;
2. Ishni bajarish uchun eng unumdor moslama va asboblarning qollanilishi zarur;
3. Optimal kesish ma'romlari tanlanishi kerak, ko'p keskich dastgohlar va shu kabi yuqori unumdorlikka ega usullardan foydalanish zarur;
4. Mexanik ishlov berish uchun qo'yimlar miqdori to'g'ri belgilanishi kerak;
5. Vaqt me'yoriga dastgoh ishlab turgan paytda qo'lda bajariladigan ishlar kiritilmasligi kerak;
6. Vaqt me'yoriga nuqsonli detallarni to'g'rilashga va ularni o'miga boshqasini tayyorlash uchun sarfiangan vaqt kiritilmaydi;
7. Ishni to'g'ri tashkil qilish maqsadida ish o'rniga chizmalar, materiallar, moslamalar, kesuvchi va boshqa asbob-uskunalar avvaldan keltirib qo'yilishi zarur;
8. Kesuvchi asboblarni charxlash markazlashgan bo'lishi zarur; Charxlangan kesuvchi asbobni ish o'miga tayyor holda uzatiladi;
9. Vaqt me'yoriga hal qilinmagan tashkiliy masalalar bo'yicha to'xtashlar uchun va boshqa ko'rinishdagi uzilishlar uchun sarfiangan vaqt kirmaydi;
10. Vaqt me'yori normal ish sharoitidan kelib chiqib belgilanishi zarur.

Texnik vaqt me'yori ishchining ish xaqini belgilashda va mahsulotni tannarhini kalkulyatsiya tuzilishda asosiy omillardan biri. Asosiy vaqt (asosiy-texnologik yoki mashina vaqt) tenglamalar asosida nazariy hisoblanadi. Bu tenglamalar (formulalar) dastgohning kinematik sxemasiga ko'ra kesish ma'romlarini inobatga olib tuzilgan. Xronometraj usuli. Bu usulda vaqtni me'yorlovchi xodim (normirovshik) bajariladigan ishlar bilan to'liq tanishib chiqadi. Amalni bajarish uchun harakatlar guruhini tuzadi. Ilg'or ishchi tomonidan bajariladigan harakatlar uchun sarflangan vaqt ham o'lchanadi. har bir harakatlar guruhi uchun sarflangan vaqt 10- 100 marta takroran o'lchanadi va o'rtacha miqdori qabul qilinadi. natijada bir dona detal tayyorlash uchun sarflangan vaqt aniqlanadi. Shu vaqtga ko'ra ishchining ish xaqi bajarilgan ishga qarab va rag'batlantirishni hisobga olib tayinlanadi, Agarda ushbu ishni bajaruvchi ishchilarni ko'p qismi vaqt me'yorini 120 % bajarsa, u holda vaqt me'yori qayta ko'rib chiqiladi. Xuddi shu usulda bajarilgan ishlar yozib borilsa sarflangan vaqt aniqlansa, bu usulni ish joyini suratga olish usuli deb ham yuritiladi.

Mexanik ishlov berish uchun sarflangan vaqt me'yorining tarkibi. Bir dona detal tayyorlash uchun sarflangan donaviy vaqtning tarkibi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

- a) asosiy yoki texnologik vaqt;
- b) yordamchi vaqt;
- c) ish joyiga xizmat ko'rsatish uchun sarflangan vaqt.

Agarda vaqt sarfi bitta detal uchun aniqlansa, u donaviy vaqt deb yuritiladi.

Bundan tashqari, tayyorlash vaqti ham mavjud bo'lib, u bitta partiyadagi detallar uchun hisoblanadi. Bu vaqtning miqdori partiyadagi detallar soniga bog'liq bo'lmaydi. Shunday qilib, donaviy - kalkulyatsiya vaqti asosiy va

tayyorlash vaqtlarini yig'indisiga teng bo'ladi. Asosiy (texnologik) vaqt bu bevosita metallni kesib ishlash uchun sarfiangan vaqt bo'lib ma'lum bir metall qatlamini olib tashlash bilan bog'liqdir.

Yordamchi vaqt quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- a) dastgohni boshqarish uchun sarfiangan vaqt, bu dastgohni yurgizish, to'xtatish, tezlik va uzatishlar miqdorini o'zgartirish va h.k.;
- b) kesuvchi asbobni yordamchi yurishi;
- c) xomashyoni moslamaga o'rnatish, mahkamlash, ishlov berilgandan so'ng olib qo'yish, xuddi shuningdek, kesuvchi asbobni va moslamani dastgohga o'rnatish va olib qo'yish;
- d) Detaining o'lchamlarni nazorat qilish: o'lchov asbobini olish, o'ichash, joyiga qo'yish.

Yordamchi vaqt qo'lda, mashina va mexanizmlar yordamida bajarilishi mumkin. Ish joyiga xizmat ko'rsatish texnik va tashkiliy xizmat ko'rsatishlarga bo'linadi.

Ish joyiga texnik xizmat ko'rsatishga quyidagilar kiradi:

- a) dastgohni sozlash va moslash;
- b) o'rnatishga kesuvchi asbobni almashtirish;
- c) kesuvchi asbobni to'g'rilash (olmos yordamida);
- d) qirindidan (ish jarayonida) tozalash.

Ish joyiga tashkiliy xizmat ko'rsatishga quyidagilar kiradi:

- a) ish smenasini boshlanishida va yakunida kesuvchi asboblarni sarajomlash;
- b) dastgohni moylash va tozalash;
- c) dastgohni ko'zdan kechirtish va sinab ko'rish.

Ish joyiga xizmat ko'rsatish vaqti asosiy texnologik vaqtga bog'liq bo'ladi. Shuning uchun ushbu vaqtni miqdorini asosiy va yordamchi vaqtlar yig'indisi operativ vaqtga nisbatan foizlarda aniqlanadi (ko'p seriyali va yalpi ishlab chiqarish) va 3-5 % atrofida bo'ladi.

Tanaffuslar, dam olish va ishchining jismoniy ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun sarfiangan vaqt. Bu vaqt ishlab-chiqarish va dastgoh xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib aniqlandi. Og'ir va tez toliqtiruvchi ishlarda tanaffuslar va dam olish uchun vaqt ko'zda tutiladi. Ishchining jismoniy ehtiyojni qondirish uchun sarflangan vaqt operativ vaqtga nisbatan foizlarda aniqlanib 2-3% ni tashkil etadi.

Tayyorlash vaqti. Bu vaqt seriyalab ishlab chiqarish sharoitida qo'laniladi va yangi partiya detallarni chizmasini texnologik jarayonni o'rganish uchun ajratiladi. Bundan tashqari dastgohni sozlab, moslama va kesuvchi asboblarni almashtirish ishdan so'ng esa (partiya detallariga ishlov berilgandan so'ng); ularni yana qayta almashtirish kabi ishlar ham shu vaqt doirasiga kiradi.

Yuqoridagilarni inobatga olib donaviy vaqt quyidagicha ko'rinishda bo'ladi:

$$t_d = t_a + t_{yor} + t_{xiz} + t_j; \min (1)$$

bu yerda: t_a - asosiy vaqt, min; t_{yor} - yordamchi vaqt, min; t_{xiz} - ish joyiga xizmat ko'rsatish vaqti, min; t_j - ishchining jismoniy ehtiyojini qondirish uchun sarflangan vaqt, min.

Donaviy-kalkulyatsiya vaqti esa:

$$t_{d-k} = t_a + t_{yor} + t_{xiz} + t_j + (t_{tay}/n); \min(2)$$

bu yerda: t_{tay} - tayyorlash vaqti, min; n - partiyadagi detallar soni.

Vaqt me'yorlarini aniqlashda ishchining malakasi ham belgilanadi. Ishchining malakasini belgilashda ishlab chiqarish tarmog'idaga malakaviy-tarif ma'lumotlariga asoslaniladi. Ishni bajarish uchun qancha boy tajriba va bilim talab qilinsa ishchining malakasi shuncha yuqori bo'ladi.

Donali ishlab chiqarishda dastgohni sozlash, kesuvchi asbobni o'rnatish, o'lchov asboblardan foydalanish talab etilganligi sababli yuqori malakali ishchi ishlaydi. Yalpi ishlab chiqarish sharoitida aksariyat ishlar mexanizatsiyalashtirilgan va avtomatlashtirilganligi sababli hamda dastgohni va kesuvchi asbobni sozlovchi ishchi tomonidan sozlanishi, yuqori malakali ishni talab etilmaydi.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish lozimki, texnik vaqt normasini hisolash yetarlicha murakkab jarayon sanaladi shu bilan birga ta'mir sifatiga, mahsulot sifati, mustahkamligi va detallar va ehtiyot qismlar tannarxiga ham bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ushbu vazifani bajarishda doim ilmiy jihatdan yondashish talab etiladi.

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SAMARQAND VILOYATI MINTAQASI TURIZM SALOHIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA TADQIQOTCHILAR TOMONIDAN OLIB BORILGAN ILMIY IZLANISHLAR TAHLILI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Samarqand viloyatida turizm sohasining rivojlanish bosqichlari, sohaga kiritilgan yangi yo'nalishlar va ularning istiqbollari haqida olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar tafsifi tahlil qilingan. Tahlil qilish natijasida mintaqaning turistik salohiyatini bashoratlash uchun zarur bo'lgan ekonometrik modelni yaratib, modeldan foydalangan holda mintaqaning turizm sohasidagi barcha ko'rsatkichlarini bashorat qilish zarurligi ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: turizm, turist, turistlar oqimi, mehmonxona, ichki turizm, ekoturizm, tibbiy turizm, ziyorat turizmi, madaniy meros, tarixiy obida, agroturizm, turizm klasteri, turistik xizmat ko'rsatish, ekonometrik tahlil, bashoratlash.

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ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY RESEARCHERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THE REGION OF SAMARKAND REGION

Annotation. In this article, the description of the scientific research carried out on the stages of development of the tourism industry in the Samarkand region, new directions introduced into the industry and their prospects is analyzed. In the

course of the analysis, the scientific views on the directions of sustainable development of the tourism potential of Samarkand region, the sustainable growth rates of economic indicators were analyzed. In the mathematical analysis, it is necessary to create an econometric model necessary for forecasting the tourism potential of the region and predict all indicators of the region in the field of tourism using the model.

Keywords: tourism, tourist, tourist flow, hotel, domestic tourism, ecotourism, medical tourism, pilgrimage tourism, cultural heritage, historical site, agrotourism, tourism cluster, tourist service, econometric analysis, forecasting.

KIRISH

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022 yil 24 dekabrda “Samarqand viloyatining turizm va transport salohiyatidan samarali foydalanish, viloyatni “Samarqand — yangi Oz‘bekistonning turizm darvozasi»konsepsiyasi asosida rivojlantirish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risidagi PQ-455 sonli qarori tasdiqlandi.

Ushbu qarorda Samarqand viloyatiga xorijiy va mahalliy turistlar oqimini ko‘paytirish, yangi turizm infratuzilmasi obyektlari salohiyatidan samarali foydalanish uchun zarur shart-sharoitlarni yaratish, shuningdek, yangidan modernizatsiya qilingan Samarqand xalqaro aeroportida xorijiy aviatashuvchi kompaniyalar uchun barcha imkoniyatlarni yaratish, hududning transport-logistika tizimini rivojlantirish, ko‘rsatilayotgan xizmatlar sifatini yanada yaxshilash va diversifikatsiya qilish masalalariga alohida urg‘u qaratilgan.

Ushbu yo‘nalishda O‘zbekiston olimlari tomonidan Samarqand viloyatining turizm salohiyatini har jihatdan rivojlantirish, xorijiy va mahalliy turistlar uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratish, yangi turistik xizmatlar turini yaratish, hududning transport-logistika salohiyatini xalqaro darajadagi sifat ko‘rsatkichiga ko‘tarish masalalarida bir qancha tadqiqot ishlari amalga oshirilgan.

NATIJAR VA MUHOKAMALAR

08.00.17 – Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati (iqtisodiyot fanlari) ixtisosligi bo‘yicha “Mintaqaviy turizmning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmini takomillashtirish»mavzusidagi falsafa doktori (PhD) tadqiqot ishida raqamli iqtisodiyotga o‘tish sharoitida mintaqaviy turizmni rivojlantirishning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha “turizm»va “mintaqaviy turizm” tushunchalarining ekologik, tabiiy-iqlimiy, madaniy va tarixiy turistik resurslar xususiyatlarini inobatga olgan holda mintaqalarning turistik salohiyatidan yuqori darajada foydalanish, turistik oqimning barqaror o‘shishiga erishish, turistik oqimi past bo‘lgan hududlar reyting darajasini oshirish, mintaqada turizmning barqaror rivojlanishini ta‘minlaydigan, tashkiliy jihatdan turizm sohasining unga yondosh tarmoqlar bilan birgalikdagi rivojlanish yo‘nalishini belgilaydigan va klaster tarkibiy qismlarining rivojlanishi uchun

samarali iqtisodiy sharoit yaratuvchi “Mintaqaviy turizm klasteri”ning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmi ishlab chiqilgan[1]. «O‘zbekistonda turizm sohasini barqaror rivojlantirish strategiyasi» mavzusidagi falsafa doktori (PhD) tadqiqot ishida O‘zbekistonda turizm sohasini barqaror rivojlantirishning strategik yo‘nalishlarini aniqlash va takomillashtirish bo‘yicha taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan. Ushbu tadqiqot ishida turizmni barqaror rivojlantirishda 10 kishidan kam bo‘lmagan xorijiy turistik guruhlar uchun kamida besh kecha tunab qolishi sharti bilan turistik korxonalarining avia va temir yo‘l chiptalari bo‘yicha xarajatlarini 30 foizi miqdorida subsidiyalash taklif etilgan. Turizmni barqaror rivojlanishiga ta’sir etuvchi rekreatsion resurslar, landshaft, bioiqlim va maxsus qo‘riqlanadigan hududlarni davlat-xususiy sherikchilik asosida takomillashtirish taklif etilgan[2]. «Hududda ichki turizmning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirish» mavzusidagi falsafa doktori (PhD) tadqiqot ishida innovatsion iqtisodiyot sharoitida hududda ichki turizmning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy samaradorligini baholash va oshirish bo‘yicha ilmiy-amaliy taklif va tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqish maqsad qilingan. Ichki turizm salohiyatidan samarali foydalanishni ta’minlovchi ilm-fan, transport-logistika, servis, turistik-rekreatsion tuzilmalarini integratsiyalovchi agroekoturistik klasterini Mironkul qishlog‘ida shakllantirish taklifi asoslangan. Ichki turizm xizmatlarini taqdim etish bo‘yicha standartlarni yashil marshrutlar pasportiga marshrut xaritasi va kadastrini kiritish orqali ekologik va agroturizmni tashkil etishning xalqaro standartlariga mos ravishda takomillashtirish taklifi orqali «turizm qishloqlari»da agroekoturizmni rivojlantirish va «turistik klasterlar»ni shakllantirish asosida hududning turistik salohiyatidan yanada samaraliroq foydalanishga yo‘naltirilgan ichki turizm sohasini 2022-2025 yillarda rivojlantirishning prognoz parametrlari taklif etilgan[3]. «Turizm sohasini barqaror rivojlantirishning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish (Samarqand viloyati misolida)» mavzusidagi falsafa doktori (PhD) tadqiqot ishida xorijiy mamlakatlardagi turizm ko‘rgazma va yarmarkalarida ishtirok etish hamda xorijiy mamlakatlardan O‘zbekistonga kamida 200 nafar xorijiy turistlar uchun tur tashkil qilish maqsadida “Turizmni qo‘llab-quvvatlash jamg‘armasi”dan grant ajratishning maqsadga muvofiqligi, O‘zbekistonda turizmni barqaror rivojlantirish maqsadida turizm infratuzilma ob’ektlarini joylashtirish va loyihalash bo‘yicha “Turizm zonalarini va klasterlarini rivojlantirish boshqarmasi”ni tashkil etish, tadbirkorlik sub’ektlarining respublika hududlarida ixtisoslashtirilgan ovqatlanish shoxobchalar, turistik ko‘ngilochar muassasalarni tashkil etishning 25 foizgacha bo‘lgan xarajatlarini maxsus jamg‘arma mablag‘lari hisobidan qoplash, turizm tashkilotlari faoliyatini moliyaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlash, imtiyoz va preferensiyalarga tobe‘lik darajasini pasaytirish maqsadida “Favqulodda himoyalani buferi”ni shakllantirishning maqbul mexanizmini ishlab chiqish taklif etilgan[4]. “Samarqand viloyati tarixiy-madaniy turistik salohiyatidan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirish” mavzusidagi falsafa doktori (PhD) tadqiqot ishida tarixiy-madaniy turistik salohiyat samaradorligi tarkibida tarixiy buyumlarning turistik mahsulot sifatida jalb

etilishining maqsadga muvofiqligi asoslanib, tarixiy buyumlar va yalpi turizm hajmi o'zaro nisbatiga ko'ra yuz yilgacha bo'lgan davrga taalluqli tarixiy buyumlar yalpi turizm hajmining 5 foizi, undan ko'p yillarga ko'ra 10 foiz, tarixiy buyum noyob ahamiyatiga ko'ra 100 foizi miqdorida belgilash bo'yicha uslubiy yondashuv, Samarqand viloyati, tumanlari kesimida turistik salohiyatni miqdoriy-sifat qiymatini integral baholashni "past", "o'rta", yuqori" va "juda yuqori" sifat tasnifi darajasidagi uslubiy yondashuv negizida baholashning maqsadga muvofiqligi, turistik ob'ekt salohiyatidan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirishning ichki imkoniyati sifatida gid mutaxassislarini tayyorlash markazlari qoshida mahorat kursini tashkil etish hamda gid-ekskursavodlar turistik resurs salohiyatidan unumli foydalanishda malaka talablarini belgilagan holda ular tarkibiga, jumladan guruh ishini rejaga ko'ra belgilangan ketma-ketlikda tashkil etish va guruhni boshqarish salohiyatini kiritishning maqsadga muvofiqligi, tarixiy-madaniy turistik salohiyatdan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirishda mehmonxonalar tarmog'ini mazkur ob'ektga aylantirish mumkin bo'lgan tarixiy ob'ektlarni jalb etish orqali kengaytirish, viloyatning shahar va tumanlari kesimida maqsadli tadbirlarni, jumladan umumjahon merosiga kiritilgan ob'ektlar doirasida mehmonxonalar qurish ishlarini eslektron onlayn-auksion orqali jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarga berish asoslangan va mintaqada turizmni rivojlantirish ko'rsatkichlari ishlab chiqilgan va asoslangan[5]. «Mintaqada turistik rekreatsion xizmatlarni rivojlantirish mexanizmini takomillashtirish» mavzusidagi falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi tadqiqot ishida «turistik-rekreatsion xizmatlar» tushunchasi O'zbekiston Respublikasini Toshkent, Farg'ona, Janubiy, Mirzacho'l, Zarafshon va Quyi Amudaryo mintaqalarining geografik joylashuvi asosida tabiiy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, demografik jihatdan umumlashtirilgan holda nazariyasi takomillashtirilgan, turistik-rekreatsiya xizmat turlarining rivojlanish ko'rsatkichlari "Evklid masofasi" (Euclidean distance) asosida o'xshashlik darajasi yuqori bo'lgan ziyorat-tabiat klasterlariga ajratish usuli taklif qilingan, mintaqada turistik-rekreatsion ob'ektlarining rivojlanish darajasini ifodalovchi muhim ko'rsatkichlarini ishlab chiqilgan[6]. «Ekologik turizmni rivojlantirish va samaradorligini oshirishning iqtisodiy asoslari (Samarqand viloyati ma'lumoti asosida) mavzusidagi falsafa doktori (PhD) tadqiqot ishida «ekologik turizm xizmatlari» tushunchasining mohiyati soha sub'ektlari jozibadorligiga bevosita ta'sir etuvchi ekoturizm destinatsiyasiga mos milliy madaniyat va hududiy an'analarga ustuvorlik berish uslubiy yondashuvga ko'ra takomillashtirilgan, ekoturistik faoliyatning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy samaradorligi (KTIS), turistik ob'ektlar samaradorligi (KTOS) va xizmat ko'rsatish sifati (KXKS) ni ifodalovchi ko'rsatkichlar guruhlari o'rtasidagi nisbat me'yorlarini ta'minlash orqali hududda ekologik turizmni rivojlantirish imkoniyatlari asoslangan, ekologik turizm sohasida viloyatga tashrif buyuruvchi sayyohlarni tizimli joylashtirish, ularga yuqori sifatli transport va axborot-logistik xizmatlarni ko'rsatish hamda yalpi hududiy daromadni oshirish imkoniyatini yaratuvchi «Hazrati Dovud» ekoturizm

hududiy klasteri taklif etilgan, Samarqand viloyatida ekoturizm xizmatlari samaradorligini oshirish imkoniyatlarini kompleks baholash bo'yicha raqobatbardosh ekologik turizm xizmatlarini ko'rsatish darajasini ta'minlash imkoniyatini ochib berilgan[7]. «Hududiy turizm infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish samaradorligini oshirish» mavzusidagi falsafa doktori (PhD) tadqiqot ishida turistik korxonalar faoliyatining iqtisodiy samaradorligini kapital qo'yilmalar samaradorligi me'yoriy koeffitsientiga ko'ra variantlar asosida kapital xarajatlarni minimallashtirish yondashuvining maqsadga muvofiqligi asoslangan, turistik-rekreatsion salohiyatning hududiy reytingini hudud tarixiy-madaniy meros ob'ektlari, tabiiy qo'riqlanadigan hududlar, tabiiy shart-sharoitlar hamda turistik infratuzilmaning nisbiy salohiyatini umumlashtiruvchi yondashuvga ko'ra baholash asoslangan, turistik innovatsion klasterlarni boshqarishning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmi monitoring funksiyasini realizatsiya qilish va turistik mahsulotlarni brendlash asosida takomillashtirilgan; turizm infratuzilmasi elementlari zaruriy tarkibining optimal darajasini shakllantirish va ular o'rtasida barqaror aloqalarni o'rnatish orqali davlat tomonidan turizm sohasi sub'ektlari faoliyati rivojlanishini qo'llab-quvvatlash taklifi asoslangan[8].

08.00.11 – Marketing va 08.00.17- Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati (iqtisodiyot fanlari) ixtisosliklari bo'yicha «Hududiy turistik resurslardan samarali foydalanishning marketing strategiyasi» mavzusidagi falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi tadqiqot ishida uslubiy yondashuvga ko'ra «turistik resurslar» tushunchasining mohiyati ma'lum bir hududga tegishliligi va majmuaviy birlik orqali namoyon bo'lishi asnosida sinergetik samarani yuzaga keltiruvchi tabiiy-iqlim, tarixiy-madaniy va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy omillar majmui sifatidagi yondashuvga ko'ra takomillashtirish, Samarqand viloyati hududlarining turistik resurslarini me'yorlashtirilgan indekslarning solishtirma salmoqlari asosida aniqlangan hududiy turistik resurslar salohiyati integral ko'rsatkichining qiymatlari chegarasida turizm sohasini diversifikatsiyalash pozitsiyasi orqali manzilli dasturlarni ishlab chiqish, turizm sohasida hudud imidji, hududiy turistik mahsulot, diqqatga sazovor joylar, personal va aholi, hududiy turistik infratuzilma, hudud jozibadorligi unsurlaridan iborat «7P» marketing kompleksiga asoslangan hududiy marketing strategiyasini amalga oshirish asosida viloyatga tashrif buyuradigan turistlar oqimining oshishiga sabab bo'luvchi amaliy takliflar ishlab chiqilgan[9].

08.00.06 – Ekonometrika va statistika (iqtisodiyot fanlari) ixtisosligi bo'yicha «O'zbekistonda turizmning innovatsion rivojlanishini statistik baholashni takomillashtirish» mavzusidagi falsafa doktori (PhD) tadqiqot ishida turizm sohasini innovatsion rivojlanishini baholovchi statistik ko'rsatkichlar tarkibi «safarlarni tez-tez amalga oshiruvchi tashrif buyuruvchilar soni» va «safari vaqt oralig'i 4 soatdan kam bo'lgan tashrif buyuruvchilar soni» ko'rsatkichlarini kiritish asosida takomillashtirilgan, T-AVS (Tourism – Attractions, Basics, Context)) hamda TLG (Tourism Led Growth) modellari Delphi metodi asosida

takomillashtirilgan va shu asosida hududlarda turizmning innovatsion rivojlanish ko'rsatkichini belgilash taklif etilgan, turizm eksporti va importi ko'rsatkichlarini hisoblash ularning fizik hajmini aniqlash asosida takomillashtirilgan hamda ushbu ko'rsatkichlarning qiymatlari ishlab chiqilgan, additiv va mul'tiplikativ modellari asosida kiruvchi va chiquvchi turistlar soni hamda turizm eksporti va importi ko'rsatkichlarning 2024 yilgacha bo'lgan prognoz variantlari ishlab chiqilgan[10]. "O'zbekiston milliy hisoblar tizimida turizm yordamchi hisobini takomillashtirish»mavzusidagi falsafa doktori (PhD) tadqiqot ishida mamlakatning o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib, turizm salohiyatini belgilovchi omillar va ko'rsatkichlardan samarali foydalangan holda, hududlarning turizm salohiyatini to'laqonli baholash bo'yicha integral ko'rsatkichlar tizimi taklif etilgan, mamlakat hududiga tashrif buyuruvchilarning turistik xarajatlarini tanlab olish uslubini kengaytirish maqsadida "Uy xo'jaliklarining ichki turizm va aholining jismoniy faolligi kuzatuvini" savolnomasiga "Dam olish vaqtida o'z mablag'lari hisobiga yashash bilan bog'liq xizmatlar uchun xarajatlar"ni kiritish hisobiga joriy statistika kuzatuvlari takomillashtirilgan, hududiy turizm yordamchi hisobini shakllantirishda turizm iste'molini mamlakatning o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib, hududiy taqsimlash maqsadida "Hududlararo turizm iste'moli matritsasi ishlab chiqilgan, turizmning fizik hajm indeksini hisoblash uslubiyoti turizm yordamchi hisobining agregat ko'rsatkichlarini ekstrapolyasiya qilish hamda deflyatsiya qilish yordamida doimiy narxlarda baholash orqali takomillashtirilgan[11].

XULOSA

Samarqand viloyatida so'nggi yillarda turizm sohasini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Ushbu amalga oshirilgan chora-tadbirlar negizida xalqaro tajriba, ilmiy izlanishlar natijalari hamda hududning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlari yotadi. Sohada so'nggi 5 yil ichida unga yondosh tarmoqlar bilan birgalikdagi rivojlanish yo'nalishini belgilaydigan va klaster tarkibiy qismlarining rivojlanishi uchun samarali iqtisodiy sharoit yaratuvchi "Mintaqaviy turizm klasteri"ning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmlari ishlab chiqilgan va amaliyotga joriy qilingan. Turistik korxonalarining avia va temir yo'l chiptalari bo'yicha xarajatlarini 30 foizi miqdorida subsidiyalash taklifi berilgan. Ushbu takliflarni amalga joriy etish ishlari olib borilmoqda. Ichki turizm salohiyatidan samarali foydalanishni ta'minlovchi ilm-fan, transport-logistika, servis, turistik-rekreatsion tuzilmalarini integratsiyalovchi agroekoturistik klasterini Mironkul qishlog'ida shakllantirish taklifi ko'rib chiqilmoqda. Respublika hududlarida ixtisoslashtirilgan ovqatlanish shoxobchalar, turistik ko'ngilochar muassasalarni tashkil etishning 25 foizgacha bo'lgan xarajatlarini maxsus jamg'arma mablag'lari hisobidan qoplash, turizm tashkilotlari faoliyatini moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash, imtiyoz va preferensiyalarga tobe'lik darajasini pasaytirish maqsadida "Favqulodda himoyalani buferi"ni shakllantirishning maqbul mexanizmi ishlab chiqilgan va amaliyotga joriy qilish ishlari olib borilmoqda. Tarixiy buyumlar va yalpi turizm hajmi o'zaro nisbatiga ko'ra yuz

yilgacha bo'lgan davrga taalluqli tarixiy buyumlar yalpi turizm hajmining 5 foizi, undan ko'p yillarga ko'ra 10 foiz, tarixiy buyum noyob ahamiyatiga ko'ra 100 foizi miqdorida belgilash bo'yicha uslubiy yondashuv amalga oshirilgan. Yuqori sifatli transport va axborot-logistik xizmatlarni ko'rsatish hamda yalpi hududiy daromadni oshirish imkoniyatini yaratuvchi «Hazrati Dovud» ekoturizm hududiy klasteri taklif etilgan va bu borada amaliy ishlar boshlab yuborilgan. Sohani innovatsion rivojlanishini baholovchi statistik ko'rsatkichlar tarkibi «safarlarni tez-tez amalga oshiruvchi tashrif buyuruvchilar soni» va «safari vaqt oralig'i 4 soatdan kam bo'lgan tashrif buyuruvchilar soni» ko'rsatkichlarini kiritish asosida takomillashtirilgan additiv va mul'tiplikativ modellari asosida kiruvchi va chiquvchi turistlar soni hamda turizm eksporti va importi ko'rsatkichlarning 2024 yilgacha bo'lgan prognoz variantlari ishlab chiqilgan. Hududlararo turizm iste'moli matritsasi ishlab chiqilgan, turizmning fizik hajm indeksini hisoblash uslubiyoti turizm yordamchi hisobining agregat ko'rsatkichlarini ekstrapolyasiya qilish hamda deflyatsiya qilish yordamida doimiy narxlarda baholash orqali takomillashtirilgan.

Turizm sohasi ko'rsatkichlarini ekonometrik modellashtirish orqali soha ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy holatini bashoratlash hududning turizm salohiyatiga juda katta hissa qo'shadi. Bashoratlash masalasida sohani qamrab olgan barcha ko'rsatkichlarni inobatga olish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. Ko'rsatkichlarni tahlil qilishda chorrahaviy ma'lumotlar, vaqtli qatorlar hamda panelli ma'lumotlar asosida ekonometrik model tuzish talab etiladi.

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DIGITAL MARKETING MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS STRATEGY

Annotation. Through the development of a wide range of digital marketing strategies, the internet wrought disruptive change upon the commercial environment. The necessity for marketing managers to prioritize their goals and choose which digital marketing strategies to invest in has arisen as a result of these new tactical alternatives. From the perspectives of four business strategies—prospectors, analysts, low-cost defenders, and distinctive defenders—we take these difficulties into consideration. With the ultimate objective of assisting managers in the successful and efficient implementation of their firm's selected strategy, we want to give marketing managers insights into how organizations pursuing diverse strategies tackle these digital marketing difficulties in this article.

Key words. Digital marketing, marketing strategy, organizations, sophistication of online marketing approaches.

Introduction We need to agree on what the term «strategy» means before we can answer these concerns. There are a large number of various sorts of strategies, including corporate, business, financial, marketing, operations, product/market, pricing, promotion, and distribution. The viewpoint we adopt in this article is one of corporate strategy. Business-level strategy, which is often seen as the purview of the general manager, is about selecting how to compete, as opposed to corporate-level strategy, which is about deciding what markets a firm should service. There are four various approaches to that problem that correlate to four different types of organizations, as shown by more than 20 years of empirical study with managers and executives. These businesses concentrate on cost management and gaining significant market shares by providing their clients with the lowest total delivered costs possible. Low-cost defenders often operate in established and stable sectors and provide minimal, if any, additional services. Aldi, Walmart, Logitech, and Motel 6 are a few instances.

Main body

Instead of being a tool for promotion, the internet is a platform for conversation. It serves as a platform for the conduct of business and the application of particular marketing strategies. The method used to carry out a decided strategy is referred to as a tactic. While this was undoubtedly acknowledged in 2001, the year Michael Porter released his important essay on strategy and the internet, in the years afterwards, the quantity and sophistication of online marketing approaches have increased considerably. These strategies are

now referred to as digital marketing, which is a larger term. Although there are numerous digital marketing strategies, we concentrate on the seven most popular ones, according to independent technology-focused research and marketing organization:

1. Material marketing is a strategic marketing strategy that focuses on producing and disseminating useful, timely, and consistent content in order to draw in and hold the attention of a target audience and, eventually, to encourage lucrative customer action.

2. «The long-term, continuous enhancement of content and digital asset design with the purpose to rank as high as possible on search engine sites» according to search engine optimization.

3. Email marketing is the practice of distributing timely and pertinent information via emails to prospects and consumers.

4. Advertisements that are placed to show at the top of search results or in a sidebar on a search results page are referred to as search and social ads. When certain words or phrases are typed into a search engine, these advertising relating to those keywords or phrases show up alongside search results.

5. The use of marketing technology refers to the collection of software and technological tools that marketers employ to automate or simplify marketing procedures, gather and analyze data, and offer numerous channels for contacting and interacting with a target audience.

To help marketing managers deploy their limited marketing resources more effectively, this research aims to shed light on how businesses with comparable business strategies handle digital marketing. To do this, we must first comprehend the strategic goals that businesses have for digital marketing. Over 50% of prospectors ranked sales leads, customer interaction, and brand recognition as extremely high priority. These three categories all had response rates that were close to 100% when high priority replies were included, which is compelling proof that prospectors prioritize these factors above all others. The remaining four strategic goals of client acquisition, online user experience, website traffic, and outcomes measurability were rated in the high or very high categories by between 70% and 90% of the participating organizations. In other words, prospector companies understood the significance of each of the seven listed strategic goals. When we look at particular digital marketing strategies, we can find that search engine optimization and content marketing both generated response rates that were over 40% very highly effective and over 90% when very successful replies were included. Social media marketing, data-driven personalization, email marketing, the use of marketing technology, and search and social advertisements were listed in descending order after these. The most notable aspect of these findings is how prospector businesses greatly overemphasized the use of marketing technology and data-driven personalization compared to most other categories.

Our interpretation of these data is that companies who aggressively pursue new markets have a larger financial incentive to pinpoint and interact with a particular target group whose requirements they are aiming to meet. This highlights the willingness of innovation-driven corporations to invest in techniques that others would consider excessively expensive, without discounting the potential usefulness of these approaches to businesses pursuing other business strategies. Over 50% of the analysts rated sales leads and customer acquisition as extremely high priorities, with brand awareness coming in just under that mark. These three categories met or above 95% rates when high priority replies were included, offering compelling proof that these are the analyzers' primary strategic priorities. The remaining four strategic goals of client acquisition, online user experience, website traffic, and outcomes measurability were rated in the high to very high categories by between 70% and 90% of the participating organizations. In other words, analysts agreed that each of the seven determined strategic goals was significant. In comparison to prospector organizations, they scored client acquisition and outcomes measurability far higher and customer engagement significantly lower. The secondmover position of analyzers, who gain from first-mover market education, is how we perceive these disparities as being connected to them. Prospectors' explanations of the benefits of a new product or service area are beneficial to analysts, but they must act rapidly to make sales in order to carve out a position before the new territory is given to rivals.

When we look at individual digital marketing strategies, we can find that two of them—content marketing and search engine optimization—received replies that were over 40% very highly effective and over 90% successful when very effective responses were included. Email marketing, search and social media advertising, and social media marketing were listed in descending order after these. The most surprising discovery is how much less prospector businesses than analyzer organizations rely on data-driven customization and marketing technologies. We hypothesize that these discrepancies in prospector businesses' valuations of particular digital marketing strategies are caused by the lower prices analysts usually assign to the copycat goods they sell. Lower price points mean lower profit margins, which means less money is available for pricey advertising efforts.

Discussion and result

Customer interaction came in last at about 25%, with over 50% of low-cost defenders ranking customer acquisition, website traffic, and sales leads as extremely high priorities. The aggregate response rate reached or exceeded 95% when high priority responses were added to the top three categories. Cheap defenders are obviously concerned with gaining immediate sales. In stark contrast, just 12% of respondents rated outcomes measurability, web user experience, and brand recognition as extremely high strategic goals.

The lowest four categories, however, all above 80% response rates when high replies are included, with brand awareness being the lone exception, just

exceeding a 20% response rate. Six of the seven indicated strategic goals were valued by low-cost defense companies as a whole. Low-cost defenders don't place as much importance on brand awareness as prospectors or analysts, which is a glaring distinction. By definition, low-cost defense companies have established clientele and prioritize cost control. This suggests that although consumers are aware of the brand, they link it with reduced pricing rather than better services or other aspects of quality.

Search engine optimization is by far the most valued digital marketing strategy, with over 40% of respondents evaluating it as very highly successful. This is evident when we look at individual digital marketing methods.

In second and third place, respectively, were content marketing and email marketing, however neither of these strategies attained a 20% extremely successful level. At the very high response level, none of the other four digital marketing strategies even made it to 5%. When we included replies with high efficacy, we saw that email marketing, search engine optimization, and content marketing were the three digital marketing strategies that low-cost defense companies preferred the most.

Over 50% of distinguished defenders rated customer interaction and sales leads as highly important, with web user experience coming in close behind at little under 50%. The total response rate approached 95% when the top three categories are coupled with high priority answers. It is obvious that distinctive defenders place a priority on building connections with clients. For website traffic, client acquisition, and outcomes measurability, extremely high response rates between 20% and 30% imply that sales are also of paramount importance. When high priority replies were added to extremely high priority responses, each of these strategic priorities increased to above 80%.

Similar to low-cost defenders, differentiated defenders had extremely poor brand awareness scores. Even when extremely high and high response totals were added together, the overall score seldom went beyond 20%. Although the justification is different from that for inexpensive defenders, the final effect in terms of brand promotion is the same. Differentiated defenders by definition have established client bases that base their purchasing decisions on the different high-quality products and services that these businesses offer and who are prepared to pay more for the benefits that come with them. The fact that this strategic goal did not produce a noticeably greater response rate than it did for their low-cost competitors, however, surprised us.

Conclusion

Marketing managers won't be surprised to learn that the field of digital marketing is rapidly developing. Therefore, it is in both marketing managers' and their employers' best interests to regularly examine their digital marketing investment portfolios. One digital marketing strategy may be less effective than another as a result of emerging technology. Any combination of digital marketing strategies that a marketing manager chooses should be directly related to the goals

set out in conjunction with the competitive strategy taken by the company or business unit.

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СУРХОНДАРЁ ВИЛОЯТИДАГИ НОЁБ ТАБИАТ-АРХЕОЛОГИК ЁДГОРЛИКЛАРИ ВА УЛАРНИ МУҲОФАЗА ҚИЛИШ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада Сурхондарё вилоятида жойлашган ноёб табиат–археологик ёдгорликлари ва уларни муҳофаза қилиш масалалари ўрганилган. Жумладан вилоятнинг мафтункор табиати тараққиётида вужудга келган гўзал шаршаралар, булоқлар, қадимги инсон манзилгоҳлари бўлган зорлар ва улардаги қояларга ёзилган қадимги ёзувлар ҳақида маълумотлар берилган.

Калит сўзлар: Ноёб табиат археологик ёдгорликлар, қадимги инсон манзилгоҳлари, шаршаралар, шифобахи булоқлар, қадимги битиклар.

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UNIQUE NATURE-ARCHEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS OF SURKHANDARYA REGION AND THEIR PROTECTION

Annotation. This article examines the unique natural and archaeological monuments located on the territory of the Surkhandarya region and the issues of their protection. In particular, information is given about beautiful waterfalls, springs, caves with ancient human settlements and ancient inscriptions written on rocks in the development of the charming nature of the region.

Key words: Unique nature, archaeological sites, ancient human settlements, waterfalls, healing springs, ancient inscriptions.

Сурхондарё вилояти ўзининг нафосатли гўзал мафтункор табиати билан машҳурдир. Воҳанинг гўзал сўлим табиати бу ерга меҳмон бўлиб келган ҳар бир сайёҳларнинг диққат эътиборини ўзига доимо тортиб келмоқда.

Вилоят ер усти тузилишининг мураккаблиги бу ерда Ҳисор тоғининг жануби-ғарбий тармоғи бўлган Бойсун ҳамда Кўхитанг тоғларида табиатнинг ноёб, ғаройиб ҳамда мафтункор гўшаларнинг вужудга келишига сабаб бўлган. Айниқса вилоятнинг Бойсун ва Сариосиё туманларида бундай масканларнинг мавжудлиги воҳа табиатининг бетакрор эканлигидан далолат беради. Ана шундай гўзал табиат ёдгорликларидан бири Сариосиё туманидаги Сангардак қишлоғида жойлашган Сангардак шаршарасидир. Шаршара булоқ сувларидан ҳосил бўлиб, денгиз сатҳидан 3-минг метр

баландликдан отилиб чиқиб ноёб табиат мўъжизасини намоён этади. Шаршара суви 150 метрдан ортиқ баландликдан атрофдаги қояларга урилиб оқади. Шаршара атрофидаги худудларда анжир, наъматак, узум каби дарахт ва бутасимон ўсимликлар ўсади. Сангардак шаршарасини ҳосил қилувчи булоқлар сувни қоялар ичида жойлашган қўлдан олади. Мазкур шаршара “Шаршара-мозор“ номи билан машҳур бўлиб, ҳар йили зиёратчилар билан гавжум бўлади. Унинг атрофида сержило камалак ҳосил бўлиб, бу ерга келган сайёҳларни ҳайратга солади.

Шаршаранинг ўнг томонида ундан 200 метр баландликда маҳаллий аҳоли томонидан “Жавзо суви” деб аталадиган ғаройиб булоқ жойлашган. Қизиғи шундаки, булоқ бир йилда бир марта фақат жавзо (май) ойида тоғ бағридан сув оқа бошлайди. Ушбу ой тугаши билан тоғ бағридан оқаётган сув ҳам тўхтайдди. Кишиларни ҳайратга соладиган бу ғаройиб жумбоқ ҳалигача илмий асосда ўрганилмаган. Бундан ташқари Сангардак тоғларида сангардак булоғи, қора булоқ, сирсой булоқ. Ширин булоқ каби булоқлар жойлашган.

Вилоятнинг тоғли қисмида яна кўплаб кичик шаршаралар кўп, жумладан, Зевар шаршараси-Сариосиё туманида шу номдаги кичик тоғ дарёсида вужудга келган. Баландлиги 200 метрдан ортиқ, Киштут шаршараси-Сариосиё туманида Киштут дарёсининг юқори қисмида, баландлиги 200 метрдан ортиқ, Хонжиза шаршараси Хонжиза дарёсининг юқори қисмида, жойлашган баландлиги 250 метр, Авлод шаршараси Бойсун туманида Авлод қишлоғи атрофида бўлиб баландлиги тахминан 100 метр келади.

Вилоятнинг яна бир табиат-археологик ёдгорликлардан Бойсун тоғ тизмасида жойлашган. Республикамизнинг йирик археологик кўрикхонаси бўлган Тешиктош ғоридир. Тешиктош ғори Мачайдаги Зовталаш сой дарасида денгиз сатҳидан 1500-1600 метр баландликда жойлашган бўлиб, унинг бўйи 7, эни 20, узунлиги эса 21 метрни ташкил этади. Ғорнинг шифти тешик бўлгани учун гулхан ёқилса тепадаги тўйнуқдан чиқиб кетаверган. Шунингдек ғорда 1,5 метр қалинликда 5 маъданий қатлам бўлиб, ҳар бир қатламдан биттадан, баъзиларида иккитадан диаметри 40 сантиметр, сатҳи 2 метрга етадиган гулхан қолдиқлари топилган. Ғор ичида гулхан излари, тошдан қилинган ўчоқнинг ўрни, тош ва суяқдан ясалган меҳнат қуроллари, 3000 та тош буюм, 2,5 мингдан кўпроқ чақмоқ тош парчалари, 10 мингдан ортиқ суяк синиқлари топилган. Қадимги Тешиктош ғори одамлари асосан овчилик ва йиғувчилик билан шуғулланиб, қоплон, буғу, ёввойи от, айиқ, айниқса тоғ эчкиларини кўплаб овлашган.

Ушбу ғор 1938 йилда археолог олим А.П.Окладников раҳбарлигидаги олимлар гуруҳи илмий жихатдан ўрганиб, бу ердан 8-9 ёшли неандертал боланинг бош суягини топган. Бу тарихий археологик топилма бундан 100-40 минг йиллар олдин яшаган аждодларимизнинг белгиси эканлиги илмий

жихатдан асослаб берилди. 1949 йил антрополог Герасимов бош суяги асосида Тешиктош одамнинг юз тузилишини тиклаган.

1973 йили антрополог Алексеев Тешиктош ғори одами тўла ўрганиб чиқди. Олимнинг фикрига кўра скелет аёл кишиники бўлиб, инсон эволюциясининг неандертал фазасига мансублигини аниқлаган.

Сурхон воҳаси ўзининг қадимги тасвирий санъат тарихига ҳам эга. Вилоятнинг Шеробод тумани Қизиллма ва Зараут қишлоғи яқинидаги Зараутсой бўйида тошга қизил кесак (бўёқ) билан солинган суратлар топилган ва бу тасвирий санъат ёдгорликлари мезолит даврига оиддир. Зараутсой вилоятнинг Шеробод туманида жойлашган.

Зараудкамар ёдгорлигини 1939 йилда Хатак қишлоғида яшовчи Рауф исмли чўпон бола қўй боқиб юрган вақтда тасодифий кашф этган. Суратлар ҳақида хонадон аъзолари оиланинг қадрдон дўсти бўлиб қолган табиатшунос олим Иван Фёдорович Ломаевга сўзлаб беришади. Шундан сўнг И.Ф.Ломаев кўрганлари хусусида ўша пайтдаги Термиз Сурхондарё округ музейи директори Г.Ф.Парфёновга хабар беради. Ушбу табиат ёдгорлиги ҳақида маълумотларни кенг жамоатчиликка тақдим этиш ва тадқиқ этишда Г.Ф.Парфёнов, А.Ю.Рогинская, А.С.Кириллов, И.Ф.Ломаев, А.П.Иванова, В.К.Сандул ва Ш.Исмоиловларнинг хизматлари катта бўлган.

Бу ерда мезолит, неолит ва кейинги даврларга мансуб 200 дан ортиқ расмлар чизилган. Унда одамларнинг итлар ёрдамида ёввойи буқаларни ов қилиш манзараси тасвирланган. Ҳайвонлар (ёввойи буқа, ит, тулки, бурама шохли эчки, жайрон, тоғ эчкиси, ҳашорат), турли буюмлар (ўқ-ёй, найза, ўроксимон қуроллар) ниқобланган одамлар ўзига хос асосида ҳаётий қилиб ишланган.

Зараутсой суратлари асосида Шерободда инсониятнинг илк босқичи яшаб ўтганлиги тўғрисида кўплаб қимматли материаллар илмий-археологик жихатдан тўла асослаб берилди. Зараутсой ибтидоий санъатининг ноёб ёдгорлиги сифатида “Ёдгорликларни муҳофаза қилиш, “Қизил китоб»ига киритилган.

Сурхон воҳасида юқорида номлари келтирилган қадимги инсон манзилгоҳларининг топилиши шубҳасиз ўлка тарихи ўзоқ ўтмишга бориб тақалишидан далолат беради.

Вилоят нафақат ўзининг археологик–табиат ёдгорликлари балки сўлим табиати, об-ҳавоси ҳамда шифобахш сувли булоқлари билан ҳам машҳурдир. Айниқса инсонлар дардига малҳам бўладиган Омонхона булоғи суви таркибида кремний кислотаси, темир, алюминий ва бошқа кўплаб микроэлементлар мавжудлиги аниқланган. Мутахассисларнинг фикрича, бундай витамин ва минералларга бой булоқ суви инсон танасининг айниқса, жигар, ўт пуфаги йўллари даволаш хусусиятига эга. Ҳатто булоқ суви замонавий тиббиётда қўлланиладиган гемодез суюқлигидан фойдали ва зарарсизлигига кўра бир неча марта устун туриши аниқланган. Бу ерда Омонхона ғори ҳам мавжуд бўлиб, унинг баландлиги 3,5 метр, умумий

майдони эса 60 квадрат метрни ташкил этади. Ғорнинг ички қисмида ёз ойларида ҳарорат 5-6⁰, қишда эса 20-22⁰, ташкил этади.

Вилоятимизга ташриф буюрадиган маҳаллий ва хорижий сайёҳларни ўзига жалб этадиган табиат ёдгорликларидан бири Бойсун туманидаги Сайроб чинори ҳисобланади. Ушбу чинорнинг ёши 950 йилга яқин. Тарихнинг турли тарихий даврларида икки туп кўхна чинор танасидаги каттакон ковақдан илгари аскарлар қароргоҳи, қишлоқ кенгаши идораси, кутубхона, мактаб, чойхона, сартарошхона сифатида фойдаланилган. Ҳозирги вақтда эса унинг ичида музей ташкил қилинган. Сайроб чинори табиий ёдгорлик сифатида муҳофазага олинган.

Вилоятнинг Олтинсой туманидаги “Лўкка” қишлоғи яқинида “Ҳайрондара»деб аталувчи тоғ дараси мавжуд. Тоғ дарасининг бошланиш жойида шамол эрозияси туфайли пайдо бўлган улкан кўзиқоринсимон кўринишида бир нечта шакллар ҳосил бўлган.

Бузғалахона ёки “Темир дарвоза»дараси Бойсун туманида жойлашган Унинг кенглиги 50-20 метрга етадиган тик, ҳар ер-ҳар ерида баландлиги 300-400 метрли тўқ кулранг оҳақтошлардан тузилган дара деворлари кишида катта таъсурот қолдиради.

Хонжиза дараси Ҳисор тоғларининг жануби-ғарбий томонида Денов шаҳридан 50 км шимолда жойлашган. Хонжиза ҳуш ҳавоси, зилол сувлари, тақрорланмас манзаралари билан кишини мафтун этади.

Ғорлар ер ости саёҳатини ёктирувчилар учун ажойиб манзилгоҳ ҳисобланади. Сурхондарё вилоятидаги диққатга сазовор ғорлар кўп. Жумладан, Бойсун туманидаги Мачай ва Тешиктош ғорлари, Амир Темур ғори, Сурхоб ғори Сурхоб тоғларининг шарқий қиялигида жойлашган мазкур ғорнинг узунлиги 120 метр, сталактитларга ва сталагмитларга эга. Олтинсой туманида жойлашган. Хўжа Гургур тоғларининг жануби-шарқий қияликларида, Дуғоба қишлоғидан 25 км ғарбда жойлашган. Ғорнинг узунлиги 165 метрдан ортиқ, ғорда сталактитлари ва ер ости кўли бор. Олтинсой туманида, туман марказидан 55 км шимоли-ғарбда, Хўжаипок ғори Сурхондарё дарёсининг ўнг irmoғи-Халқажар дарёси водийсида жойлашган. Ғорнинг узунлиги 220 метр, унинг ичида водород сульфатли (суткасига 1700 м.куб дебитли) сувга эга бўлган йирик булоқ оқиб чиқади.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда атроф-муҳитни муҳофаза қилиш муаммолари кескинлашиб бораётган ҳозирги вақтда табиатнинг ноёб географик-археологик ёдгорликларини муҳофаза қилиш, улардан ташқи ва ички туризмни ривожлантиришда самарали фойдаланиш мазкур табиатнинг ноёб масканларини кўз қорачиғидек асраб-авайлаш ҳар бир кишининг бурчи бўлиши керак.

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QASHQADARYO VILOYATI BALANDLIK MINTAQALARINI TIZIMLI YONDOSHUV ASOSIDA O`RGANISH

Annotatsiya. Maqolada Geografik qobiqning gorizont va vertikal differentsiyalashuviga oid konsepsiyaning shakllanishi, izlanishlar, qonun va qonuniyatlarni Qashqadaryo viloyatining balandlik mintaqalarini tizimli strukturaviy yondoshuv asosida o`rganish metodida tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so`zlar litogen omillar, gipsometrik sath, orografiya, geomorfologik mintaq, elyuvial, delyuvial, avtomorf va gidromorf tuproqlar, landshaft, gorizont va vertikal zonallik, introzonallik, denudatsiya, arid, semiarid, gumid, namlanish koeffitsienti, joy, urochishche, fatsiya, eroziya.

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THE STUDY OF THE HIGH-ALTITUDE BELTS OF THE KASHKADARYA REGION BASED ON A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH

Annotation. The article analyzes the formation of the concept of horizontal and vertical differentiation of the geographical envelope, the study of laws and patterns in the method of studying the high-altitude belts of the Kashkadarya region based on a system-structural approach.

Keywords: lithogenic factors, hypsometric belt, orography, geomorphological zonation, eluvial, automorphic and hydromorphic soils, landscape, horizontal and vertical zonation, introzonality, denudation, aridity, semiaridity, humidity, moisture coefficient, place, tract, facies, erosion.

Kirish. Geografik qobiqning gorizont xilma-xilligi to`g`risidagi tasavvur asosida gorizont geografik zonallik konsepsiyasi turadi. Bu konsepsiya antik Yunonistonda vujudga kelgan bo`lsada, ilmiy jihatdan dastlab nemis tabiatshunosi A. Gumboldt, keyinroq rus tabiatshunosi V.V.Dokuchayev tomonidan ilmiy jihatdan asoslandi. Geografik zonallik to`g`risidagi ta`limotning rivojlanishiga keyinroq L.S. Berg va A.A. Grigoryev katta hissa qo`shdilar. Bu ta`limotning ayrim jihatlari G.D. Rixter, K.K. Markov, M.I. Budiko, V.S. Preobrajenskiy, A.M. Ryabchikov, Y.N. Lukashova, D.V. Bogdanov, A.G. Isachenko, F.N. Milkov va boshqa bir qator olimlarning tadqiqotlarining predmeti

bo'lib xizmat qildi. Geografik qobiqning tabiatida aniq mavjud bo'lgan va nihoyatda murakkab tabiiy tabaqalanish asosida geografik zonallik qonuni yotadi. Dastlab, A. Gumboldt e'tibor bergan tabiiy zonallik V.V. Dokuchayev tomonidan geografik qonun darajasiga olib chiqilgandi.

A.A. Grigoryev esa ana shu geografik zonallikni turli miqdor ko'rsatkichlari bilan isbotlashga, aniqlashtirishga harakat qildi va geografik qobiqning quruqlik qismida geografik mintaqa va zonalar yagona qonuniy davriy sistemani hosil qilishini aniqladi.

Balandlik mintaqalarining paydo bo'lishi va rivojlanishi sayyoramiz geografik qobig'ining azonalligi bilan bog'liqligi aniqlangan. Azonallik, ko'pchilik bu tushunchani balandlik mintaqalanishiga o'xshash deb hisoblaydi, V.V. Dokuchayevdan (1899) keyin ko'pgina olimlar bu atamani, sinonim so'zlar deb hisoblashgan. Ammo balandlik mintaqalanishi okeanlarning chuqurlik zonalligini ham kiritilishini hisobga olinsa, bunday holda, balandlik mintaqalanishi tushunchasi quruqlikdagi azonallikka qaraganda kengroq maydonga ega bo'ladi.

Azonallikda hududning tektonikasi, geologik tuzilmasi, mutlaq balandligi va geomorfologik xususiyatlaridagi farqlar, okeanga nisbatan joylashganligi, «issiqlik va namlikka bo'lgan munosabatlaridagi xilma - xillik yer yuzasining quruqlik va okeanga bo'linishini hamda landshaftlarning tabiatini»belgilaydi. Yuqorida aytib o'tilgan qonuniyatlar - meridional landshaft differentsiatsiyasi yoki sektorliligi va balandlik mintaqalanishi yoki azonallik tushunchalari bo'lib, ularning asosiy omili yer qobig'ining shakllanishi tarixi hamda asosiy geologik va morfologik xususiyatlari hisoblanadi.

Azonallik va intrazonallik zonallik qonuniyatlarini ba'zi rus geograflari (*ayniqsa Leningrad geografiya maktabi namoyandalari*) juda keng ma'noda tushunishgan. Masalan, A. G. Isachenkoning yozishicha, «azonallik»nomi bilan ular «umumiy manbaga asoslangan, ammo juda murakkab va xilma-xil ko'rinishlari bilan ajralib turadigan qonuniyatlarning butun majmuasini anglatadi.»(Гвоздецский Н.А. 1973).

Uzoq geologik davrlarda shakllangan mazkur balandlik mintaqalar o'ziga xos taraqqiyot yo'li, qonuniyatlariga ega. Rus geografi P.P. Semyonov – Tyan-Shanskiy O'rta Osiyo tog'lariga sayohati chog'ida (1856) Tyan-Shan tog'larini o'rganib, uning dastlabki orografik va vertikal zonallik sxemasini tuzadi. Tog'lardagi qor chizig'i va muzliklarning katta balandlikda joylashganligini aniqlaydi va buni iqlimning quruqligiga bo'g'liq ekanligini ilmiy asoslaydi.

M.G. Popov O'rta Osiyo balandlik mintaqalaridagi qonuniyatlarni, ya'ni balandlik oshishi bilan o'simliklar turi va tarkibidagi o'zgarishlarni avvalo balandlik omiliga bog'liq gidrotermik rejim bilan ifodalasa, R.I. Abolin fikriga ko'ra bu hudud balandlik mintaqalaridagi tizimli o'zgarishlar regional xarakterga ega ekanligini ta'kidlaydi. Y.P. Korovin Turon hududida balandlik mintaqalarining tizimli strukturalaridagi o'zgarishlarni ya'ni arid (*cho'l va chala cho'l*), semiarid (*dasht*), semigumid (*tog' o'rmonlari va o'rmon dashtlar*) va

gumid (*subalp o'tloqlari*) mintaqalarni tarkib topishi ekspozitsiyalar (shimoliy va janubiy) bilan bog'liq ekanligini aytadi, balandlik mintaqalanishining bu hudud uchun eng maqbul varianti va nomini Q.Z Zokirov tavsiya etadi (A.Azatyanyan,1966).

Q.Z Zokirov - har bir balandlik mintaqasi boshqa qo'shni mintaqalardan farq qiladigan ma'lum bir xususiyatni (*o'simlik, zoosenoz, iqlim, tuproqlar va boshqalar*) aks ettirishi va barcha geografik elementlarni o'z ichiga olgan umumiy geografik nom bilan belgilanishini va O'rta Osiyoda balandlik mintaqalanishi faqat va faqat landshaft – geografik xususiyatlar asosida ajratilishi kerak degan xulosaga keladi.

Material va metodlar. Qashqadaryo viloyatining balandlik mintaqalari tizimli strukturaviy jihatdan o'rganilmagan masala. Bu masalaning ayrim jihatlari L.N. Babushkin, N.A. Kogay (1965 y.), S.A. Nishonov (1966), O.Y. Poslavskaya (1964), M. Rasulov (1964), S.A. Nishonov(1966), A.Mamatov (1967), I. Hasanov (1972), R. Halimov (1980) tomonidan o'rganilgan, ammo Qashqadaryo viloyatining balandlik mintaqalarining tizimli strukturaviy tahlili bayon qilingan ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari, geografik asar yoki adabiyotlar yo`q.

Qashqadaryo viloyati O'zbekistonning janubiy g'arbiy qismida joylashgan bo'lib (28,57 ming km²), hudud geomorfologik xususiyatiga ko'ra g'arbdan sharqqa qarab asta-sekin ko'tarilib boradi (250-280 m dan – 4425 m. gacha). U mamlakatimizning tog'li tumanlari qatori, relyefining o'zgarib borishiga ko'ra to'rtta geomorfologik mintaqaga bo'linadi. Qashqadaryo viloyatining 45,2 % (S.I. Abdullayev, I.Usmonov, 1981) hududi tog' va tog'oldi va 54,8 % tekislik mintaqasiga mansub 1 – jadval.

1-jadval

Qashqadaryo viloyati balandlik mintaqalari

Balandlik mintaqalarining nomi	Dengiz sathidan balandligi (metr hisobida)	Yer maydoni, ming ga	Viloyatning umumiy yer maydoniga nisbatan % hisobida
Cho'l	250-500 (600)	1567	54,8
Adir	500 (600) - 1200-1600	675	23,6
Tog'	1200-1600 - 2700-2800	546	19,2
Yaylov	2800-3000 dan yuqori	69	2,4
Jami		2857	100,0

Cho'l (tekisliklar) mintaqasi Qashqadaryo viloyatining g'arbiy qismini dengiz sathidan 260 – 500 – 600 m gacha bo'lgan hududlarini egallagan bo'lib, juda xilma-xil landshaftlardan tashkil topgan. Qarshi cho'lining hududi Turkmaniston Respublikasining Lebap (*ilgarigi Chorjev*) va O'zbekiston Respublikasining Qashqadaryo (*Qarshi cho'li hududining eng katta qismi*), Samarqand, Buxoro va Navoiy viloyatlari doirasida joylashgan bo'lib, uning umumiy maydoni 13,6 ming km² ni tashkil etadi. Qarshi cho'li maydonining

aksariyat katta qismi (86% dan ortiqrog'i yoki 11,7 ming km²) O'zbekistonda va qolgan qismi (1,9 ming km²) Turkmaniston hududi doirasida joylashgan.

Qarshi cho'lining geomorfologik tuzilishi xilma-xil va murakkab bo'lib, namgarchilik biroz yuqori bo'lgan sharqiy qismlarida asosiy relyef hosil qiluvchi jarayonlar lyossimon (suglinkali) qumoq tuproqli yotqizilardan iborat. Bu hududlarda jarlanish, o'pirilish, cho'kish, eroziya, suffoziyon - karst jarayonlari ko'plab sodir bo'lsa, g'arbiy qismi asosan qumlardan iboratligidan bu hududlarda eol jarayonlari ustun hisoblanadi. Geografik o'rni va zonallik qonuniyatiga ko'ra bu hududda subtropik quruq cho'l tipi va relyef sharoitlariga ko'ra tekislik landshaftlari sinfi ajratiladi.

Bu mintaqaning katta qismi yassi (*nishablik 10m/km*) yoki biroz to'lqinsimon tekislik bo'lib, tekislik yuzasi chuqurligi 20 – 40 m li sho'rxoklar bilan band bo'lgan Chorog'il, Sho'rsoy va boshqa botiqlar hamda nisbiy balandligi 45 – 90 m bo'lgan supasimon qirlar tufayli biroz murakkablashadi. Shuningdek, yotqizilarning qalinligi 20 – 60 m ga yetadigan lyosli jinslar bilan qoplangan yassi yuzali maydonlar, qumtepa marjonlari va qumli massivlari (Xo'jamuborak, Oqqush, Doyqum va b.) xos.

Bu mintaqada asosan paxtachilik, chorvachilik, pillachilik hamda bog'dorchilik tarmoqlari rivojlangan.

Quyosh radiatsiyasining miqdori va atmosfera sirkulyatsiyasining xarakteriga bog'liq holda mintaqada yoz issiq (45 °C gacha), qish esa nisbatan sovuq (-29 °C gacha). Ob-havoning mavsumlar va yil davomida o'zgarishi, yog'in – sochin miqdorining kamligi (300 mm gacha), havoning quruqligi tufayli bu hudud kontinental iqlimli o'lkalarga kiritiladi.

Qashqadaryo viloyati hududining cho'l zonasida avtomorf tuproqlar (*sizot suvlari 5 m dan pastda joylashgan tuproqlar*) qatoriga kiradigan taqirli, cho'l-qumli va sur-qo'ng'ir tuproqlari hamda gidromorf tuproqlar (*grunt suvlarining yaqin bo'lishi 0,5-3,0 m*) iga mansub bo'lgan o'toqli, taqir tuproqlar hamda sho'rxoklar tarqalgan.

Och tusli bo'z tuproqlar Qashqadaryo havzasining blandligi 280 m dan 450-500 m gacha bo'lgan tekisliklarda lyoss hamda lyossimon va allyuvial – prolyuvial yotqizilarda vujudga kelgan. Och tusli bo'z tuproqlar nisbatan kam chirindili bo'lib (*yuqori qatlamda 0,8 – 1,7 %*) pastki qatlamlarga tomon kamaya boradi. Sizot suvlarining sathiga bog'liq holda turlicha sho'rlanish darajasiga ega 2-jadval.

Adir mintaqasi Qashqadaryo viloyatida dengiz sathidan 500 m dan 1200 – 1600 m balandliklarni o'z ichiga olgan holda, Miroqi, Yakkabog', G'uzor adirlari ushbu mintaqaning asosiy qismini band etgan. Iqlimi ancha quruq; havoning o'rtacha yillik harorati 15° – 16°C, mutloq minimum -29°C, mutloq maksimum 43°- 45°C, yillik yog'inlar miqdori 300 – 600 mm. Adirlarni ko'plab kesib o'tgan daryo, soy va irmoqlarning suvlaridan hamda mahalliy suv resurslaridan samaraliroq foydalanish va daryolarning mavsumiy oqimini boshqarish maqsadida bu mintaqada bir qator suv omborlari qurilgan va

yangilarini qurilishi mo`ljallanmoqda. Ularning suv zahiralari hozirgi paytda sug`orishda unumli foydalanilmoqda. Bu mintaqada 15 ta turli sig`imga ega bo`lgan suv omborlari mavjud bo`lib, ularning umumiy suv sig`imi 2528,7 m³ ni tashkil etadi

Adirlar lyoss jinslar bilan qoplangan, asosiy zonal tuproq tipini tipik bo`z tuproqlar tashkil etadi, balandroq joylarda to`q tusli bo`z tuproqlar bilan almashinadi. Bo`z tuproqlar dengiz sathidan 400 – 1500 m balandliklarda hosil bo`lgan. Tuproq hosil qiluvchi jinslari qumoq, lyossimon va lyosslardan iborat. Bu yerlar asosan g`alla yetishtiriladigan lalmikor dehqonchilik zonasi hisoblanadi. Adirlarni ko`plab kesib o`tgan soy va irmoqlarning suvlaridan unumli foydalanish maqsadida bir nechta suv omborlari qurilgan. Bu yerda deyarli 500 ming ga yer yaylovlar sifatida foydalaniladi. Adir mintaqasining o`simlik qoplami tekislik cho`llariga nisbatan xilma – xilligi, tarkibi va o`t qoplaminig qalinligi bilan farqlanadi. O`simliklar qoplamida zich efemerlar hamda siyrak shuvoq, sho`ra assotsiyatsi chimli qatlamni hosil qiladi.

Viloyatning tog`lari va adirlarida sut emizuvchi hayvonlardan tulki, bo`ri, jayra, quyon, ko`rsichqon, kalamush, sug`ur, buxoro taqatumshug`i, o`rmon olmaxoni, ko`rshapalaklar, yovvoyi cho`chqa (*to`ng`iz*), tog` echkisi, ilvirs, larcha, olako`zan, qo`ng`ir ayiq, taka, kiyik va boshqa hayvonlar, qushlarning xilma-xil turlari, sudralib yuruvchilar tarqalgan. Sut emizuvchilarning ayrimlari (*irbis – qor qoplani, oq tirnoqli ayiq, larcha, sug`ur, silovsin va b.*) xalqaro va milliy (O`zbekiston) “Qizil kitob»lariga kiritilgan.

Adir mintaqasidan oqilona foydalanish uchun mahalliy suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanish, agrotexnikaning zamonaviy usullarini ko`plab ekinlarga ishlov berish, tuproq eroziyasi va sel eroziyasiga qarshi, faunaning yovvoyi turlarini muhofaza qilish ishlarini tashkil etish lozim.

2-jadval

Qashqadaryo viloyati balandlik mintaqalarining tizimli tahlilii ko`rsatkichlari

Mintaqa nomi	Muntalab balandligi (m. da)	Relyefi	Harorati 0C da			O`rtacha yillik yog`in (mm his.)	Tuproq qoplami	Asosiy o`simlik formatsiyalari	Xo`jaliklarda asosiy foydalanish yo`nalis hlari
			o`rtacha yillik	eng past	eng baland				
Cho`l	260 dan 500	Yassi, zaif yoki kam	14-15	27 (I)	47 (V II)	180-	Cho`lli, shuvoqli, sho`rxokli, efemer, bo`z-	Paxtachilik, qorako`l	

	- 600 m gac ha	to'liqsimo n tekislik				20 0	qo'ng 'ir taqirli sho'r xok	yarim butasimon va toq'ay guruhlari	chilik, go'sht - sut chorvac hiligi va boshqala r
Adir	500 - 600 800 - 120 0	Tog'oldi shleflari, past tog'lar va tog'oldi to'liqsimo n parchalang an balandlikla r	15- 16	26- 29 (I)	43- 45 (V II)	30 0- 60 0	Bo'z, tipik bo'z, jigarr ang tupro q va ularni ng xilma - xilligi	a) Quyi adir (tog' chala –cho'l), pistazorlar, so'g'diyona shuvog'I, qo'ziquloq va oqquvray formatsiya. b) Yuqori (quruq har xil o'tli dasht), shuvoq, bug'doyiq, chayir formatsiyasi	Lalmi donchili k, go'sht- sut chorvac hiligi, sug'orm a donli ekinlar, uzumchi lik, bog'dorc hilik
Tog'	100 0- 120 0 250 0- 280 0	Yassi, tekis suvayirg'ic hli tezoqar soylarning tor vodiylari mavjud parchalang an yonbag'irli o'rtacha baland tog'lar	6-9	-	-	60 0- 80 0	Chim li, qora mtir (jigar rang) tupro qlar	a) Quyi (kserofit siyrak o'rmonlar), quruq dash, har xil o'tlar orasidagi Zarafshon archasi formatsiyasi, b) Yuqori (mezofit siyrak o'rmolar va butazorlar), aralash butali formatsiya	Donli ekinlar, Go'sht- jun va haydab boqiladi gan qo'ychili k
Yayl ov	250 0- 280 0 dan bal and	Baland tog' relyefli faol parchalang an yuqori yarusida muzlik shakllari mavjud tog'lar	- 0.6, -5 4 dan 9 gac ha	-	-	80 0	Och kulra ng va o'tloq dasht	a) Quyi (baland tog' chimli va o'tloq dashtlar), archa betagali formatsiyasi, b) Yuqori (tog' kserofitlari), alp o'tloqlaridan tarkib topgan tog' kserofit formatsiyasi	Yozgi o'tloq- yaylovla ri

Jadval adabiyotlar asosida muallif tomonidan tuzildi.

Tog' mintaqasi Zarafshon tizmasining g'arbiy tarmoqlari – Chaqilkalon, Qoratepa va Hisor tog'lariga mansub. Umumiy maydoni 546 ming ga.

Qashqadaryo viloyatining shimoli – sharqiy, sharqiy va janubiy – sharqiy qismini egallaydigan oʻrtacha baland togʻlarni dengiz sathidan 800 - 1200 m dan 2500-2800 m balandliklarni oʻz ichiga olib, yonbagʻirlari kuchli parchalangan, parchalanish chuqurligi 350 – 1000 m gacha yetadi. Yonbagʻirlarning qiyaligi 10 – 15°ni tashkil etgani holda mintaqa hududidagi daryolardan oqiziqlar oqimi (masalan; *Yakkabogʻ daryo – Tatar kuzatish postidan olingan maʼlumotlarga koʻra*) 73.5 ming tonna/yil, yuvilish moduli esa 145.8 tonna km²/ yil, yuvilish 0.097 mm/yil ni tashkil etgan (Xikmatov F.X., Yunusov Gʻ.X., va b. 2017). Agar Yakkabogʻ daryosining havzasi 504 km² ni tashkil etishini hisobga olsak yuvilish xavfini katta ekanligidan dalolat beradi.

Bu mintaqaning iqlimi salqin. Yanvar oyining oʻrtacha harorati (-1,7 °C – 4,6 °C) manfiy, iyul oyining oʻrtacha harorati 20 °C – 24 °C. Yogʻin miqdori 400 – 500 mm gacha yetadi. Yillik namlanish 0,5 – 0,7 dan oshmaydi. Qashqadaryo viloyatida uzunligi 10 km dan 200 km gacha boʻlgan 120 dan ortiqroq katta – kichik daryolar boʻlib, asosiy daryolar togʻ mintaqasida tarkib topgan. Viloyatining suv resurslari 51,5m³/sek. dan iborat boʻlib, havzaning togʻli qismida oqim moduli har 1 km² maydondan 6,2l/sek. ni tashkil etadi [2]. Qashqadaryo viloyati doirasida shakllanadigan yuza suvlari asosan shu mintaqada shakllanadi va oqimi 0,7 km³ dan 1,2 km³ gacha oʻzgaradi. Muvaqqat suv oqimlari hisobga olinganda bu koʻrsatkich 1,3 km³ ni tashkil etadi.

Tuproqlari toʻq boʻz tuproqlar va erozion tektonik yuzalarda jigarrang tuproqlar keng tarqalgan. Landshaft xususiyatlariga koʻra bu togʻlarda a) oʻrtacha quruq (semiarid) – togʻ dasht, b) nam (gumid) toʻgʻ oʻrmon landshaftlari tiplari ajratish maqsadga muvofiq boʻladi (S.I.Abdullayev, 2001). Togʻ dasht landshaftlari azaldan insonning xoʻjalik faoliyati taʼsirida boʻlganligidan, oʻtmishda keng tarqalgan butali – daraxtli oʻsimliklar deyarli kesib nobud qilingan, ayrim joylardagina pista, argʻuvon, doʻlana uchraydi, asosan oʻt oʻsimliklari hukmron boʻlib, ular yuzaning 60 -70 % ini qoplagan.

Togʻ oʻrmon landshaftlari Chaqilkalon togʻlarining yuqori qismlari, Qashqadaryo va Jinnidaryoning yuqori oqimlari oraligʻida, Katta va Kichik Oʻradaryo yuqori oqimlarini oʻz ichiga oladi, oʻrmon – jigarrang tuproqlar xarakterli boʻlib ekspozitsiyalarga bogʻliq holda siyrak archazorlar, siyrak oʻrmonlar va butazorlarda yongʻoq, olma, zirk, bodom, pista kabi daraxtlar, koʻp yillik oʻsimliklar mavjud.

Bu mintaqaning tabiiy salohiyati juda yuqori boʻlib, bu yerlarda chorvachilik, urugʻchilik, tamakichilik, dorivor oʻsimliklar plantatsiyalarini tashkil etish, tuproq eroziyasiga va sel hodisalariga qarshi oʻrmon – meliorativ tadbirlarni mutassil olib borish lozim.

Yaylov (baland togʻ oʻtloqlari) mintaqasi Qashqadaryo havzasi doirasida Hisor tizmasining markaziy qismlari va ularga yaqin joylashgan togʻlarda 2800 – 3000 m dan yuqorida joylashgan. Baland togʻlar uchun parchalanish chuqurligining kattaligi (1000 m dan ziyod), qadimiy va hozirgi muzliklarning faoliyati bilan bogʻliq boʻlgan xususiyatlar xos. 3600 – 4000 m gacha boʻlgan

balandliklarda relyefning muzlik skulpturasi shakllari tarqalgan. Bunday relyefga Hisor tizmasining Oqsuv, Tamshush va Tanxozdaryoning yuqori oqimidagi o'zak qismi kiradi.

Qashqadaryo havzasidagi muzliklar aynan yaylov mintaqasida joylashgan. Bu yerda jami 58 ta muzlik bo'lib, ularning umumiy maydoni 20,8 km² ga teng. Qashqadaryo havzasidagi muzliklar maydoni 2004-yilda 1957-yildagiga nisbatan 20% ga kamaygan (Xikmatov F.X., Yunusov G'.X., va b.).

Yaylov mintaqasi iqlimida quyidagi ko'rsatkichlari xarakterli: havoning yillik harorati 4°C dan past, yanvar oyining o'rtacha harorati -6,8°C, iyul oyining o'rtacha harorati 14°C, yillik yog'inlarning miqdori 545 – 680 mm, namlanish koeffitsienti 1,5 dan ortiq, vegetatsiya davri 50 – 110 kun. Namlik sharoitlari yetarli bo'lsada issiqlik sharoitlari daraxt va butalarning o'sishi uchun imkoniyat yaratmaydi.

Baland tog` landshaftlarining tuproqlarini tub jinslarning elyuvial, ba`zan esa delyuvial yotqiziqlarida vujudga keladigan och tusli qo`ng`ir tuproqlar tashkil etadi. Halqob joylarda gidromorf tuproqlar qatoriga mansub bo`lgan torf botqoq tuproqlar ham uchraydi.

Baland tog` landshaftlari uchun tog` kserofitlari va tog` o`tloqlari xarakterli bo`lib, quruqroq joylarda dasht o`simliklari (subal`p o`tloqlari – yovvoyi suli, mushukquyruq, tipchoq va b.), namroq joylarda mezofil botqoqliklardan va har xil o`tlardan iborat o`tloqlar, o`tloq – dashtlar ustunlik qiladi. Ayrim joylarda (subal`p mintaqasining quyi qismidagi namroq joylarda) o`rik archaning “orolchalar»ko`rinishidagi archazorlari uchraydi. Al`p o`tloqlari uchun past bo`yli har-xil o`tlilar (erbaho, qoqio`t, mayda gulli lola, binafsha, chuchmoma va b.) ning tarqalganligi xarakterlidir. Iqlim sharoitlariga bog`liq holda tog`li kserofitlari keng tarqalgan bo`lib, o`simliklar yostiqsimon ko`rinishda o`sadi. Baland tog` landshaftlari yozgi yaylovlar sifatida foydalaniladi. Ammo relyefning murakkab tuzilishi sababli baland tog` o`tloqlarining yaylovlar sifatidagi ahamiyati uncha katta emas.

Yaylov mintaqasining yaylovlik salohiyati (hosildorligi 5-7 s/ga) yoz oylarida mavsumiy mol boqish uchun yaroqlidir. Yer resurslaridan yaylovlar sifatida foydalanishda tabiatni muhofaza qilishga jiddiy e`tibor berish lozim. Chunki yaylovlarning barcha xildagi tuproqlari relyefning xususiyatlariga bo`g`liq holda turli darjada ifodalangan eroziya (yuvilish) jarayonlari ta`siri ostidadir. Shuningdek, yaylovlarning o`simlik qoplamidagi bioekologik sharoitlarini e`tiborga olmasdan foydalanish o`simlik resurslarining tabiiy tiklanish sharoitlarini qiyinlashtiradi va o`simlik qoplaminig siyraklashuviga olib keladi. Osimlik qoplaminig siyraklashuvi esa o`z navbatida suv va shamol eroziyasini kuchayishiga, tuproqlardagi organik moddalarning yuvilishiga yoki uchirilib ketishiga, pirovard natijada yaylovlar mahsuldorligining keskin pasayishiga olib keladi.

Xulosa o`rnida shuni ta`kidlab o`tish joizki, Qashqadaryo viloyatida balandlik mintaqalarining tizimli salohiyati samaradorligini oshirish va saqlab

qolishning hududiy muammolari mavjud. O'z yechimini kutayotgan bu muammolar jumlasiga yer resurslaridan optimal foydalanishda tabiatni muhofaza qilish, tizimlarning strukturali tahlilini e'tiborga olmasdan foydalanishni cheklash tavsiya etiladi.

S.V. Kalesnik ta'kidlaganidek, - geografning muqaddas vazifasi geografik qonunlarni kashf etish emas, balki «yopish», ya'ni tabiatning qonunlarini eng sodda usulda ochib berish uchun geograf nafaqat huquqqa ega, balki o'rganilayotgan mavzuni chuqur va har tomonlama bilishga yordam beradigan barcha tadqiqot usullarini (sof abstraksiyagacha) qo'llashga ham majburdir. Xuddi shunga o'xshash fikrni L. S. Berg ham ta'kidlagan, "...geografiya beradigan majmuai bilimlar oldida, birgina ixtiologiya yoki hattoki butun boshli biologiya ham Yer tabiatining rivojlanish qonuniyatlarini to'liq tushunmoq uchun kamlik qiladi".

Qashqadaryo viloyatida balandlik mintaqalarida tizimli yondoshuvning hozirgi holati bu jarayonni ilmiy asosda tiklash, tashkil etishni taqazo etadi. Bizning nazarimizda tabiatdan tizimli foydalanishni to'g'ri tashkil etishda quyidagi asosiy vazifalar birinchi navbatda amalga oshirilishi maqsadga muvofiqdir:

- tabiiy resurslarning hududiy tarqalishi, zahiralari va normativ ko'rsatkichlarini o'zida aks ettiradigan tizimli strukturaviy va unga asoslangan geoeologik xartasini tuzish;

- har bir ishlab chiqarish korxonasi tabiat muhofazasi bo'yicha emas, balki tabiatdan tizimli foydalanish ish rejasiga ega bo'lishi va shu reja asosida tabiat muhofazasiga doir amaliy ishlari bajarishlari lozim;

- tizimlarning har biriga xos maqbul suv ta'minotini (*mahalliy va tranzit oqimini tartibga solish*) tubdan yaxshilash, ozuqabop o'simliklarni sun'iy ekish yo'li bilan mahsuldorlikni oshirish va tizimlardan almashlab foydalanishni tashkil etish;

- tizimlarning lalmikor va obikor dehqonchilik zonalarida ixotazorlar barpo etish;

- daryo havzalarida kechadigan suv eroziyasi jarayonlari qonuniyatlarini o'rganish;

- sug'oriladigan yerlarda suv resurslaridan foydalanishning samaradorligini oshirish, zovur va drenajlarning rekonstruksiyasi va har bir gektariga mo'ljallangan uzunlikni meyoriga yetkazish;

- sug'oriladigan va lalmikor yerlarda tuproq unumdorligi va tuzulmasining buzilishini suv va shamol eroziyasidan qayta shorlanish va zax bosishdan himoya qilishga doir agrotexnik va gidromeliorasiya ishlarini amalga oshirish, optimal yuk meyorlarini aniqlash;

- har bir tizim doirasida ekologik muvozanatni funksional va hududiy (*joy, urochishche, fatsiya miqyosida*) yo'llar asosida xilma – xilligi va uyg'unligini saqlash (*tizim komponentlaridan oqilona foydalanish, to'liq yoki qisman qayta tiklash, ayrim komponentlarni passiv muhofazaga olish*);

- tizimlarda yaqin va uzoq kelajakda bo'ladigan strukturaviy o'zgarishlarning yo'nalishi va jadalligini, qonuniyatlarini aniqlash, optimallashtirish, ekologik mezonlarini aniqlash dasturini ishlab chiqish.

Shu nuqtai-nazardan kelib chiqib biz Qashqadaryo viloyati balandlik mintaqalarini har birini tizim sifatida o'rganishni, bu tizimlarga xos qonuniyatlarni tahlil qilishni, tizim strukturasiidagi dinamik jarayonlarni o'quvchi, talabalar hamda keng jamoatchilikka olimlarimizning klassik asarlariga, GAT va geografik modellashtirish, tizimli yondoshuv metodlariga tayangan holda geografik qonun va qonuniyatlarni yetkaza olsak ularda biz Ona vatanga, Ona tabiatga bo'lgan munosabatini tubdan o'zgartirgan bo'lamiz. Qashqadaryo viloyati balandlik mintaqalarida sodir bo'lgan hamda bo'lish ehtimoli bor noxush ta'sirlarga qarshi tizimli yondoshuvni hisobga olish tavsiya qilinadi 3-jadval.

3-jadval.

Qashqadaryo viloyati balandlik mintaqalarida tizimli xususiyatlarning qonuniy o'zgarishi

Tizim xususiyatlarining qonuniy o'zgarishi	Balandlik mintaqalarining nomi va dengiz sathidan balandligi (metrda)	Tizim strukturalaridagi o'zgarishlar
1.Geologik tektonik o'zgarishlar; 2.Hududning submeridional joylashuvidagi o'zgarishlar; 3.Geomorfologik o'zgarishlar; 4.Iqlimiy o'zgarishlar; 5.Gidrologik o'zgarishlar; 6.Tuproq hosil bo'lish jarayonidagi o'zgarishlar; 7.O'simlik va hayvonot dunyosidagi o'zgarishlar; 8.Yonbag'irlar ekspozitsiyasi bilan bog'liq o'zgarishlar;	Yaylov (2700 – 2800 m dan baland)	- firn chegarasining tarkib topishi
		- antrpogen ta'sirning kamayib borishi
		- landshaftlarda sifat o'zgarishlari
		- ob-havo elementlarining o'zgarishi
		- eroziyon jarayonlarning ortishi
	Tog` (1200 – 2700-2800)	- gravitatsiya jarayonlarining ortishi
		- ultrabinafsha nurlarining ortishi natijasida fotosintez jarayonlarining faollashuvi
		- havoda bakteriyalarning kamayishi
		- nishablikning ortib borishi
		- oqim miqdorining oshishi
		- antropogen bosim (yuk) ning ortib borishi
		- tabiiy geografik jarayonlarning kuchayishi (sel, karst, o'pirilma, ko'chki, surilma)
		- ekspozitsiyalarga bog'liq holda bulutlar harakati, bulutlilik darajasining oshishi, vegetatsiya davrining qisqarib borishi
		-“markaziy»- gumid tog` landshaftlarining shakllanishi (namlik koeffitsiyenti 1 dan kichik), biota xilma-xilligi
	- havo zichligining kamayishi	
Adir	- havodagi suv bug'I va changlarning kamayishi	
	- tuproq unumdorligining ortib borishi	
	- qadimiy, endemik turlarning ko'payishi	
		- yogin miqdorining ortib borishi
		- transportirovka jarayonlarining kuchayib borishi

9. Shamollar yo'nalishiga mosligi va qarama – qarshiligi (baryerligi) bilan bog'liq o'zgarishlar; 10. Okeanlardan uzoqligi bilan bog'liq o'zgarishlar; 11. Ekvatordan uzoqligi bilan bog'liq o'zgarishlar; 12. Antropogen ta'siri va tabiat qonunlari asosida ro'y beradigan o'zgarishlar.	(400-1000 1200 - 1600)	- havo massalari xususiyatining o'zgarishi - relyef shakllarining o'zgarishi - landshaft ekologik muammolarning ortishi - geotexnikaviy tizimlar (akval antropogen landshaft) bosimining ortishi - biologik moddalarning almashinuvi - Quyosh radiatsiyasining intensivligining oshib borishi (har 1 km balandlik oshganda 10%) - jarlanish jarayonlarining kuchayishi - kimyoviy elementlar migratsiyasining ortib borishi
	Cho'l (260-280 – 400-500)	- balandlik oshgan sari bosimning kamayib borishi (har 1 km balandlikda 100 mm) - balandlik oshgan sari haroratning kamayib borishi (4 km balndlikkacha har 100 m da 0.5 °C) - vegetatsiya davrining uzoqligi - arid va ekstroarid landshaftlar (namlik koeffitsiyenti 1 dan kichik) - suv, shamol eroziyasining faolligi - eol jarayonlarning kuchayishi - irrigatsiya eroziyasining rivojlanishi - akkumulyatsiya relyef shakllarining hosil bo'lishi - Inson xo'jalik faoliyati ta'sirida yangi landshaft (texnogen) shakllarini vujudga kelishi - Uzoq davr mobaynidagi sug'orish hamda texnika ta'sirida tupoqlarda loyqa va berchlanishning kuchayishi

Jadval adabiyotlar asosida muallif tomonidan tuzildi.

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TARBIYA” FANINI O‘QITISH METODIKASI. TARBIYA NAZARIYASINING UMUMIY XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada siz “Tarbiya” fanini o‘qitish metodikasi fanining sammarali o‘qitish uslullari va haqida so‘z boradi. Tarbiya har qanday jamiyat va har qanday mamlakat hayotida hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Yosh avlodning, umuman, jamiyat a‘zolarining tarbiyasi bilan yetarlicha shug‘ullanmagan mamlakat turg‘unlik va inqirozga uchraydi. Negaki, o‘sishi va rivojlanishi uchvun har qanday jamiyatda ham moddiy va ma’naviy boyliklar qatorida tarbiya ham rivojlanib boradi.

Kalit so‘z: tarbiya, nazariya, fan, asos, me‘yor, hujjat, o‘qitish, zaruriyat, qaror, bilim, ko‘nikma, o‘quv, kompetensiya, amaliyot.

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METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATION. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL THEORY

Annotation. In this article, you will find out about effective teaching methods and methods of teaching the subject «Education». Education is crucial in the life of any society and any country. A country that is not sufficiently engaged in the education of the young generation, in general, members of the society, faces stagnation and crisis. After all, in order to grow and develop in any society, along with material and spiritual wealth, education also develops.

Key word: education, theory, science, basis, norm, document, teaching, necessity, decision, knowledge, skill, training, competence, practice.

Kirish.“Pedagogika” fanining asoslaridan biri tarbiya masalasidir. Tarbiya-shaxsda muayyan jismoniy, aqliy, ruhiy, axloqiy va ma’naviy sifatlarni

shakllantirishga qaratilgan pedagogik jarayondir.⁴² Insonning jamiyatda yashashi uchun zarur bo'lgan xususiyatlarga ega bo'lishini ta'minlash yo'lida qo'llaniladigan chora-tadbirlar majmuasi tarbiyani tashkil qiladi. Tarbiya insonning insonligini ta'minlaydigan eng qadimiy va abadiy qadriyatdir. Tarbiyasiz alohida odam ham, kishilik jamiyati ham mavjud bo'la olmaydi. Chunki odam va jamiyatning mavjudligini ta'minlaydigan qadriyatlar tarbiya tufayligina bir avloddan boshqa avlodga o'tadi. Pedagogik adabiyotlarda "tarbiya" atamasi keng va tor ma'lumlarda qo'llaniladi.⁴³ Keng ma'noda tarbiya inson shaxsini shakllantirishga, uning jamiyat ishlab chiqarishi va ijtimoiy, madaniy, ma'rifiy hayotida faol ishtirok etishini ta'minlashga qaratilgan barcha ta'sirlar, tadbirlar, harakatlar va intilishlar yig'indisini anglatadi. Bunday tushunishda tarbiya faqat oila, maktab, bolalar va yoshlar tashkilotlarida olib boriladigan tarbiyaviy ishlarni emas, balki butun ijtimoiy tuzum, uning yetakchi g'oyalari va san'atning barcha turlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Shuningdek, keng ma'nodagi tarbiya tushunchasi ichiga ta'lim va ma'lumot ham kiradi.

Tor ma'noda tarbiya shaxsning jismoniy rivoji, dunyoqarashi, ma'naviy-axloqiy qiyofasi va estetik didi o'stirilishiga yo'naltirilgan pedagogik faoliyatni anglatadi. Bunda oila va tarbiyaviy muassasalar hamda jamoat tashkilotlari tarbiya ishini amalga oshiradi. Ta'lim va ma'lumot olish tor ma'nodagi tarbiya tushunchasi ichiga kirmaydi. Lekin har qanday tarbiya ta'lim bilan chambarchas bog'liq holdagina mavjud bo'ladi. Chunki, ta'lim va ma'lumot olish jarayonida shaxsning faqat bilimi ko'payibgina qolmay, balki, axloqiy-ma'naviy sifatlari qaror topishi ham tezlashadi.

Tadqiqot metodlari. Tarbiya har qanday jamiyat va har qanday mamlakat hayotida hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Yosh avlodning, umuman, jamiyat a'zolarining tarbiyasi bilan yetarlicha shug'ullanmagan mamlakat turg'unlik va inqirozga uchraydi. Negaki, o'sishi va rivojlanishi uchvun har qanday jamiyatda ham moddiy va ma'naviy boyliklar qatorida tarbiya ham rivojlanib boradi.

Tarbiya nazariyasining umumiy xususiyatlari quyidagilar bilan belgilanadi

- tarbiyaning nazariy asoslari;
- tarbiya didaktikasi;
- tarbiya amaliyoti.

Mazkur masalalar tarbiya nazariyasining negizi sifatida O'zbekistonda ta'lim etilgan yangi "Tarbiya" fani asoslarini tashkil etadi. Shu sababli jamiyatda tarbiyaning o'rni, ahamiyati va amaliyoti odamlar tomonidan yetarli darajada idrok etilmoqda. Mazkur masala bo'yicha bo'lajak boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilari nazariy bilim, kasbiy ko'nikma va amaliy kompetensiyalar bilan qurollanishi kerak.

Bo'lajak boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilarini kasbiy tayyorlashda yangi fan "Tarbiya" asoslari bo'yicha maqsadli bilim berish, tarbiyaning yangi metodlari

⁴² Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. 8-Том. –Т., 2004. 270 –бет

⁴³ Бордовская Н., Реян А. Педагогика. –Санкт-Петербург, 2001. –С.32

va texnologiyalari bilan qurollantirish dolzarb boʻlib turibdi. Shu sababli mazkur yangi tipdagi elektron-modulli darslikning materiallariga diqqat qilish tavsiya etiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalari. Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining tashabbusi bilan 2020-yilda oʻzbek “Pedagogika»fani tarixida ilk bor “Tarbiya” yangi fan ishlab chiqildi. Bu borada Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2020-yil 6-iyuldagi 422-sonli “Umumiy oʻrta taʼlim muassasalarida “Tarbiya” fanini bosqichma-bosqich amaliyotga joriy etish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”gi Qarori qabul qilindi va mazkur Qaror bilan “Umumiy oʻrta taʼlim muassasalari oʻquvchilari uchun “Tarbiya” fani Kontsepsiyasi»tasdiqlandi. Qarorga binoan “Tarbiya” fani amaldagi quyidagi fanlarni qoʻshish hisobiga tashkil etildi:

1) boshlangʻich sinflarda oʻqitiladigan “Odobnoma»va “Vatan tuygʻusi»oʻquv fanlari;

2) yuqori sinflarda oʻqitiladigan “Milliy istiqlol gʻoyasi va maʼnaviyat asoslar»hamda “Dunyodagi tarixi” oʻquv fanlari.

Buning natijasida yangi fan shakllantirildi. Ushbu “Tarbiya” fanining metodologik asoslarini quyidagilar tashkil etadi:

- taʼlim-tarbiyaga oid meʼyoriy hujjatlar;
- tarbiya asoslari va manbalari;
- tarbiya qonuniyatlari, metodlari va texnologiyalari;
- tarbiyaning amaliy masalalari.

Aynan mazkur asoslar oʻquv fanining negizini tashkil etadi. Boʻlajak boshlangʻich sinf oʻqituvchilari bu asoslarni talab darajasida oʻzlashtirishi kerak. Aks holda, ularning mazkur fan metodikasi boʻyicha kasbiy tayyorgarligi talab darajasida boʻlmaydi. Shuningdek, qaror bilan 2021-2022 oʻquv yilidan boshlab “Tarbiya” fani boʻyicha pedagog kadrlar tayyorlash yoʻliga qoʻyildi.

“Umumiy oʻrta taʼlim muassasalari oʻquvchilari uchun “Tarbiya” fani Kontsepsiyasi”ga koʻra, mazkur fanning umumiy asoslarini quyidagilar tashkil etadi:

- huquqiy asoslar;
- tashkiliy asoslar;
- ilmiy-metodik asoslar.

Bunda huquqiy asoslar taʼlim-tarbiyaga oid meʼyoriy-huquqiy hujjatlardan iborat, tashkiliy asoslar fanni umumtaʼlim maktablarida, jumladan, boshlangʻich taʼlimda talab darajasida oʻqitishni va ilmiy-metodik asoslar esa fanning metodologiyasini anglatadi.

Qarorga koʻra, “Tarbiya” fanining asosiy tamoyillarini quyidagilar tashkil etadi:

- a) milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarning ustuvorligi;
- b) ongli vatanparvarlik ruhini rivojlantirish;
- v) fanga oid zamonaviy ilmiy-tadqiqotlarga asoslanish;
- g) ochiqlik va shaffoflik;

d) tarbiya sohasiga oid tashabbuslarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash va rag‘batlantirish;

e) tarbiya sohasiga doir siyosatni amalga oshirishda ishtirok etuvchi davlat organlari, nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlari va xususiy sektor faoliyatining muvofiqligi hamda mutanosibligi.

Tadqiqot munozaralari. Bo‘lajak boshlang‘ich sinf o‘qituvchilarining fanga oid bu tamoyillarini chuqur o‘zlashtirishi taqozo etiladi. Shu sababli oliy pedagogik ta‘lim jarayonida, tarbiyaviy tadbirlarda va mustaqil ta‘lim izlanishlarida ana shu tamoyillarni o‘zlashtirish, faoliyatda qo‘llash ko‘nikmasiga ega bo‘lish hamda kasbiy faoliyatda ularga amal qilish kompetentsiyasini egallash dolzarb masalalardan biridir. Buning uchun har bir talabning individual shug‘ullanishi, Ustozlar bilan hamkorlikda faol ishlashi va tarbiya tamoyillarining hayotdagi ifodasini o‘rganib borishi taqozo etiladi. Bunda oliy ta‘lim muassasalarining imkoniyatlari, ta‘lim jarayonining sharoitlari va faoliyatning amaliy samaradorligidan oqilona foydalanish kerak. Har bir talabning mazkur fan tamoyillarini, asoslarini va istiqbolli maqsad-muddolarini o‘zlashtirishi kasbiy tayyorgarlikning negizlaridan biri hisoblanadi. O‘zbekiston ta‘lim tizimida, jumladan, oliy ta‘lim jarayonida “Tarbiya” fani asoslarini zamonaviy talablar asosida o‘qitish va o‘rganish zaruriyat hisoblanadi. Shu jihatdan bo‘lajak tarbiya fani o‘qituvchilarining mazkur fanni o‘zlashtirish va uni o‘qitishning metodikasini o‘rganish zaruriyati quyidagilar bilan belgilanadi:

- fanning asoslarini chuqur bilish;
- fanni o‘qitishning ilg‘or va zamonaviy pedagogik, innovatsion hamda axborot texnologiyalarini egallash;
- tarbiya masalasiga doir ilmiy-tadqiqotlarni o‘rganib borish;
- inson va jamiyat hayotida tarbiyaning tutgan o‘rnini to‘liq idrok etish;
- fan vositasida tarbiya fani o‘qituvchilarining tarbiyalash metodlari va texnologiyalarini bilish;
- fanni o‘qitish bo‘yicha individual pedagogik tajribaga ega bo‘lish.

Mazkur fanni o‘rganish zaruriyati ilmiy, metodologik va amaliy jihatdan bo‘lajak boshlang‘ich sinf o‘qituvchilari uchun kasbiy talablardan hisoblanadi. Chunki bu fan gumanitar fanlar ichida tarbiya jarayonini tashkil etish, uni amalga oshirish va samaradorligini o‘rganib borish ishlarini muvofiqlashtiradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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THE PROCESS OF «RESPONSE» IN EMOTIONAL AND EMPATHIC EXPERIENCES

Annotation. This article is about emotional and empathic experiences of all interpersonal interactions, and they are present in communication at all levels as interaction. Issues related to emotions, empathy, its role in the communication process, levels of empathy; skills of emotive-empathic interaction and emotive-empathic culture.

Keywords: Emotion, empathy, emotive-empathic culture, response, positive assessment.

Introduction. Emotions and empathy are the foundation of all interpersonal interactions, and they are present in communication at all levels as interaction. Emotional states as a special class of mental processes and states are associated with instincts, needs and motives, reflecting in the form of direct experience (satisfaction, joy, fear and etc.) the significance of the phenomena and situations affecting the individual for the implementation of his life activities.

Literature review. According to A. Mehrabian, H. Heckhausen, H. Murray, A.N. Leontiev, and others, the optimal form of communication is that which is driven by the purpose of affiliation, or the desire to build and preserve relationships with other people as well as the need for contact, cooperation, and communication. The attachment motive aims to create a mutually trusted and loving relationship in which each partner, even if he does not love the other, treats him with compassion, accepts him, offers him friendly support, and shows sympathy for him. Nonetheless, hundreds of people from various cultures converse every day in the modern world under globalization without ever really reaching.

The process of «response» emotional experiences emerging is one kind of emotional «switching». They might be useful for making introductions. When someone else's words or deeds elicit a pleasant emotional response in them, that person is positively assessed and is encouraged to engage in cooperative activities. This is the source of all following knowledge. Various acts are utilised to elicit favourable emotions from the spouse, such as rational ones like «good news» or emotional ones like «fur infection». A shift in the partner's emotional state and emotional self-presentation, which works to form in the partner a certain perception of the communicator's character and objectives, can also be highlighted as the aim of emotional influence.

Analysis and results. The process of «response»emotional experiences, where emotions are triggered by the actions or words of others, is a type of emotional «switching». This phenomenon is significant in social interactions and relationships. Here's a deeper look into how these response emotional experiences function and their implications for social dynamics:

Response Emotional Experiences and Emotional Switching

Response emotional experiences refer to the emotions that arise in reaction to external stimuli, such as the behavior, words, or actions of others. This kind of emotional switching can rapidly change our emotional state based on these interactions. These experiences can be categorized into positive and negative responses, each influencing social behavior and relationships differently.

Positive Response Emotional Experiences

When someone's actions or words elicit a pleasant emotional response in us, several important social dynamics come into play:

1. **Positive Assessment:** We tend to view the person who induced the positive emotion more favorably. This positive assessment can be based on feelings of happiness, appreciation, or satisfaction that their behavior has generated.

2. **Increased Likability:** Positive emotional responses enhance the likability of the individual, making us more inclined to form a positive impression and develop a rapport with them.

3. **Encouragement of Cooperative Activities:** Positive emotional experiences foster trust and openness, leading to a greater willingness to engage in cooperative and collaborative activities with the individual. This is crucial in forming strong social bonds and working effectively together.

4. **Strengthening Relationships:** Repeated positive emotional exchanges can strengthen relationships, creating a cycle of mutual appreciation and support. This can lead to long-lasting and meaningful connections.

Examples in Social Contexts

Introductions and First Impressions: When meeting someone new, a warm smile, a kind word, or a friendly gesture can create a positive emotional response, setting the stage for a favorable first impression and a potential friendship or partnership.

Teamwork and Collaboration: In professional or group settings, positive reinforcement and supportive communication can lead to better teamwork. Compliments, acknowledgments, and constructive feedback help build a positive atmosphere conducive to collaboration.

Conflict Resolution: In situations of conflict or disagreement, showing empathy and understanding can elicit positive emotional responses, helping to de-escalate tension and pave the way for resolution and reconciliation.

Mechanisms of Emotional Switching

The process of emotional switching involves several psychological and physiological mechanisms:

Mirror Neurons: These brain cells play a key role in empathy by allowing us to mirror the emotions and actions of others, facilitating a shared emotional experience.

Emotional Contagion: Emotions can be contagious; for example, seeing someone laugh or smile can make us feel happier and more inclined to reciprocate those feelings.

Cognitive Appraisal: Our assessment of a situation or a person can change based on the emotions they evoke in us. Positive emotions can lead to a more favorable appraisal, while negative emotions can result in a more critical view.

Conclusion. Understanding response emotional experiences and emotional switching is crucial for fostering positive social interactions and relationships. By recognizing how our emotions are influenced by others and how we can, in turn, influence the emotions of those around us, we can create more harmonious and cooperative environments. Whether in personal relationships, professional settings, or broader social contexts, the ability to elicit and respond to positive emotional experiences is a powerful tool for building strong, supportive, and effective connections.

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BIOMASSA ENERGIYA MANBALARI VA ULARDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada biz quyidagilarni taqdim etdik, muqobil noan'anaviy energiya manbalaridan samarali foydalanish, biomassalar manbalari sifatida maishiy va sanoat chiqindilar, o'simlikning qoldiqlari, chorvachilik chiqindilar, o'rmon maxsulotlaridan elektr energiya olishga oid ma'lumotlar, tushunchalari va nazariyalar bilan bog'liq bo'lgan jarayonlarni aks etdirdik.

Kalit-so'zlar: Muqobil energiya tushunchasi, biomassa manbalari, bioyoqilg'i energiyasi oqimi.

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BIOMASS ENERGY SOURCES AND THEIR UTILIZATION

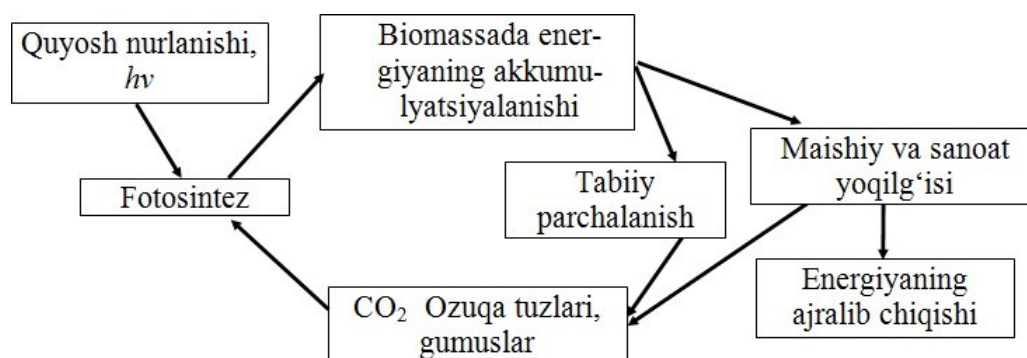
Abstract. In this article, we presented the following, reflected the processes related to the efficient use of alternative non-conventional energy sources, the production of electricity from household and industrial wastes, plant residues, livestock wastes, forest products as sources of biomass, concepts and theories.

Key words: Concept of alternative energy and flow of solar radiation. Solar energy flow density, rare earth concentrators.

Biomassa eng qadimiy qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalaridan bo'lib hisoblanadi. O'simliklar va jonivorlar tashkil etadigan massasiga **biomassa** deyiladi. Biomassa hosil qilishning tabiiy jarayoni asosida o'simliklarni fotosintez qilish mexanizmi yotadi, ya'ni bunda quyosh energiyasi akkumulatsiyalanib kimyoviy energiyaga o'tadi. Fotosintez - Yerdagi hayot uchun asosiy jarayon bo'lib quyosh energiyasini o'zgartirishning tabiiy jarayoni hisoblanadi.

Har yili o'simliklar fotosintez qilishi natijasida $2,5 \times 10^{21}$ J/yil umumiy energiyaga ega bo'lgan $1,5 \times 10^{11}$ t miqdordagi uglerodni akkumulyatsiyalaydi. Bu

esa yillik dunyo energiya iste'molidan 10 marta ortiq. Umumiy biomassa miqdorining faqat 0,5%-ni odamzod ovqat uchun iste'mol qiladi.



1-Rasm Biomassaning aylanma sxemasi.

Biosfera tarkibida 800×10^9 t biomassa mavjud (90% yog'ochga to'g'ri keladi), budan 200×10^9 t har yili qayta tiklanadi, bu esa 100×10^9 t neftga mos keladi. Dunyoda yil davomida energiyani iste'mol qilish har yili fotosintez jarayonda to'plangan energiyasidan 0,1 qismini tashkil etadi. Biomassada to'plangan quvvat organik yonilg'i zaxirasining miqdoriga teng.

Biomassani bioyoqilg'i sifatida foydalanish katta ahamiyatga ega. Yonish jarayonida bioyoqilg'idagi energiya tarqaladi, tabiiy ekologik va qishloq xo'jalik jarayonlari orqali yonishdan chiqqan mahsulotlar yana qaytadan bioyoqilg'iga aylanadi. Bioyoqilg'idan foydalanish tabiatdagi ekologik sikllar bilan bog'langan, atrof muhitni ifloslantirmaydi va uzluksiz qayta tiqlanadigan energiyani hosil qilish jarayonlarini ta'minlaydi. Sanoatda biomassadan foydalanishning asosiy maqsadi har xil ishlarda tatbiq etish uchun turli xil (qattiq, suyuq, gazsimon) yoqilg'ilarni yaratishdan iborat bo'lib hisoblanadi.

Biomassalar manbalari sifatida maishiy va sanoat chiqindilari, o'simlikning qoldiqlari, chorvachilik chiqindilari, o'rmon maxsulotlari hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari, ularga kiradi: suv o'ti, makrofit va fitoplanktonlar. Bioyoqilg'ilarning asosiy ta'minlovchilari o'rmon va qishloq xo'jaligi bo'lib hisoblanadi. Shu sababdan, biomassani qayta ishlash va bioyoqilg'ini hosil qilish tizimlariga **agrosanoat** tizimlari deb ataladi.

Dunyoning rivojlangan mamlakatlarda bitta odamga bir yilda 5 t quruq organik chiqindilar to'g'ri keladi va quyidagicha taksimlanadi: shahar chiqindilar – 25%, qishloq xo'jalik chiqindilar – 75% (bulardan o'simliklarning – 75% va hayvonlarning – 25%).

Biomassa yoqilg'i sifatida uning tarkibidagi namlik va uglerod miqdori bilan tavsiflanadi. Biomassaning namligi W -namlik (nisbiy namlik) va U -namlik miqdori (absolyut namlik) bilan aniqlanadi:

$$W = (m - m_o) / m; U = (m - m_o) / m_o; W = U / (U + 1);$$

bu yerda m - materialning umumiy massasi, kg;

m_o - materialning quruq massasi, kg.

Hosil yig'ib olingandan so'ng o'simlik biomassasining namligi 50...60%-ni tashkil etadi. Agarda material atrof muhit bilan muvozonat holatda bo'lsa material quruq hisoblanadi, ya'ni bu vaqtda uning namligi 10%-dan to 15%-gacha bo'ladi. Namlik issiqlik energiyasining chiqishini ancha kamaytiradi. Shu sababdan, zarur bo'lganda biomassa quritiladi. Quruq biomassaning yonish issiqlik miqdori 8...32 MJ/kg tashkil etadi.

Biomassa resurslari amalda har xil turida deyarli barcha mintaqalarda mavjud va ularning har qaysida biomassadan energiyani va yonilg'ini ishlab chiqarishni tashkillashtirish mumkin.

Turli xil mamlakatlarning energetikasidagi biomassaning qo'shilgan hissa hozircha ahamiyatsiz va u qo'shimcha muqobil energiya manbai sifatida ko'riladi. Shunga qaramasdan, bioenergetika energetikaning tez rivojlanayotgan soha deb hisoblanadi va muhim energetik va ekologik ahamiyatga ega. Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda issiqlik-energetik balansda biomassaning ulushi 5...10% tashkil etadi. Xitoyda 30 mln-dan ortiq biogaz qurilmalar ishlarida (asosan qishloq joylarda).

Bioenergetikaning rivojlanishi o'zining afzalliklari va kamchiliklariga ega. Asosiy afzalliklari:

1) Zaxiralar potentsialining kattaligi. O'rmon va qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqaradigan mahsulotlar hamda turli xil chiqindilarning turli-tumanligi.

2) Energiyani jamg'arish va istalgan vaqtda foydalanish imkoniyati, qayta tiklanuvchanligi, nisbatan arzonchiligiga ega.

3) Yog'och ko'mir, biogaz, spirt va elektr energiya ishlab chiqarishning turmushda va sanoatda foydalanish turlarining ko'pligi.

4) Qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish. Qo'shimcha va ikkilamchi mahsulotlardan hamda chiqindi va qoldiqlardan samarali foydalanish. Chiqindisiz texnologiyalarni yaratish.

5) Ekologiyani yaxshilash va atrof muhitni ifloslatirishni kamaytirish.

Asosiy kamchiliklari:

1) Tuproqning kuchsizlanish va eroziyalanish ehtimoli.

2) Oziq-ovqat ishlab chiqarish bilan raqobati.

Genetik muxandislikdan foydalanish oqibatida nazorat qilib bo'lmaydigan jarayonlarga olib kelishi mumkin.

1) Loyihalash xatoliklari hamda qayta ishlash sikllarining berk bo'lmasligi atrof muhitni ifloslanishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

1-Jadval

Biomassani foydalanishda olinadigan energetik mahsulotlar

Biomassa turi	Texnologik jarayon	Energetik mahsulotlar
Quruq	Yoqish Gazlashtirish Piroliz Gidroliz va distillatlash	Issiqlik va elektr energiya Yonuvchi gazlar, metanol Yonuvchi gazlar, mum, yog'och ko'mir Etil spirt
Namli	Presslab briketlash Anaerobli achitish Achitish va distillatlash	Yonilg'i briketlar Biogaz Etil spirt

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BIOMASSA ENERGIYA MANBALARI VA ULARDAN FOYDALANISHNING DOLZARB MASALALARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada biz quyidagilarni taqdim etdik, muqobil noan'anaviy energiya manbalaridan samarali foydalanish, biomassalar manbalari sifatida maishiy va sanoat chiqindilar, o'simlikning qoldiqlari, chorvachilik chiqindilar, o'rmon maxsulotlaridan elektr energiya olishga oid ma'lumotlar, tushunchalari va nazariyalar bilan bog'liq bo'lgan jarayonlarni aks etdirdik.

Kalit-so'zlar: Muqobil energiya tushunchasi, biomassa manbalari, bioyoqilg'i energiyasi oqimi.

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BIOMASS ENERGY SOURCES AND DOLZARB ISSUES OF THEIR USE

Abstract. In this article, we presented the following, reflected the processes related to the efficient use of alternative non-conventional energy sources, the production of electricity from household and industrial wastes, plant residues, livestock wastes, forest products as sources of biomass, concepts and theories.

Key words: Concept of alternative energy and flow of solar radiation. Solar energy flow density, rare earth concentrators.

Bioyoqilg'ilarni yoqishda ajralgan issiqlikdan isitish, ovqat tayyorlash, maishiy va turmush ehtiyojlari hamda issiqlik texnologik jarayonlari va elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarish uchun foydalaniladi. To'g'ridan-to'g'ri yoqish uchun asosiy bioyoqilg'i sifatida yog'och va undan hosil bo'ladigan mahsulotlar ishlatiladi. Yog'och tarkibini taqriban 50% uglerod, 6% vodorod va 44% kislorod tashkil etadi. Daraxtning turiga va namligiga qarab yog'och materiallarning issiqlik chiqarish qobiliyati 8...17 MJ/kg-ni tashkil etadi. Yog'och yonish jarayonni uch bosqichga ajratish mumkin: 1) yog'ochni quritish, 2) yog'och pista

ko'mirga aylanish, uchuvchan gaz va suyuqlilar ajralishi, 3) yog'och yonish jarayoni. Muayyan yog'ochda bo'ladigan issiqlik energiya miqdoridan 60% uchuvchan gazlarda bo'ladi.

To'g'ridan-to'g'ri yoqish uchun boshqa muhim bioyoqilg'i turlari sifatida qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqaradigan mahsulotlar, ya'ni poxol, shulxa, qamish, g'o'zapoya, go'ng ishlatiladi. Namlik miqdori muvozanatli holatda bo'lgan bunday yoqilg'ilarning yonish issiqlik miqdori 12...15 MJ/kg-ni tashkil etadi.

Yonilg'ining yonish samaradorligi uchun yonilg'i to'liq yonishi eng muhim shart bo'lib hisoblanadi. Yonilg'i yonishning maksimal samaradorligi yopiq o'choqlarda ta'minlanadi, chunki bu holda havoni uzatish va uchuvchi gazlar chiqish trayektoriyani rostlash mumkin.

Yonilg'i to'liq yonish uchun quyidagi shartlar zarur:

- zarur bo'lgan miqdorda havoni o'zatish;
- havo bilan uchuvchi gazlarni yaxshi aralashtirish;
- gaz-havo aralashmaning o't oldirish ta'minlash;
- gazlar to'liq yonish uchun yetarli fazasini yaratish.

To'g'ri ishlab chiqilgan o'txonada ikkilamchi havo ko'mir ustidagi sohaga kiritiladi. Uchuvchi gazlar bilan aralashib havo ularning to'liq yonib ketishiga yordam beradi. To'liq yonish natijada faqat ikki oksidli uglerod va suv bug'lari hosil bo'ladi.

Bioyoqilg'ini yoqish samaradorligi ko'p faktorlarga, ya'ni namlikka, yoqilg'ining turiga va zichligiga, o'choq va o'txona qurilmalarini konstruksiyasiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Bioyoqilg'ini yonish f.i.k. 5...50% tashkil etishi mumkin. Yonish samaradorligini oshirish yoqilg'ini quritish va zichlash, o'txona qurilmasining konstruksiyasini takomillashtirish va issiqlik yo'qotishlarni kamaytirish orqali erishiladi.

Ko'p mamlakatlarda to'g'ridan-to'g'ri yoqish uchun bioyoqilg'idan foydalanish umumiy energiya iste'molini 5%-dan to 80%-gacha bo'lgan ulushini tashkil etadi.

Ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarda biomassani (to'g'ridan-to'g'ri yoqish yonilg'i sifatida) eng ko'p iste'mol qiladiganlardan, bu quritish, organik chiqindilarni yoqish, issiqlikni va elektr energiyani ishlab chiqarish jarayonlardir.

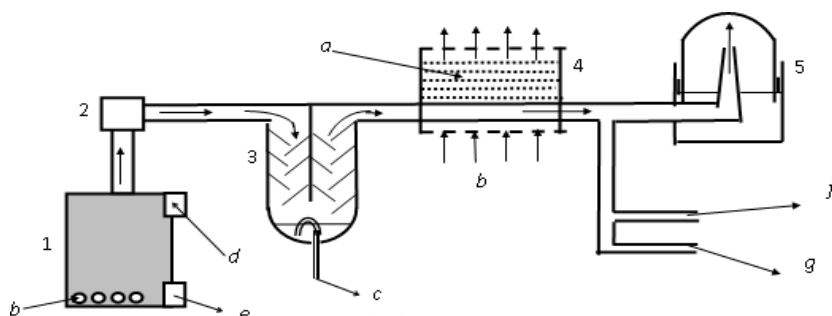
Texnikaviy ekinlarni quritish (kopra, kokos, kakao, kofe, choy, meva va b.) ularni saqlab qolishni ta'minlash uchun odatda o'tin yoki ekinlar qayta ishlash chiqindilarni yoqish bilan amalaga oshiriladi.

Chiqindilarni yondirish – energiyani iste'mol qilish joylarga yaqin bo'lgan bioyoqilg'ini maqbul foydalanish usulidir. Ishlab chiqarish o'choqlarda chiqindilarni samarali yondirishda 1000 °C ga yaqin temperaturali toza issiq gazlarini hosil qilish mumkin, ularni esa turli xil issiqlik-texnologik jarayonlarda (masalan, sanoat uchun bug'larni hosil qilish) foydalanish mumkin.

Turli xil biomassa chiqindilarni bug' qozonlarning o'choqlarda yondirish bilan **issiqlik va elektr energiya** an'anaviy ishlab chiqariladi.

Piroliz

Piroliz (gr. *pyr*-olov) yoki quruq haydash jarayonida hosil bo'ladigan yoqilg'ilarni va kimyoviy birikmalarni olish uchun biomassa qizdiriladi yoki qisman yoqiladi. Piroliz uchun hom-ashyo sifatida yog'och, biomassa chiqindilari, axlat va ko'mirlar ishlatiladi. Zamonaviy piroliz qurilmalar gazlar, kondensat, mum, yog', qo'ng'ir ko'mir, kul va boshqalarni olish imkoniyatini yaratadi. (2 rasm).



2-rasm Piroliz qurilmasining sxemasi:

1-pirolizli o'choq; 2-kul tutqich; 3-kondensator; 4-quritgich; 5-gazgolder; *a*-hul xom ashyo; *b*-havo; *c*-kondensat; *d*-quruq biomassa; *e*-qo'ng'ir ko'mir; *f*-ro'zg'or uchun yoqilg'i; *g*-ishlab chiqarish uchun yoqilg'i.

Pirolizdan an'anaviy foydalanish - yog'ochdan qo'ng'ir ko'mirni ishlab chiqarishdir. Qo'ng'ir ko'mir yog'ochga qaraganda bir qancha afzalliklarga ega, ya'ni quruq yog'ochga qaraganda issiqlik chiqarish qobiliyati deyarli ikki marta ortiq, transportlash uchun ancha qulay, qo'ng'ir ko'mirda o'choqlarning FIK yog'ochni yoqib foydalanishga qaraganda 5...6 marta katta bo'ladi. Ko'p mamlakatlarda qo'ng'ir ko'mirni ishlab chiqarish va undan foydalanish issiqlik energiyasining asosiy manbai (masalan, Braziliya, Sudan, Keniya, Nepal va h.) bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

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SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF EDUCATING YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE SPIRIT OF LOVE FOR BOOKS

Abstract. This article discusses the issue of promoting reading among young people. In the article, the author discusses the role of mothers in the interest in the book.

Key words: youth education, reading, spirituality, family, family environment.

The fate of our country, which is taking bold steps on the path of development, depends on the worldview, enthusiasm and knowledge of young people who have matured in all respects. Youth is the driving force of the country. The role of reading is very important in the spiritual maturity of young people, in the expansion of their worldview, in their independent position.

For centuries, the book has served as a beacon leading mankind to goodness. Reading a book not only raises and enriches a person's spirituality, but also purifies his psyche. Reading expands a person's worldview, plays a special role in the formation of an active life position, in finding its place in life in general.

In the recent past, we have witnessed many times how our ancestors and grandparents valued, cherished, revered and considered books sacred. Even in difficult times, when the heads of intellectuals were covered with a black cloud, the love of our ancestors for books has not diminished. During the years of repression, when our ancestors could not openly fight against the efforts to destroy the unique gems, they took all possible measures to pass them on to future generations. One of the most respected and educated imams of our mahalla told that he and his father wrapped books in carpets and buried them in the cemetery during such difficult times. Many people knocked between the walls without looking at the books to be thrown or burned.

Today the time is different, we have a lot of opportunities to read, collect and distribute books. If we can't find the books we're looking for in libraries, we can find and read them online. At a time when there are so many opportunities, for some reason our love for books seems to have waned a bit.

In general, there are many ways to attract young people to the book. However, it should be noted that the role of our mothers and grandmothers is very important in instilling a love for books.

If we look at history, we will see that the first life skills and interests in the lives of all great people were formed under the influence of the upbringing of mothers and grandmothers.

In my childhood moments, in my sleepless nights
I heard a lot of fairy tales, my grandmother used to tell.
I remember those moments, the flying carpets,
Tahir-Zuhra, a shining stone, an eyebrow embarrassing the moon.
Every story of my grandmother, every contribution she made,
It would make me think, it would make me feel better.

One of the well-known poets of Uzbek poetry, Hamid Olimjon, when he finished these verses, admitted that his grandmother played a significant role in finding his place in life and awakening his love for literature.

It should be noted that the great Russian poet Pushkin's love for words was greatly influenced by his nurse Arina Rodionovna, who was well acquainted with Russian folk songs and fairy tales.

The first love enters the baby's heart with the mother goddess. A mother who prays to her child enriches the words of God by adding all her talents. Therefore, every mother's goddess is unique.

Selected from among the flowers, sada rayhanim, alla
Chosen from among the threads, the wrestler is my child, my child.

The child gradually grows up and develops hearing and comprehension skills. Now for a child, different fairy tales seem more interesting than God. In fairy tales, mainly, the struggle between good and evil is embodied in the images of different heroes. It is not surprising that the first book that a child who grew up hearing fairy tales was looking for and reading was called «Journey to the world of fairy tales». This is the first example of a mother instilling a love for books in a child.

As the child gradually grows, his range of interests expands and his views on various issues are formed. It is one of the important tasks of a parent to guide him in this process. Books presented to our child on his birthday or on various holidays, or as an incentive for showing good results, will remain in his memory for a lifetime, and the book will become even more fond of the «book» you gave him. Discussing a work or scientific material that your child has read in the family (which you must have read as well) will increase his or her interest in science.

The image of a mother engaged in reading is the simplest way to engage a child in a book. But, unfortunately, not all families are encouraged to read books. Sometimes young mothers seem to spend all day on social media discussing various topics and devoting less time to their children. True, there are many useful topics on child psychology, kitchen topics, as well as on social networks. However, when the image of a mother who does not miss the phone is formed in the child's imagination, it should not be a surprise if the child does not miss the phone later.

How good it is for a mother to read a magazine article, recommend it to her son or daughter, and discuss it together, whether it's a girl's upbringing or a reflection of the heroes of the time, an educational work in general. We all know

that a person who reads a lot of books has deep thinking, wide vocabulary and fluent speech. So why shouldn't we give our future owners unique gems.

The book is an inextinguishable light that illuminates the paths of life, a source of happiness that gives meaning to human life, a faithful friend who accompanies him in any situation. There is no tool as powerful as a book in ensuring the spiritual maturity of man. Therefore, from time immemorial, the leaders of enlightenment, the people of knowledge, have called on all mankind to read books and learn the secrets of science and etiquette.

Indeed, the book is a great force that lifts man from the earth to the sky, increasing his spiritual power. It is a torch that strengthens the historical memory of mankind, the spiritual and enlightenment world, the scientific basis, and the bright future.

Muhammad Jabalrudi, who wrote great works on morality, says of the book: "O saint! There is no more precious and pleasing interlocutor for a man than a book. The book is unparalleled in eloquence, maturity and grace, and is a companion free from hypocrisy. In loneliness and sad holidays, munis is ulfat. Unda na nifoq boru, na gina. He is such that there will be no lies or mistakes in his words. He is not tired of talking. He doesn't hurt his friend's heart. He does not pinch his heart. She is such a wife that no one gossips behind her back. You get so many benefits from his conversation that you can't find such benefits from people. On the contrary, most people are hurt by the conversation. In a friend like a book, all knowledge is embodied, which warns people of the past and the future. That is why «the book is a fortress of the mind.»

In short, only truly patriotic workers with high intellectual potential, their own independent worldview, initiative, physically healthy and spiritually mature are the decisive force of the reforms being carried out in the system today, the true defenders of our people. In the formation of the above positive qualities in law enforcement officers, it is important that they become familiar with the book, not only about their professional activities, but also to read books of various genres and expand their knowledge and worldview.

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INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA GAP TARKIBIDA KVANTITATIV SINTAKSEMALARNING QIYOSIY-TIPOLOGIK TADQIQI

Annotatsiya. Ingliz va o'zbek tillari misolida kvantitativ sintaksema asosan kategorial differensial sintaktik-semantik belgilardan qiyosiy tipologiya doirasida tahlil qilish mumkin. Mazkur maqoloda kategorial belgilardan sintaksemalar doirasida paradigmatic qatorini aniqlashga to'xtalib o'tamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: kvantitativ, kvalitativ, tipologik, morfologiya, kesim.

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COMPARATIVE-TYOLOGICAL STUDY OF QUANTITATIVE SYNTAXES IN SENTENCE COMPOSITION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Annotation. On the example of English and Uzbek, the quantitative syntax can be analyzed mainly from categorical differential syntactic-semantic characters in the framework of comparative typology. This article explains that dwell on the definition of a paradigmatic series from categorical characters in the framework of syntax.

Key words: quantitative, qualitative, typology, morphology, predicate.

Tipologiya fani tillar sistemalarining turli iyerarxik birliklarini qiyosan umumlashtirib o'rganadi va mazmun rejaga muvofiq, formal tipologiya, semantik tipologiyaga bo'linadi.

Formal tipologiya ifoda rejasi birliklarining tipologik xususiyatlarini o'rganib, fonologik, morfologik va sintaktik tipologiyadan tashkil topadi.⁴⁴

Formal tipologiya asosan tilning morfologik va sintaktik yaruslarining formal tomonlariga ko'proq ahamiyat berib, ularning ma'lum struktur belgilariniturlitillartizimidao'rganadi.

Semantik tipologiya mazmun rejasi birliklarini tipologik tadqiq qiladi. Mazmun rejasi deganda tilning semantik strukturasi tushuniladi. Tipologik qiyoslash semantik qiyoslashni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Semantik qiyoslash semantiktipologiya asosidayuzagakeladi. Semantik tipologiya semantik kategoriyalarning ifodalanishidagi mushtaraklikni mavhumlashtiradi va ma'lum

⁴⁴ Б.Ю.Городецкий. К проблеме семантической типологии. Из-во МГУ. 1969, стр. 125-126.

tushunchalarning turli tillar tizimi ifoda rejasi birliklari vositasida talqin etilishini o'rganadi. Turli tillar lug'atlarini tuzishda, bir tildan ikkinchi tilga tarjima qilishda semantik tipologiya qonunlarining amaliy ahamiyati katta.

Tillar har xil bo'lsa ham ularning tizimidagi ma'lum semantik kategoriyalarni ifodalovchi so'zlar muayyan guruhlarni tashkil qiladi. Semantik tipologiyada ba'zi kategoriyalar umumiy, ba'zilari esa faqat ayrim tillargagina xos bo'ladi. Semantik tipologiya semantik maydonni aniqlashda katta rol o'ynaydi.

Ushbu maqoladan kutilayotgan maqsad kesim o'rnida kelgan elementlarning differensial sintaktik va semantik belgilarini aniqlash, ularning tipologiyasini hamda har ikkala tilda kesim o'rnida kelgan sintaktik elementlardagi izomorflik va allomorflik ko'rinishlarini topish, ularning ifoda variantlarini aniqlash, hamda u yoki bu sintaktik aloqalar yordamida qanday differensial sintaktik va semantik belgilar bilan birika olishini aniqlashdan iboratdir. Ma'lumki, gapda har qanday sintaktik o'rin sintaksemalarga ajratishda asos qilib olinishi mumkin. Lekin, mazkur ishda ingliz va o'zbek tilidagi gaplarda kesim o'rnida kelgan sintaktik birlik asos qilinib olinadi.

Umuman, gapdagi komponentlarni sintaksemalarga ajratib tahlil qilish har bir elementni u yoki bu o'rinda sintaktik qatlamda semantik maydonini topishdir. Masalan, bir element har ikkala tillarda ham turlicha komponentli gaplarda turli o'rinlarda kelib, har xil semantik maydonga ega bo'lishi mumkin. Ingliz tilidagi *a pen* va o'zbek tilidagi *ruchka* so'zini olsak, quyidagi gaplarda yuqorida aytilgan fikrning guvohi bo'lishimiz mumkin:

1. *I buy a pen.* 1. *Men ruchka sotib olaman.*
2. *A pen writes.* 2. *Ruchka yozadi.*
3. *I write with a pen.* 3. *Men ruchka bilan yozaman.*

Agarda *pen*, *ruchka* so'zlarining leksik ma'nosidan kelib chiqadigan bo'lsak, bu so'zlar predmetni ifoda etadi, ammo sintaktik qatlamda har xil semantik maydonga ega bo'ladi. Birinchi gapda *a pen*, *ruchka* so'zlari kategorial belgilardan substansiallikka ega bo'lib, nokategorial belgilardan esa obyektlik, ikkinchi gapda agenslik (harakat ijrochisi) belgisini oladi. Uchinchi gapda esa substansiallik belgisidan tashqari *with a pen*, *ruchka bilan* so'zlari instrumentallik belgisiga ega bo'ladi. Bu gaplarning sintaksem modellari quyidagichadir:

Ingliz tilida: O'zbek tilida:

(1) Sb Ag. Pr Ac. Sb Ob; (1) Sb Ag. Sb Ob. Pr Ac;

(2) Sb Ag. Pr Ac; (2) Sb Ag. Pr Ac;

(3) Sb Ag. Pr Ac. Sb Ins; (3) Sb Ag. Sb Ins. Pr Ac;

Ko'rinib turibdiki, *pen*, *ruchka* so'zlari sintaktik qatlamda har ikkala tillardagi gaplarda kategorial belgilardan substansiallikka ega bo'lsa, nokategorial, differensial sintaktik-semantik belgilardan turli o'rinlarda turlicha, ya'ni obyektlik, agenslik, instrumentlik belgilariga egadir.

Ammo, bu ishimizda faqat kesim o'rnida kelgan sintaktik birliklar har ikkala tillardagi gaplar misolida tadqiq etiladi. Sintaksemalarga ajratib tahlil

qilishda asosan uchta kategorial belgilar aniqlanadi. Bular prosessuallik, substansiallik va kvalifikativlikdir.⁴⁵ Ular asosida esa bir qancha nokategorial belgilar aniqlanadi. Bu kategorial belgilardan kesim o'rnida kelgan kvalifikativ sintaksemalarni ingliz va o'zbek tillari misolida ko'rib chiqamiz.

Kvantitativlik differensial sintaktik semantik belgi bo'lib, kvalifikativlikning nokategorial belgilaridan biri hisoblanadi. U gapdagi NP1 o'rnida kelgan elementga son vazifasini yuklaydi: 1) *He was eleven and Cheese-Face was thirteen* (JLM, 145) – *U paytda Martin o'n birda, Moy Qovoq esa o'n uchda edi* (JLM, 141); 2) *She was nearly forty* (SMP, 50); *Davlat narxi esa bor-yo'g'i o'n ming* (TMD, 432); 3) *Ettore was twenty three* (EHF, 90); *Bir jo'ra atlas ikki yuz so'm ekan* (TMD, 95).

Gaplarda NP2 o'rnida kelgan elementlar, ya'ni 1) *was eleven, was thirteen, o'n birda, o'n uchda edi*; 2) *was forty, o'n ming*; 3) *was twenty three, ikki yuz so'm ekan* so'zlari NP1 o'rnida kelgan *He, Cheese-Face, U, Moy Qovoq, She, narxi, Ettore, atlas* kabi sintaktik birliklarni son jihatdan izohlab, ifodalangan kvantitativlik belgisini ularga yuklaydi.

Faktik materiallarga qaraganimizda gapda NP2 o'rnida kelgan element kvantitativlikdan tashqari elektivlik (tanlov) belgisini ham o'z ichiga olishi mumkin: 4) *She was one of them* (JLM, 25)- *U o'shalardan biri*

5) *She is one in a shadow* (SMP, 214) - *U mingdan biri*

Ma'lumki, ingliz tilida kvantitativlik differensial sintaktik – semantik belgisi *to be* fe'lining shaxsli shakli va sonning birikishi bilan ifodalansa, o'zbek tilida esa hozirgi zamonda yaxlit son bilan, o'tgan yoki kelasi zamonlarda *son + ko'makchi* yoki *to'liqsiz fe'l* yordamida ifodalanadi.

Ma'lumki aktiv so'zi lotincha "activ" so'zidan olingan bo'lib, «harakat» ma'nosini ifodalaydi. Bu sintaksema ingliz tilida NP2 o'rnida quyidagicha beriladi:

1) *I went out to meet her* (EHF, 102);

2) *A bat flew into the room* (EHF, 73).

Gaplardagi *went out, flew* elementlari fe'llar bilan ifodalangan bo'lib, ular prosessual-aktivlik ma'nosini ifoda etadi. Aktivlik belgisi ushbu sintaktik birliklarning NP2 o'rnida kelib, yadro predikativ aloqa asosida agentiv (harakat bajaruvchi) sintaksema bilan birikib kelishi orqali aniqlanadi va isbotlanadi. Bu sintaksemalar gaplarda o'timli va o'timsiz fe'llar bilan ifodalanib, fe'lining aniq nisbatida beriladi va harakatni ifodalaydi. Bu harakat subyekt tomonidan bajariladi. NP1 (yadro predikativlik I) o'rnida kelgan elementlar, ya'ni *I, a bat* so'zlari

⁴⁵ Процессуаллик-иш ҳаракатни ёки ҳолатни ифодаловчи синтактик birlikdir; Субстанциаллик-шахсни, предметни от, олмош кабилар ёрдамида ифодаланишидир; Квалifikativlik-предмет ёки шахснинг белгиси, сони, иш-ҳаракат бажарилиш тарзини ифодалайди. Қаранг: Мухин А.М. Синтаксемный анализ и проблемы уровней языка. – Ленинград: Наука. Ленинград. отделение, 1980. –304 с.

Xulosa

Xulosa o'rnida shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi kesim o'rnida kelgan elementlarning differensial sintaktik-semantik belgilarini sintaktik qatlamda tahlil qilishga bag'ishlanadi. Sintaksemalarga ajratib tahlil qilishdan asosiy maqsad, har ikkala tildagi gaplarda kesim o'rnida kelgan elementlarning gapdagi tutgan o'rniga ko'ra semantik maydonini aniqlashdan iborat.

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OLIY TA'LIM RAQOBATBARDOSHLIGINI OSHIRISHDA MARKETING STRATEGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH HOLATI TAHLILI

Annotatsiya. Jahonning yetakchi oliy ta'lim muassasalari va ilmiy tadqiqot markazlarida oliy ta'lim marketing xizmatlarini rivojlantirish, yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash, yangicha ta'lim modellarini shakllantirish, tizimni bozor talablariga moslashtirish asosida boshqarish, oliy ta'lim tizimiga qo'yilayotgan strategik vazifalar bo'yicha ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmoqda. Bu sohada global bozor muhitini yaratish, oliy ta'lim tizimi reytingini oshirish, yuqori bilim va malakaga ega, raqobatbardosh kadrlar tayyorlash, professor-o'qituvchilar ilmiy faoliyatini yaxshilash hamda salohiyatini oshirish, ta'lim tizimiga zamonaviy marketing konsepsiya va innovatsiyalarini tatbiq etish, ta'lim sifati va raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga yo'naltirilgan marketing strategiyalarini ishlab chiqish va samaradorligini oshirishga bag'ishlangan ilmiy tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirishga ustuvor darajada qaralmoqda.

Kalit so'zlar: Marketing startegiyasi, marketing texnologiyalari, innovatsion-korporativ hamkorlik, raqobatbardoshli.

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ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF MARKETING STRATEGIES IN INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Abstract. In the world's leading higher education institutions and scientific research centers, scientific research works are being carried out on the development of marketing services in higher education, training of highly qualified personnel, formation of new educational models, management of the system based on adaptation to market requirements, strategic tasks assigned to the higher education system. Marketing aimed at creating a global market environment in this field, increasing the rating of the higher education system, training competitive personnel with high knowledge and skills, improving the scientific activity and capacity building of professors and teachers, implementing modern marketing concepts and innovations in the education system, increasing the quality and competitiveness of education. priority is being given to the

implementation of scientific research devoted to the development of strategies and increasing their effectiveness.

Keywords: marketing strategy, marketing technologies, innovative-corporate cooperation, competitive.

Mamlakatda tayyorlanayotgan mutaxassislarga real iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari va sohalaridagi mavjud talabga alohida e'tibor qaratgan holda ta'lim raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga yo'naltirilgan zamonaviy marketing konsepsiyasi va prinsiplaridan foydalanish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Zamonaviy innovatsion marketing konsepsiyalari sifatida so'nggi o'n yillikda shakllangan o'zaro munosabatlarga asoslangan marketing o'z tarkibiga o'zaro aloqador uchta kategoriya: OO'Yu, professor-o'qituvchilar jamoasi va iste'molchini qamrab olgan. Ma'lumki, davlat, korxonalar va talaba asosiy iste'molchi sifatida qaraladi.

Zamonaviy innovatsion iqtisodiyotga marketing faoliyatining butunlay yangi konsepsiyasi – o'zaro munosabatlarga asoslangan marketing konsepsiyasi xos bo'lib, unga ko'ra korxonalar (yoki muassasa) o'z faoliyati

davomida mahsulotlar (xizmatlar) va marketing usullarini uzluksiz takomillashtirib borishi kerak.

Innovatsion marketing bozorda innovatsion mahsulotlar, xizmatlar va texnologiyalarni joylashtirishga tayyorlaydi. U kompleks vosita va uslublarni qo'llaydi, tizimga o'z vaqtida innovatsion mahsulotlar (xizmatlar)ni maksimal qo'llashga to'g'ri baholash imkoniyatini beradi. Innovatsion marketing texnologiyasini qo'llash innovatsiyani ishlab chiqarish bilan bog'liq riskni pasaytiradi, bu o'z navbatida, potensial talabni baholash, bozorning maqsadli segmenti va ishlab chiqarishni davom ettirish zarur yoki zarur emasligini aniqlash imkonini beradi. Innovatsion marketing texnologiyasini qo'llash korxonaga bozorga innovatsiya yoki siljitish chora-tadbirlari samarali tizimini ishlab chiqish imkon beradi.

F.Kotler va K.F.A. Foks bergan ta'rifga ko'ra, ta'lim xizmatlari marketingi deganda, «oliy o'quv yurtlari (OO'Yu)ning intilishlarini ro'yobga chiqarish maqsadida maqsadli bozorlarda qadriyatlarini ixtiyoriy ravishda ayirboshlashni yuzaga chiqarishni puxta o'ylab ishlab chiqilgan dasturlarni o'rganish, rejalashtirish, amalga oshirish va nazorat qilish»tushuniladi. OO'Yu uchun bu o'zaro manfaatli aloqalarni uyg'unlashtirish maqsadida ta'lim muassasalari bilan ta'lim oluvchilar, ish beruvchilar o'rtasidagi ayirboshlash munosabatlarini o'rnatish yo'li bilan ta'lim dasturlarini ishlab chiqish, amalga oshirish va baholashdir.

Marketing dasturi, narx shakllanishi, tarqatish usullari va siljitish tizimiga asoslangan marketing majmuasida amalga oshiriladi. Bu majmuaning har bir elementi ta'lim xizmatlari iste'molchilarining xatti-harakatiga o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatishini anglatadi. Nufuzli OO'Yu ta'lim xizmatlari narxlari yuqori

bo'lishiga qaramay, talabasiz qolmaydi, dasturlarning sifati va ta'lim muassasasining bozordagi barqaror mavqei muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Ta'limning ko'plab milliy modellari mavjud. Ta'limning mezonlar nuqtai nazaridan rivojlangan va jadal sur'atda rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda muayyan darajadagi farq bilan foydalanilayotgan ta'limning uchta asosiy: Yevropa, Amerika va Osiyo modeli mavjud. Ular tuzilishi jihatidan quyidagi asosiy mezonlarga ko'ra o'zaro farqlanadi:

aniq tarixiy davrda ushbu mamlakat uchun ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirishdan asosiy maqsad va kutiladigan natija;

ta'lim tizimini moliyalashda davlat va jamiyatning iqtisodiy imkoniyatlari;

ta'lim tizimi oldiga qo'yilgan maqsadlarga erishish uchun qo'llaniladigan mexanizm va vositalar.

O'zbekistonda tub o'zgarishlar strategiyasi, nafaqat mahalliy qadriyatlar, tajriba va an'analar, balki ilg'or xorij tajribasidan foydalanishga asoslangan. O'zbekiston milliy ta'lim tizimini isloh qilish jarayonida yuqorida kayd etilgan uchta ta'lim modeli, avvalo, Osiyo ta'lim modelining elementlari muvaffaqiyatli qo'llanilayotgan boshqa mamlakatlar yutuqlarini hisobga olish va ulardan ijodiy foydalanishga intilmoqda.

Ta'lim muassasasining raqobatbardoshlik darajasini quyidagi formula yordamida hisoblash mumkin:

$$RD = K_{norm} \cdot K_{texn} / narx, (1)$$

bu yerda: K_{norm} – sifatning normativ ko'rsatkichlari, K_{texn} – sifatning texnologik ko'rsatkichlari, K_{narx} – sifatning narx ko'rsatkichlari.

Ta'lim xizmatlarining sifati, bir tomondan, ta'lim mazmuni va jarayonlarining ta'lim standartlari talablariga muvofiqligini bildirsa, ikkinchi tomondan, ta'lim jarayonining yetarli darajada texnologiyaliligini ta'minlashni anglatadi.

Sifatning normativ ko'rsatkichlari darajasi ikki xil: yoki nolga teng (standartlarga muvofiq kelmaydigan) yoki birga teng (standartlarga muvofiq keluvchi) bo'lishi mumkin. Sifatning narx ko'rsatkichlari esa nolga teng bo'lishi mumkin emas, chunki xizmatga sarflangan muayyan xarajatlar qoplanishi kerak. Bundan ko'rinadiki, ta'lim xizmatlari sifatining umumiy darajasi ko'proq uning texnologik ko'rsatkichlariga bog'liq ekan.

XXI asrning so'nggi dekadasi oliy ta'lim muassasalari global makondagi o'zgaruvchan muhitning yangi talablariga, jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy missiyasining samarali ijrosini ta'minlash bo'yicha yangi ehtiyojlar hamda fan, texnologiya va innovatsiyalar (STI) shiddatli rivojlanishi sharoitida yetakchilikni qo'lga kiritish uchun mavjud salohiyat va resurslarini optimal mobilizatsiyalash, faoliyatning rivojlanish strategiyasini o'rta va uzoq muddatga qayta ko'rib chiqishni taqozo etmoqda.

Tadqiqotlar tasdiqlamoqdaki, rivojlangan oliy ta'lim muassasalari tajribasiga muvofiq strategik boshqaruv tizimining vektori «6i modeli»ga

asoslangan maqsadlar tizimi ta'lim va ilmiy tadqiqotlar bozorida universitetlar raqobatbardoshligining bosh omili hisoblanadi. Bu model: «internatsionallashuv; fanlararo o'zaro bog'liqlik; sektorlararo o'zaro bog'liqlik; innovatsiya; o'zaro ta'sirchanlik; inklyuzivlik kabi o'zaro ta'sirchan 6 asosiy maqsad elementlarini mujassamlashtiruvchi

«Universitet3.0»modeliformatidagirivojlanishtendensiyasini mujassamlashtiradi».

Oliy ta'lim muassasalarining ta'lim xizmatlari bozorida raqobatbardoshligini oshirishda ulartomonidan o'quv laboratoriya va maxsus asbob-uskunalar va jihozlar import qilinganda bojxona bojidan ozod qilish taklif etiladi.

OTMlarning innovatsion marketing texnologiyalarini o'ziga xos xususiyati shundaki, ular haqiqatda mavjud mahsulotlar bilan emas, balki uning ishlab chiqiladigan konsepsiyasi bilan ish ko'radi. Bu jihat OTMlarning an'anaviy marketingdan farqli ravishda innovatsion marketing sohasida marketing tadqiqotlari usullariga muayyan o'ziga xoslik yuklaydi.

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QASHQADARYO VILOYATIDA JOYLASHGAN KITOB GEOLOGIK QO'RIQXONASINI ILMIY VA AMALIY O'RGANISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Kitob Davlat geologik qo'riqxonasining joylashgan o'rni, o'simlik va hayvonot dunyosi haqida bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: paleontologik-stratigrafik obyektlar, "Qizil kitob", Xo'ja Qo'rg'on darasi, Zinzilboy soyi.

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SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL STUDY OF KITB GEOLOGICAL RESERVE LOCATED IN KASHKADARYA REGION

Abstract. This article describes the location of the State Geological Reserve, flora and fauna.

Key words: paleontological-stratigraphic objects, «Red Book», Khoja Kurgan gorge, Zinzilboy creek.

O'zbekiston Prezidentining "Tabiatni muhofaza qilish davlat muassasasi shaklidagi Kitob geologiya milliy tabiat bog'ini tashkil etish to'g'risida"gi qarori qabul qilindi. Qarorga muvofiq, Qashqadaryo viloyati Kitob tumanidagi Kitob davlat geologik qo'riqxonasi davlat muassasasi negizida tabiatni muhofaza qilish davlat muassasasi shaklidagi Kitob geologiya milliy tabiat bog'i tashkil etiladi. Bu bo'yicha tegishli hukumat qarori qabul qilinadi.

Ma'lumot uchun, davlat qo'riqxonalari tabiiy obyektlar va majmualarni muhofaza qilishning qattiq rejimiga ega bo'ladi. Uning hududida ilmiy-tadqiqot

faoliyati va atrof tabiiy muhit monitoringini yuritishdan tashqari har qanday faoliyat taqiqlanadi.

Tabiat bog‘larining hududlari zonalarga ajratilgan bo‘lib, ayrim zonalarida aholining istiqomat qilishiga, yuridik va jismoniy shaxslarning tabiiy obyektlar va majmualarga zarar yetkazmaydigan faoliyatiga yo‘l qo‘yiladi. 2019-yilning noyabr oyida Kitob tumanidagi Kitob davlat geologik qo‘riqxonasini Kitob milliy geologiya bog‘iga aylantirish haqidagi Vazirlar Mahkamasi qarorining loyihasi jamoatchilik muhokamasi uchun e‘lon qilingandi.

Kitob davlat geologiya qo‘riqxonasi — Qashqadaryo viloyati Kitob tumani hududidagi qo‘riqxonasi. Zarafshon tog‘ tizmasining janubi-g‘arbiy tarmoqlari, Jinnidaryoning so‘l qirg‘og‘i va Qoratog‘ning shimoliy yon bag‘rida, Kitob shahridan 45 km sharqda joylashgan. Maydoni 5378 ga. Yerning geologik tarixiga oid tabiiy-ilmiy yodgorliklar bo‘lmish noyob paleontologik-stratigrafik obyektlarni reja asosida o‘rganish va muhofazalash maqsadida 1979 yilda tashkil etilgan. Kitob davlat geologiya qo‘riqxonasida o‘rta ordovik davridan boshlab devon va karbon davrlarining chegara qatlamlarigacha bo‘lgan dengiz cho‘kindi hosilalari paleozoy qatlami jinslarining yotish yo‘nalishini kundalangiga kesib o‘tgan bir qancha soy vodiylarida barqaror izchillikda kuzatiladi.

Qo‘riqxonaning mutlaq balandligi 1300-2650 m, nisbiy balandligi 500 m.dan 1500 m.gacha. Qo‘riqxonasi xilma xil jonli tabiat dunyosiga boy. Bu yerdagi 800 tur o‘simlikdan 212 tasi, jumladan, ajoyib yunona, „buyuk“, „Turkiston“, foster va korolkov lolalari, fisherning gladiolus va shtenbergiyasi, chayqaluvchan allaxro‘za, muskusli ferula, chinor, eremurus, cho‘l pioni, korolkov shafrani, kiselring savrinjoni, poyasimon piyoz va boshqa o‘simliklar O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Qizil kitobiga kiritilgan.

Shuningdek, Qo‘riqxonada nafaqat hududdagi ekotizimni saqlab qolish, Xalqaro va O‘zbekiston Respublikasi «Qizil kitobi»ga kiritilgan o‘simlik, hayvonot olamini ham muhofaza etishga xizmat qiladi.

1-rasm



Kitob geologik qo‘riqxonasidan olingan rasm

Uning umumiy maydoni 4 ming gektarni tashkil etadi. Yer sharining geologik tarixi bo'yicha tabiiy ilmiy yodgorlik hisoblanadi. Ushbu geologik qo'riqxonaga o'z ahamiyati jihatidan jahon geologik merosining eng ajoyib ko'rinishi sifatida xalqaro maqomga egadir.

“Kitob” davlat geologik qo'riqxonasi nafaqat bir necha yuz million yillar avval yashagan, davrlar o'tib iqlim o'zgarishlari natijasida qadimgi dengiz jonzoqlari tosh bo'lib qotgan kesmalari, balki bugungi kun hayvonot va nabotot olami bilan ham mashhurdir. Qo'riqxonaga hududida 300 xil manzarali o'simliklar o'sadi. Shundan 280 turi xalq tabobatida ishlatiladi. 22 turi esa O'zbekiston Respublikasining «Qizil kitobi»ga kiritilgan. Shuningdek, sut emizuvchilarning 21 turi, sudralib yuruvchilarning 14 turi, suvda va quruqlikda yashovchilarning 2 turi, baliqlarning esa 3 turi mavjud. Qo'riqxonaga hududida tarvaqaylab o'sgan yong'oqlar, hosili mo'l qizil olmalar, baland bo'yli, yovvoyi qizil do'lanalar va boshqa daraxt turlarini uchratish mumkin. Ammo ularning shoxlarida sayrayotgan qushlar soni uncha ko'p emas. 128 turi muhofaza qilinsa ham, aksariyati juda kam uchraydi. Shuningdek, Zinzilboy soyi bo'ylab yurganda daraxt turlari, archalar, jilg'alarni ham ko'rish mumkin. Bu yerda o'simliklar, hayvonlar, qushlarning nihoyatda noyob turlarini uchratsa bo'ladi. Ana shulardan biri hududimizda kam uchraydigan, o'ziga xosligi bilan ajralib turuvchi ko'k qushdir. Tabiatda ko'k va moviy tusli qushlar ko'p, ammo ko'k qush ularning hech biri emas. Uning ilmiy unvoni *Myophonus caeruleus* Scop deb nomlangan. Qo'riqxonada Zarafshon archasi ham muhofaza qilinadi. Archa uncha baland o'smagan, sarg'ayib qolgan o't-o'lanlar bilan qoplagan, tog' yonbag'riga yashilligi bilan chiroy bahsh etib turadi. O'zidan xushbo'y hid taratadi. Bu betakror hudud xalqaro tadqiqotlar markaziga aylangan.

Ko'k qush qo'riqxonaga soylarining maftunkor qushidir. U toshqin suvlarda qad ko'tarib turuvchi toshlarda uchraydi, to'q ko'k rangda tovlanib, ovozi nafis va jarangdor yangraydi. «Uni ko'rgan inson baxtli bo'larmish», - deb rivoyatlarda ham aytib o'tiladi. Soylar, daralar bo'ylab yurganda daraxtlarning ancha siyrak, shuningdek, soyli joylarda nisbatan qalinroq o'sganini ko'rish mumkin.

Kitob geologik qo'riqxonasida go'zal manzarali joylar juda ko'p. Atrofi bo'ylab “Xo'ja Qo'rg'on” kesmalari joylashgan Xo'ja Qo'rg'on darasi ham shular jumlasiga kiradi. Shovqinli, ko'plab sharsharalardan iborat tog' daryosi bo'ylab daraxt-butali va o'tli o'simliklarning deyarli barcha turlari o'sib yotganini ko'rish mumkin.

Shahrisabz yaqinidagi Kitob Davlat geologiya qo'riqxonasi Markaziy Osiyodagi birinchi geopark deya taxmin qilinmoqda. Tahminlarga ko'ra, dinozavrlargacha bo'lgan davrdagi topilmalarni aniqlash imkoni bor. Aynan bu imkonni Kitob tuman qo'riqxonasidan izlash ko'p sirlarni ochadi.

Avgust boshlarida Shahrisabz shahrida O'zbekistonda yangi sayyohlik yo'nalishlarini rivojlantirish istiqbollari bag'ishlangan 15 mamlakat olimlari va soha mutaxassislari ishtirokida 1-Xalqaro geoturistik forum o'tkazildi. Buning

uchun 2500-yillik tarixga ega boy diqqatga sazovor Shahrisabz yaqinidagi Kitob Davlat geologiya qo‘riqxonasi tanlandi.

YUNESKONing Markaziy Osiyodagi tabiiy fanlar bo‘limi boshlig‘i Kristina Tovmasyan ma‘lum qildiki: “MDH davlatlari hududida YUNESKONing geoparkka oid global tarmoq tajribasi yo‘q. Shuning uchun, biz tomondan O‘zbekiston bilan hamkorlik qilish taklifi bor”.

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PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL FACTORING

Abstract. The international factoring as an instrument of financing is directly related to international trade. The further development of factoring on the world stage is especially interesting due to the ambiguous situation in the international market. As a result of the study, the following prospects for the development of international factoring are noted: an increase in trade volumes, which in turn will affect the increase in the volume of factoring transactions, as well as the emergence of new models, the significant dominance of China in the global factoring market, the need to revise the rules established by international agreements, the expected change in the instrument in accordance with modern realities.

Keywords: international factoring, factoring, accounts receivable, international trade, international financial relations.

Introduction

As it was for factoring almost a century ago, it was a new service that happened to be convenient for both buyer and seller. Factoring operation has a straight bond with trade and economic entity's turnover and cash flows. It has a lot of advantages and its volume increase every year in the world and in every single country.

International factoring has its features and differs from the internal factoring, but both of them have obvious prospects. Due to integration and internationalization that have been happening during recent century and have become definitely main tendencies in the world development international factoring has appeared to be not only necessary but in real demand.

Materials and methods

During the research, various already existing works on the topic of the features of factoring in various countries, as well as works directly affecting international factoring, were studied. International agreements, which are the basis for building economic relations using international factoring, were also considered as the source of information.

The article considers the theoretical aspects of factoring in general (classification, concept, history of emergence and development), and also reveals the main national and international organizations that play a key role in expanding

the scope and unification of rules for factoring companies, such as the International Factors Group (IFG) and Factors Chain International (FCI).

Results and discussion

In the context of the pandemic, many domestic enterprises continued to operate, and, consequently, formed receivables. At the same time, the risks of non-payments not only did not decrease, but even increased, since many organizations conducted unprofitable activities and could not repay their debts to suppliers and contractors in a timely manner.

Further trends in the development of factoring are fully determined depending on the state of other sectors of the economy. Industry and trade form receivables regularly, but the timeliness of debtor payments and the risks of non-payments are dependent on macroeconomic parameters, which forms a general cyclical dependence in the entire structure of the economy. The factoring market is even benefiting from increased riskiness of other activities, and the situation with the pandemic in the future may strengthen confidence in factoring companies and contribute to the continued significant growth of this market.

In 2013 the GIAR was published by IFG that presented the report of worldwide industry activity. The results represent the research that was made on the data from 60 countries moreover about the international factoring. It was reported that in 2013 the common volume of international factoring reached 2 200 billion euro with the increasing equaled 3% comparing to the previous year. In the current situation the global factoring industry increased to 3 600 billion USD in 2022 that is around 30 per cent increasing. One of the main problems in this market that it stays highly concentrated. The most of turnover in factoring operations (about 80 per cent) is held by five biggest providers of such services.

Factors on the studying market can be either banking or non-banking organizations. Nevertheless, the dominate type of organizations that provide the market with their services are stall factoring businesses that are own by bank.

In international trade transactions, an intermediary such as a factoring company is an important link that plays a multi-tasking role. First of all, the factor solves problems associated with the legislative regulation of factoring operations, which are complicated by the presence of legislation and practices in different countries. Also, the factoring company becomes a link that helps the counterparty maintain effective coordination. Importing companies have the opportunity to obtain trade credit from foreign sources using import factoring, and exporting companies, in the case of using export factoring, can enlist support when expanding into new foreign markets.

Conclusion

Factoring is a financial operation that help companies to finance their activity and deal with the risk of liquidity. Factoring market grows up every year and involve more and more companies and countries. As it started to develop in the middle of the 20th century this type of financing is quite young. Nevertheless,

the global market of factoring in 2022 was up to 3.7 trillion euro that became possible mostly thank to national and international organizations.

Nowadays there are a lot of prospects for international factoring. One of them is increase in a trade volume that has a straight influence on a volume of factoring. Moreover, international factoring as it has four types with a factor-exporter, factor-importer and both can develop in new ways of its transaction. The convention about international factoring was signed in 1988. Since then time has come and with the changing circumstances and inputs factoring changes as well. So, the development of factoring will depend on its international unification and reassignment of this unification.

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QAYTA TIKLANUVCHI ENERGIYA MANBALARINI ENERGETIKA SANOATIDA QO‘LLASH MASALALARI

Annotatsiya. Muqobil energiya olishning asosiy usullari energiya manbalari sifatida mustaqil bino va inshootlardan foydalanish imkoniyati nuqtai nazaridan ko'rib chiqiladi. Turli xil muqobil energiya manbalari tomonidan elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Muqobil energiya manbalarini almashish bo'yicha tavsiyalar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Muqobil energiya, shamol generatori, gelioenergetika, quyosh kollektori, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish.

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ISSUES OF USE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES IN THE ENERGY INDUSTRY

Abstract. The main methods of obtaining alternative energy are considered from the point of view of the possibility of using independent buildings and structures as energy sources. Data on the costs of electricity production by various alternative energy sources are presented. Recommendations on the joint use of alternative energy sources are given.

Keywords: Alternative energy, wind turbine, solar energy, solar collector, environmental protection.

Elektr energiyasiga bo‘lgan talab kundan-kunga ortib bormoqda. Shu bilan bir qatorda elektr energiyasini uzatish, taqsimlash va ishlatish jarayonlaridagi energiya yuqotishlarni hisobga olish va uni kamaytirish borasida tinimsiz ilmiy va amaliy ishlar olib borilmoqda. Bu borada energiya iste'moli juda katta bo‘lgan har bir ishlab chiqarish korxonalarida reaktiv quvvatlarni kompensatsiyalovchi qurilmalar o‘rnatish zarurligini hukumatimiz tomonidan nazoratga olinganligi katta iqtisodiy samara beradi[1, 2, 3].

Ushbu ish mustaqil bino va inshootlarning elektr energiyasi manbai sifatida maishiy ehtiyojlar uchun kam quvvatli (10 kVtgacha) muqobil energiya (elektr, issiqlik va bio - yoki boshqa yoqilg‘i shaklida) olish usullarini ko‘rib chiqishga bag‘ishlangan.

Energiya olishning asosiy alternativ usullari orasida quyidagilarni ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin:

- shamol energetikasi;
- geliyenergetika;
- gidroyenergetika;
- bioyenergetika.

Shamol energetikasi - shamolning kinetik energiyasini elektr energiyasiga aylantirishga asoslangan energiya sanoati [4]. Energiyani konvertatsiya qilish, qoida tariqasida, shamol generatorlarining turli xil konstruksiyalari tomonidan amalga oshiriladi. Bugungi kunda bu muqobil energiyaning eng keng tarqalgan manbalaridan biri bo'lib, turli manbalarga ko'ra uning global elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarishdagi ulushi 2% ga yetishi mumkin. Yevropa ittifoqining ba'zi mamlakatlarida shamol generatorlari yordamida ishlab chiqariladigan energiya ulushi 40% dan ortiq.

Shamol generatorining ishlashining asosiy sharti 3 m/s dan yuqori tezlikda harakatlanadigan havo massalarining mavjudligi, shuning uchun, qoida tariqasida, ularning joylashgan joyi qirg'oq zonalari, tepaliklar, tokchalar (qirg'oq zonasida joylashgan).

Zamonaviy shamol generatorlari balandligi 100 m dan oshishi mumkin va pichoqlarning diametri bir necha o'n metr ga yetadi. Nominal ish rejimlarida chiqish quvvati (shamol tezligi 10 m/s) 10 Mvtgacha yetadi.

Dizayn bo'yicha shamol generatorlarini gorizontaal va vertikalga bo'lish mumkin. Ikkinchi tur yanada istiqbolli, chunki u shovqinsizroq va shamol massasi tezligiga nisbatan kamroq talabchan (1 m/s dan), ammo bazi sabablarga ko'ra shamol generatorlarining gorizontaal konstruksiyalari ko'proq tarqalgan. Vertikal shamol generatorlarining ishlash muddati 20 yilgacha bo'lishi mumkin [5].

Shamol generatorlari yordamida olingan elektr energiyasining narxi an'anaviy energiya yordamida olingan elektr energiyasining narxi 1,5-2 so'm/(kVt*soat) bilan taqqoslanadi..

Shamol generatorlarining kamchiliklari orasida shovqinning nisbatan yuqori darajasi (shamol generatorining rotori yaqinida 100 db gacha va 300 m masofada 45 db dan oshmasligi kerak), katta tebranish yuklari ham qayd etilishi kerak. Shu sababli, shamol generatorlarini turar-joy binolaridan 300 m dan kam bo'lgan masofada o'rnatish tavsiya etilmaydi.

Shamol energiyasidan foydalanishning yana bir usuli-bu bino va inshootlarni isitish uchun uni issiqlik energiyasiga aylantirish, bu yondashuv bilan shamol generatorining ulanish sxemasi va uni boshqarish ancha soddalashtirilgan hisoblanadi.

Shamol qurilmasining tuzilishi generator, generator joylashgan ustun, pichoqlar, batareyalar, inverterni o'z ichiga oladi.

Gidroyenergetika energiya ishlab chiqarish uchun harakatlanuvchi suv massalarining kinetik energiyasidan (to'lqinlar, oqim to'lqinlari, sharsharalar, okean, issiqlik energiyasidan foydalanish) foydalanadi. An'anaviy ravishda

muqobil gidroyenergetikani to'liqin va to'liqinli elektr stansiyalari, mini - va mikro GES, sharshara elektr stansiyalariga bo'lish mumkin.

To'liqin energiyasidan foydalanuvchi gidroyelektr stansiyalar bugungi kunda eng ko'p tarqalgan, to'liqin balandligi 13 metrgacha bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan kattato'liqin mavjud bo'lgan joylarda qurilmoqda. Suv toshqini energiyasidan to'g'onlar o'rnatish orqali foydalanish mumkin, bu ekologik jihatdan juda xavfsiz emas, shuningdek, to'g'onlarni ishlatmasdan dengiz tubidagi suv oqimlari bo'lgan joylarda past tezlikli turbinalarni o'rnatish orqali foydalanish mumkin. Bunday turbinalar dengiz florasi va faunasiga deyarli zarar etkazmaydi. Bugungi kunda suv toshqini elektr stansiyalarining quvvati bir necha yuz Mvtgacha bo'lishi mumkin.

To'liqin energiyasidan foydalanuvchi gidroyelektr stansiyalar bugungi kunda eng ko'p tarqalgan, to'liqin balandligi 13 metrgacha bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan kattato'liqin mavjud bo'lgan joylarda qurilmoqda. Suv toshqini energiyasidan to'g'onlar o'rnatish orqali foydalanish mumkin, bu ekologik jihatdan juda xavfsiz emas, shuningdek, to'g'onlarni ishlatmasdan dengiz tubidagi suv oqimlari bo'lgan joylarda past tezlikli turbinalarni o'rnatish orqali foydalanish mumkin. Bunday turbinalar dengiz florasi va faunasiga deyarli zarar etkazmaydi. Bugungi kunda suv toshqini elektr stansiyalarining quvvati bir necha yuz Mvtgacha bo'lishi mumkin.

To'liqin energiyasidan foydalanish biroz murakkabroq va qimmatroq elektr energiyasini olish imkonini beradi. To'liqinli gidroyelektrostansiya-bu dengiz tubiga biriktirilgan stasionar platforma bo'lib, unga diametri bir necha metrgacha bo'lgan katta suzgichlar qo'llarga (shpallarga) o'rnatiladi, ular dengiz to'liqinlarida yuqoriga va pastga siljiydi, gidravlik silindrlar orqali elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqaruvchi generatorlarni boshqaradi. Bugungi kunda shu tarzda ishlab chiqarilgan elektr energiyasining nisbatan kichik miqdoriga qaramay, ushbu turdagi qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarining umumiy energiya potentsiali deyarli cheksizdir.

Mini va mikroGES daryolar, kichik daryolar, sharsharalardagi suv massalarining kinetik energiyasidan foydalangan holda o'z miqdorda, bir necha o'nlab kVtgacha elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarishga imkon beradi. Balandlik farqi 1,3 m dan va suv sarfi 1 m³/s mikroGES girdob prinsipiga ko'ra 10 kVt / soatgacha elektr energiyasini olish imkonini beradi. Ular suv massalarining kinetik energiyasidan maksimal darajada foydalanishga imkon beradigan maxsus shakldagi pervanelli generatorlardan iborat [7].

Kichik gidroyenergetikaning asosiy afzalligi shundaki, u ob-havo sharoitlariga bog'liq emas va yilning istalgan vaqtida elektroyenergetika ishlab chiqarishni barqaror ravishda ta'minlaydi [8].

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THE EFFECT OF RADIATION ON THE HUMAN BODY AND ITS SOURCES

Abstract. The effect of radiation on living nature is associated with damage to the living organism and damage to the genetic apparatus. Radiation enters the human body through the consumption of plant and animal products that contain various types of radiation. Radionuclides can accumulate mainly in different parts of the human body - thyroid, liver, bone and muscle tissue.

Key words: radionuclide, radiation effect, somatic effects, genetic effects, radioactive element, human organism.

There are finite difference (deterministic) and stochastic effects. The first occurs when the number of cells that die as a result of radiation, lose their ability to reproduce or function normally, reaches a critical value, and the functions of the affected organs are significantly impaired. Table 2 shows that the function of the affected organs depends on the severity of the disorder and the size of the radiation dose [3].

The effects of radiation on humans are generally divided into two categories. These are:

- 1) Somatic (bodily) - appears in the body of a person exposed to radiation.
- 2) Genetic - is associated with damage to the genetic apparatus, manifested in subsequent generations: these are manifested in the children, grandchildren and more distant descendants of the person exposed to radiation [1,2].

1 Table.

Effects of different doses of radiation on the human body	
Dose (amount of radiation), Gr	Cause and effect of radiation exposure
$(0.7 - 2) \cdot 10^{-3}$	Annual dose from natural sources
0.05	The maximum permissible dose of occupational radiation per year
0.1	A doubling of the probability of a gene mutation
0.25	A single dose of reasonable risk in an emergency
1.0	A dose that causes acute radiation sickness
3-5	Without treatment, 50% of those affected will die within 1-2 months due to impaired bone marrow cell function.

10 - 50	Death occurs within 1-2 weeks, mainly due to damage to the gastrointestinal tract.
100	Death occurs after a few hours or days due to damage to the central nervous system

The whole population includes not only general healthy working employees, but also all people (children, elderly, etc.) Cosmic of rays intensity of the earth magnet area is also affected does North and southern poles the equator regions than more radiation takes Sea level medium in widths space of rays equivalent dose 4-5 km high space of rays about 10 % organize does Contemporary of airplanes height in flights space radiation the sea from the level one how many ten even high will be (Fig. 1). But, from the sound fast flying on airplanes flight during of speed significant difference because of passenger less to radiation subject [4].

Radionuclides accumulate unevenly in organs. In the process of metabolism in the human body, they exchange atoms of stable elements in various cell structures, biologically active compounds, which leads to high local doses [5-8].

The effect of radiation exposure can manifest itself in a completely different place exposed to radiation. Exceeding the dose of radiation causes the body's immunity to decrease and makes it prone to various diseases. Radiation also increases the likelihood of malignant tumors [9].

Radionuclides enter the body (respiratory and digestive organs), the most strongly irradiated organs, as well as the thyroid gland and liver. The doses absorbed in them are 1-3 times higher than in other organs and tissues. According to the ability to concentrate absorbed decomposition products, the main organs can be placed in the following order [10]:

thyroid > liver > skeleton > muscles

Thus, up to 30% of absorbed decay products, mainly radioisotopes of iodine, accumulate in the thyroid gland.

According to the concentration of radionuclides, the second place after the thyroid gland is the liver. The radiation dose received by this organ mainly depends on ^{99}Mo , ^{132}Te , ^{131}I , ^{132}I , ^{140}Ba , ^{140}La radionuclides [11].

In conclusion, we can say that various radionuclides accumulate in different parts of the human body. Radionuclides accumulate mostly in the thyroid gland, liver, bones and muscles of the human body. Radionuclides enter the body mainly through consumption of irradiated plant and animal products. Changes and swellings appear in different parts of the body under the influence of radiation. Under the influence of this, the immunity of a person decreases, which leads to the appearance of various diseases, including thyroid cancer and breast cancer.

Iodine isotopes deserve special attention among man-made radionuclides. They have high biological activity, are able to actively participate in the biological cycle and move along biological chains, one of whose links can be a person.

In recent years, the processes of interaction of ionizing radiation with tissues of the human body have been studied in detail. As a result, radiation safety standards are being developed that reflect the actual radiation effects in terms of harm to human health.

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NATURAL RADIATION FLOWS AND PRIVATE PARAMETERS

Abstract. All living organisms develop under the constant influence of natural radiation, and radiation plays an important role in the vital activity of living organisms. The natural background of radiation (the amount of radiation in nature) is an integral factor of the environment, such as gravity and electromagnetic fields. In addition, the quantitative value of radiation varies significantly in different parts of the world.

Keywords: Natural radiation background, radionuclide, uranium, radon, cosmogenic radionuclides, emanation.

Galactic space rays interstellar from the environment when passed harvest will be Theirs average age 10^6 - 10^7 year Such long process different from sources coming space of rays to interfere possibility gives, of this as a result radiation isotropic will be Cosmic rays Earth atmosphere enter, own contained light element nuclei and protons land atmosphere the air atoms nuclei with will collide and slows down. As a result primary space rays almost the sea to the level reached doesn't go However, this collisions land to the surface reached going collision from energy come next nuclear changes cascade because of secondary space radiation cause emits [2].

Natural radiation background land on the surface and in the depths, in the atmosphere, all alive of beings in organisms and in plants spread out is radiation space rays under the influence of and land of the shell radionuclides by is created. Natural radiation sources by created of radiation less part space to the rays right will come. Primary and secondary space radiations from each other are different.

Primary space radiation-interstellar from space straight away land atmosphere entering high energetic particles is the flow. Primary space of radiations most of them our in our galaxy star explosions and very new of the stars appear to be on time of matter eruption and radiation as a result appear will be Such galactic space of particles energy the sun flashes as a result appear to be of particles from energy much high will be [1,2,6-9]. Contains according to such of radiation almost 90% - ini protons, about 7 % α - particles, about 1 % neutrons, photons, electrons and light element nuclei organize does [1].

Sea 45 km above sea level space rays basically primary from the rays organize finds 20-25 km high secondary space of rays maximum intensity observed, secondary space rays energy of height decline with decreases and the sea level to a minimum is enough Tall mountainous regions population of space of rays to the greatest effect subject to will be [3].

Theirs each in one initial radionuclide and final decay product (usually of lead stable of isotopes one) exists will be Har all three in the family decay from products one gas (from radon isotopes one) is called emanation. Emanation in the air, in the water and in the soil significant amount decay of products to existence take will come. Uranium-radium in the family initial nuclide ^{238}U , final decay product ^{206}Pb and emanation of radon ^{222}Rn isotope belongs.

Cosmic of rays intensity of the earth magnet area is also affected does North and southern poles the equator regions than more radiation takes Sea level medium in widths space of rays equivalent dose 4-5 km high space of rays about 10 % organize does Contemporary of airplanes height in flights space radiation the sea from the level one how many ten even high will be (Fig. 1). But, from the sound fast flying on airplanes flight during of speed significant difference because of passenger less to radiation subject to will be [4].

Earth of the shell radionuclides are both terrestrial and cosmogenic come exit can On the ground face giving natural radionuclides radioactive to families belongs to radionuclides and DI Mendeleev elements periodic of the system medium part of the elements to radionuclides is divided. Everything being in nature three radioactive family available: uranium-radium thorium and actinium [5]. of families each one radionuclides the chain harvest does then it is a nuclide of the previous one decay to the product becomes [6].

Thorium of the family initial nuclear ^{232}Th , final decay product ^{208}Pb and emanation thoron ^{220}Rn isotope belongs to will be Actinium of the family initial nuclear ^{235}U , final decay product ^{207}Pb and emanation action ^{219}Rn isotope belongs to will be Radon is his radioactive decay products with together population by land over radiation from sources removable annual individual equivalent radiation of the dose to about $\frac{3}{4}$ and all natural radiation from sources received dose by half right will come. Radon radioactive effect its α -radioactivity and radioactive volatile didn't happen decay products - Po, Bi and Pb with depends they are very difficulty with from the body is issued. breath get for biological dangerous isotope ^{218}Po is his decay product α - active isotopes and decay last product is lead [7].

But medicine and bolneology (bolneology this of cardiology one department of mineral waters come exit and physicist chemical properties, patients treatment and prevention in order to external and internal in use apply methods, of them to use medical instructions teaches), nerve and heart blood vein systems, breathing get and food digestion to do bodies, support movement system, gynecological diseases and metabolic diseases in the treatment of radon air, radon water and mud baths as well the air inhalation and emanation radon is wide in form used [8].

DI Mendeleev elements periodic of the system medium such as: ^{40}K , ^{48}Ca , ^{87}Rb , ^{96}Zr , ^{115}In , ^{138}La , ^{142}Ce , ^{144}Nd , ^{149}Nd , ^{147}Sm , ^{176}Lu radionuclides on our planet happen has been primary radiations harvest 12 elements that do own into takes [9].

Cosmogenic radionuclides basically space of radiation the atmosphere organize doer atoms nuclei with mutually effect as a result harvest will be Cosmogenic of radionuclides small one part space of radiation of the earth on the surface located atomic nuclei with mutually under the influence of harvest will be In general in fact, cosmogenic radionuclides emits radiation natural radiation sources to radiations irrelevant contribution they add On the ground background radiation level basically two radioactive family: earth of the shell natural radionuclides ^{40}K , ^{97}Rb and uranium-radium-thorium at the expense of is formed. of these elements concentration different in places changed stands and therefore for on the ground background radiation the level also changes. This is the population point sands rich in thorium on located in Iran radium- rich springs flowing Ramser city in the area 400 mSv per year until radiation level note done [10].

Summary by doing in other words, radiation in nature occurring different radioactive of the elements harvest to be radiations and space rays under the influence of harvest will be Radiation everyone in the place in air, water, soil and in the mountains there is will be Radiation of the earth different in places differently will be, so places there is radiation very high will be Cosmic rays under the influence of radiation harvest to be to the equator relatively at the poles stronger will be, that is space rays to the equator relatively to the poles more falls However natural of radiation space rays in effect harvest to be not worth it part organize.

On the ground so places they have of the earth radiation level background from radiation much high will be Such from places one of Brazil Pocos de Caldas city nearby is located is there radiation level average 800 barabar from the indicator high and 250 mSv per year to enough.

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TO‘LQIN ENERGIYASIDAN FOYDALANUVCHI GIDROELEKTR STANSIYALAR

Annotatsiya. Turli xil muqobil energiya manbalari tomonidan elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Muqobil energiya manbalarini almashish bo'yicha tavsiyalar berilgan. Muqobil energiya olishning asosiy usullari energiya manbalari sifatida mustaqil bino va inshootlardan foydalanish imkoniyati nuqtai nazaridan ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Muqobil energiya, shamol generatori, gelioenergetika, quyosh kollektori, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish.

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HYDROELECTRIC STATIONS USING WAVE ENERGY

Abstract. Data on the costs of electricity production by various alternative energy sources are presented. The main methods of obtaining alternative energy are considered from the point of view of the possibility of using independent buildings and structures as energy sources. Recommendations on the joint use of alternative energy sources are given.

Keywords: alternative energy, wind turbine, solar energy, solar collector, environmental protection.

To‘lqin energiyasidan foydalanuvchi gidroyelektr stansiyalar bugungi kunda eng ko‘p tarqalgan, to‘lqin balandligi 13 metrgacha bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan kattato‘lqin mavjud bo‘lgan joylarda qurilmoqda. Suv toshqini energiyasidan to‘g‘onlar o‘rnatish orqali foydalanish mumkin, bu ekologik jihatdan juda xavfsiz emas, shuningdek, to‘g‘onlarni ishlatmasdan dengiz tubidagi suv oqimlari bo‘lgan joylarda past tezlikli turbinalarni o‘rnatish orqali foydalanish mumkin. Bunday turbinalar dengiz florasi va faunasiga deyarli zarar etkazmaydi. Bugungi kunda suv toshqini elektr stansiyalarining quvvati bir necha yuz Mvtgacha bo‘lishi mumkin.

To‘lqin energiyasidan foydalanish biroz murakkabroq va qimmatroq elektr energiyasini olish imkonini beradi. To‘lqinli gidroyelektrostansiya-bu dengiz tubiga biriktirilgan stasionar platforma bo‘lib, unga diametri bir necha metrgacha bo‘lgan katta suzgichlar qo‘llarga (shpallarga) o‘rnatiladi, ular dengiz to‘lqinlarida yuqoriga va pastga siljiydi, gidravlik silindrlar orqali elektr

energiyasini ishlab chiqaruvchi generatorlarni boshqaradi. Bugungi kunda shu tarzda ishlab chiqarilgan elektr energiyasining nisbatan kichik miqdoriga qaramay, ushbu turdagi qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarining umumiy energiya potentsiali deyarli cheksizdir.

Mini va mikroGES daryolar, kichik daryolar, sharsharalardagi suv massalarining kinetik energiyasidan foydalangan holda o'z miqdorda, bir necha o'nlab kVtgacha elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarishga imkon beradi. Balandlik farqi 1,3 m dan va suv sarfi 1 m³/s mikroGES girdob prinsipiga ko'ra 10 kVt / soatgacha elektr energiyasini olish imkonini beradi. Ular suv massalarining kinetik energiyasidan maksimal darajada foydalanishga imkon beradigan maxsus shakldagi pervanelli generatorlardan iborat [7].

Kichik gidroyenergetikaning asosiy afzalligi shundaki, u ob-havo sharoitlariga bog'liq emas va yilning istalgan vaqtida elektroyenergetika ishlab chiqarishni barqaror ravishda ta'minlaydi [8].

Ushbu turdagi muqobil energiyaning kamchiliklarisayyoramizning aylanish tezligiga ta'sir qiladi, hisob-kitoblarga ko'ra, bu ta'sir sayyoramizning aylanish davri sekinlashishi bilan taxminan 10-9 ni tashkil qiladi, bu to'liq oqimlari ta'siridan 5 daraja past.

Bioyenergetika

Bugungi kunda chorvachilik chiqindilarini qayta ishlash orqali elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalari allaqachon keng qo'llanilmoqda, Volga mintaqasida, shu jumladan 40 kVt dan 5 mvtgacha bo'lgan qurilmalar mavjud. 1 kubometrning energiya samaradorligi biogaz (55-70 % - CH₄, 45-30 % - CO₂) 6 kVt / soatgacha bo'lishi mumkin va undan foydalanganda ichki yonish dvigatelining elektr energiyasini olish uchun energiyaning 45% elektr energiyasi va 55% issiqlik energiyasi shaklida chiqariladi. Biogazning hosildorligi 20 (qoramol go'ngi) dan 600 gacha (pekmez) kamdan-kam hollarda 1 tonna substrat uchun 1300 kubometrni tashkil qiladi [9].

Yana bir yo'nalish – biogazni CO₂ dan tozalash orqali donni qayta ishlash chiqindilaridan tayyor bioyoqilg'ini, masalan, biometanni, mahalliy gazning analogini olish.

Ushbu texnologiyani rivojlantirishning navbatdagi bosqichi maishiy chiqindilarni qayta ishlash bilan bog'liq bo'lib, unda ikkita juda muhim vazifa hal qilinadi, elektr energiyasini olish va maishiy va sanoat chiqindilarini xavfsiz yo'q qilish, ya'ni ekologik vaziyatni yaxshilash [10].

Qoida tariqasida, yuqoridagi qurilmalar 40-100 kVt / s dan ortiq quvvatga ega va ishlab chiqarish asosida yaratilgan bo'lib, ular faoliyati natijasida ko'p miqdordagi energiya tejaydigan biomassa, ya'ni chorvachilik, oziq-ovqat ishlab chiqarish va boshqalardan ajralib chiqadi.

Muqobil energiya olishning deyarli barcha usullarining umumiy muammolari quyidagilardan iborat:

- misol tariqasida, bu tartibga solinmagan energiya manbalari, ya'ni. elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarish yorug'lik nurlanishining intensivligiga, ob-havo

sharoitlariga, mavsumga, atrof-muhit haroratiga, shamol tezligi va yoʻnalishiga va boshqalarga bogʻliq boʻlib, bu ularning umumiy elektr tarmoqlariga integratsiyasini sezilarli darajada murakkablashtiradi va ishlab chiqarilgan muqobil energiya narxini oshiradi;

- qabul qilingan elektr energiyasini 220 V, 50 Gts sanoat standartiga etkazish zarurati, buning uchun qimmat invertorlar (olingan energiyaning elektr parametrlarini oʻzgartirgichlar) ishlatiladi, ularning narxi muqobil energiya olish uchun barcha uskunalarning narxining 50 foizigacha yetishi mumkin, shu bilan birga ularning ishlashi paytida elektr energiyasining katta qismi issiqlik hosil boʻlishiga sarflanadi;

-avtonom tizimlarda oʻzgaruvchan energiya ishlab chiqarilmasa, elektr energiyasini toʻplash zarurati tufayli akkumulyator batareyalaridan foydalanish zarurati (ularning narxi butun kompleksning umumiy qiymatining 25 foizigacha yetishi mumkin).

Yuqoridagilardan xulosa qilishimiz mumkinki, muqobil energiya olishning universal usuli yoʻq. Ularning afzalliklari va kamchiliklarini birlashtirib, bir necha usullardan foydalanish kerak. Kam miqdordagi elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarish uchun bunday muvaffaqiyatli kombinatsiyaga misol sifatida inverter va batareyalar bilan birgalikda ishlaydigan past quvvatli elektr energiyasi va shamol generatoridan iborat kompleksni keltirish mumkin. Bugungi kunda bunday kompleks ancha yuqori narxga ega, ammo kelajakda qayta tiklanmaydigan energiya manbalari narxining oshishi bilan u anʼanaviy energiya manbalariga haqiqiy alternativi boʻlishi mumkin. Barqaror boʻlmagan bino va inshootlarni elektr energiyasi bilan taʼminlash uchun muqobil energiya manbalari sifatida quyosh energiyasi, shamol energetikasi va kichik gidroyenergetika eng mos keladi, muqobil energiyaning qolgan turlari katta miqdordagi elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarishda eng samarali hisoblanadi.

Shamol generatorining ishlashining asosiy sharti 3 m/s dan yuqori tezlikda harakatlanadigan havo massalarining mavjudligi, shuning uchun, qoida tariqasida, ularning joylashgan joyi qirgʻoq zonalari, tepaliklar, tokchalar (qirgʻoq zonasida joylashgan).

Zamonaviy shamol generatorlari balandligi 100 m dan oshishi mumkin va pichoqlarning diametri bir necha oʻn metrga yetadi. Nominal ish rejimlarida chiqish quvvati (shamol tezligi 10 m/s) 10 Mvtgacha yetadi.

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SHAMOLNING KINETIK ENERGIYASINI ELEKTR ENERGIYASIGA AYLANTIRISHGA ASOSLANGAN ENERGIYA SANOATI

Annotatsiya. Barqaror bo'lmagan bino va inshootlarni elektr energiyasi bilan ta'minlash uchun muqobil energiya manbalari sifatida quyosh energiyasi, shamol energetikasi va kichik gidroyenergetika eng mos keladi, muqobil energiyaning qolgan turlari katta miqdordagi elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarishda eng samarali hisoblanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: muqobil energiya, shamol generatori, gelioenergetika, quyosh kollektori, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish.

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ENERGY INDUSTRY BASED ON CONVERTING THE KINETIC ENERGY OF THE WIND INTO ELECTRICAL ENERGY

Abstract. Data on the costs of electricity production by various alternative energy sources are presented. The main methods of obtaining alternative energy are considered from the point of view of the possibility of using independent buildings and structures as energy sources. Recommendations on the joint use of alternative energy sources are given.

Keywords: alternative energy, wind turbine, solar energy, solar collector, environmental protection.

Bugungi kunda bu muqobil energiyaning eng keng tarqalgan manbalaridan biri bo'lib, turli manbalarga ko'ra uning global elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarishdagi ulushi 2% ga yetishi mumkin. Yevropa ittifoqining ba'zi mamlakatlarida shamol generatorlari yordamida ishlab chiqariladigan energiya ulushi 40% dan ortiq.

Mustaqil bino va inshootlarning elektr energiyasi manbai sifatida maishiy ehtiyojlar uchun kam quvvatli (10 kVtgacha) muqobil energiya (elektr, issiqlik va bio - yoki boshqa yoqilg'i shaklida) olish usullarini ko'rib chiqishga bag'ishlangan.

Energiya olishning asosiy alternativ usullari orasida quyidagilarni ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin:

- shamol energetikasi;

- geliyenergetika;
- gidroyenergetika;
- bioyenergetika.

Shamol elektr stansiyasi - shamolning kinetik energiyasini elektr energiyasiga aylantirishga asoslangan energiya sanoati [4]. Energiyani konvertatsiya qilish, qoida tariqasida, shamol generatorlarining turli xil konstruksiyalari tomonidan amalga oshiriladi.

Shamol generatorining ishlashining asosiy sharti 3 m/s dan yuqori tezlikda harakatlanadigan havo massalarining mavjudligi, shuning uchun, qoida tariqasida, ularning joylashgan joyi qirg' oq zonalari, tepaliklar, tokchalar (qirg' oq zonasida joylashgan).

Zamonaviy shamol generatorlari balandligi 100 m dan oshishi mumkin va pichoqlarning diametri bir necha o'n metr ga yetadi. Nominal ish rejimlarida chiqish quvvati (shamol tezligi 10 m/s) 10 Mvtgacha yetadi.

Dizayn bo'yicha shamol generatorlarini gorizont va vertikalga bo'lish mumkin. Ikkinchi tur yanada istiqbolli, chunki u shovqinsizroq va shamol massasi tezligiga nisbatan kamroq talabchan (1 m/s dan), ammo bazi sabablarga ko'ra shamol generatorlarining gorizont konstruksiyalari ko'proq tarqalgan. Vertikal shamol generatorlarining ishlash muddati 20 yilgacha bo'lishi mumkin [5].

Shamol generatorlari yordamida olingan elektr energiyasining narxi an'anaviy energiya yordamida olingan elektr energiyasining narxi 1,5-2 so'm/(kVt*soat) bilan taqqoslanadi..

Shamol generatorlarining kamchiliklari orasida shovqinning nisbatan yuqori darajasi (shamol generatorining rotori yaqinida 100 db gacha va 300 m masofada 45 db dan oshmasligi kerak), katta tebranish yuklari ham qayd etilishi kerak. Shu sababli, shamol generatorlarini turar-joy binolaridan 300 m dan kam bo'lgan masofada o'rnatish tavsiya etilmaydi.

Shamol energiyasidan foydalanishning yana bir usuli-bu bino va inshootlarni isitish uchun uni issiqlik energiyasiga aylantirish, bu yondashuv bilan shamol generatorining ulanish sxemasi va uni boshqarish ancha soddalashtirilgan hisoblanadi.

Shamol qurilmasining tuzilishi generator, generator joylashgan ustun, pichoqlar, batareyalar, inverterni o'z ichiga oladi.

10 kVtgacha bo'lgan kam quvvatli shamol generatorlari ko'pincha avtonomdir, ya'ni energiya tarmoqlariga ulanmagan holda bo'ladi.

Bioyenergetika

Bugungi kunda chorvachilik chiqindilarini qayta ishlash orqali elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalari allaqachon keng qo'llanilmoqda, Volga mintaqasida, shu jumladan 40 kVt dan 5 mvtgacha bo'lgan qurilmalar mavjud. 1 kubometrning energiya samaradorligi biogaz (55-70 % - Ch₄, 45-30 % - CO₂) 6 kVt / soatgacha bo'lishi mumkin va undan foydalanganda ichki yonish dvigatelining elektr energiyasini olish uchun energiyaning 45% elektr energiyasi

va 55% issiqlik energiyasi shaklida chiqariladi. Biogazning hosildorligi 20 (qoramol go'ngi) dan 600 gacha (pekmez) kamdan-kam hollarda 1 tonna substrat uchun 1300 kubometrni tashkil qiladi [9].

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Ushbu texnologiyani rivojlantirishning navbatdagi bosqichi maishiy chiqindilarni qayta ishlash bilan bog'liq bo'lib, unda ikkita juda muhim vazifa hal qilinadi, elektr energiyasini olish va maishiy va sanoat chiqindilarini xavfsiz yo'q qilish, ya'ni ekologik vaziyatni yaxshilash [10].

Qoida tariqasida, yuqoridagi qurilmalar 40-100 kVt / s dan ortiq quvvatga ega va ishlab chiqarish asosida yaratilgan bo'lib, ular faoliyati natijasida ko'p miqdordagi energiya tejaydigan biomassa, ya'ni chorvachilik, oziq-ovqat ishlab chiqarish va boshqalardan ajralib chiqadi.

Muqobil energiya olishning deyarli barcha usullarining umumiy muammolari quyidagilardan iborat:

- misol tariqasida, bu tartibga solinmagan energiya manbalari, ya'ni. elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarish yorug'lik nurlanishining intensivligiga, ob-havo sharoitlariga, mavsumga, atrof-muhit haroratiga, shamol tezligi va yo'nalishiga va boshqalarga bog'liq bo'lib, bu ularning umumiy elektr tarmoqlariga integratsiyasini sezilarli darajada murakkablashtiradi va ishlab chiqarilgan muqobil energiya narxini oshiradi;

- qabul qilingan elektr energiyasini 220 V, 50 Gts sanoat standartiga etkazish zarurati, buning uchun qimmat invertorlar (olingan energiyaning elektr parametrlarini o'zgartirgichlar) ishlatiladi, ularning narxi muqobil energiya olish uchun barcha uskunalar narxining 50 foizigacha yetishi mumkin, shu bilan birga ularning ishlashi paytida elektr energiyasining katta qismi issiqlik hosil bo'lishiga sarflanadi;

- avtonom tizimlarda o'zgaruvchan energiya ishlab chiqarilmasa, elektr energiyasini to'plash zarurati tufayli akkumulyator batareyalaridan foydalanish zarurati (ularning narxi butun kompleksning umumiy qiymatining 25 foizigacha yetishi mumkin).

Yuqoridagilardan xulosa qilishimiz mumkinki, muqobil energiya olishning universal usuli yo'q. Ularning afzalliklari va kamchiliklarini birlashtirib, bir necha usullardan foydalanish kerak. Kam miqdordagi elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarish uchun bunday muvaffaqiyatli kombinatsiyaga misol sifatida inverter va batareyalar bilan birgalikda ishlaydigan past quvvatli elektr energiyasi va shamol generatoridan iborat kompleksni keltirish mumkin. Bugungi kunda bunday kompleks ancha yuqori narxga ega, ammo kelajakda qayta tiklanmaydigan energiya manbalari narxining oshishi bilan u an'anaviy energiya manbalariga haqiqiy alternativi bo'lishi mumkin.

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TOVAR-MODDIY ZAXIRALAR HISOBINI MHXSGA MUVOFIQ YURITISHNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari hamda ushbu standartlardan milliy hisob tizimida foydalanishning ahamiyati, tovar-moddiy zaxiralarni hisobga oluvchi milliy va xalqaro standartlar, ular o'rtasidagi asosiy farqlar, shuningdek, tovar-moddiy zaxiralarning hisobini tashkil etishning huquqiy asoslari, asosiy vazifalari va bunda xalqaro standartlardan foydalanishning ahamiyati tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: moliyaviy hisobot, moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari (MHXS), tovar-moddiy zaxiralar, BHMS, investitsiya, moddiy aktivlar.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING INVENTORY ACCOUNTS ACCORDING TO IFRS

Abstract. In this article, the international standards of financial reporting and the importance of using these standards in the national accounting system, national and international standards accounting for inventory, the main differences between them, as well as the legal basis for organizing inventory accounting, the main tasks and where the importance of using international standards is analyzed.

Key words: financial reporting, international standards of financial reporting (IFRS), inventories, NSRA, investment, tangible assets.

Kirish

Hozirgi globallashuv jarayonida mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyoti ham jahon maydonida yuqori pog'onalarni egallab kelmoqda. Xususan, mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotiga xorijiy investitsiyalarni to'g'ridan-to'g'ri jalb etilishi, erkin

iqtisodiy zonalarining tashkil etilishi va faoliyat yuritishi buxgalteriya hisobini moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari asosida tashkil qilishni zarurat qilib qo'ymoqda. Hozirgi vaqtda moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari tashkilotlar tomonidan tashqi foydalanuvchilar ehtiyojlarini qondirishga qaratilgan buxgalteriya axborotini tayyorlashda tobora keng foydalanilmoqda. Bu holat albatta axborotni sifatini oshirish, kapital qiymatini pasaytirish, kapital bozoriga kirishni osonlashtirish kabi bir qator sabablar bilan izohlanadi. Shu sababdan ham hozirgi kunda deyarli barcha davlatlar biznes uchun yagona buxgalteriya tili hisoblangan ushbu xalqaro standartlardan o'z iqtisodiyotida foydalanishga harakat qilishmoqda.

Xususan, bu borada mamlakatimizda ham bir qator chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlariga o'tish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi qarorning (PQ-4611, 2020) qabul qilinishi esa ushbu sohada amalga oshirilayotgan ishlarning normativ-huquqiy asosi bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda. Bu qarorga muvofiq, 2021-yil 1-yanvardan boshlab aksiyadorlik jamiyatlari, tijorat banklari, yirik soliq to'lovchilar toifasiga kiruvchi korxonalar MHXSga muvofiq moliyaviy hisobotlarini tayyorlashi hamda bu sohada mutaxasislarni tayyorlash masalalarini xalqaro standartlarga muvofiqlashtirishi va bu orqali xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va boshqa masalalar bo'yicha vazifalar belgilab berilgan.

Shuningdek, 2022-2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasida (PF-60, 2022) ham mamlakatimizda investitsiya muhitini yanada yaxshilash va uning jozibadorligini yanada oshirish, kelgusi besh yilda 120 milliard AQSh dollari, jumladan 70 milliard dollar xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb etish choralari belgilab qo'yilgan.

Ushbu islohotlarni amalga oshirishda buxgalteriya hisobida MHXS dan foydalanish asosiy vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlarining (MHXS) muhim mavzularidan biri bu zahiralar baholash, ularning tannarxini aniqlash hamda moliyaviy hisobotda aks ettirish masalalari hisoblanadi. Bu 2-son MHXS "Zahiralar" bilan tartibga solinadi. Bugungi kunda zahiralar baholash, ularning tannarxini aniqlash, baholash hamda moliyaviy hisobotda aks ettirishga doir xalqaro standartlardagi masalalarni va bu borada ilg'or xorijiy tajribalarni yoritib berish o'ta dolzarb masalalar sirasiga kiradi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili

2-sonli BHXS ga muvofiq zaxiralar – bu:

- odatdagi faoliyat doirasida sotish uchun mo'ljallangan;
- bunday sotish uchun ishlab chiqarish jarayonida bo'lgan; yoki
- ishlab chiqarish yoki xizmatlar ko'rsatish jarayonida ishlatiladigan xom-ashyo yoki materiallar shaklida bo'lgan aktivlardir.

A.E. Jminkoning (2014) fikricha "Tovar-moddiy zaxiralarni hisobga olish buxgalteriya hisobining eng muammoli jihati hisoblanadi, chunki buxgalteriya hisobi moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari tamoyillariga o'tish tovar-

moddiy zaxiralarni to'g'ri baholashning sotilgan mahsulot tannarxiga va sof foydaga bog'liqligini nazarda tutadi."

S.N. Tashnazarov va D.D.Pashaxodjayeveva (2020) o'z asarlarida "Zahiralar tannarxi (ZT) bu zahiralar xarid tannarxi (ZXT), zahiralarini qayta ishlash tannarxi (ZQIT) va boshqa overxedlar (BO) yig'indisidan iboratdir. Buni quyidagi formula orqali ifodalash mumkin:

$$ZT = ZXT + ZQIT + BO$$

Xalqaro standartda tannarxni aniqlashning metodlariga haqiqiy tannarxda va sotish narxida hisobga olish metodlarini qo'llanilishi ko'rsatilgan. Xalqaro tajribalarda zahiralarini baholashning hammasini identifikatsiyalash va ushbu usulni qo'llash imkoni bo'lmagan hollarda FIFO, o'rtacha qiymat, LIFO usullaridan foydalanilishi e'tirof etilgan. 16-son BHXSning yangi tahririda LIFO usuli e'tirof etilmagan»deya zaxiralarning tannarxini hisobga olish haqida keltirib o'tganlar.

Iqtisodchilar Sh.T. Ergasheva, A.K. Ibragimov, N.K. Rizayev, va I.R. Ibragimovlar (2019) o'z qo'llanmalarida TMZ larni xalqaro standartlar bo'yicha hisobga olish masalalari haqida quyidagilarni keltirib o'tadilar: "TMZ larni hisobga olishda asosiy masala bo'lib TMZlarning tannarxi qanday summada aktiv sifatida tan olinishi va ular bilan bog'liq bo'lgan daromadlar kelgusi davrlarda tan olinguncha hisobga olinishi kerakligi hisoblanadi. Ushbu standart tannarx va uning keyinchalik xarajat sifatida tan olinishi, shu jumladan, uning har qanday sof sotish qiymatigacha kamaytirilishi bo'yicha ko'rsatmalarni beradi. U, shuningdek, tovar-moddiy zaxiralarning tannarxini aniqlashda qo'llaniladigan tannarxni hisoblash formulalari bo'yicha ko'rsatmalarni keltiradi."

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Ushbu maqolada moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlaridan foydalanishning ahamiyati va zarurligi, zaxiralarni hisobga oluvchi xalqaro standartlarning qo'llanilishi, milliy va xalqaro standartlar o'rtasidagi farqlar bo'yicha xorijiy va mahalliy olimlarning ishlari o'rganildi va tahlil qilindi. Tahlil jarayonida kuzatish, tahlil qilish, jamlash va ma'lumotlar manbalari o'rtasidagi aloqalarni aniqlash usullaridan va nazariy tadqiqotning analiz va sintez usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tahlil va natijalar muhokamasi

Tovar - moddiy zahiralar korxonaning aylanma mablag'larida faoliyat sohasiga qarab, 30 foizdan 90 foizgacha bo'ladi. Korxonaning moliyaviy va iqtisodiy ahvoli ko'p jihatdan ana shu tovar - moddiy zaxiralardan foydalanish samaradorligiga bog'liq. Har bir ishlab chiqarish korxonasida mahsulot ishlab chiqarish jarayonining to'xtovsiz davom etib turishida tovar - moddiy zahiralarining o'rni juda kattadir.

2-son Buxgalteriya hisobining xalqaro standarti - "Zahiralar" moliyaviy hisobotning xalqaro standartlari hujjatlari ichida eng kichik standartlardan biri bo'lishiga qaramay, qo'llanilish ko'lemi jihatidan juda ko'p soha kompaniyalariga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi standart hisoblanadi.

2-son BHXSni “Zaxiralar” deb tarjima qilinishiga asosiy sabab, tovar-moddiy zaxiralar deyiladigan bo’lsa, asosiy e’tibor ushbu standart tartibga soladigan xom-ashyo, tugallanmagan ishlab chiqarish, tayyor mahsulot va tovarlar - moddiy bo’lishi kerak degan xulosani berib qolishi mumkinligi ekspertlar tomonidan ta’kidlangan. Aslida, tovar nomoddiy ko’rinishda bo’lishi ham mumkin. Masalan, dasturchilar tomonidan sotish uchun yaratiladigan dasturiy ta’minot aslida moddiy ko’rinishga ega emas. Lekin, bu mazkur standart qo’llanilish doirasiga kiradi. Shu sababli, standart nomi “Zaxiralar” sifatida tarjima qilingan.

Mamlakatimizda 2020-yil 30-iyunda yangi tahrirda qabul qilingan 4-sonli BHMS “Tovar-moddiy zaxiralar»standartida ushbu atamaga quyidagicha ta’rif ishlab chiqilgan: “Tovar-moddiy zaxiralar – faoliyat yuritish jarayonida keyinchalik sotish maqsadida saqlab turiladigan va ishlab chiqarish jarayonida bo’lgan, shuningdek, mahsulot ishlab chiqarish, ishlarni bajarish yoki xizmatlar ko’rsatish jarayonida yoxud ma’muriy va ijtimoiy-madaniy vazifalarni amalga oshirish uchun foydalanadigan moddiy aktivlar”.

Mazkur 2-son BHXS “Zaxiralar”ning ekvivalenti 4-son BHMS “Tovar-moddiy zahiralalar»bo’lib, aslida ushbu milliy standartning yaratilishi asosida ham 2-son BHXS yotadi. Buni bilish uchun standartlarni qiyosiy solishtirish natijalarini ko’rib chiqamiz:

1-jadval

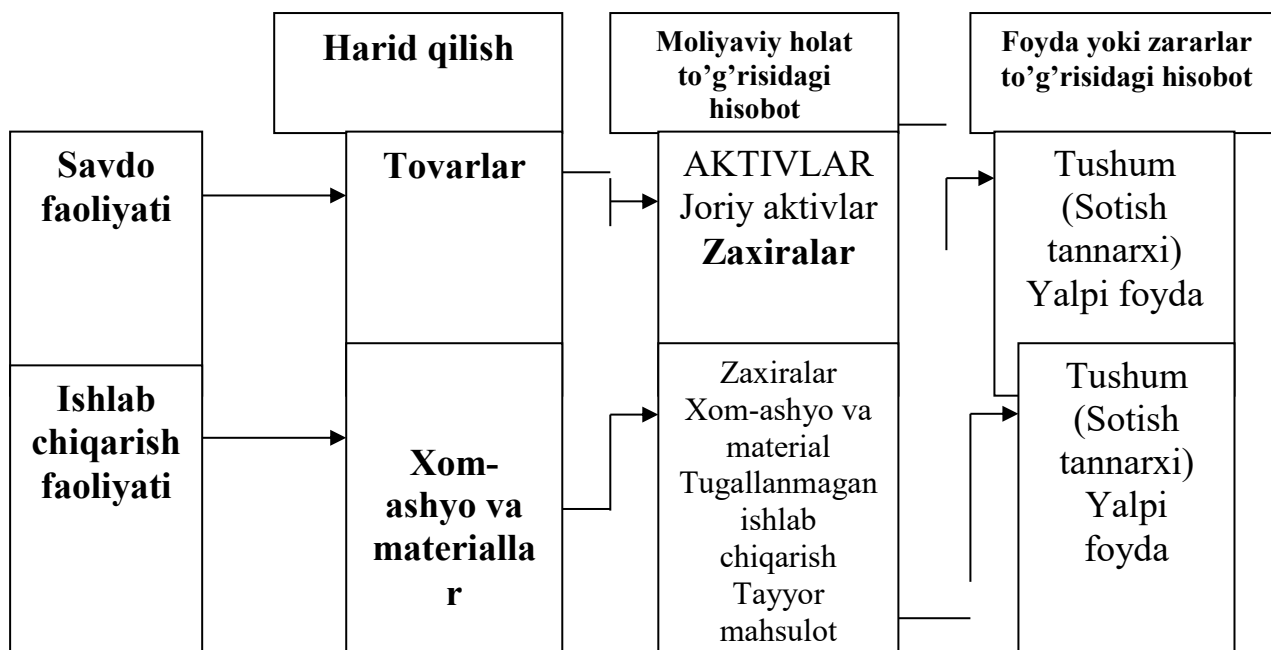
2-son MHXS lari va 4-son BHMS laridagi umumiy qoidalarni solishtirish natijalari

2-son MHXS larida	4-son BHMS larida
2-son MHXSning maqsadi – zahiralarni hisobga olish tartibini belgilash bo’lib hisoblanadi. Zahiralarni hisobining asosiy masalasi bo’lib aktiv sifatida tan olinadigan tannarxini hamda talluqli tushum tan olgunga qadar kelgusi davrlarga o’tkaziladigan summasini aniqlash hisoblanadi.	Mazkur BHMS maqsadi tashkiliy-huquqiy shaklidan qat’iy nazar yuridik shaxsga mulk huquqida tegishli bo’lgan tovar-moddiy zahiralarning buxgalteriya hisobi uslubiyoti va moliyaviy hisobotda aks ettirilishini belgilash hisoblanadi.
2-son MHXS lari quyidagi zahiralarga nisbatan qo’llanilmaydi: (a) pudrat shartnomasi bo’yicha tugallanmagan ishlab chiqarish; (b) moliyaviy instrumentlar; (s) qishloq xo’jalik faoliyati bilan bog’liq biologik aktivlar.	Mazkur BHMS qoidalari pudrat qurilishi bo’yicha tugallanmagan ishlar, shu jumladan ular bilan bog’liq xizmatlar bo’yicha kontraktlar va moliyaviy dastaklarni hisobga olish qoidalari nisbatan qo’llanilmaydi.
Zahira – bu aktiv: (a) normal faoliyat davomida sotishga mo’ljallangan; (b) ushbu sotish uchun ishlab chiqarish jarayonida; (s) ishlab chiqarish yoki xizmatlar ko’rsatish jarayonida foydalanishga mo’ljallangan xom-ashyo va materiallar shaklida.	Tovar-moddiy zahiralalar – keyinchalik sotish maqsadida normal faoliyat yuritish jarayonida tutib turiladigan va ishlab chiqarish jarayonida mavjud bo’lgan, shuningdek mahsulot ishlab chiqarish, ishlarni bajarish yoki xizmatlar ko’rsatish jarayonida yoxud ma’muriy va ijtimoiy-

	madaniy vazifalarni amalga oshirish uchun foydalanadigan moddiy aktivlar,
Zahiralar o'z ichiga oladi: 1) qayta sotish uchun xarid qilingan va saqlanayotgan tovarlar; 2) tayyor mahsulotlar; 3) tugallanmagan ishlab chiqarish; 4) ishlab chiqarishda foydalanish uchun xom-ashyo va materiallar; 5) sotilishi tan olingunga qadar servis kompaniyalari xizmati tannarxi.	Tovar-moddiy zahiralar o'z ichiga oladi: 1) xom-ashyo va materiallar, xarid qilingan yarim tayyor mahsulotlar va butlovchi buyumlar, yoqilg'i, idishlar, ehtiyot qismlar, inventar va xo'jalik anjomlari, boshqa materiallar; 2) boquvdagi va yaylovdagi yosh hayvonlar, parrandalar, asalari oilalari, sotish uchun asosiy podadan yaroqsiz qilingan katta yoshdagi qoramollar, sotish uchun chetdan qabul qilingan qoramollar; 3) tashkilotda tayyorlangan tayyor mahsulot 4) qayta sotish uchun mo'ljallangan tovarlar.

Ushbu jadval ma'lumotlaridan ko'rinib turibdiki, xalqaro standartlar va milliy standartlar o'rtasida umumiy qoidalarni belgilashda bir qancha farqlar mavjud.

Zaxiralarning umumiy harakatini esa quyidagi jadval ma'lumotlarida keltiramiz:



1-chizma. Zaxiralar umumiy harakati.

Mazkur chizmada zaxiralarni harakati foyda yoki zararlar to'g'risidagi hisobotda xarajatlarni funksiyasi orqali aks ettirilishiga nisbatan olingan. Agar kompaniya xarajatlarni moliyaviy hisobotda xarakteri bo'yicha aks ettirsa, zaxiralarning chiqib ketishi bo'yicha alohida xarajat moddasi aks ettiriladi.

Xulosa

Xulosa qilib aytishimiz mumkinki, MHXSlariga o'tish mamalakatimizda investitsion muhitni yaxshilashning muhim omilibo'lib xizmat qiladi. Bunda albatta, asosiy standartlardan biri bo'lgan zaxiralarni hisobga oluvchi standartlarni ham milliy standartlarimizga uyg'unlashtirish va yanada takomillashtirish bo'yicha amalga oshirilayotgan ishlarni davom ettirishimiz zarur. Bu orqali esa biz iqtisodiyotimizning yanada rivojlanaishiga hissa qo'shishimiz mumkun bo'ladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALAR DAVRIDA TA'LIM KLASTERI METODIDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya. Maqolada texnika yo'nalishidagi oliy o'quv yurtlarida talabalarning fan ta'lim va ishlab chiqarish orasidagi integratsiyasi tushunchalarini shakllantirishda, "Klaster" metodidan foydalanishga doir ba'zi tavsiyalar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: fan, ta'lim, texnika, klaster, metodika, texnologiya, kreativ.

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USE OF EDUCATIONAL CLUSTER METHOD IN THE ERA OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract. The article presents some recommendations on the use of the "Cluster" method in forming students' concepts of integration between science education and production in technical higher educational institutions.

Key words: science, education, technique, cluster, methodology, technology, creativity.

KIRISH

Klaster metodi - pedagogik, didaktik strategiyaning muayyan shakli bo'lib, u ta'lim oluvchilarga ixtiyoriy muammo (mavzu) lar yuzasidan erkin, ochiq o'ylash va fikrlarni bemalol bayon etish uchun sharoit yaratishga yordam beradi. Mazkur metod turli xil g'oyalar o'rtasidagi aloqalar fikrlash imkoniyatini beruvchi tuzilmani aniqlashni talab etadi. Klaster metodi aniq obektga yo'naltirilmagan fikrlash shakli sanaladi. Undan foydalanish inson miya faoliyatining ishlash tamoyili bilan bog'liq ravishda amalga oshadi. Ushbu metod muayyan mavzuning ta'lim oluvchilar tomonidan chuqur hamda puxta o'zlashtirilguniga qadar fikrlash faoliyatining bir maromda bo'lishini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi. Hozirgi kunda ta'lim jarayonida interaktiv metodlar, innovatsion texnologiyalar, pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalari o'quv jarayonida qo'llashga bo'lgan qiziqish, e'tibor kundan kunga kuchayib bormoqda. Ta'lim jarayonida o'quvchi asosiy figuraga

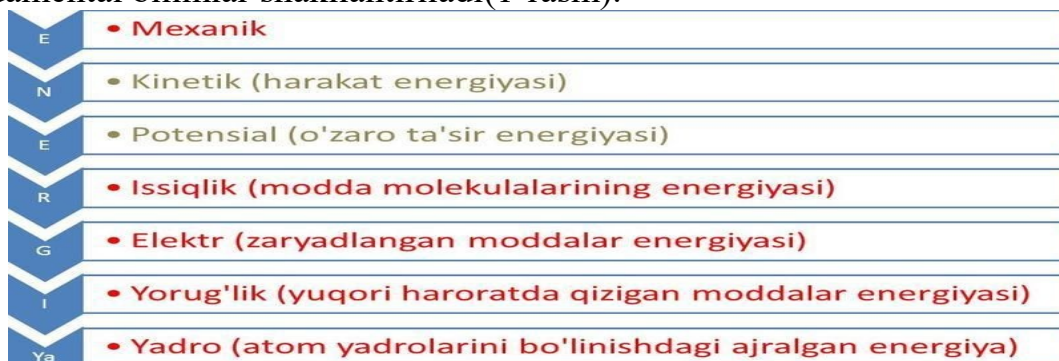
aylanadi. Shuning uchun texnika yo'nalishidagi oliy o'quv yurtlarida zamonaviy o'qitish metodlari, interaktiv metodlar, innovatsion texnologiyalarning o'rni va roli benihoya kattadir.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Klaster metodidan foydalanib o'qitishga doir xorijiy pedagoglaridan Ю.О. Тигина, Е. А. Монастырный, А.И. Попов, Е.И.Соколова tadqiqotlarida bu metoddan foydalanishning turli usullari ko'rsatilgan. Respublikamiz pedagog olimlaridan G.I. Muxamedovning hozirgi kundagi ta'lim tizimining innovatsion ta'lim klasterining zaruriyati va ahamiyati to'g'risida, M.Y.Rejabovning ta'lim metodlarini qo'llashga doir ko'rsatmalari, M.M.Xalilova, A. X. Boymurodov, B.M.Mirzaxmedov, N.M.Mamadiyurov kabi olimlarning klaster metodi haqida atroflicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Yuqoridagi olimlarning ishlarida, fizika fanidan, "Energiya. Energiyaning saqlanish qonuni" mavzusini o'qitishga doir klaster metodini qo'llashga doir ma'lumotlar keltirilmagan. Turli xil fizikani o'qitishga doir bo'lgan konferensiyalarda bu kursga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Adabiyot darslarida ham tabiiy va gumanitar fanlarning integratsiyasiga doir ko'p ma'lumotlar berish mumkin.

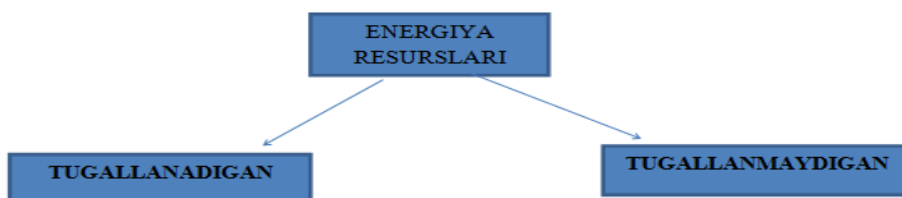
MUHOKAMA

Fizika fanidan "Energiya. Energiyaning saqlanish qonunlari»mavzusini o'qitishda "Klaster" metodini qo'llash usullari va vositalarini ko'rib chiqamiz. "Energiya. Energiyaning saqlanish qonunlari»o'qitish jarayonida, dastlab fundamental bilimlar shakllantiriladi(1-rasm).



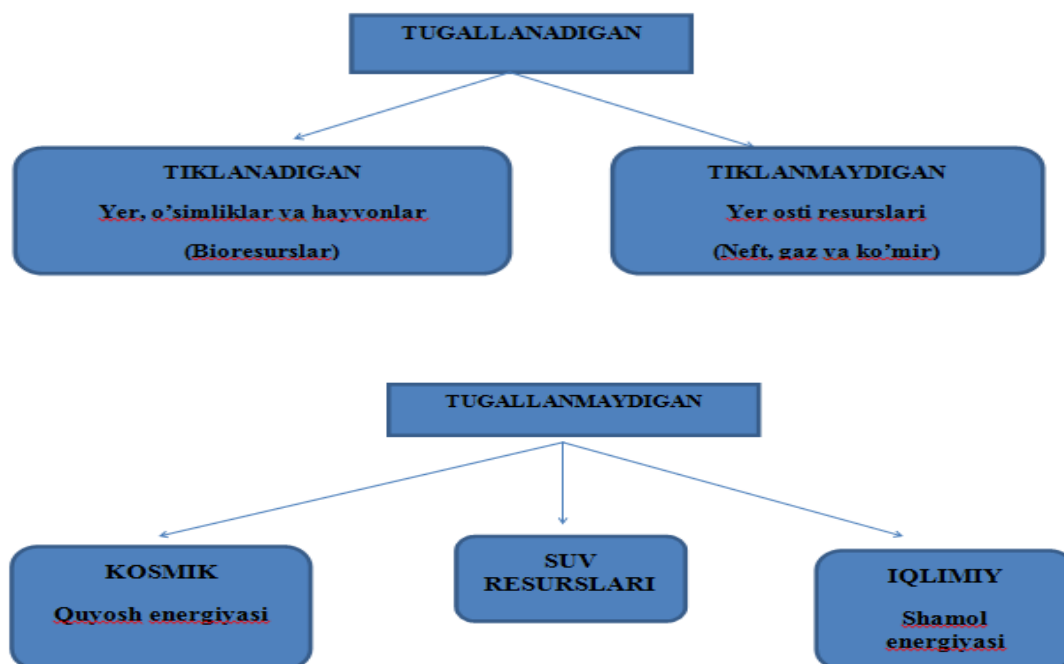
1-rasm

Keyingi rasm orqali o'quvchilarga energiya resurslari haqida ma'lumot beriladi.



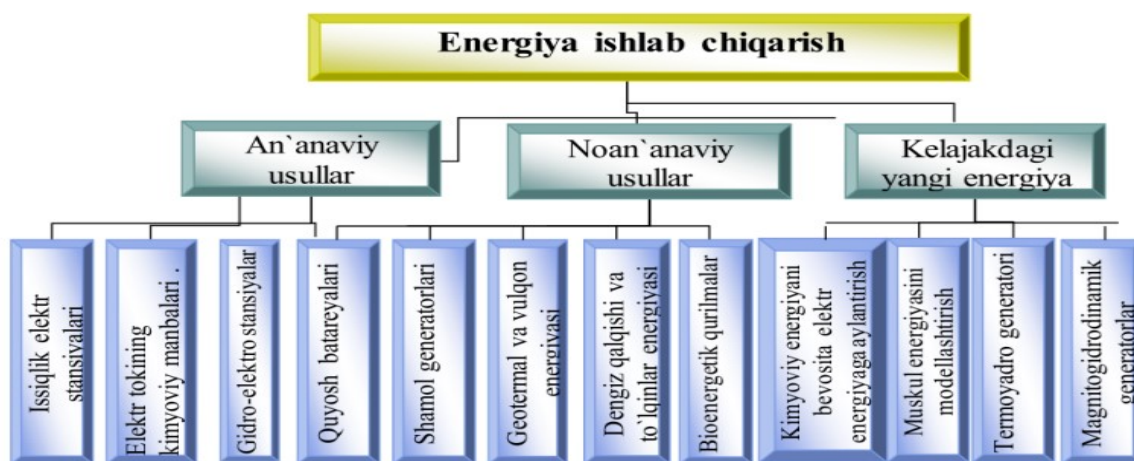
2-rasm

Navbatdagi rasmlarda energiya resurslar turlari haqida batafsil ma'lumot beriladi.



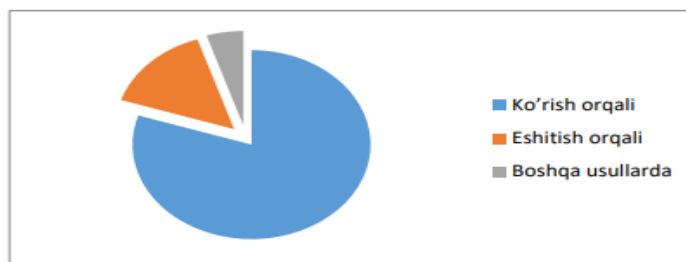
3-rasm

Energiya ishlab chiqarish turlari haqidagi ma'lumotlar 4-rasmda keltirilgan.



4-rasm

Pedagogik tadqiqotchilarning natijalariga ko'ra, o'quv mashg'ulotidagi tinglovchilar tomonidan o'zlashtirish, inson 80% ma'lumotni ko'rish organlari, 15% ma'lumotni eshitish organlari va 5% ma'lumotni boshqa usullarda qabul qiladi (1- gistogramma).



1- gistogramma

Shuning uchun, dars mashg'ulotlarni asosan ko'rgazmali vositalar yordamida tashkil qilish darsning maqsadiga yetishning asosiy vositalaridandir.

NATIJARLAR

Mashg'ulotlarda "Klaster" metodidan foydalanilganda quyidagi natijalarga erishish mumkin:

-O'quvchining dars davomida befarq bo'lmaslikka, mustaqil fikrlash, ijod etish va izlanishga majbur etishi;

-O'quvchilarni o'quv jarayonida bilimga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini doimiy ravishda bo'lishini ta'minlashi;

-O'quvchining bilimga bo'lgan qiziqishini mustaqil ravishda har-bir masalaga ijodiy yondashgan xolda kuchaytirishi;

-Pedagog va O'quvchining hamisha hamkorlikdagi faoliyatini tashkillanishi.

-O'quvchilarning nazariy bilimlarini amalda qo'llash ko'nikmalarini shakillanishi;

-Kriativ va mustaqil fikrlash qobiliyatlarini rivojlanishi;

-Tabiat fundamental qonunlarini o'rganishga bo'lgan ishtiyojini ortishi;

XULOSA

Yuqorida keltirilgan mulohazalardan shunday xulosa kelib chiqadiki, to'la qonli zamon talabiga javob beradigan mutaxassislar tayorlash uchun barcha oliy o'quv yurtlarining davlat ta'lim standartlari va o'quv rejalarining asosida fanlarning integratsiya jarayoni keng o'rin olishi kerak. Darhaqiqat, fizika fanini o'qitishda fizika va tarix fanlaridan integrativ ta'lim umumiy didaktik jarayonning tarkibiy qismi sifatida qo'llanilsa, o'quv bilimlar mazmunini shakllantirishda fanlarning integrallanish xususiyati hisobga olinsa, fizikadan o'zlashtirishi lozim bo'lgan nazariy bilimlar, amaliy malaka va ko'nikmalar mazmuni integrallashgan bilimlar asosida tashkil etilsa o'qitish jarayoni yanada samarali bo'ladi.

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DIFFERENSIAL TENGLAMA YECHIMINING MAVJUDLIGI VA YAGONALIGI. MAXSUS YECHIM TUSHUNCHASI

Annotatsiya. Differensial tenglamalar nazariyasi va uning amaliy tatbiqlari uchun Koshi masalasi yechimning mavjudligi va yagonali katta ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu ishda maxsus yechim tushunchasi va unga oid ba'zi misollar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: differensial tenglama, funksiya, umumiy integral, Koshi masalasi, maxsus nuqta, maxsus yechim.

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EXISTENCE AND UNIQUENESS OF THE SOLUTION OF THE DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION. SPECIAL SOLUTION CONCEPT

Annotation. For the theory of differential equations and its practical applications, the existence and uniqueness of a solution to the Cauchy problem is of great importance. This paper presents the concept of a special solution and some examples of it.

Keywords. differential equation, function, general integral, Cauchy problem, singular point, particular solution.

Differensial tenglama umumiy va xususiy yechimi tushunchasida aytiladiki, sohaning har bir berilgan nuqtasidan Koshi masalasining yagona yechimi o'tadi. Shunday qilib umumiy yoki xususiy yechimning har bir nuqtasida Koshi masalasi yagona yechimga ega bo'ladigan nuqta bo'ladi. Ayniqsa, differensial tenglamani taqribiy yechish usullaridan foydalanish uchun berilgan boshlang'ich shartni qanoatlantiruvchi yechimning mavjudligi va yagonaligiga ishonch hosil qilish muhim hisoblanadi.

Hosilaga nisbatan yechilgan

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) \quad (1)$$

differensial tenglamani qaraymiz.

Teorema (mavjudlik va yagonalik). Faraz qilaylik, $f(x, y)$ funksiya tekislikdagi $D = \{(x, y): |x - x_0| \leq a, |y - y_0| \leq b\}$ to'plamda uzluksiz va

$$|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| \leq N|y_1 - y_2| \quad (2)$$

Lipshits shartini qanoatlantirsin, bu yerda $N = \text{const}$. U vaqtda (2.11) tenglamaning $[x_0 - H, x_0 + H]$ oraliqda anqlangan va $y(x_0) = y_0$ boshlang'ich shartni qanoatlantiruvchi $y = y(x)$ yechimi mavjud va yagonadir, bu yerda

$$H < \min \left\{ a, \frac{b}{M}, \frac{1}{N} \right\}, M = \max_{(x,y) \in D} f(x, y).$$

Eslatma. 1. Agar $f(x, y)$ funksiya D to'plamda faqat uzluksiz bo'lib, Lipshtits sharti bajarilmasa, u vaqtda (1) tenglamaning $y(x_0) = y_0$ shartni qanoatlantiruvchi yechimi mavjud bo'lsada, bunday yechim yagona bo'lmasligi mumkin.

1. Keltirilgan teoremda Lipshtits shaartini $f'_y(x, y)$ xususiy hosilaning D to'plamda uzluksizligi yoki modul bo'yicha chegaralanganligi bilan almashtirish mumkin. Haqiqatan ham, chekli orttirmalar haqidagi teoremda ko'ra ixtiyoriy $(x, y_1) \in D, (x, y_2) \in D$ uchun

$$|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| = |f'_y(x, \xi)| |y_1 - y_2|, \xi \in [y_1, y_2] \quad (3)$$

bo'ladi. $(x, \xi) \in D$ uchun $|f'_y(x, \xi)| \leq N$ bo'lgani uchun (3) dan (2.) Lipshtits sharti kelib chiqadi.

Ta'rif 1. Agar (1) tenglamaning (x_0, y_0) nuqta atrofida $y(x_0) = y_0$ shartni qanoatlantiruvchi yechimi mavjud emas, yoki yagona bo'lmasa, bunday nuqta differensial tenglama uchun **maxsus nuqta** deb ataladi.

Ta'rif 2. Agar (1) tenglamaning $y = y(x)$ yechimi grafigi faqat maxsus nuqtalardan tashkil topgan bo'lsa, u vaqtda bu yechimga **maxsus yechim** deb aytiladi.

Maxsus nuqta va maxsus yechim mavjudlik va yagonalik teoremasi shartlari buziladigan nuqtalar orasida bo'lsadi.

Mavjudlik va yagonalik teoremasining birinchi sharti $f(x, y)$ funksiyaning uzilish nuqtalarida buziladi. Agar differensial tenglamaga keltirilgan masalada x va y o'zgaruvchilar teng huquqli bo'lsalar, mavjudlik va yagonalik teoremasi birinchi sharti $f(x, y)$ va $\frac{1}{f(x, y)}$ funksiyalar bir vaqtda uzilishga ega bo'ladigan nuqtalarda

buziladi. Agar (2.5) tenglamada $f(x, y) = \frac{M(x, y)}{N(x, y)}$, $M(x, y), N(x, y)$ – uzluksiz funksiyalar bo'lsa, faqat $M(x_0, y_0) = N(x_0, y_0) = 0$ va $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} \frac{M(x, y)}{N(x, y)}, \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} \frac{N(x, y)}{M(x, y)}$

chekli limitlar mavjud bo'lmagan holda (x_0, y_0) maxsus nuqta bo'ladi.

Mavjudlik va yagonalik teoremasining ikkinchi muhim sharti bo'lgan Lipshtits sharti yoki $f'_y(x, y)$ xususiy hosilaning chegaralanganlik sharti $\frac{1}{f'_y(x, y)} =$

0 tenglik bajariladigan nuqtalarda buziladi. $\frac{1}{f'_y(x, y)} = 0$ tenglamadan odatda qandaydir chiziq yoki chiziq shoxchalari aniqlanadi. Agar shu chiziq shoxchalaridan birortasi (1) tenglama yechimi bo'lib, uning nuqtalarida yechim mavjudligi buzilsa, u vaqtda bu shoxcha tenglamaning maxsus yechimini ifodalaydi.

Ushbu

$$y' = \sqrt{y}$$

Differensial tenglamni qaraylik. Bu tenglama $D = \{(x, y) \in R^2: -\infty < x < +\infty, 0 < y < +\infty\}$ sohada ushbu

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{4}(x + C)^2, x \geq -C$$

ko'rinishdagi umumiy yechimga ega. Berilgan differensial tenglama uchun $y(x) \equiv 0$ maxsus yechim bo'ladi. Haqiqatan ham, ixtiyoriy $M(x_0, 0) \in R$ nuqtadan berilgan differensial tenglamaning kamida ikkita

$$y_1(x) \equiv 0, y(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x \leq x_0 \\ (x - x_0)^2, x > x_0 \end{cases}$$

yechimi o'tadi.

Quyidagi

$$\sqrt{4 + y^2} dx - (x - 1)ydy = 0$$

differensial tenglamani qaraylik, tenglamani ko'rinishini o'zgartiramiz, buning uchun tenglama ikkala tomonini $\sqrt{4 + y^2} \cdot (x - 1)$ ga bo'lsak,

$$\frac{dx}{x - 1} - \frac{ydy}{\sqrt{4 + y^2}} = 0, x \neq 1,$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x - 1} - \int \frac{ydy}{\sqrt{4 + y^2}} = C,$$

yoki

$$\ln|x - 1| - \sqrt{4 + y^2} = C$$

tenglamani umumiy integralga ega bo'lamiz. Bundan tashqari $x = 1$ ham berilgan tenglamaning yechimi bo'ladi chunki $0 = 0$ bajariladi.

Bundan ko'rinadiki, maxsus yechim, differensial tenglamaning xususiy yechimi bo'la olmaydi va u umumiy yechim formulasi tarkibiga ham kirmaydi.

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MAIN ADVANTAGES IN THE METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY USING INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION

Abstract. The article discusses the advantages of the main methods of innovative technologies in teaching physics and astronomy in educational institutions.

Keywords: Innovative technologies, physics and astronomy, educational activities, scientific and methodological.

Introduction. Today, innovative pedagogical activity is one of the significant components of the educational activities of any educational institution. Innovative teaching methods in education are understood as the process of improving pedagogical technologies, a set of methods, techniques and teaching aids. Since educational activities create the basis for the competitiveness of any institution in the field of educational services, at the same time, it sets the vector for the professional development of the teacher himself and serves to expand creative potential and ensures the internal growth of students as individuals [1]. The goal of educational institutions is the success and health of the younger generation of students. He needs to be a socially active, dynamic, hardworking, strong-willed, self-confident, competent and highly educated person. The educational system at school for a long time was only scientific and educational and the teacher in it performed informative and knowledge-transmitting professional duties, while the present moment of time requires education to move closer to the position of a scientific and humane system, where the role of the teacher is distinguished by the fact that:

- First of all, he needs to create conditions for the education and upbringing of socially active individuals in his students;

- At the same time, the teacher retains the function of the organizer of the cognitive learning activity itself, and, of course, he manages the cognitive process itself, in other words, he plans educational activities and organizes the implementation of the curriculum, monitors and analyzes the results achieved. And, of course, the main form of a teacher's work, as before, remains the lesson.

The current educational methods and technologies have a general orientation towards individualization, distance and variability of the learning process itself, and the academic mobility of students, regardless of their age and

level of education. The school presents a wide range of educational pedagogical technologies that are used in the educational process, including when teaching in specialized classes in physics.

What are the advantages of using innovative methods of teaching physics and other specific sciences in school? The introduction of modern information and educational methods and technologies into the educational process gives the teacher the following opportunities:

- development of depth and thoroughness of knowledge, consolidation of skills in various fields of activity;
- develop technological thinking, the ability to independently plan your educational and self-educational activities;
- build an individual learning path for each student;
- cultivate habits of strict adherence to the requirements of technological discipline in organizing training sessions.

At the same time, the current introduction of innovative modern educational and information teaching methods in physics and astronomy lessons and other subjects does not mean that they will completely and forever replace the classical traditional methods of teaching in school lessons, but rather, they will serve as its essential components part. Because it is the joint use of innovative teaching methods together with the classical, established teaching system that allows the teacher to use teaching time productively and achieve the highest learning results for his students. And this is one of the main tasks of the school [2].

The existing educational system allows a teacher to choose “his own»among a large number of innovative teaching methods, which will allow him to take a fresh look at his own teaching experience.

The goal of teaching is to develop students’ creative abilities, their thinking, attention and memory. Here are some innovative techniques and technologies that can make the lesson very effective, modern and educational.

Such innovative methods and technologies that give expectedly effective results are:

Problem-based learning.

Here we are talking about creating problem situations during training and organizing active independent activities of students in their resolution groups; as a result of this training, we receive creative mastery of knowledge, skills, abilities, and develop thinking abilities in physics lessons.

Different level training.

In this method, the teacher has the opportunity to help a weak student who is less successful, and pay due attention to a student who is strong in learning, and here the desire of stronger children to move faster and deeper in physics education is realized. Thus, strong students are confirmed in their learning abilities, and weaker students get the opportunity to experience the educational success they need, and this raises the level of motivation among students.

Project-based teaching methods.

Working with this technology makes it possible to develop students' individual creative abilities and take a more conscious approach to professional and social self-determination.

Research methods in teaching.

This method allows schoolchildren to independently replenish their knowledge in physics and other subjects; it also provides the opportunity to deeply delve into the topic being studied and suggest ways to solve the problems contained in this topic, and that at the same time it is important to form an active worldview of student researchers. This circumstance is extremely important for laying the individual development vector of each student.

Methodology for using gaming methods in teaching: with role-playing, business and other types of educational games. Here we are talking more about younger schoolchildren when teaching physics: we observe a broadening of horizons with its help, and the development of cognitive activity, and the formation of communication skills and abilities of students, which will be so needed in the future in the practical activities of students, is launched, and there is a significant development of general educational skills and skills during such activities.

Collaborative learning (team, group work).

This technique is based on cooperation as the idea of joint developmental cognitive and educational activities of adults and children. The idea of an individual approach in this case is to start not from the educational subject, but from the child himself to the subject being studied, in this case, to start from those opportunities that a student has using psychological and pedagogical personal diagnostics.

Health saving technologies.

The use of these innovative technologies makes it possible, during a physics lesson, to equally distribute different types of tasks, and to use the alternation of students' mental activity with physical education minutes, which is important for younger students when teaching physics, and also makes it possible to present difficult-to-learn educational material at the right time in physics, and correctly allocate time for independent work in order to determine the degree of assimilation of previously studied material, and normatively apply Technical Teaching Tools, and this gives positive results in learning in physics lessons [3-7].

Innovative methods based on the effectiveness of management and organization of the educational process - computer teaching technologies.

- Lack of lesson time for oral and written surveys when monitoring the level of knowledge acquired by students, and one of the foundations of control is its systematicity;

- the presence of a formal approach to solving physical problems - solving them only on paper, and this does not provide an opportunity to test knowledge in practice;

- at each lesson it was difficult to quickly provide feedback from the student and the teacher in order to find out how to organize work with individual groups of students;

Conclusion. A modern physics lesson, combining the traditional teaching system and innovative methods of teaching physics, provides students with the opportunity to independently acquire new, additional knowledge. The independent activity of students in searching and selecting educational information today serves as a very powerful means of motivation and a necessary condition for personal development, dictated by time. Thus, innovative activity is closely related to the scientific and methodological activities of teachers and the educational and research activities of students.

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TA'LIM SOHASIDA MA'LUMOTLAR BAZASINI QO'LLANISHI

Anotatsiya. Maqolada ma'lumotlar bazasi tushunchasi ko'rib chiqiladi. Ma'lumotlar bazasini qo'llashning asosiy yo'nalishlari haqida qisqacha ma'lumot berilgan. O'quv jarayoni samaradorligini ta'minlash uchun ta'lim sohasida ma'lumotlar bazalaridan foydalanish masalalari ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: ma'lumotlar bazasi, ma'lumotlar bazasini boshqarish tizimi, ob'ekt, predmet sohasi, ta'lim.

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USE OF DATABASES IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

Abstract. The article considers the concept of database. Brief information on the main areas of database application is given. To ensure the effectiveness of the educational process, the issues of using databases in the field of education are considered.

Key words: database, database management system, object, subject area, education.

Insoniyat yaralibdiki, uning atrofini boqliqdagi jamiki narsalar o'rab oladi. Ammo atrofimizdagi hamma narsani tasvirlash va tasniflash tavsiya etilmaydi. Ob'ektlarni tasvirlashga urinayotganda, ma'lum bir mavzuni tasvirlash uchun qanchalik tafsilotlar kerakligi haqida ko'plab savollar tug'iladi.

Ob'ekt - muayyan xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan, harakat yo'naltirilgan ob'ekt yoki kategoriya.

Ma'lumotlar bazasiga saqlash birligi haqidagi ma'lumotlarni kiritishdan oldin, oldimizda qanday borligini va uning xususiyatlarini qanday o'zgartirishi mumkinligini bilib olishingiz kerak. Bundan xulosa qilishimiz mumkinki, inson atrofidagi dunyoga yoki boshqacha aytganda, ob'ektlarning yopiq tizimiga, ya'ni predmet soxa (dasturiy ta'minot).

Bir xil turdagi ob'ektlar haqidagi ma'lumotlarni saqlash uchun ma'lumotlar bazalari qo'llaniladi. Ma'lumotlar bazasi - bu ob'ektlar haqida katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlarni saqlash imkonini beruvchi dasturiy tizim. Ma'lumotlar bazasi ma'lumotlarga kirishni va kerakli ma'lumotlarni topishni ham osonlashtiradi.

Telefon ma'lumotnomasi yoki kutubxonadagi kitoblar ro'yxati ma'lumotlar bazasiga juda oddiy misoldir. Ma'lumotlar raqamlar va matnlardan tortib grafik va multimediyagacha bo'lgan turli formatlarda saqlanishi mumkin.

Ma'lumotlar bazalari hokimiyat va boshqaruv sohasida hujjatli shaklda, sanoat, qishloq xo'jaligi, qurilish sohasida qo'llanilishi mumkin.. Ma'lumotlar bazalari ijtimoiy ma'lumotlarni saqlashda keng qo'llaniladi: ma'lumotnomalar, ta'lim muassasalari, samolyot va poezdlar jadvali, tashkilot xodimlarining shaxsiy ma'lumotlari va boshqalar.

Yer resurslari, suv zahiralari, biologik resurslar, ikkilamchi resurslar, chiqindilar, ekologik vaziyat haqidagi ma'lumotlar va boshqalar to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni saqlaydigan resurs ma'lumotlar bazalari mavjud. San'at va madaniyat sohasida ham ma'lumotlar bazalari o'z yo'lini topdi. Masalan, maqolalar yaratish, saqlash va tahrirlash imkoniyatiga ega bo'lgan jahon badiiy madaniyatiga oid ma'lumotlar bazasi ishlab chiqilgan. Bularning barchasi ma'lumotlar bazalari uchun asosiy ilovalardir.

OTM uchun o'quv jurnalidan foydalanish muhimdir. Unda talabalar haqidagi to'liq ma'lumotlar (ismi, tug'ilgan sanasi, manzili,...) va darslar ro'yxati (bajarilayotgan ishlar, fanlar va h.k.) saqlanishi mumkin. Bunday ma'lumotlar bazalarini yaratish uchun ma'lumotlar bazasini boshqarish tizimlari (MBBT) qo'llaniladi. MBBT - bu ma'lumotlar bazasi va foydalanuvchi o'rtasidagi o'zaro aloqani tashkil qilish uchun mo'ljallangan apparat va dasturiy vositalar to'plami. Bunday tizimlarda ma'lumotlar bazasi bilan ishlash uchun zarur bo'lgan jarayonlar avtomatlashtirilgan.

MBBT yordamida samarali ta'lim jarayonini ta'minlash muammosini hal qilishda biz ma'lumotlarni qidirish va qayta ishlashga qodir bo'lgan axborot tizimlarini (AT) yaratish zaruriyatiga duch keldik. ATning ikkita asosiy turi mavjud: axborot qidirish tizimlari va ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash tizimlari. Axborot-qidiruv tizimlari qidiruv mezoniga mos keladigan saqlangan ma'lumotlarning kichik to'plamlarini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Bunda foydalanuvchini axborotni qayta ishlash emas, balki axborotning o'zi qiziqtiradi.

Unda o'qituvchi tomonidan ishlagan soatlar soni, ish haqi, nafaqalarni hisoblash, ish vaqtining sarhisobi va boshqalar to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar mavjud.

MBBT yordamida ta'lim muassasasining kutubxona fondi katalogini ham ishlab chiqish mumkin. Bu kutubxona xodimlarining kerakli adabiyotlarga buyurtma berish va berish uchun hujjatlarni tayyorlashda, o'qituvchilar va talabalarining zarur yoki tegishli materialni izlashda, shuningdek, ma'lum bir mezon (muallif, nashr etilgan yili va boshqalar) bo'yicha izlashda ishini soddalashtiradi. va boshqalar.

Ma'lumotlar bazasidan ta'lim sohasida foydalanishning yana bir misoli, sinflarning o'quv yuklamalari haqidagi ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga olgan ma'lumotlar bazasidir. Bunday ma'lumotlar bazasida darslar o'tkaziladigan o'quv xonalari ko'rsatilgan holda talabalarining dars jadvali haqidagi ma'lumotlar

saqlanadi. Bunday ma'lumotlar bazasidan foydalanish jadvalni iloji boricha tezroq tuzish va kerak bo'lganda o'zgartirishlar kiritish imkonini beradi.

Acces ilovalarining yuqoridagi barcha misollari mas'uliyati uskunaning ishlashi va ishga tushirilishini ta'minlashdan iborat bo'lmagan foydalanuvchilar uchun mo'ljallangan. Ikkinchisi bilan professional tayyorgarlikdan o'tgan odamlar - axborot texnologiyalari muhandislari yoki ta'lim muassasasining tizim ma'murlari shug'ullanadi. Muhandislar ma'lum bir maktab bo'limida mavjud bo'lgan barcha jihozlarni, ushbu uskunaning texnik holati, uning inventar raqamlari, texnik tavsiflari va boshqalar to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni hisobga olishlari kerak. Kompyuter va boshqa vositalarni tizimlashtirish va samarali ishlatish uchun siz ushbu ma'lumotlarni saqlaydigan ma'lumotlar bazasidan foydalanishingiz mumkin.

Ma'lumotlar bazasidan foydalangan holda ma'mur ushbu xodim tomonidan talab qilinadigan berilgan texnik xususiyatlar bo'yicha ma'lumotlar bazasini yaratishi mumkin. Shunday qilib, masalan, so'rovlar yordamida ma'mur ma'lum bir qidirish mezonini bo'yicha (masalan, inventar raqami yoki sinfning joylashuvi bo'yicha) kerakli saqlash birligini topishi mumkin. Ma'lumotlar bazasi so'rovni qayta ishlagandan so'ng, ushbu so'rovni qondiradigan barcha saqlash birliklarini ushbu ob'ektlar to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar bazasida mavjud bo'lgan ma'lumotlar bilan ko'rsatishi mumkin.

Bu vazifani tugma shakllari yordamida oson hal qilish mumkin, bu esa yaratilgan ma'lumotlar bazasining barcha funksiyalaridan MBBT funksional imkoniyatlarini cheklamasdan to'liq foydalanish imkonini beradi. Qo'shimcha boshqaruv tugmalari ham foydalanuvchiga ma'lumotlar bazasidan so'rovlarni dasturlash va MBBT vositalariga murojaat qilmasdan foydalanishda yordam berishi mumkin.

1- maydon nomi	2- maydon nomi	3- maydon nomi	...	N- maydon nomi
Yozuv	Yozuv	Yozuv	Yozuv	Yozuv

MBBT yordamida faqat kompyuter xotira bloklariga xizmat ko'rsatuvchi texnik xodimlar uchun mo'ljallangan ma'lumotlar bazasini yaratish ham mumkin. Bunday ma'lumotlar bazasini yaratish jihozlarga texnik xizmat ko'rsatishni soddalashtirishi mumkin, ular uchun ta'lim muassasasining muhandislik xodimlari mas'uldirlar, shu jumladan saqlash birliklari haqida to'liq tushunchaga ega bo'lish uchun.

Asosan, MBBT muhandislar va tashkilotning boshqa xodimlarining ishini soddalashtirishga qaratilgan bo'lishi mumkin. Ma'lumotlar bazasi yordamida siz mavjud texnik jihozlardan samarali foydalanish, ularning texnik jihozlari haqidagi ma'lumotlardan foydalangan holda sinflarda darslarni tarqatish va belgilangan mezonlar bo'yicha ofis tanlash jarayonini avtomatlashtirish, bolalarning davomatini nazorat qilish, dars jadvallarini tuzish. ham talabalar, ham professor-o'qituvchilar.

Ma'lumotlar bazalari ta'lim muassasalari xodimlarining ishini soddalashtirishga imkon beradi: xizmat ko'rsatuvchi xodimlardan tortib yuqori boshqaruvgacha. Ma'lumotlar bazasi inson faoliyatining deyarli barcha sohalarida qo'llanilishi mumkin, bu ham o'qituvchilar, ham talabalar uchun qulaydir.

Ma'lumotlar bazasidan shaxsiy maqsadlarda foydalanishi mumkin bo'lgan odamlar doirasini kengaytiradigan, yaratilayotgan ma'lumotlar bazasi vositalari bilan aloqani minimal darajaga tushirishi mumkin bo'lgan funktsiya tufayli shaxsiy kompyuter ko'nikmalariga ega bo'lgan har bir kishi foydalanishi mumkin.

Muhim afzallik shundaki, ma'lumotlar bazasini bitta kompyuterdan boshlash shart emas. Agar ma'lumotlar bazasi ishga tushirilgan qurilmaga kerakli dasturiy ta'minot o'rnatilgan bo'lsa (agar bunday o'rnatish zarur bo'lsa), u holda siz muassasadan tashqarida, masalan, uyda hujjatlar yoki boshqa ma'lumotlar bilan ishlashingiz mumkin.

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BOSHQARUV JARAYONIDA RAHBAR SIYOSIY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISHNING PSIXOLOGIK JIHATLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola Boshqaruv psixologiyasida boshqaruv faoliyati bilan bog'liq bo'lgan muammolar guruhlarining o'zaro faoliyatini samarali uslubda tashkil etish va birgalikdagi faoliyatning psixologik mexanizmlari yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Boshqaruv psixologiyasi, faoliyat, psixologik mexanizmlar, "Rahbar", "Lider", "Boshliq", tashkilot, ta'lim muassasalari, korxonalar.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF INCREASING THE POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF THE LEADER IN THE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Annotation. This article covers the problems associated with management activities in management psychology the organization of the interaction of groups in an effective style and the psychological mechanisms of joint activities.

Keywords: management psychology, activity, psychological mechanisms, "Leader", "Leader", "Chief", organization, educational institutions, enterprises.

Mamlakatimiz tarixida juda ko'p buyuk ilm ma'rifatli shaxslar yashab o'tkanlar [5]. Hozirgi yillarda yoshlar jamiyatimizning muhim strategik resursi hisoblanadi. Aynan shuning uchun ham mamlakatimizda yoshlar uchun juda ko'p imkoniyatlar

eshigi ochilmoqda. Iqtidorli yoshlar, yosh olimlar va tadbirkorlar faoliyatini rag'batlantirish, hamda ularni qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun zarur shart-sharoitlar yaratilmoqda. Siyosiy faoliyatda yosh kadrlarni tayyorlash va ularga boshqaruv faoliyatini o'rgatish muhim omillardan biri bo'lib sanalmoqda. Shu

asosda psixologiyaning maxsus bo‘limi bo‘lgan boshqarish psixologiyasi vujudga kelgan.

Boshqaruv psixologiyasida boshqaruv faoliyati bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan muammolar guruhlarining o‘zaro faoliyatini samarali uslubda tashkil etish va birgalikdagi faoliyatning psixologik mexanizmlari o‘rganiladi. Boshqaruv jarayoni juda murakkab hisoblanadi. Chunki har bir tashkilot, ta’lim muassasalari, korxonalar, xullas qanday joy bo‘lishidan qat’iy nazar boshqaruvchi ya’ni rahbar ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va psixologik bilimlarni o‘zida mujassamlashtirgan bo‘lishi lozim. Bugungi kunda boshqaruv jarayonida rahbar siyosiy faoligini oshirish va u rahbarlik qilayotgan obektda psixologik muhitni yaxshilash muhim masalalardan biri bo‘lib kelmoqda. Bugungi shiddat bilan rivojlanayotgan zamonda har bir rahbar o‘z bilimi, tafakkuri, izlanuvchanligi, faolligi, tashkilotchiligi, keskin qaror qabul qila olish qobiliyatiga ega bo‘lishi hamda jamoasining psixologik muhitini yaxshi yo‘lga qo‘ya olgan bo‘lishi lozim.

Afsuski, boshqaruvda rahbarlarning o‘z vakolatlaridan noo‘rin ravishda foydalanib, tazyiq, qo‘pollik, zo‘ravonlik, hodimlar va murojaat asosida kelgan fuqarolarni haqorat qilish kabi illatlarni o‘ziga kasb qilib olganlarni ham uchratishimiz mumkin. Aynan shuning uchun ham jamoadagi psixologik muhitni yaxshilash muhim hisoblanadi. Psixologik adabiyotlarda “Rahbar”, “Lider”, “Boshliq” kabi tushunchalar deyarli sinonim sifatida ishlatiladi. Ammo bu tushunchalar muhim bir o‘xshashlik va muayyan farqlarga ega. Ya’ni ularning har biri kimningdir ma’lum bir jamoa ustidan hukmronlikni ifodalasa, vaziyati va yetakchilik vaqtiga asoslanib ular farq qiladi. Liderga xos bo‘lgan asosiy jihatlardan biri-shaxsning vaziyatga muvofiq ravishda harakat qilishidir. Biror-bir muammoli vaziyatda paydo bo‘lgan qiyinchiliklarni bartaraf etishdagi tashabbus, topqirlik, mohirlik liderga xos fazilatdir. Bir so‘z bilan aytganda “Vaziyat” sodir bo‘lganda “Lider” lar paydo bo‘ladi. “Rahbar»tushunchasi esa kengroq bo‘lib, u rasmiy mavqeni bildiradi. Aynan shu tufayli bu ichki tushuncha bir-biridan farqlanadi. “Lider” va “Rahbar»tushunchalaridagi farq haqida B.D.Parign o‘z fikrlarini aytib o‘tgan.

U shunday yozadi-lider asosan guruhdagi shaxslararo munosabatlarni boshqarsa, rahbar shu guruhdagi rasmiy munosabatlarni boshqaradi.

- Liderlik kichik guruhlargagina xos bo‘lgan hodisa bo‘lsa rahbarlikning haq huquqlari kata guruhlar doirasida ham sodir bo‘lishi mumkin.

-Agar liderlik stixiali betartib jarayon bo‘lsa, rahbarlik maqsadga qaratilgan,

jamiyatda ishlab chiqarilgan normalar, tartib asosida saylovlar oqibatida sodir

bo‘ladigan hodisadir.

-Liderlik rahbarlikka nisbatan vaqtinchalik hodisa bo‘lsa, guruh a’zolarining

kutishlari, ularning kayfiyatlari, faoliyat yo‘nalishiga qarab uzoqroq muddatda

yoki qisqa muddatda ro'y beradi.

-Rahbarning liderdan farqi yana shundaki, u liderda yo'q bo'lgan jazolash va

rag'batlantirish tizimiga ega bo'lib shu asosda o'z hodimlariga ta'sirini o'tkazishi mumkin.

-Lider guruhda u yoki bu qarorlar, ko'rsatmalar, tashabbuslarni o'z ixtiyoricha bevosita chiqarishi mumkin, rahbarda esa bu hodisa bu yo'nalishda ko'plab rasmiy ko'rsatmalar, rejalar, normalar, buyruqlar mavjudki, ular doirasidan chiqib ketish qiyin.

- Liderlik faoliyati faqat kichik guruhlar doirasida amalga oshirilsa, rahbar shuguruhdagi kengroq sotsial doiradagi, jamiyatdagi vakili bo'lganligi uchun, uningvakolatlari ham keng, faoliyat imkoniyatlari ham ortiqdir.

Jaxonda globallashuv jarayoni jadal sur'atlar bilan kechayotgan ayni bir paytda jamoa bilan samarali muloqot o'rnata bilish, jamoalarda yuz beradigan nizoli vaziyatlarni to'g'ri taxlil qilish xamda kelib chiqish sabablarini chuqur o'rganish bugungi kun psixolog va sotsiologlari oldida turgan muxim vazifalardan biridir[6]

Shaxs mexnat faoliyati zaminida rivojlanadi, kamolga yetadi. Inson sharoitni, sharoit esa odamni yaratadi.Bu esa o'z navbatida inson faoliyatini namoyon etadi.Shaxs ma'lum ijtimoiy tuzum maxsulidir. Jamiyat shaxs kamolotining muayyan imkoniyatlarining ro'yobga chiqarish yoki yo'q qilishi mumkin. Shunday qilib, odam shaxsining jamityadagi rivojlanishi tabiat, muxit, inson o'rtasidagi murakkab aloqa ta'siri ostida ro'y beradi, inson ularga faol ta'sir etadi va shu yo'l bilan xayoti va tabiatini o'zgartiradi. Shaxsga ijtimoiy muxitning ta'siri ham muxim. Bu tarbiya tizimi orqali amalga oshiriladi [7].

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KASB MA'NAVIYAT -KASBIY HAYOTIMIZNING SHAXSIY VA MA'NAVIY FAROVONLIGINI BELGILAYDI

Annotatsiya. Kasbiy ma'naviyat-bu so'nggi yillarda tobora ko'proq e'tibor markazda bo'lgan tushuncha, chunki shaxslar o'zlarining ish hayotlarida ma'no va maqsad topishga intilishadi. Ushbu g'oya shuni ko'rsatadiki, ma'naviyat kasbiy sohada rol o'ynashi mumkin va o'ynashi kerak, bu esa shaxslarga o'z martabalarida qoniqish topishga yordam beradi. Kasbiy ma'naviyat o'zining ma'naviy e'tiqodlari va amaliyotlarini ularning ish hayotiga qo'shishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu ibodat yoki meditatsiyani kundalik hayotga kiritishdan tortib, o'z qadriyatlari va e'tiqodlariga mos keladigan ish izlashgacha turli shakllarda bo'lishi mumkin. Kasbiy ma'naviyatning pirovard maqsadi shaxsiy va kasbiy hayot o'rtasida yaxlitlik va bog'liqlik hissini yaratishdir.

Kalit so'zlar: kasb ma'naviyati, kasbiy tushunchalar, bog'liqlilik, shaxslar, qoniqish hissi.

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PROFESSIONAL SPIRITUALITY - DETERMINES THE PERSONAL AND SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING OF OUR PROFESSIONAL LIFE

Abstract. Professional spirituality is a concept that has received increasing attention in recent years as individuals seek to find meaning and purpose in their work lives. This idea suggests that spirituality can and should play a role in the professional sphere, helping individuals find satisfaction in their careers. Professional spirituality involves integrating one's spiritual beliefs and practices into their work life. This can take many forms, from incorporating prayer or meditation into your daily life, to finding a job that aligns with your values and beliefs. The ultimate goal of professional spirituality is to create a sense of integrity and connection between personal and professional life.

Key words: professional spirituality, professional concepts, dependence, individuals, satisfaction.

Kirish: Biroq, post-zamonaviy jamiyatdagi harakat asosan katta meta-rivoyatlardan va jamiyatning murakkabligi va xilma-xilligini tushunish va qadrlash uchun tizimli tushuntirishdan uzoqda. Bu menejmentning katta strategiya va maqsadlardan uzoqlashib, ko'pincha natijasiz doimiy takomillashtirish texnikasi va mijozlar va xodimlarga ko'proq e'tibor qaratishida aks etadi. Shunga qaramay, dunyoviy boshqaruvda ma'naviyat muhim emas degan katta stigma mavjud va bunday falsafalarni berishga urinish ijtimoiy regressiyaga majbur qiladi.

Tarix davomida G'arb jamiyatlarida topilgan ushbu an'anaviy istiqbol dinni ishga solishni kuchni tinchlantirish vositasi deb biladi, shunda insonning mehnat harakatlari aytilgan kuch foydasiga aylanadi. Bu zamonaviy ish muhitida ma'naviyatni oshirish bo'yicha har qanday harakat ish va dinni ajratish uchun zararli bo'lishini anglatadi. Bu diniy dogma va xurofotdan tashqariga chiqish va tushunishga dalillarga asoslangan haqiqatni izlash yondashuviga ijobiy ta'sir sifatida keng hujjatlashtirilgan.

Ushbu tendentsiyani yanada mazmunli ish muhitiga tushunish uchun ma'naviyat ta'rifini belgilash kerak. Ma'naviyatning dastlabki ta'rifidan kelib chiqadi, u buni insoniyatning ma'no va maqsadni izlash va ifoda etish usuli va ularning hozirgi zamon bilan, o'ziga, boshqalarga, tabiatga va muhim va muqaddas narsalarga bog'liqligini anglatadigan jihati sifatida tushuntiradi. Ma'naviyatning insoniy kontekstidagi bu juda keng ta'rif diniy kontekstda ma'naviyatni belgilaydigan ish va ma'naviyat o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning an'anaviy nuqtai nazarini qarama-qarshi qilishga xizmat qiladi.

Ish joyidagi ma'naviyat-bu eski hodisani hali kashf etilmagan zamonaviy kontekstga jalb qilish uchun nisbatan yangi va o'rganilmagan urinish. Ushbu maqola keng va murakkab mavzu haqida dastlabki ma'lumot berishga harakat qiladi. Uning doirasida ish ma'naviyati, ish sharoitida ma'lum bo'lganidek, sof materialistik ish muhitidan ko'proq ahamiyat va maqsadni o'z ichiga olgan muhitga o'tishdir. Bu ish muhitida biron bir diniy amaliyot yoki prozelitizmni anglatmaydi.

Kasbiy ma'naviyat, ehtimol, ma'naviy amaliyotni ish hayotiga kiritish g'oyasini o'zida mujassam etgan. Bu turli shakllarda bo'lishi mumkin. Bu ularning ishi boshqalarga xizmat ekanligini biladigan va o'z ishlarida ma'naviy axloqini saqlab qolishni biladigan umumiy aql-idrok hissi sifatida namoyish etilishi mumkin. Axloq-bu ma'lum bir sohada amaliyot va qaror qabul qilishni boshqaradigan printsiplar to'plami. Kasbiy ma'naviyat, shuningdek, muayyan ma'naviy amaliyotlarni ish hayotiga singdirish sifatida namoyon bo'lishi mumkin. Masalan, meditatsiya ko'plab kasb-hunar va ta'lim muassasalariga dam olish va stress va charchoqni yengillashtirish vositasi sifatida tobora ko'proq qo'shilmoqda. Goleman va boshqalar (2002) stressni yengillashtirish va aqliy keskinlikni oshirish uchun meditatsiya amaliyoti tibbiyot va sog'liqni saqlash mutaxassislari uchun foydali bo'lishi mumkinligini taklif qiladi. Kasbiy ma'naviyatning bu jihati amaliyot manfaati uchun bo'lishini anglatmaydi, lekin u

shaxsning ruhiy holatini yaxshilash orqali amaliyotni takomillashtirish imkoniyatiga ega. Shuningdek, amaliyot va qaror qabul qilish bo'yicha yo'l-yo'riq izlash uchun maxsus ma'naviy amaliyotlardan foydalanish mumkin. Turli xil sog'liqni saqlash mutaxassisleri (Hassmen, Koivula va Uutela, 2000) uchun intuitiv rahbarlik va qaror qabul qilish modeli taklif qilingan. Bemor yoki mijoz uchun eng yaxshisini intuitiv idrok etishga asoslangan qarorlarni qabul qilish ikki bosqichli jarayon orqali osonlashtirilishi mumkin, bu yerda amaliyotchi chuqur dam olishni va meditatsion holatga erishishni o'rgangan, so'ngra bir qator narsalarga e'tibor qaratishni o'rganadi.

Kasbiy ma'naviyat uchun odatda kelishilgan ta'rif mavjud emas. Bu iboraning o'zi oksimoron, g'arbda bo'lgani kabi, hech bo'lmaganda ma'naviyat ko'pincha mavjudlikning ma'nosi va maqsadi to'g'risida tushunchaga ega bo'lish va muqaddas va ilohiy tuyg'uga erishish bilan bog'liq shaxsiy tajriba sifatida qaraladi, professionallik esa jamoat faoliyati sifatida qaraladi ya'ni boshqalarga xizmat qilishda qadriyatlar, ko'nikmalar, bilim va xatti-harakatlar. Demak, aytish mumkinki, ma'naviyat-bu o'zlik uchun ichki rivojlanish, professionallik esa boshqalar uchun rivojlanishdir. Binobarin, professionallik uchun ma'naviy rivojlanishni boshqalarga yordam berishga qaratilgan tadbirlar uchun ichki o'zini rivojlantirish sifatida ko'rish mumkin (Xankok, Tayler va Fitch, 2004).

Kasbiy ma'naviyatning ish joyidagi ahamiyati

Kasbiy ma'naviyat insonning motivatsiyasi va o'ziga xosligining chuqur jihatlariga taalluqli bo'lganligi sababli, u barcha sohalar va kasblar uchun - davlat yoki xususiy, ixtiyoriy yoki foyda olish uchun va ular pullik ish yoki shartnomaviy bandlikning boshqa shakllarini o'z ichiga oladi. Zamonaviy iqtisodiyotda bandlik va tadbirkorlik yoki o'z-o'zini ish bilan ta'minlash o'rtasidagi chegaraning xiralashishi kuchaymoqda. Mutaxassislar ko'nikmalari, bilimlari yoki tajribalari ko'rinishidagi yuqori darajadagi resurslarga ega bo'lgan ko'plab odamlar bitta ish beruvchi bilan umr bo'yi kutilgan martabadan uzoqlashib, o'zlarining inson kapitalini turli tashkilotlarga yoki mijozlarga sotadigan yanada moslashuvchan ish joylariga o'tmoqdalar. Ko'pgina bunday odamlar uchun ularning ish bilan bandligi asosiy boylikdir va ularning ishlarida ma'naviy o'ziga xoslik tuyg'usini rivojlantirish yuqori bosimli, xavfli va begonalashtiruvchi mehnat bozorida omon qolish uchun juda muhimdir.

Zamonaviy ish muhiti turli xil qiyinchiliklar bilan ajralib turadi. Raqobatbardosh ustunlik manbai sifatida bilimga intilish inson resurslarini boshqarish tizimlari barqaror rentabellik uchun markaziy o'rinni egallashini anglatadi. Biroq, ishchilar va ish beruvchilar o'rtasidagi psixologik shartnomalarning o'zgarishi va g'arb ishchi kuchlarida xilma-xillik va tengsizlikning kuchayishi, ish joyida majburiyat va jamoatchilik yoki umumiy maqsad tuyg'usini kuchaytirish tobora qiyinlashayotganini anglatishi mumkin. Shu bilan birga, ko'p odamlar global iqtisodiyot taklif qiladigan muvaffaqiyat shakllari baxt va farovonlikka olib kelmasligini tushunishmoqda. Odamlar tez o'zgarish va yuqori stress darajasi bilan ajralib turadigan bilimga asoslangan

sohalarda uzoq vaqt ishlash uchun tobora kuchayib borayotgan bosim ostidadir. Ishsizlik juda ko'p va ko'p odamlar uchun ish shaxsiy o'sish va o'zini o'zi anglash kabi yuqori darajadagi ehtiyojlarni qondira oladigan joyni ta'minlamaydi.

Ma'naviyat va professionallikni birlashtirishning afzalliklari.

Kengaytirilgan yetakchilik qobiliyatlari: ma'naviy amaliyotda ishtirok etish ko'pincha professional dunyoga juda mos keladigan yetakchilik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga olib keladi. Fry and Mather (2006) tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqot shuni ko'rsatadiki, transformatsion yetakchilik amaliyoti ma'naviy izlanish, yuqori maqsad va yetakchilik donoligi bilan bog'liq. Bularning barchasi ma'naviy yo'naltirilgan shaxs tomonidan namoyon bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan xususiyatlardir. Chuqurroq darajada, shaxsiy qadriyatlar va yuqori maqsadlardan kelib chiqadigan yetakchilik va motivatsiya faqat tashqi mukofotlar bilan boshqariladigan yetakchilikka qaraganda kuchliroq va haqiqiyroqdir.

Shaxsiy farovonlik va ish va hayot muvozanatini yaxshilash: ma'naviy amaliyotlar ko'pincha ichki fazilatlar, yaxlitlik va haqiqiylikning muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Shunday qilib, odamlar o'zlarining haqiqiy shaxslari bilan yanada yaqinroq joylashadilar va o'zlarini chuqurroq his qilishlari mumkin. Bu shaxsiy qadriyatlar va kasbiy vazifalar o'rtasidagi ichki ziddiyatning pasayishiga olib kelishi mumkin, bu esa ishdan qoniqishning yuqori darajalariga olib keladi. Shaxsning chuqurroq darajasida o'z-o'zini anglash va o'z-o'zini egallashni rivojlantirish odamlarga o'z haqiqatlarini va ushbu haqiqatlarga bo'lgan munosabatini ko'proq nazorat qilishni his qilishlariga imkon beradi. Bu shaxsiy farovonlik hissi va atrof-muhit ustidan nazoratni kuchaytirishga olib keladi.

Zamonaviy jamiyatning tobora rivojlanib borayotgan vaqtida professionallik tushunchasi ajoyib o'zgarishlarga duch keladi. Bir paytlar sof pragmatik izlanish sifatida qabul qilingan professional harakatlar sohasi endi insoniyat tajribasini yanada chuqurroq va yaxlit tushunishni qamrab olish uchun kengaytirildi. Ushbu evolyutsiyaning markazida kasbiy ma'naviyat tushunchasi yotadi-bu ish joyining amaliy talablari va inson ruhida yashaydigan ma'no, maqsad va aloqaga bo'lgan tug'ma intilish o'rtasidagi ko'p qirrali va murakkab o'zaro bog'liqlik.

Kasbiy ma'naviyatga intilish murakkab va nozik ish bo'lib, amaliy va transsendent o'rtasida nozik muvozanatni talab qiladi. An'anaviy ma'noda professionallik aniq belgilangan protokollar, xulq-atvor kodlari va texnik ekspertiza to'plami bilan bog'liq. Biroq, shaxslar o'z ishlarida chuqurroq qoniqish hissini topishga intilayotganda, professional va shaxsiyat o'rtasidagi chegaralar tobora yomonlashib bormoqda.

Kasbiy ma'naviyatning negizida bizning kasbiy hayotimiz shaxsiy va ma'naviy farovonligimiz bilan uzviy bog'liqligini tan olish yotadi. Bizning ishimizga qanday munosabatda bo'lishimiz, qabul qiladigan qarorlarimiz va professional sohada rivojlantiradigan munosabatlarimiz bizning umumiy maqsadimiz, qadriyatlarimiz va ichki o'sishimizga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ushbu o'zaro bog'liqlikni qabul qilish orqali shaxslar professionallik va ma'naviyat

chorrahasida joylashgan transformatsion potentsialni ochishni boshlashlari mumkin.

Kasbiy ma'naviyatning asosiy jihatlaridan biri bu ong va o'z-o'zini anglashni rivojlantirishdir. Ko'pincha mahsuldorlik va samaradorlikni introspektsiyadan ustun qo'yadigan dunyoda zehnilik amaliyoti zamonaviy ish joyidagi stress va chalg'itadigan narsalarga kuchli antidot bo'lib xizmat qilishi mumkin. Hozirgi vaqtda chuqur mavjudlik va moslashish tuyg'usini rivojlantirish orqali shaxslar hissiy aql, hamdardlik va axloqiy qarorlar qabul qilish uchun ko'proq imkoniyatlarni rivojlantirishlari mumkin-bularning barchasi professional hayotning murakkabliklarini boshqarish uchun zarurdir.

Bundan tashqari, meditatsiya, tafakkur va hatto marosim kabi ruhiy amaliyotlarning integratsiyasi professionallar uchun asoslashning muhim manbasini taqdim etishi mumkin. Ushbu amaliyotlar odamlarga ma'no, maqsad va ichki donolikni chuqurroq anglash bilan bog'lanishga yordam beradi, keyinchalik ularni professional izlanishlariga yo'naltirish mumkin. Ushbu ma'naviy o'lchovni rivojlantirish orqali mutaxassislar ijodkorlik, chidamlilik va o'z ishlariga va ular xizmat qiladigan jamoalarga nisbatan yuqori mas'uliyat tuyg'usiga ega bo'lishlari mumkin.

Kasbiy ma'naviyatni o'rganish yetakchilik va tashkiliy madaniyat sohasiga ham tegishli. Kasbiy ma'naviyat tamoyillarini qabul qiladigan vizyoner rahbarlar nafaqat samarali, balki tarbiyalaydigan, hamkorlik qiladigan va yuqori maqsadga mos keladigan ish muhitini rivojlantirishi mumkin.

Bundan tashqari, kasbiy ma'naviyat tushunchasi shaxs va tashkilotdan tashqariga chiqib, kengroq ijtimoiy holatga etib boradi. Maqsad va axloqiy mas'uliyatni chuqurroq anglagan mutaxassislar sifatida ular o'zlarining ko'nikmalari va ta'siridan foydalanib, dolzarb ijtimoiy, ekologik va gumanitar muammolarni hal qilishda ijobiy o'zgarishlarning katalizatoriga aylanishlari mumkin. Professionallikka bo'lgan bu yaxlit yondashuv nafaqat shaxsga foyda keltiradi, balki jamoalar va umuman dunyoning katta farovonligiga hissa qo'shadi.

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib aytganda, kasbiy ma'naviyat-bu o'z karyerasiga katta ma'no, maqsad va qoniqish olib keladigan kuchli tushuncha. O'zlarining ma'naviy e'tiqodlari va amaliyotlarini ish hayotiga qo'shib, shaxslar kasbiy sohada motivatsiya, chidamlilik va aloqani topishlari mumkin. Oxir oqibat, kasbiy ma'naviyat shaxslar va tashkilotlar uchun ishdan qoniqish, muvaffaqiyat va farovonlikka olib kelishi mumkin.

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THE IMPACT OF MODERN EDUCATIONAL PROCESSES ON SHAPING THE WORLDVIEW OF YOUTH: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED BY INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract. The research investigates how innovative technologies influence the development of youth perspectives within contemporary education. It assesses the hurdles and potential of incorporating technology in education, such as managing information overload, ensuring data security, and establishing adaptable educational platforms.

Key words: innovative technologies, youth worldview, educational process, challenges, prospects, information overload, data security, adaptive platforms.

INTRODUCTION:

In the modern world, the role of innovative technologies in the educational process is becoming increasingly significant and indispensable. One particularly crucial aspect is their influence on shaping youth perspectives. Understanding key concepts - innovative technologies, youth worldview, and the educational process - is essential for a profound analysis of this issue.

Innovative technologies encompass a set of new methods, tools, and approaches applied in various spheres of human activity with the aim of enhancing efficiency and quality. In the context of education, they entail the use of modern information technologies, virtual and augmented reality, interactive educational platforms, and other tools that contribute to more effective and interactive learning.

Youth worldview comprises a system of values, beliefs, views, and ideals that are formed in young people during their socialization process. It defines their attitudes towards the world, culture, society, and themselves, as well as their readiness for active participation in societal life.

The educational process is a system of activities aimed at transmitting knowledge, skills, and values from educators to students. It involves organizing the learning process, selecting teaching methods, and evaluating results.

Thus, analyzing the role of innovative technologies in shaping youth worldview in the modern educational process allows for an assessment of the challenges and prospects faced by educational systems worldwide.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHOD:

The issue of the role of innovative technologies in shaping youth worldview in the modern educational process is actively explored and discussed in scholarly literature. Research indicates that the use of technologies such as the internet, social media, and virtual reality has a significant impact on youth perception of the world and formation of values.

Facts:

1. According to the Pew Research Center report (2018), 95% of teenagers aged 13 to 17 in the United States use the internet daily, making online platforms the primary source of information and interaction for this audience.

2. A study by Kahn et al. (2020) demonstrated that youth who frequently use social media have a broader social circle and a more open worldview compared to those who engage less in social networking.

Examples:

1. Jensen's study (2019) examines the role of YouTube in shaping youth worldview. The author found that youth often use YouTube to acquire information about politics, culture, and social issues, which influences their worldview.

2. The «Education for the Digital Generation» project in South Korean schools, described in Kim and Kwon's work (2017), showed that the use of digital technologies in education can stimulate active learning and the development of critical thinking among youth.

Method:

Various scholarly articles and reports available through academic databases and libraries were reviewed for the literature analysis. Special attention was paid to studies analyzing the role of innovative technologies in shaping youth worldview in the educational process. Both qualitative and quantitative studies, as well as historical analyses and literature reviews, were considered.

One of the key articles used for analysis is Bates's work (2021) «Innovative Technologies and Youth Worldview: Challenges and Prospects». In this article, the author synthesizes the findings of various studies and analyzes the challenges and prospects of using innovative technologies in shaping youth worldview.

DISCUSSION:**The Role of Innovative Technologies in Shaping Youth Worldview:**

The influence of digital technologies on the understanding and perception of the world among youth in the modern educational process is a key aspect of the evolution of education. Innovative technologies such as computers, the internet, mobile devices, and social media have not only become an integral part of young people's daily lives but have also significantly changed their ways of perceiving and interacting with the surrounding world.

Digital technologies provide access to a vast amount of information from various sources, expanding the horizons of knowledge and enabling youth to obtain information about different cultures, languages, ideologies, and perspectives. This contributes to the formation of a broader and more open worldview, allowing young people to better understand the diversity of opinions and cultural differences.

At the same time, digital technologies create new challenges such as information overload, filtering unreliable information, and dependence on online

resources. Youth are faced with the need to develop critical thinking and analytical skills to effectively evaluate and interpret the information they receive.

One of the key aspects of the influence of digital technologies on youth worldview is the change in communication and socialization methods. Social media, online games, and other digital platforms create new opportunities for communication and interaction but can also contribute to the formation of superficial relationships and dependence on the virtual world.

However, with skillful use of innovative technologies in the educational process, it is possible to mitigate the negative aspects and maximize their potential for shaping youth worldview. Pedagogical methods based on interactive learning platforms, virtual reality, and adaptive online courses promote active student participation in the learning process and the development of critical thinking.

Thus, the role of innovative digital technologies in shaping youth worldview in the modern educational process is twofold - they represent both a challenge and an opportunity, requiring a thoughtful approach to their integration into the educational process to achieve the best results.

Challenges Facing the Use of Innovative Technologies in Youth Education:

The drawbacks and risks of digitizing education pose significant challenges to the use of innovative technologies in shaping youth worldview. Despite the numerous positive aspects, such as access to information and interactive learning, there are several problems that may arise from incorrect or unbalanced use of digital technologies in youth education.

One of the main drawbacks is information overload. With constant access to a vast amount of information, young people may struggle with filtering and processing the data they receive. This can lead to a superficial understanding of the material and hinder in-depth learning of key concepts and skills.

Another problem is dependence on digital technologies. Continuous use of gadgets and online resources can lead to dependency, distracting youth from the learning process and hindering their focus on education.

Social isolation is also a significant concern. Virtual communities and social media may encourage youth to avoid real social contacts and interactions in the physical world, which can negatively impact their personality development and empathy skills.

Additionally, data security and privacy are important aspects to consider. With the development of digital technologies, the risk of personal information leakage and cyberattacks increases, which can have serious consequences for the safety and confidentiality of youth.

Finally, inequality in access to digital technologies can exacerbate existing social and economic disparities. Youth from less privileged families or regions may face limited access to high-speed internet or modern educational resources, creating unequal conditions for learning and development.

Overall, to successfully overcome the challenges associated with digitizing education, a balanced approach to the use of innovative technologies is necessary, taking into account their positive aspects while minimizing their potential risks and negative consequences for youth.

RESULTS:

The prospects of integrating innovative technologies into the educational process include the development of adaptive educational platforms, which represent an effective way to address the individual needs and abilities of each student.

Adaptive educational platforms utilize machine learning technologies and algorithms that analyze data on student performance and automatically adjust learning materials and tasks to meet their needs. This enables the creation of personalized learning plans for each student, taking into account their learning pace, preferences, and level of knowledge.

One of the main advantages of adaptive educational platforms is the improvement of learning efficiency. Thanks to personalized approaches, each student can learn at their own pace, leading to deeper and more productive comprehension of the material.

Additionally, adaptive educational platforms contribute to the development of self-regulation and independence among students. Students are given more freedom to choose the pace and sequence of studying material, helping them develop skills in self-organization and self-control.

Another significant aspect is the increased accessibility of education. Adaptive platforms can be used in both formal and informal education, reaching a wide range of audiences, including people with disabilities and those living in remote areas.

Furthermore, adaptive educational platforms can stimulate innovation in education and contribute to the emergence of new teaching and assessment methods. Their flexibility allows for the adaptation of the learning process to changing needs and requirements of the modern world.

Thus, the integration of adaptive educational platforms into the educational process represents a promising approach that can significantly improve the quality of education and contribute to the formation of youth worldview in line with the challenges of the modern world.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, examining the role of innovative technologies in shaping youth worldview within the modern educational process reveals both challenges and opportunities associated with this crucial aspect of education.

We have found that innovative technologies such as digital platforms, virtual reality, and adaptive educational systems play a pivotal role in updating the educational process. They provide students with more opportunities for learning, access to information, and the development of skills necessary for successful participation in contemporary society.

However, we have also identified several challenges that educational systems face when integrating innovative technologies. These include information overload, dependence on technology, the risk of social isolation, data security concerns, and inequality in access to education.

It is essential to understand that the successful integration of innovative technologies into the educational process requires a balanced approach that considers both the positive and negative aspects of their use. It is necessary to develop not only technical aspects but also pedagogical methodologies that will effectively utilize these technologies in teaching.

In summary, innovative technologies represent a powerful tool for shaping youth worldview in the modern educational process. However, their successful integration requires continuous study, adaptation, and collaboration among all participants in the educational process—from teachers and administrators to students and parents. Only in this way can we realize the potential of innovative technologies in education and ensure a better future for younger generations.

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EXPLORING THE APPLICABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ADAPTIVE LEARNING IN ELECTRONIC ENVIRONMENTS FOR DEVELOPING PEDAGOGICAL PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES

Abstract. This study explores the applicability and effectiveness of adaptive learning within electronic environments for enhancing pedagogical professional competencies among educators. Adaptive learning, driven by artificial intelligence algorithms, offers personalized learning experiences tailored to individual learner needs, preferences, and learning styles. The research examines the integration of adaptive learning into professional development initiatives for educators and investigates its impact on teaching methodologies, instructional effectiveness, and learner outcomes. Through a systematic literature review, methodological analysis, and empirical investigation, the study aims to elucidate the potential of adaptive learning to transform pedagogical practices and support the continuous professional development of educators in the digital age.

Keywords: adaptive learning, electronic environments, Professional development, Pedagogical competencies, Teaching methodologies, Instructional effectiveness, Personalized learning, Educational technology.

I. Introduction:

In the rapidly evolving landscape of education, the integration of technology has become a cornerstone for enhancing teaching and learning experiences. One significant aspect of this integration is the adoption of adaptive learning systems within electronic environments. These systems, driven by artificial intelligence algorithms, tailor instruction to individual learner needs, providing personalized learning pathways and experiences. While adaptive learning has garnered attention for its potential to revolutionize education, its specific applicability and effectiveness in developing pedagogical professional competencies among educators warrant closer investigation.

The purpose of this research is to explore the applicability and effectiveness of adaptive learning in electronic environments for the development of pedagogical professional competencies among educators. In pursuit of this overarching aim, the study will address the following objectives:

1. Assessing the current landscape of adaptive learning technologies: This objective involves examining the existing adaptive learning systems available in electronic environments, analyzing their features, functionalities, and adaptability to diverse pedagogical contexts. By understanding the technological landscape, the research aims to identify the potential for integrating adaptive learning tools into professional development programs for educators.

2. Investigating the impact of adaptive learning on pedagogical practices: This objective seeks to explore how adaptive learning systems influence the instructional approaches and strategies employed by educators. By examining the experiences of educators who have engaged with adaptive learning platforms, the research aims to uncover insights into the effectiveness of such tools in enhancing teaching methodologies and fostering learner-centered practices.

3. Assessing the perceived benefits and challenges of adaptive learning adoption: This objective entails gathering perspectives from educators regarding the advantages and obstacles associated with integrating adaptive learning into their professional development journey. By soliciting feedback on the perceived benefits, challenges, and concerns related to adaptive learning implementation, the research aims to provide nuanced insights into the feasibility and sustainability of adopting such technologies in educational contexts.

4. Identifying strategies for optimizing adaptive learning integration: This objective involves synthesizing the findings to propose practical recommendations and strategies for optimizing the integration of adaptive learning tools into professional development initiatives for educators. By elucidating best practices and potential areas for improvement, the research aims to inform policymakers, educational administrators, and instructional designers about effective approaches for leveraging adaptive learning to enhance pedagogical professional competencies.

Through the fulfillment of these objectives, this research seeks to contribute to the body of knowledge surrounding adaptive learning in electronic environments and its implications for the professional development of educators. By examining the applicability and effectiveness of adaptive learning tools in fostering pedagogical excellence, this study endeavors to provide valuable insights that can inform decision-making processes aimed at advancing teacher preparation and support in the digital age.

II. Literature review:

Exploring the Applicability and Effectiveness of Adaptive Learning in Electronic Environments for Developing Pedagogical Professional Competencies

History of electronic systems in education

The integration of electronic systems in education has witnessed significant evolution over the past few decades, with technological advancements revolutionizing teaching and learning practices. This section of the literature review provides a historical overview of the development of electronic systems in education, tracing its trajectory from the emergence of early computer-assisted instruction to the contemporary landscape characterized by adaptive learning technologies.

Early beginnings: computer-assisted instruction (CAI)

The roots of electronic systems in education can be traced back to the 1950s and 1960s when computer-assisted instruction (CAI) emerged as a pioneering approach to supplement traditional classroom teaching. Early CAI systems

utilized mainframe computers to deliver instructional materials and interactive exercises to learners, offering personalized learning experiences based on individual progress and performance (Bowers, 1964). While these early endeavors laid the groundwork for the integration of technology in education, they were limited in scope due to the high cost of hardware and the lack of user-friendly interfaces.

The advent of personal computers and multimedia learning

The advent of personal computers in the 1980s heralded a new era of electronic learning, democratizing access to educational resources and fostering greater interactivity in instructional materials. With the introduction of multimedia capabilities, educational software became more immersive and engaging, incorporating elements such as graphics, audio, and video to enhance learning experiences (Clark, 1983). This period saw the proliferation of educational CD-ROMs and interactive software packages, empowering educators to integrate technology-rich activities into their curriculum.

The rise of learning management systems (LMS)

The late 1990s and early 2000s witnessed the emergence of learning management systems (LMS), web-based platforms designed to facilitate course management, content delivery, and online collaboration (Ally, 2004). LMS platforms, such as Blackboard and Moodle, revolutionized distance education and blended learning initiatives, providing educators with tools to create, deliver, and assess learning activities in virtual environments. The flexibility and scalability of LMS systems contributed to their widespread adoption across educational institutions, reshaping traditional notions of classroom instruction.

The emergence of adaptive learning technologies

In recent years, the focus has shifted towards adaptive learning technologies, which harness the power of artificial intelligence and data analytics to personalize learning experiences for individual learners. Adaptive learning systems employ algorithms to analyze learner data, identify patterns, and dynamically adjust instructional content and feedback to suit each student's needs and preferences (VanLehn, 2011). By offering tailored learning pathways and targeted interventions, adaptive learning technologies hold the promise of optimizing learning outcomes and promoting self-directed learning.

Conclusion: the evolution of electronic systems in education reflects a trajectory marked by innovation, experimentation, and transformation. From the early experiments with computer-assisted instruction to the advent of adaptive learning technologies, the integration of technology has continuously reshaped teaching and learning practices, offering new opportunities for personalized, adaptive, and data-driven approaches to education. As educators navigate the complexities of the digital age, understanding the historical development of electronic systems in education provides valuable insights into current trends, challenges, and opportunities in leveraging technology to enhance pedagogical professional competencies.

III. Methodology:

Target audience definition: determining the target audience for research is crucial for ensuring that the study addresses the needs and perspectives of relevant stakeholders. In the context of this research, the target audience comprises educators, including teachers, instructors, trainers, and educational administrators, who are involved in the professional development of pedagogical competencies.

Inclusion criteria:

1. Educators across different educational levels: The study will encompass educators working in various educational settings, including primary, secondary, higher education, and vocational training institutions. This diversity will enable a comprehensive exploration of adaptive learning's applicability and effectiveness across different educational contexts.

2. Professional development involvement: The target audience will include educators who actively engage in professional development activities aimed at enhancing their pedagogical competencies. This may include participation in workshops, seminars, courses, or other formal and informal learning opportunities focused on teaching and learning strategies.

3. Willingness to engage with adaptive learning technologies: Given the focus of the research on exploring adaptive learning in electronic environments, the target audience will consist of educators who are willing to interact with and provide insights into their experiences with adaptive learning platforms or tools.

Exclusion criteria:

1. Educators not involved in professional development: Individuals who do not actively participate in activities aimed at improving their teaching practices or pedagogical skills will be excluded from the study, as their perspectives may not align with the research objectives.

2. Lack of familiarity or aversion to technology: Educators who demonstrate a lack of familiarity with or resistance to using technology in their teaching practices may not be suitable candidates for exploring adaptive learning in electronic environments. Therefore, such individuals will be excluded from the study to ensure the inclusion of participants who are open to engaging with digital tools.

3. Language or accessibility barriers: Participants who face language barriers or lack access to the necessary technological infrastructure (e.g., internet connectivity, devices) to engage with adaptive learning platforms effectively will be excluded from the study to ensure equitable participation and data collection.

Recruitment strategy: the target audience will be recruited through purposive sampling methods, leveraging professional networks, educational institutions, and online platforms dedicated to teacher communities. Recruitment efforts will emphasize the voluntary nature of participation and the significance of educators' insights in informing the advancement of professional development practices. Potential participants will be provided with clear information about the

research objectives, procedures, and confidentiality protocols to obtain informed consent.

Data collection methods: data collection will involve a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to gather rich, comprehensive insights into educators' experiences with adaptive learning in electronic environments. Methods may include:

1. Surveys: Quantitative surveys will be administered to collect demographic information, assess participants' familiarity with adaptive learning technologies, and gather quantitative data on their perceptions, attitudes, and experiences.

2. Interviews: In-depth semi-structured interviews will be conducted to explore educators' perspectives, beliefs, motivations, and challenges related to adaptive learning adoption and its impact on their professional competencies. Interviews will provide an opportunity for participants to share nuanced experiences and insights.

3. Observation and document analysis: Observational techniques and document analysis may be employed to observe educators' interactions with adaptive learning platforms or review relevant professional development materials, policies, and guidelines.

4. Data triangulation: Triangulation of data from multiple sources will be employed to enhance the validity and reliability of findings, allowing for a more comprehensive understanding of the research phenomenon.

Ethical considerations: ethical considerations will guide all aspects of the research process, including participant recruitment, informed consent, data collection, analysis, and dissemination. Measures will be implemented to ensure participant confidentiality, anonymity, and voluntary participation. Ethical approval will be sought from relevant institutional review boards or ethics committees to uphold ethical standards and protect participants' rights throughout the research journey.

IV. Innovative approaches to enhancing teaching methodology through electronic systems:

Adaptive learning and personalization of the educational process

The integration of adaptive learning techniques within electronic environments represents a groundbreaking approach to personalizing the educational experience for learners. By leveraging advanced algorithms and data analytics, adaptive learning systems have the potential to tailor instruction to individual learner needs, preferences, and learning styles. In the context of developing pedagogical professional competencies among educators, innovative approaches that emphasize adaptive learning and personalized learning pathways can significantly enhance teaching methodology and instructional effectiveness.

Adaptive learning: a paradigm shift in education

Adaptive learning transcends traditional one-size-fits-all instructional models by providing dynamic, personalized learning experiences that adapt in

real-time to learners' strengths, weaknesses, and progress. Unlike static educational materials, adaptive learning platforms analyze learner data to identify knowledge gaps, misconceptions, and areas of mastery, allowing for the delivery of targeted interventions and customized content recommendations (Brusilovsky, 2015). This adaptive approach not only fosters deeper engagement and motivation but also promotes self-directed learning and mastery of complex concepts.

Personalization of the Educational Process

Central to adaptive learning is the concept of personalized learning, which recognizes the diverse needs and preferences of learners and seeks to accommodate individual differences through tailored instructional strategies. Personalized learning goes beyond mere customization of content delivery to encompass factors such as pacing, scaffolding, assessment, and feedback mechanisms tailored to each learner's unique profile (Pane et al., 2017). By allowing learners to progress at their own pace, explore areas of interest, and receive timely feedback, personalized learning fosters a sense of agency and ownership over the learning process, ultimately leading to improved learning outcomes.

Innovative Approaches to Adaptive Learning Integration:

1. **Learner-Centered Design:** Adopting a learner-centered approach to instructional design involves actively involving learners in the co-creation of learning experiences. Educators can collaborate with learners to co-design adaptive learning pathways, select relevant learning resources, and set personalized learning goals aligned with their professional development objectives. By empowering educators as co-designers of their learning journey, this approach enhances engagement, relevance, and intrinsic motivation.

2. **Data-Driven Decision Making:** Harnessing the power of data analytics enables educators to make informed decisions about instructional design, content selection, and intervention strategies. By leveraging learner data generated through adaptive learning platforms, educators can gain insights into individual learning trajectories, identify areas of improvement, and tailor interventions to address specific needs. Data-driven decision making facilitates continuous improvement and refinement of teaching methodologies based on real-time feedback and assessment data.

3. **Adaptive Professional Development:** Applying adaptive learning principles to professional development initiatives for educators offers a transformative approach to enhancing pedagogical competencies. Adaptive professional development programs can dynamically adjust content, pacing, and delivery modalities to align with educators' evolving needs, preferences, and skill levels. By providing personalized learning experiences tailored to individual strengths and areas for growth, adaptive professional development fosters continuous learning and professional growth.

Conclusion: the integration of adaptive learning and personalized learning approaches within electronic environments represents a paradigm shift in

education, offering innovative ways to enhance teaching methodology and support the development of pedagogical professional competencies among educators. By embracing learner-centered design principles, data-driven decision making, and adaptive professional development strategies, educators can harness the transformative potential of adaptive learning to create dynamic, engaging, and effective learning experiences that meet the diverse needs of learners in the digital age. As educators continue to explore innovative approaches to teaching and learning, adaptive learning and personalized learning remain at the forefront of efforts to promote excellence and equity in education.

V. Development and implementation of innovative teaching methods:

The successful integration of innovative teaching methods, particularly adaptive learning, into educational institutions requires careful planning, collaboration, and systematic implementation strategies. This section outlines the process of developing and implementing innovative teaching methods focusing on adaptive learning within educational institutions to enhance pedagogical professional competencies among educators.

1. Needs assessment and goal setting: before embarking on the development and implementation of adaptive learning methods, it is essential to conduct a comprehensive needs assessment to identify specific challenges, goals, and priorities within the educational institution. This may involve surveys, focus groups, and interviews with educators, administrators, and other stakeholders to gather insights into existing pedagogical practices, professional development needs, and technological infrastructure. Based on the needs assessment findings, clear goals and objectives should be established, outlining the desired outcomes of integrating adaptive learning into professional development initiatives for educators.

2. Collaboration and stakeholder engagement: successful implementation of innovative teaching methods relies on collaboration and active engagement with key stakeholders, including educators, administrators, IT professionals, and instructional designers. Establishing multidisciplinary teams or task forces dedicated to the development and implementation of adaptive learning methods can facilitate cross-functional collaboration and collective decision-making. Stakeholder engagement should involve regular communication, consultation, and feedback loops to ensure alignment with institutional goals, address concerns, and garner support for the initiative.

3. Curriculum development and resource allocation: developing adaptive learning methods entails designing curriculum materials, learning activities, and assessments that align with the professional development needs and objectives identified earlier. Curriculum development should prioritize flexibility, interactivity, and learner-centered design principles to accommodate diverse learning styles and preferences. Additionally, resource allocation is crucial for securing funding, technology infrastructure, and instructional support necessary for implementing adaptive learning methods effectively. This may involve

investing in learning management systems, adaptive learning platforms, professional development workshops, and ongoing technical support.

4. Pilot testing and evaluation: prior to full-scale implementation, pilot testing adaptive learning methods allows educators and administrators to assess feasibility, usability, and effectiveness in real-world settings. Pilot testing involves selecting a representative sample of educators to participate in adaptive learning experiences, gathering feedback, and iteratively refining the methods based on evaluation results. Formative evaluation measures, such as surveys, interviews, and observation, can provide valuable insights into the strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement of adaptive learning methods.

5. Scaling up and continuous improvement: once pilot testing confirms the efficacy of adaptive learning methods, scaling up involves expanding implementation to a broader audience of educators within the institution. This may involve developing train-the-trainer programs, providing ongoing professional development opportunities, and integrating adaptive learning methods into existing professional development frameworks. Continuous improvement is essential for refining and adapting adaptive learning methods based on feedback, emerging best practices, and technological advancements. Regular monitoring and evaluation processes should be established to assess the long-term impact and sustainability of adaptive learning initiatives on pedagogical professional competencies.

Conclusion: the development and implementation of innovative teaching methods, particularly adaptive learning, require a systematic and collaborative approach that involves needs assessment, stakeholder engagement, curriculum development, pilot testing, and continuous improvement. By following a structured process and engaging key stakeholders throughout the journey, educational institutions can effectively integrate adaptive learning methods into professional development initiatives to enhance pedagogical professional competencies among educators. As institutions continue to embrace innovation in teaching and learning, ongoing support, evaluation, and adaptation are essential for ensuring the success and sustainability of adaptive learning initiatives.

IV. Conclusion:

The exploration of the applicability and effectiveness of adaptive learning in electronic environments for developing pedagogical professional competencies has provided valuable insights into the potential of innovative teaching methods to transform education. Through this research, several key conclusions can be drawn regarding the enhancement of teaching methodologies through electronic systems, particularly adaptive learning.

Firstly, adaptive learning represents a paradigm shift in education, offering personalized learning experiences tailored to individual learner needs, preferences, and learning styles. By harnessing advanced algorithms and data analytics, adaptive learning platforms can dynamically adjust instructional

content and interventions to optimize learning outcomes and foster self-directed learning.

Secondly, the integration of adaptive learning into professional development initiatives for educators holds promise for enhancing pedagogical professional competencies. By providing educators with personalized learning pathways, targeted interventions, and data-driven insights, adaptive learning can support continuous learning and growth, enabling educators to refine their instructional practices, address diverse learner needs, and promote student success.

Moreover, the development and implementation of innovative teaching methods, such as adaptive learning, require a systematic and collaborative approach. By conducting needs assessments, engaging stakeholders, designing learner-centered curriculum materials, pilot testing, and scaling up implementation, educational institutions can effectively integrate adaptive learning into professional development frameworks to support the ongoing growth and development of educators.

Additionally, while adaptive learning offers significant benefits in terms of personalization and flexibility, challenges remain, including technological barriers, data privacy concerns, and the need for ongoing support and training. Addressing these challenges requires a concerted effort from educators, administrators, policymakers, and technology developers to ensure equitable access, ethical use, and sustainable implementation of adaptive learning technologies.

In conclusion, the exploration of adaptive learning in electronic environments has illuminated the transformative potential of innovative teaching methods for developing pedagogical professional competencies. By embracing adaptive learning and leveraging electronic systems effectively, educational institutions can empower educators to excel in their roles, meet the evolving needs of learners, and foster a culture of lifelong learning and innovation in education. As we continue to navigate the complexities of the digital age, the integration of adaptive learning represents a significant step towards realizing the vision of personalized, adaptive, and inclusive education for all.

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JAHON BANK AMALIYOTIDA TIJORAT BANKLARI MOLIYAVIY BARQARORLIGINI BAHOLASH MODELLARI

Annotatsiya: maqolada jahon bank amaliyotida banklar moliyaviy barqarorligini baholash modellari haqida gap borgan.

Kalit so'zlar: iqtisodiyot, transformatsiya, jarayon, tijorat, bank, moliya, barqarorlik.

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ASSESSMENT MODELS OF THE FINANCIAL STABILITY OF BANKS IN WORLD BANKING PRACTICE

Abstract. The article talks about models for assessing the financial stability of banks in world banking practice.

Key words: economy, transformation, process, commerce, banking, finance, stability.

Kirish.

Obraz, o'lchov, usul – modus yoki modulus so'zlarining lotincha ma'nolari bo'lib, ulardan zamonaviy «model»so'zi kelib chiqqan. Tarixan ushbu so'zning birinchi qo'llanilishi Uyg'onish davrida arxitekturada qayd etilgan bo'lib, unda u o'xshash narsalarni taqqoslash yoki namuna belgisi sifatida ishlatilgan. Keyinchalik Leonardo da Vinchi, Galiley, Isaak Nyuton modellashtirishni bilish usuli sifatida ishlatib, uning qo'llanilish chegaralarini aniqlagan va uning asosida nazariyalarni qurgan. Fizika va kimyo kabi fanlarning rivojlanishi bilan modellashtirish usuli tobora keng tarqalgan va murakkablashgan. Modellashtirish jarayonining tarqalishi va takomillashuvining so'nggi muhim bosqichlaridan biri 1947 yilda Jorj Neyman tomonidan elektron hisoblash mashinalarining rivojlantirilishi, shuningdek 1948 yilda Viner tomonidan kibernetika asoslarining joriy etilishi bo'ldi. Shunday qilib, modellashtirish usuli nazariy bilim sohalarida ham, amaliy sohalarida ham eng muhim usullardan biriga aylandi.

Metodologiya

Turli fanlarda qo'llaniladigan modellar bir xil emas (ularni qarama-qarshi qo'yish imkoni yo'qligini F. Yung, X. Ley, K. Sveytling kabi faylasuflar qayd etgan), biroq ularning barchasi bir qator umumiy xususiyatlarga ega. Masalan, modelning eng muhim xususiyatlaridan biri sifatida uning ideallashtirilishi, ya'ni voqelikning real sharoitlarini soddalashtirishni ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin.

I.B. Novik qayd etishicha, modellashtirish – «ob’ektga bilvosita amaliy yoki nazariy ta’sir ko’rsatish usuli bo’lib, bunda o’rganilayotgan ob’ekt bilan ma’lum bir ob’ektiv muvofiqlikda bo’lgan, uni ma’lum munosabatlarda almashtira oladigan va uning tadqiqotida yakuniy hisobda modellashtirilayotgan ob’ektning o’zi haqida ma’lumot beradigan yordamchi oraliq yoki tabiiy «kvaziob’ekt» ishlatiladi». V.A. Shtoff ham shunga o’xshash ta’rifni beradi, unda modelning aqliy yoki moddiy amalga oshirilgan tizim sifatidagi, tadqiqot ob’ektini aks ettirish qobiliyatiga ega, uni undan yangi ma’lumot olish imkonini beradigan tarzda almashtirish qobiliyatiga ega ekanligi kabi xususiyatlarini ko’rsatadi.

Shunday qilib, ushbu tadqiqotda model ostida tadqiqot predmetini shunday tarzda aks ettiradigan tizim tushuniladiki, u modellashtirilayotgan ob’ekt to’g’risida tasavvur hosil qilish va uning rivojlantirish maqsadida undan yangi ma’lumot ajratib ko’rsatish imkonini beradi, bunda o’rganilayotgan ob’ektning o’ziga ta’sir ko’rsatmaydi. Shunga muvofiq, tijorat banki moliyaviy barqarorligini baholash modeli kredit tashkiloti moliyaviy barqarorligi darajasi to’g’risida tushuncha shakllantirish, bank faoliyatidagi uning barqarorligiga ta’sir ko’rsatuvchi kamchiliklarni topish, shuningdek tanlangan parametrlarni hisobga olgan holda o’zgarishlar prognozini amalga oshirish imkonini beradi.

Tadqiqot va tahlil

Har qanday modelni qurishda muayyan metodika ishlab chiqiladi. Metodika «amaliy faoliyatning oldindan belgilangan natijaga olib keluvchi usullari majmui»ni anglatadi, ya’ni nazariya nuqtai nazaridan olingan natijani asoslashsiz tadqiqotni amalga oshirish chog’ida harakatlarning ketma-ketligi va tanlovining texnik reglamentatsiyasidir. Usul nafaqat muayyan harakatlar rejasini, balki turli muqobillarni tahlil qilish, muayyan harakat usullaridan foydalanish uchun asoslar izlashni ham nazarda tutadi. Ushbu tadqiqot doirasida turli modellarning muayyan metodikalarini tahlil qilish asosida ularni takomillashtirish imkoniyatlarini ko’rib chiqish qiziqish uyg’otadi.

Bugungi kunda tijorat banklari moliyaviy barqarorligini baholash modellari turli xo’jalik yurituvchi sub’ektlar tomonidan ishlab chiqilmoqda va qo’llanilmoqda. Baholash modellarini qurish va joriy etishga sezilarli mablag’lar (davlat va xususiy) yo’naltirilmoqda, shuningdek o’zgaruvchan ichki va tashqi sharoitlarda modellarni takomillashtirishga qo’shimcha mablag’lar talab qilinadi.

Turli modellar ham sifat, ham miqdor parametrlarini o’z ichiga oladi. Bunda modelga tobora ko’proq ekspert baholari yoki sifat xususiyatlari baholariga asoslangan nomiqdoriy parametrlar kiritilmoqda. Bu shu fakt bilan izohlanadiki, jahon amaliyotida moliyaviy ko’rsatkichlar teng bo’lganda obro’, menejment va boshqalar kabi yaxshiroq sifat xususiyatlariga ega bo’lgan bank yanada barqaror deb ataladi.

Ushbu tadqiqot doirasida bank moliyaviy barqarorligini baholashning namunaviy modelini qurish uchun zarur bo’lgan asosiy bloklar sifatida M.A. Bobrikning o’z dissertatsiya tadqiqotida taklif etgan quyidagilarni qabul qilamiz:

- 1) baholash mezonlari va ko'rsatkichlari;
- 2) tahliliy protseduralar;
- 3) alohida tarkibiy qismlarni, umuman moliyaviy holatni va moliyaviy barqarorlikni baholash usullari;
- 4) banklarni reytinglash tamoyillari va har bir guruh tavsifi;
- 5) o'tkazilgan baholash ishonchliligi (sifati)ni aniqlash.

Baholash modellari turli maqsadlar uchun ishlab chiqilishi mumkin. Kredit tashkilotlari moliyaviy barqarorligini baholash modellarini ishlab chiqish va qo'llashning asosiy yo'nalishlarini ajratib ko'rsatamiz:

- 1) banklar moliyaviy holatini monitoring qilish maqsadida nazorat organlari tomonidan kredit institutlari moliyaviy barqarorligini baholash;
- 2) bankning amaldagi va potensial mijozlari tomonidan baholash, shu jumladan zaxiralash maqsadida kredit tashkilotlari tomonidan kontragent-banklarni ichki baholash, pullarni yuvishga va terrorizmni moliyalashtirishga qarshi kurashish (PYu/TMQ) doirasida baholash uchun va boshqalar;
- 3) kredit reytingini berish maqsadidagi baholash modellari (reyting agentliklari tomonidan ishlatiladi);
- 4) tadqiqot maqsadlarida ishlab chiqiladigan matematik, ekonometrik va statistik modellar (keyinchalik ular boshqa maqsadlar doirasida ham joriy etilishi mumkin).

Bundan tashqari, yakuniy natijani shakllantirish usullariga qarab baholashning reyting, ekspert va aralash modellari kabi turlarini ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin.

Banklar moliyaviy barqarorligini baholash modellaridan tartibga soluvchi maqsadlarda foydalanishni batafsil ko'rib chiqaylik.

Xalqaro hisob-kitoblar banking tasnifiga ko'ra, banklarni diagnostika qilishning to'rt tur modelini ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin:

- banklarni baholashning reyting modellari (Fransiya, AQSh, Italiyada qo'llaniladi);
- masofaviy monitoring (Niderlandiya, Fransiya, AQSh, Germaniyada qo'llaniladi);
- tavakkalchiliklarni kompleks baholash (Buyuk Britaniya, Niderlandiyada qo'llaniladi);
- «erta munosabat bildirish tizimlari» statistik modellari (Fransiya, AQSh, Italiyada qo'llaniladi).

Reyting modellari kredit tashkilotining joriy holatini baholash va uning faoliyat ko'rsatishi muammolarini aniqlashga qaratilgan. Reyting modellarining katta kamchiligi sifatida prognozlashtirish yo'qligi aytiladi. Reyting modellarini tuzish uchun asos, qoida tariqasida, banklar hisoboti va markaziy banklar vakillarining inspeksiya tekshiruvlari natijalari hisoblanadi.

Shuningdek, ko'rsatkichlarni dinamikada o'rganishga va ularni taqqoslanadigan banklar guruhi bo'yicha o'rtacha qiymat bilan taqqoslashga qaratilgan alohida modellar mavjud. Modellarining ushbu turi masofaviy

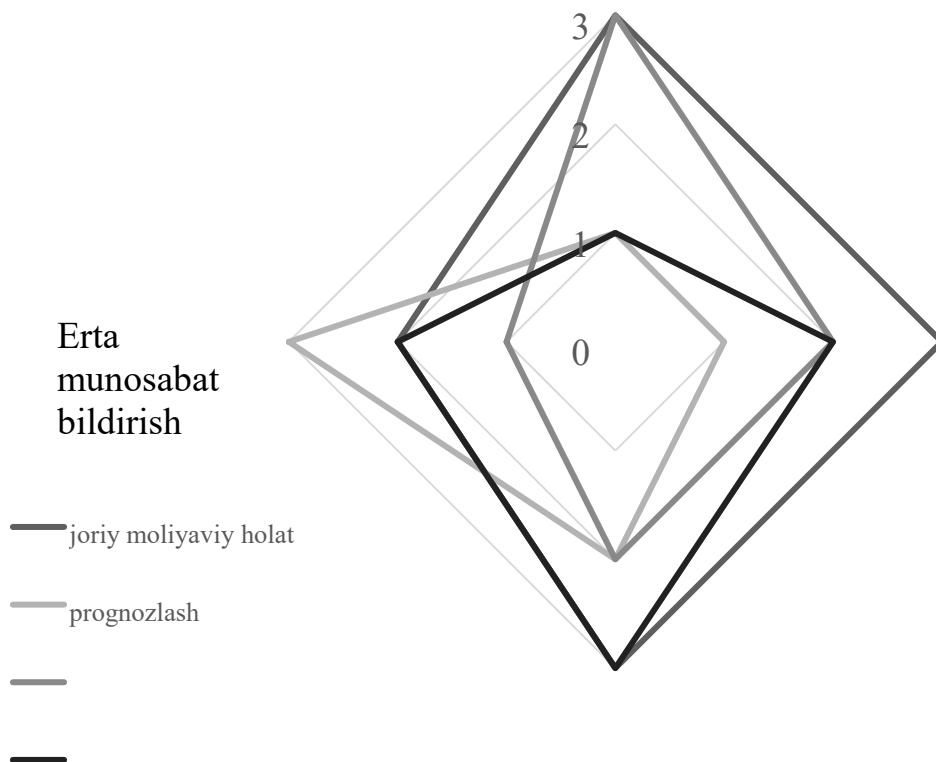
monitoring tizimlarini ifodalaydi. Biroq, turli banklar ma'lumotlarini taqqoslash shuni nazarda tutadiki, o'z faoliyatini bir xil huquqiy va iqtisodiy muhitda amalga oshirayotgan banklar faoliyatining o'xshash natijalariga ega bo'lishi kerak. Shunday qilib, guruh bo'yicha o'rtacha qiymatdan chetga chiqish holatida, nazorat organlari bankda muammolar yuzaga kelgan yoki yaqin kelajakda yuzaga kelishi mumkin va bank faoliyati diqqat bilan kuzatib borilishi kerak deb taxmin qiladi. Ushbu modelning kamchiligi sifatida alohida olingan bankning biznesni yuritish biznes-modeliga va uning strategiyasiga yetarlicha e'tibor berilmasligini aytish mumkin, ular bank ko'rsatkichlari va faoliyati natijalariga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.

Risklarni baholashning kompleks tizimi bankning tavakkalchilik-menejmentini va salbiy hodisalarga (stresslarga) munosabat bildirish dasturlarini chuqur o'rganishga qaratilgan. Bunda qo'shimcha ravishda hisobot va moliyaviy ko'rsatkichlarning standart tahlili dinamikada o'tkaziladi.

1990-yillarning oxirida nazorat organlarining e'tiborini erta munosabat bildirish tizimlari jalb qildi, ular turli mamlakatlarda (Fransiya – SAABA, AQSh – SEER va boshqalar kabi) banklar moliyaviy barqarorligini baholash vositalari sifatida joriy etila boshlandi. Ushbu tizimlar statistik ma'lumotlar va joriy ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish asosida hodisalarning kelgusi rivojlanishi (ehtimoliy muammoli zonalar va tavakkalchiliklar) ning matematik modellashtirilishiga qurilgan. Erta munosabat bildirish modellari yordamida banklar tavakkalchiliklarini minimallashtirish va ham bitta bank doirasida, ham umuman bozorda tanqidiy vaziyatlarning oldini olish nazarda tutiladi.

Har bir modelda baholanadigan asosiy tarkibiy qismlarni ajratib ko'rsatamiz: bankning joriy ahvolini baholash, uning faoliyatining prognozi, nomoliyaviy xususiyatlarni hisobga olish, tavakkalchiliklarni baholash. 1-rasmdan ko'rinib turibdiki, agar baholashning har bir tarkibiy qismiga modeldagi uning ahamiyatlilik darajasiga ko'ra son qiymati berilsa, bunda 3 – eng muhim parametr, 1 – eng kam muhim, u holda tavakkalchiliklarni baholashning kompleks modelini bank moliyaviy barqarorligini baholashning barcha eng muhim tarkibiy qismlarini eng ko'p hisobga olish nuqtai nazaridan eng maqbul sifatida aniqlash mumkin (barcha ko'rsatkichlarning o'rtacha eng yuqori qiymatlari).

Reyting baholash tizimi



Manba: Tadqiqotchi tomonidan tuzilgan.

1-rasm. Nazorat organlari tomonidan banklar moliyaviy barqarorligini baholashning to'rt guruh modellarining xarakterli xususiyatlarini baholash

Iqtisodiyot sub'ektlari, shu jumladan tijorat banklari tomonidan ichki monitoring maqsadlari va kontragent-banklar bilan bog'liq tavakkalchiliklarning miqdorini aniqlash uchun foydalaniladigan banklar moliyaviy barqarorligi va ahvolini baholash modellarini tuzilishi va ko'rsatkichlar to'plami bo'yicha ko'pincha nazorat organlari tomonidan foydalaniladiganlarga o'xshash bo'ladi. Ushbu faktni ikki sabab bilan izohlash mumkin. Birinchidan, banklar kontragentlarni regulyatorlar metodikalari bo'yicha baholashdan manfaatdor, chunki bu ularga nafaqat bankning joriy va istiqboldagi moliyaviy ahvolini baholash, balki bank nazorati organlarining ushbu banklarga qiziqishining oshish ehtimoli va bu bilan bog'liq ehtimoliy oqibatlarni prognozlashtirish imkonini beradi. Ikkinchidan, banklar o'zlarining moliyaviy barqarorligini ham faoliyat va rivojlanish istiqbollari nuqtai nazaridan, ham nazorat organlari tomonidan ularning faoliyati natijalarini baholash va ular tomonidan qo'shimcha tartibga solish choralarining ehtimoliy qo'llanilishi nuqtai nazaridan baholashdan manfaatdor.

Rossiya Federatsiyasi hududida qo'llaniladigan baholash modellarini batafsil ko'rib chiqish keyingi bandlar va paragraflarda amalga oshiriladi, chunki metodikalar va modellar me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda mustahkamlangan.

Banklarni baholash nuqtai nazaridan reyting agentliklari modellarini alohida qiziqish uyg'otadi.

Reyting agentliklari metodikalari tahlil qilinadigan axborotning yetarlicha katta hajmini va ham miqdoriy, ham sifat axborotlari bilan ishlashni o'z ichiga olishiga qaramay, reyting agentliklari modellarining bir qator muhim kamchiliklarini ajratib ko'rsatadilar. Kredit reytinglarining asosiy zaif joylaridan biri shundaki, uni berish bankning o'zi tomonidan boshlanadi va reytingning yakuniy buyurtmachisi ham bankning o'zi hisoblanadi. Reyting berishga zarurat ko'rmayotgan bank ushbu tahlilni buyurtirmasligi mumkin. Masalan, Rossiya banklari ma'lumotlari tahlili shuni ko'rsatdiki, 2020 yil may oyi ma'lumotlariga ko'ra xalqaro agentliklarning reytingiga ega bo'lgan: 18 ta bank – Standard and Poor's, 59 ta bank – Moody's. «Ekspert RA» reytingiga eng ko'p sonli banklar – 151 ta kredit tashkiloti (amal qiluvchi litsenziyaga ega banklar umumiy sonining 31%ini tashkil etadi) ega. Faqat 79 ta Rossiya banki AKRA milliy reyting agentligi reytingiga ega bo'lgan. Keng foydalanilmaganligi tufayli kredit reytinglari banklar faoliyatini taqqoslashning universal vositasi bo'la olmaydi, chunki ular so'rov bo'yicha beriladi va bankda bo'lmasligi mumkin.

Shu bilan birga, 2020 yil boshida Rossiya Banki 2022 yildan boshlab ichki bozorda likvidlikni taqdim etish bo'yicha operatsiyalarni o'tkazish uchun «Ekspert RA» va AKRA reytinglaridan foydalanishni rejalashtirayotgani to'g'risida ma'lumot paydo bo'ldi. Ilgari bunday bitimlar uchun kredit tashkilotiga berilgan tasniflanish guruhi hisoblangan. Shunday qilib, yaqin kelajakda ko'plab banklar milliy reyting agentligi reytingini olishdan manfaatdor bo'ladi, shu munosabat bilan reyting kompaniyalari tomonidan baholash o'tkazishning asosiy jihatlarini ko'rib chiqish qiziqarli ko'rinadi.

Natija

Reyting agentliklari baholash modellari ko'pincha o'xshash tuzilishga ega: bankning joriy ahvolini baholash, moliyaviy ko'rsatkichlar prognozini qurish, faoliyat strategiyasini tahlil qilish, bankning tavakkalchiliklarni amalga oshishiga barqarorligini hisobga olish. Barcha ma'lumotlar reyting agentligi ekspertlari fikri asosida tuzatilishi mumkin. Reyting agentliklari modellarining muhim xususiyati sifatida alohida blokni ajratib ko'rsatish – davlat, mulkdorlar yoki aloqador shaxslar tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash imkoniyatini baholashni aytish mumkin.

Ba'zi reyting agentliklari o'z baholashining asosi sifatida kredit tashkilotlarini baholash uchun jahonga mashhur modellarni oladi. Masalan, «Standard&Poor's» amerikalik reyting agentligi o'z metodikasida asos sifatida ham nazorat organlari orasida, ham bank ichidagi jarayonlarda eng keng tarqalgan va tez-tez qo'llaniladigan modellardan biri – CAMELS reyting modelini foydalanadi.

Ushbu baholash tizimi 1978 yilda AQShda ishlab chiqilgan va quyidagi ko'rsatkichlarni baholashni o'z ichiga olgan: kapital yetarliligi (Capital adequacy), aktivlar sifati (Asset quality), boshqaruv sifati (Management), daromadlilik (Earnings), likvidlik (Liquidity). 1996 yilda AQSh Federal Zaxira Tizimi tomonidan ushbu tizimga yangi ko'rsatkich qo'shilgan – bozor sharoitlari o'zgarishiga sezgirlik (Sensitivity to risk), ayniqsa foiz stavkasi o'zgarishi

tavakkalchiligi. Ushbu ko'rsatkichning kiritilishi yangi ko'rsatkichni nazorat baholashlariga joriy etilishidan ancha oldin bozor vaziyati bilan belgilangan va, ba'zi xorijiy iqtisodchilar tadqiqotlarida qayd etilganidek, bozor kon'yunkturasi banklar menejmentini bozor foiz stavkasi o'zgarishi tavakkalchiliklarini monitoring qilish, baholash va nazorat qilishga majbur qilgan. Ta'kidlash joizki, CAMEL modelining yangi tarkibiy qismini joriy etish ushbu reyting tizimini shuningdek ma'lum bir prognoz xarakteri bilan to'ldirgan, chunki bozor tavakkalchiliklarini baholash kelgusi narxlar va stavkalarni belgilashning turli gipotetik ssenariylarini va ularning faoliyat natijalariga ta'sirini ishlab chiqishni nazarda tutadi.

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TURKISTONDAGI «USULI JADID»MAKTABLARINING TUGATILISHI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada jadidlar tomonidan asos solingan dastlabki “yangi usul” maktablarining yopilishi va bunga sabab bo'lgan asosiy omillar haqida yoritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: jadidchilik, ta'lim-tarbiya, taraqqiyot, “usuli jadid”, maktab, chor hukumati.

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COMPLETION OF MODERN SCHOOLS IN TURKEY

Abstract. This article focuses on the closure of the first «new method» schools founded by the Jadids and the main factors that led to this.

Key words: modernism, education, development, «method modernism», school, tsarist government.

XIX asr oxiri XX asr boshlarida Turkistonda vujudga kelgan jadidchilik harakati xalqimiz tarixida muhim o'rin egallaydi. Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy, Munavvar qori Abdurashidxonov, Ubaydulla Xo'jayev, Obidjon Mahmudov, Fitrat, Cho'lpon va boshqa ko'pgina taraqqiyparvarlarimiz mavjud tarixiy sharoitdan foydalangan holda, yangi usuldagi (usuli jadid) maktablar ochib mamlakat yoshlariga yangi usulda ta'lim berishni yo'lga qo'ydilar. Yangi “Usuli Jadid»maktablari soni mahalliy maktabdorlar, hur fikrli ziyolilar sa'y-harakati hisobiga ancha ortdi. [1, B.173.]. Bu hol mustamlakachilarni ancha tashvishga solib qo'ydi. Chor hukumati amaldorlarining maktablardan bunchalik xavotirlanishi bejiz emas edi, bu xavotirlanishning sababi, asosan 1905 yildan katta shaharlardagi ba'zi maktablarda bo'lgan taraqqiyparvar domlalarining rus-tuzem maktablari va yangi usul maktablaridan o'rnak olib, o'z ish usullariga, chunonchi xat-savod o'rgatish usullariga isloh kirita boshlaganliklari edi. 1860-yillardagi maktablar ish uslubi bilan 1910 yillardagi maktablar ish uslubida ba'zi bir farqlar yuz bergan edi. Turkiston o'quv ma'muriyati, milliy burjuaziyaning o'sishi bilan bog'liq yangi usul maktablarini paydo bo'lganligini va ularni juda tez o'sib borayotganini uzoq vaqt payqamadi. Keyinchalik musulmon

dunyodidagi nashrlarni kuzatib turadigan, uzoqni ko'radigan, mustamlakachi - pedagog Ostroumov Qirimda, Tatariston va Ozarbayjonda usuli jadid maktablari kabi maktablar Turkistonda ham ish olib borayotganini ham isbotladi, va bunday o'zgarishlar tabiiy ekanligini ta'kidladi. [4, B. 98]. Farg'ona viloyati xalq o'quv yurtlari inspektori (nazoratchisi) O.Yegorov 1909 yilda Turkiston o'lkasidagi rus-tuzem maktablarining ahvoliga bag'ishlangan maxsus kengashda kuyunib shunday degan edi: Yaqin kelajakda yangi metoddagi mahalliy maktablarning keng yoyilishi va ularga nisbatan mahalliy aholi e'tiborining keskin ortib borishi bilan rus-tuzem maktablari batamom xarob bo'ladi". "Usuli jadid»maktablarini butunlay yopib qo'yish yoki ta'qiqlashdan gubernatorlik ma'muriyati qo'rqar edi, chunki bu ish bunday maktablarni yashirin ravishda tashkil qilishga, ayniqsa, mahalliy xalqning qattiq norozilik harakatiga olib kelar, ko'plab yoshlarning chet elga, birinchi navbatda, Turkiyaga borib o'qishga yo'l ochilar edi. Jadid maktablari mahalliy xalq xohish-irodasi, istagi bilan ochilayotgan va qo'llab-quvatlanayotgan edi. [11, B.64.]. Turkistondagi chor ma'murlarining jadid maktablarining ochilishiga to'sqinlik ko'rsatishining yana bir sababi bor edi. Ular yangi usul maktablari mahalliy aholini ruslashtirish siyosatini amalga oshirishga imkon bermasligini yaxshi tushunar edilar. [11, B. 67.]. Turkiston o'lkasi o'quv yurtlari bosh inspektori jadid maktablarining huquqlarini cheklash, ular ustidan nazoratni kuchaytirish maqsadida o'quv yurtlari haqidagi umumiy qoidalar asosida bu maktablar haqida qoidalar ishlab chiqishga kirishdi. Buning uchun maxsus komissiya tashkil etilib, Sirdaryo viloyati xalq o'quv yurtlari direktori S.M Gramenskiy, o'quv yurtlari inspektori N. Sayfiy, uning a'zolari, Turkiston o'lkasi xalq o'quv yurtlari bosh inspektori F.M. Kerenskiy rais etib tayinlandi. [11, B.77.] Mahalliy pedagoglarning "usuli savtiya»maktablarini ochishi chor ma'muriyati tomonidan qattiq nazorat ostiga olindi. Shu munosabat bilan 1909 yilda Turkiston okrugi qoshida maxsus komissiya tomonidan maxsus "Farmoyish" ishlab chiqildi. Unga ko'ra: -mahalliy maktablar chor ma'muriyatining maxsus ruxsatnomasi bilan ochiladi.

-mahalliy maktablarni ochish va unda o'qitish siyosiy jihatdan to'la ishonchli bo'lgan Rossiya fuqarolarigagina ruxsat etiladi.

-mahalliy maktab qaysi millat bolalari uchun ochiladigan bo'lsa, uning o'qituvchilari ham o'sha millatga mansub bo'lishi shart.

-mahalliy maktablarda faqat Rossiya senzurasini ruxsati bilan chop etilgan kitoblarga o'qitiladi.

-ma'muriy polisiya idoralarida ishlovchi mas'ul shaxslar zimmasiga barcha mahalliy musulmon maktablarini aniq ro'yxatga olib borish va ro'yxatdan o'tmagan maktablarning faoliyat ko'rsatishiga yo'l qo'yimaslik vazifasi yuklatildi. Maxsus ruxsatsiz maktab ochgan shaxslar maktab ochish va o'qituvchilik ishidan abadiy mahrum etiladi.

Mahalliy maktablardagi o'qitish ishlari va ularda joriy etilgan tartib-qoidalarga rioya etilishi ustidan nazorat qilib turish mahalliy ma'murlarga hamda maktab nozirlariga yuklatiladi. Farmoyishning hamma moddasi mahalliy millat

farzandlari uchun ochiladigan maktablarga bir katta to'siq vazifasini bajaradi. [1, B.173-174] Oz sonli bilim yurtlari inspektorlari ularni barchasini tekshirishga qurbi yetmas edi. 1911 yilda o'lkadagi maktablarni tadqiq qilgan N.A. Bobrovnikov yozganidek "mahalliy tilni va musulmon yozuvini yetarli darajada tushunib, musulmon maktablarida nimalar o'qitilayotganini farqiga boradigan birorta xalq maktabi inspektorini topishning o'zi amri mahol»edi. [4, B. 101]. Hukumat tomonidan ruxsat berilgan yangi usul maktablarining xavfli ekanligini e'tirof etgan rus shovinistlaridan Il'miniskiy esa taraqqiyot sari yuz tutgan Turkiston jamiyatiga xavfsirab qaraydi va u turkistonliklarning g'arb dunyosidagi yangiliklarni o'zlashtira boshlaganligini, ularning yangi tarixiy bosqichga chiqishini "jadid maktablarining ochilishiga ruxsat berish bilan rus hukumati va ziyolilari o'zlari o'tirgan daraxt shoxlarini kesishi bilan barobar", deya baholab, buning nasroniylik olami uchun jiddiy xavf ekanligini e'tirof etgan edi.[10, B. 41]. Endi chor hukumati boshqacharoq siyosat tutdi, arzimagan narsalarni bahona qilib usuli jadid maktablarini yopib qo'ya boshladilar, masalan: "yorug'lik yetishmaydi»degan yoki bo'lmasa Farg'ona viloyati o'quv yurtlari inspektori kabi "binoning yaroqsiz va moslanmagan»ligi bahonasida ish olib borishlarini ta'qiqlab qo'ydi. Lekin "negadir" ulardan ham nochorroq binolardagi eski usul maktablariga hech narsadeyilmadi. [4, B. 100]. Podsho ma'muriyatining yangi usul maktablariga qarshi olib borgan ishlariga qaramay, o'lkada ularning sonini o'sishini to'xtata olmadi. Bir joyda bittasini berkitsa ikkinchi joydan boshqasi paydo bo'la boshladi. Dastlab chor hukumati, so'ngra sovet hukumati qarshiligi sabab, jadidlar tomonidan boshlangan yangi usul maktablari faoliyatiga barham berildi.

Jadid maktablari taraqqiyoti va chorizmning unga qarshi kurash yo'lini ikki davrga bo'lish mumkin:

Birinchi davr XIX asr oxiridan to 1908 yilgacha. Bu davrda jadid maktablari eski maktablar singari davlat idoralaridan ruxsat olmay ochilgan va faoliyat ko'rsatgan. Turkistondagi chor ma'murlariga yangi usul maktablari ochishga ruxsat so'rab murojyat qilinganda, ular har xil bahonalar bilan ruxsat bermagan. Viloyat o'quv yurtlari, inspektorlari, yangi usul maktablari to'g'risida aniq qonun-qoidalar yo'qligi uchun ruhoniylar g'alayonidan qo'rqib ularni yopishga jur'at qila olmadilar.

Ikkinchi davr 1908-1917 yillarni, Rasiyadagi inqilobiy harakatga qarshi boshlangan yillarni, birinchi jahon urushi yillarini o'z ichiga oladi. Bu davrda yangi usul maktablariga qarshi kurash keskinlashdi. Turkiston general gubernatori jadid maktablarining ochilishi va keying faoliyatini nazorat qilish uchun viloyat harbiy gubernatorlariga farmoyish yuborgan va yo'l- yo'riqlar bergan. O'quv yurti inpeksiyasi ruxsatisiz yangi usul maktablarini ochish ta'qiqlangan. Maktab ochish uchun maktabning o'quv dasturi va o'qitiladigan darsliklar nimini taqdim etish shart qilib qo'yilgan. Joylardagi o'quv yurtlari inspektorlaridan yangi usul maktablarini doimiy nazorat qilib turish, har yarim yilda bir marta Turkiston general - gubernatoriga ualrning faoliyati, asosan siyosiy

sohadagi ishlari haqida axborot berib turish talab qilingan. Turkistondagi jadid maktablari faoliyatini Ichki ishlar vazirligi ham nazorat qilib turgan va ularda o'qitiladigan darsliklar siyosiy jihatdan tahlil qilingan. Yangi maktab ochish uchun unda rus tili darsini tashkil qilish zarur bo'lgan. Chor hukumati Turkiston milliy maorif shaxobchalarida ruslashtirish siyosatini kuchaytirgan. [11, B. 88.]

Xulosa, jadidlar tashkil qilgan "usuli savtiya»maktablari eski maktablardan o'z tuzilishi, dars o'tish usuli, dunyoviy va diniy fanlarning birga o'qitilishi, shuningdek, dunyoviy fanlarga ko'proq e'tibor berilishi va toliblarning qisqa muddatda savod chiqarishi bilan xalq orasida katta obro'ga ega bo'la boshladi, bu esa tabiiyki Chor hukumat ma'murlariga yoqmad, ular turli yo'llar bilan ushbu maktablarni yopib qo'yishga harakat qila boshladilar va mahalliy xalqni butunlay savodsizlikda ushlab turish uchun barcha usullarni qo'lladilar. Chor hukumatining yangi usuldagi maktablarni tugatishdan asl maqsadi biri o'lkani ruslashtirishdan iborat edi. Taraqqiyparvarlar tomonidan asos solingan "usuli jadid»maktablar garchi qarshiliklar tufayli o'z faoliyatini to'xtatishga majbur bo'lgan bo'lsada, Turkiston tarixida tub burilish yasay oldi. Bu maktablar asrlar davomida taraqqiyotdan uzilib qolgan xalqning qalbida kelajakka ishonch uyg'ota oldi desak xató qilmagan bo'lamiz.

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DEVELOPING IN MUBARAK DISTRICT PILGRIMAGE TOURISM

Abstract. This article provides information about pilgrimages and pilgrimage sites, as well as information about the developing pilgrimage tourism in Mubarak district and the pilgrimage site of Ibn Al-Mubarak Al-Marwazi in the district. Proposals and recommendations are given for the development of pilgrimage tourism in the district.

Keywords: pilgrimage, pilgrimage, ancient, healing, generous, meritorious, memorial, historical, religious.

Pilgrimage is an opportunity for people to aspire to ancient places, praise God through antiquity, calm their minds and hearts, understand their truths, and pass through the path of purification. It is also a place to be free from mental and physical fatigue, to pray for relatives and loved ones, to find happiness, to do good deeds, to be freed from sins, to express gratitude for God's blessings, and to show devotion to faith, striving for faith, finding the meaning of life are the main reasons for pilgrimage. Pilgrimage tourism is the oldest and at the same time the newest type of tourism with deep historical roots and includes all types of religious pilgrimages to ancient places. In practice, pilgrimage tourism includes all types of tourist services related to religion and traditions.

The word «Ziyarat» means «journey» or «journey» when translated from Arabic. In the language of the Turkic peoples, it only means visiting local shrines for religious purposes. When translated from Latin, «palmarius» is derived from the word «palmist» - carrying a branch of a palm tree (tree of victory).[4]

As a result of the scientific interpretation of the attention paid to pilgrimage tourism today, the state paid attention to the development of pilgrimage tourism and the further development of the economy with the income from pilgrimage tourism. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF 6165 of February 9, 2021 «On measures to further develop domestic and pilgrimage tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan»[1], and Decree No. 100 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 2021 No. «On additional measures for the development of domestic and pilgrimage tourism», [3] No. 120 of February 15, 2018 «Effective organization of beautification of holy sites, shrines, mosques and cemeteries»[2], these decisions are not only tourism in Uzbekistan, but also an integral part of it, special attention is paid to the development of pilgrimage tourism. Even with the decree on the development of domestic tourism

and pilgrimage tourism, the issue of creating many opportunities for pilgrims, hotels and entrepreneurs serving pilgrimage tourism has taken place today.

Mubarak district is located in the northwestern part of Kashkadarya region. The district is an ancient settlement, its history is very rich. It is located at the intersection of the branches of the ancient Great Silk Road. There are also pilgrimage tourism facilities in this district. Currently, pilgrimage tourism is developing in Mubarak district. The development of pilgrimage tourism can be seen in the example of the shrine of Ibn Al-Mubarak Al-Marwazi.

Shrine of Ibn Al-Mubarak Al-Marwazi. This shrine was originally dedicated to the memory of the just warlord Amir Temur, the great hadith scholar and jurist Khwaja Abdullah Al-Marwazi. The shrine was renovated in 2006 in order to restore the memory of our first president, I.A. The opening ceremony was held on August 20, 2009. Abdullah ibn al-Mubarak Al-Marwazi is one of the great scholars who spread the fame of Turkestan to the world. According to historical sources, he was born in 736 in Marv, one of the ancient cities of Turkistan, and died in 798 at the age of 63 in a town called Hiyet, located on the banks of the Frot River in Iraq, and was buried there. During his lifetime, he collected more than 20 thousand authentic hadiths and published «Al-Muwatta», «Kitab-Tarikh», «Kitab ut-Tawsir», «Kitab ul-Iste'zan», «Kitab ul-Arbaghi hadisan» and more. bequeathed several famous works to generations. However, most of these works have come down to us. A famous scientist who grew up in our country, a wonderful person who became famous for his faith, morals, and generosity, Abdullah ibn al-Mubarak al-Marwazi built a symbolic mausoleum in the village of Khoja Mubarak of Kashkadarya province, citing the order of Sahibqiran Amir Temur. until recently, this mausoleum was not in a condition suitable for the status of Abdullah ibn al-Mubarak, as a result of the efforts of noble people, it was repaired and rebuilt and turned into a blessed place of worship.

The fact that our great compatriot Amir Temur, a great warrior of the Islamic army, a scholar of hadith, a scholar of jurisprudence, was brought to the village of Khoja Mubarak, Mubarak district, from the city of Hayt, Iraq, shows how high his position is in the Islamic world. The Islamic world glorifies the name of Khwaja Abdullah bin Mubarak and attributes this to him: «Whoever speaks inappropriately about Abdullah bin Mubarak, slanders the religion of Islam». Today, local residents visit this shrine in Mubarak district mainly for the purpose of religious-pilgrimage tourism.

In recent years, in order to develop pilgrimage tourism by local governments, improving tourism infrastructure, reconstruction of tourist objects, development of various tourist routes serve as an important factor for the development of domestic tourism. This will lead to popularization of places of pilgrimage and tourism of the district not only locally, but also on the regional and republican scale, and ultimately to the growth of income in the tourism and service sectors.

Due to its location in the desert zone, Mubarak district spends most of the year with hot summer. It is natural that many hot summer days make Mubarak residents and visiting guests tired. In order to prevent this, the organization of various water sports facilities, swimming pools, and cool parks will be a reason for meaningful spending of free time of the population, and will create warmth in the mood of the population. Building restaurants, cafes, and children's playgrounds in front of large populated objects will be an excellent light on light. The organization of large-scale hashar events throughout the blessed city will certainly not affect the prosperity of the city streets and the cleanliness of the environment. In order to increase the importance of ancient temples and historical shrines located in Mubarak district, it would be appropriate to organize visits of school, lyceum students and students during their free time from classes. He will not fail to contribute to the prosperity of the land. Therefore, each person should contribute to the prosperity and development of the place where he was born and raised. The Uzbek people are such a people that even if they find work in a thousand other places and cannot go to their small homeland, they always carry in their hearts the beautiful moments of their youth, the innocent childhood in bed, the streets they walked with their friends, and they will never forget. forever sealed in one corner of his heart.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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THE ROLE OF BIOMETRIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN ENSURING INFORMATION SECURITY IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Abstract. This article examines the research conducted by scholars on biometric security authentication and the implementation of background checks and summarizes the analysis. Opinions on the problems encountered in the field and their solutions are given.

Key words: Biometrics, Biometric systems, FRR, FAR, EER.

Biometric systems are access control systems based on identification and authentication of a person based on biological characteristics such as DNA structure, iris pattern, retina, face geometry and temperature map, fingerprint, palm geometry. Also, these methods of authenticating a person are called statistical methods, because they exist from birth to death of a person, are with him throughout his life and can be lost or stolen. based on non-physiological characteristics. Unique dynamic biometric authentication methods are often used - signature, keyboard handwriting, voice and walking, which are based on the behavioral characteristics of people.

The concept of «biometrics» appeared at the end of the 19th century. The development of pattern recognition technologies based on various biometric characteristics has been considered for a long time, the beginning was put in the 60s of the last century. Important successes in the development of theoretical foundations of these technologies were achieved by our compatriots. However, practical results have been obtained mainly in the west and recently. At the end of the twentieth century, interest in biometrics increased significantly as the power of modern computers and improved algorithms made it possible to create a wide range of usable and interesting products in terms of their characteristics and proportions. number of users. The field of science has found its application in the development of new security technologies. For example, a biometric system can control data access and storage in banks, it can be used in enterprises that process valuable data, to protect computers, communication devices, etc.

Description of work of biometric systems. All biometric systems work the same. First, the registration process takes place, as a result of which the system remembers the pattern of biometric characteristics. Some biometric systems take multiple samples to obtain more detailed biometric characteristics. The received data is processed and converted into a mathematical code. Biometric information

security systems use biometric methods to identify and authenticate users. Biometric identification is carried out in four stages.

Registration of an identifier - information about a physiological or behavioral characteristic is converted into a form open to computer technology and entered into the memory of the biometric system. Extraction - unique features analyzed by the system are selected from the newly provided identifier. Comparison - information about the newly provided and previously registered ID is compared. Decision - A conclusion is made as to whether the newly provided identifier is a match or not.

The conclusion that the identifiers do not match can then be transmitted to other systems, which then act on the information received. One of the most important features of information security systems based on biometric technologies is high reliability, that is, the system can reliably distinguish and reliably match biometric characteristics of different people. In biometrics, these parameters are called Type I errors (False Reject Rate, FRR) and Type II Errors (False Accept Rate, FAR). The first number describes the probability of denying access to a person who has the right to access, and the second - the probability of incorrect matching of biometric characteristics of two people. It is very difficult to fake the papillary pattern of a human finger or the iris of an eye. Thus, it is almost impossible for «errors of the second kind»(that is, giving permission to someone who is not authorized to do so) to occur. However, under the influence of some factors, the biological characteristics of human identification can change. For example, a person may catch a cold, as a result of which his voice changes beyond recognition. Therefore, the frequency of «type 1 errors»(denying access to a person who has the right to do so) in biometric systems is much higher. The better the system, the lower the FRR value for the same FAR values. Sometimes the comparative characteristic EER (Equal Error Rate) is also used, which determines the intersection point of the FRR and FAR graphs. But it is not always representative. When using biometric systems, especially facial recognition systems, even when the correct biometric features are implemented, the authentication decision is not always correct. This is due to the fact that a number of characteristics and, first of all, many biometric characteristics can be changed. There is a certain degree of probability of system error. In addition, when using different technologies, the error can vary significantly. When using biometric technologies, it is necessary to determine what is more important for access control systems, not to miss the «stranger»or not to miss all the «friends».

Types of Biometric Information Systems:

1. Biometrics Based on Physical Characteristics:

Fingerprints: Each person's fingerprints are unique and can be scanned using scanners.

Face detection: Authentication is done by detecting facial structure and geometric features.

Eye Scans: Identification by scanning the iris or retina of the eye.

Hand geometry: Identification based on the dimensions and shape of the hand.

2. Behavioral Biometrics:

Voice recognition: Authentication through human voice.

Pen or keyboard typing: Authentication through the user's typing behavior.

Gait: Identification through the way a person walks.

Advantages of Biometric Systems.

High level of reliability: Biometric features are unique and not easily forged, which ensures highly reliable authentication.

Convenience and speed: Biometric authentication for users is convenient and faster compared to traditional passwords or tokens.

Unique identification: Since the biometric characteristics of each user are unique, the probability of error in identifying them is very low.

Long-term use: Biometric features, such as your fingerprint or iris, do not change over time, which ensures long-term use.

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DIRECTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECOTOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. Ecotourism has become a major tool for the rising environmental awareness of locals and visitors ensuring long-term sustainability. The tourists are becoming increasingly sophisticated in having meaningful travel experiences including communication with local people, learning their culture, observation of unique ecosystems, flora and fauna of the untouched areas. Uzbekistan's diverse ecology from mountains to deserts, from deserts to plains can support the country with the great ecotourism potential. Such opportunities can provide social, environmental and economic benefits to the country when it is comprehensively modified and meets international standards.

Keywords: Ecotourism, nature, environmental impact, sustainability, conservation awareness, reserves, fauna, flora, the Aral sea, Global warming.

Introduction

Tourism has become an important sector in the structure of the international services market, which has taken first place in the world in terms of economic efficiency and left behind such significant industries as oil production and the automotive industry. However, tourism is not only a strong tool for economic development. It is also an effective factor in creating the image of a particular territory, the achievements of the future and the promotion of its history. Of course, tourism has the greatest impact on the development of the country's economy. The tourism and recreational potential of certain states is a very complex concept for unambiguous interpretation and assessment. This fact largely depends on the fact that the basis of tourism potential is the cultural, natural, and historical heritage of each specific country, which is different in origin and essence. At the same time, external factors of a political, economic, legal, cultural, social and psychological nature have a significant impact on the final indicators of the level of attractiveness of a tourist destination

Tourism is a huge income to the treasury of each state and the development of the industry will allow our countries to improve their economic performance.

Nowadays, the world is increasing abruptly and a lot of changes are happening day by day. One of the most viral types of tourism is Ecotourism. Currently Uzbekistan is paying attention to Ecotourism more seriously compared to last year. Moreover, our government is bending over backwards to own more facilities and the opportunities to enhance Ecotourism in our country. The main goal is not only about increasing the financial position but also helping nature to survive. Therefore, we have to try hard as much as we can to save our rare and remarkable worlds of Fauna and Flora. Because nowadays they are disappearing day by day due to several factors. One of them is pollution. The fact that seas, oceans, lakes are drying due to the pollution and harmful toxins. That's why different types of sea animals are dying. In that moment our duty is looking for several ways of protecting them.

Data and Methods

In the process of research, theoretical methods of induction, deduction, generalization and comparison were used. The necessary materials are investigated on the basis of the methods of typological analysis, the synthesis of statistical data

Main results

Today, the role of tourism throughout the world has invariably increased and this is due to the increase in its impact on people's lives and the economies of countries as a whole. Most of the services in this field of activity are sold with minimal losses; tourism is increasingly influencing the global economy, which is becoming its distinctive feature, because it allows us to achieve the highest value added. Travel companies in modern conditions of a market economy are increasingly aware of the importance and need to develop new services and products.

This region is famous for its high mountains, green meadows, amazing flora and fauna. It is nature that attracts tourists here all year round. Thus, from year to year the ranks of guests who love to contemplate the picturesque landscapes and have a great, useful rest are expanding.

Based on the Presidential Decree "On measures for the accelerated development of tourism by introducing a special management procedure in the Bostanlyk region" dated August 27, 2020, government resolutions "On the accelerated development of tourism in the Tashkent region for 2019-2021»dated December 31, 2019 and "On measures to create favorable conditions for the development and rehabilitation of the tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated July 10, 2020, determined measures for the development of Bostanlyk, Akhangaran, Parkent, Bukinsky, Chinaz, Zangiata districts and the city of Angren based on the "Golden Ring" tourism concept. It is also planned to create a tourist village in Kumushkon. Currently there are 50 guest houses, a hotel and a health center operating here. In turn, in order to attract Kumushkon residents and foreign investors to entrepreneurship, a land area of 34,371 hectares was allocated.

Also, in accordance with Government Decree No. 433 dated July 10, 2020 “On measures to create favorable conditions for the restoration and development of the tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan,» 144 hostels (for 4,652 beds) have been operating throughout the republic this year, and today their total number reached 301 (for 10,230 places).

This resolution also approved the Regulations on the procedure for granting gatherings of mahalla citizens the status of “tourist mahalla”, “tourist village» and “tourist village”.

In recent years, tremendous work has been done to improve infrastructure, expand tourist destinations, and create world-class conditions for meaningful cultural recreation for tourists. If we compare them with the indicators of 2017, then the number of hotels, hostels and guest houses has increased from 152 to 1007, currently 97 hotels, 765 guest houses, 30 hostels, 30 children’s health camps, 59 recreation areas of the ministries and departments, 26 sanatoriums and other health facilities. The number of tourists is also growing rapidly. If in 2017 the region was visited by 128,300 local and 14,600 foreign guests, then in 2021 services were provided to 2 million 21 thousand local and 65 thousand foreign tourists.

A lot of work is being done to increase the tourist flow tenfold. It is planned to build 50 hotels, 1,000 guest houses, 60 hostels, 60 recreation areas, 10 sanatoriums and other recreational facilities.

According to the analysis, the average annual growth in tourist flows to Uzbekistan after the coronavirus pandemic amounted to more than 20%. In 2023, 6 million 134 thousand foreign tourists arrived in the country. This number is projected to reach 7 million by the end of the year. Over the 11 months of this year, the export of tourism services amounted to \$2 billion. The average expenses of one tourist during his stay in the country amounted to \$326 (\$224 in 2021). In 2024, measures will be taken to increase tourism exports to \$2.5 billion

Special attention in Uzbekistan was paid to pilgrimage tourism. In 2023, the following events were held in the republic with the aim of scientifically substantiating the potential of pilgrimage tourism in the country: the Naqshbandi festival, International Pilgrimage Week, international conferences “500th anniversary of the Mir-Arab madrasah” and “Imam Bukhari, Dorimi and Termiziy».

In general, in the tourism industry in 2023, 520 projects were implemented with a total value of 9.5 trillion soums (\$ 840 million). Since the beginning of the year, 70 thousand new jobs have been created in tourism and related industries.

Uzbekistan intends to increase the number of foreign tourists to 15 million by 2030. About this at the opening of the 25th session of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) in Samarkand said the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

The President noted that in Uzbekistan’s “open door” policy, priority is given to the tourism industry. Thanks to this, over the course of two years, despite

the restrictions associated with the pandemic, more than 800 infrastructure projects were implemented.

In these years Uzbekistan has attended several ceremonies which are organized by well-developed countries. An executive director for technical cooperation and services of the World Tourism Organization Shanchzhong Zhu has become an honorable guest of the forum.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, he said that Uzbekistan is one of the most dynamically developing countries and an important partner of the UNWTO. In recent years, eco-tourism has become a segment of tourism and a new area in the tourism industry. The resolutions of the UN General Assembly from 2012 and 2014 recognize the importance of the development of eco-tourism in order to preserve natural resources and international cooperation in this field. It is emphasized that the holding of this conference is very timely, and considered questions are relevant not only for Uzbekistan but also for the whole world, especially in light of the fact that the United Nations has proclaimed 2017th year as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development.

As known, our country has great prospects for the development of eco-tourism, establishing a unique and sustainable network of ecotourism routes with the further integration of the republic into the international market such services which are attractive for all categories of tourists. Today Uzbekistan is one of the leading places in Central Asia by popular ecotourism destinations. It should be emphasized that this kind of tourism is gaining more and more popularity – according to the forecasts of the World Tourism Organization, this type is among the five main strategic directions of tourism development until 2020 and it is estimated that the share of eco-tourism in the total volume of the global tourism industry has reached more than 10 % in recent years, and its growth rate is 2-3 times higher than the corresponding rates in the entire tourism industry. Nowadays the most controversial issues are global warming and drying the Aral sea. Why am I taking into consideration the Aral sea, because it's the source of water and water is a main element and the chain of life. When it disappears the life in that area will be dead and Fauna and Flora as well. It has a big affect on people who are living around there. It causes a lot of dangerous and incurable illnesses. The weather is very polluted because of the high level of salt. Ecotourism helps to figure out the proper solutions for those issues. Currently in Uzbekistan a lot of infrastructures are being built by the government. In Uzbekistan there are a lot of reserves that play a crucial role while saving nature. It helps to boost the position of nature and rare animals. Even tourists will come to see the animal atmosphere. Then we have to create specific plays that foreigners can easily admire. For that our government has to support us financially. In order to save the world we have to collaborate with other countries and exchange our knowledge and experience about Ecotourism. We have created exchange programs for students to gain some more experience and compare all countries in order to boost its own competitiveness. The main tourist centers of the country –

Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. As a member of the UNWTO since 1994, Uzbekistan has conducted a number of important international events dedicated to the development of tourism. Among them – the first meeting of the countries of the Great Silk Road (Samarkand, 1994), a seminar on the preservation of cultural heritage (Bukhara, 1996), the third seminar on the development of tourism on the Silk Road (Bukhara, 2002) and others. In 2004, the UNWTO office was opened in Samarkand.

Conferences like this contribute to the further development and promotion of the tourist potential of the Silk Road, and, of course, it cannot but be gladden.

We don't have enough opportunities to raise the level of Ecotourism. We have to create new technologies like electric cars that don't use fuel which can harm nature. For that, we should be strong financially. The development of ecotourism, in turn, provides comprehensive support for environmental protection systems, biodiversity and unique natural areas, the maintenance of local incomes, and it is a promising market for investment projects.

Advantageous geographical location of Uzbekistan at the intersection of routes from east to west and from the south to the northern countries, climatic features, a unique network of protected natural areas and a rich variety of landscapes offer great opportunities for the promotion of eco-tourism routes. Currently, the system of protected areas includes 8 reserves, 2 natural national and one national park, 1 biosphere reserve, 12 nature reserves, 7 natural monuments, which have been presented at the international conference. Currently our government is creating Activities for enhancing Ecotourism. Such as:

- Travel to nature destinations (think flora, fauna, and natural resources)
- Learning about local cultural heritage.
- Sustainable wilderness adventures.
- Viewing or volunteering with wildlife.
- Trips dedicated to activities that promote the planet's well-being, like beach cleanups.

Ecotourism also fosters eco-friendly development by allocating resources for preservation initiatives that enhance the welfare of both humans and animals. For instance, ecotourism can supply funds for the safeguarding of threatened species or create awareness programs about the significance of conserving natural resources.

All in all, we should be very attentive all the time for ecology, because nature and tourism complement each other. In addition to that those are the main sources of high income for the government.

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11. Saidov M., Abduvasikov A., Mamadiyarov D, Saidova D.N. Introduction of theoretical and methodological basis of agro clusters to the economy of Uzbekistan

ENHANCING STOCK EXCHANGES: EXPLORING FUTURE PROSPECTS

Abstract. The evolution of stock exchanges has been a cornerstone of global financial markets, facilitating capital formation, liquidity, and investment opportunities. This paper explores the future prospects of enhancing stock exchanges through technological advancements, regulatory reforms, and strategic innovations. Key areas of focus include the integration of blockchain technology to improve transparency and reduce transaction costs, the adoption of artificial intelligence and machine learning for enhanced market analysis and decision-making, and the development of more robust cybersecurity measures to protect against evolving threats. Additionally, the paper examines the potential impacts of emerging financial instruments and decentralized finance (DeFi) on traditional exchange models. By analyzing current trends and projecting future developments, this study aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the potential pathways for stock exchanges to adapt and thrive in an increasingly dynamic financial landscape. The findings suggest that embracing these innovations can significantly enhance the efficiency, security, and accessibility of stock exchanges, ultimately contributing to more resilient and inclusive financial markets.

Introduction: Stock exchanges are the backbone of global finance, serving as platforms for trading securities and fostering economic growth. As technology advances and market dynamics evolve, the prospects for improving stock exchanges are vast. From embracing digital innovations to enhancing regulatory frameworks, various avenues exist to bolster the efficiency, accessibility, and resilience of these vital financial institutions.

Digital Transformation: The digital revolution has revolutionized every aspect of our lives, and stock exchanges are no exception. Embracing advanced technologies such as blockchain, artificial intelligence, and machine learning can streamline trading processes, enhance transparency, and reduce transaction costs. Blockchain, in particular, holds promise for transforming settlement processes, enabling real-time transactions, and mitigating risks associated with traditional clearing systems.

Blockchain: technology can significantly improve the efficiency of post-trade processes by providing a transparent and immutable ledger of transactions. This can reduce settlement times from several days to mere minutes, thereby lowering counterparty risk and improving liquidity. Additionally, smart contracts

can automate compliance and reporting requirements, further reducing operational costs and errors.

Artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms can enhance market surveillance, detecting fraudulent activities and market manipulation in real-time. These technologies can analyze vast amounts of data to identify suspicious patterns, thereby protecting market integrity and boosting investor confidence. Moreover, AI-driven analytics can provide deeper insights into market trends and investor behavior, enabling more informed decision-making.

Enhanced Market Accessibility: Improving stock exchanges involves ensuring broader access to financial markets, empowering retail investors, and fostering inclusivity. Initiatives such as fractional trading, which allows investors to purchase small portions of high-priced stocks, democratize investment opportunities and enable individuals with limited capital to participate in the market. Moreover, initiatives to simplify the trading process, enhance educational resources, and promote financial literacy can further broaden market participation.

Mobile trading platforms have played a significant role in enhancing market accessibility, allowing investors to trade on-the-go. These platforms, equipped with user-friendly interfaces and educational tools, cater to the growing demographic of young, tech-savvy investors. Additionally, zero-commission trading, popularized by several brokerage firms, has lowered the cost barrier for retail investors, further encouraging market participation.

Regulatory Reforms: Robust regulatory frameworks are essential for maintaining market integrity, protecting investors, and fostering trust in stock exchanges. Regulatory reforms should focus on striking a balance between innovation and investor protection, ensuring market stability while fostering innovation. Embracing regulatory sandboxes, which provide a controlled environment for testing new technologies and business models, can facilitate innovation while safeguarding against potential risks.

Regulatory sandboxes allow financial technology companies to experiment with innovative solutions under regulatory supervision. This not only encourages innovation but also provides regulators with valuable insights into emerging technologies, enabling them to develop informed and adaptive regulatory policies. Furthermore, adopting a principles-based regulatory approach, which focuses on desired outcomes rather than prescriptive rules, can provide greater flexibility and adaptability in a rapidly evolving market landscape.

Global Integration: In an increasingly interconnected world, enhancing interoperability and harmonizing regulatory standards across stock exchanges are crucial for promoting global integration and facilitating cross-border investments. Initiatives such as mutual recognition agreements and the adoption of common regulatory standards can facilitate seamless trading across different jurisdictions, promoting liquidity and enhancing market efficiency.

The integration of global stock exchanges can also be facilitated through technological advancements. The development of cross-border trading platforms

and networks can enable investors to access international markets more easily, providing greater diversification opportunities. Additionally, collaboration between exchanges on data sharing and surveillance can enhance market integrity and reduce systemic risks.

Sustainable Investing: The rise of sustainable investing underscores the importance of integrating environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors into stock exchanges. By promoting transparency, disclosure, and accountability, stock exchanges can incentivize companies to adopt sustainable practices and provide investors with better insights into the long-term risks and opportunities associated with their investments. Moreover, initiatives to develop ESG-focused indices and products can further promote sustainable investing and drive capital towards environmentally and socially responsible businesses.

Stock exchanges can play a pivotal role in promoting ESG standards by requiring listed companies to disclose relevant information and adhere to sustainable practices. The development of sustainability reporting frameworks, such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), can provide standardized metrics for assessing ESG performance. Additionally, green bonds and other sustainable finance instruments can attract investment in projects that contribute to environmental and social goals.

Cybersecurity and Resilience: As stock exchanges become increasingly digital, cybersecurity and resilience become paramount. Protecting sensitive financial data and ensuring the continuous operation of trading platforms are critical for maintaining investor trust and market stability. Exchanges must invest in robust cybersecurity measures, including advanced threat detection systems, regular vulnerability assessments, and comprehensive incident response plans.

Furthermore, building resilient infrastructure that can withstand cyber-attacks, natural disasters, and other disruptions is essential. This includes developing redundant systems, implementing failover mechanisms, and conducting regular disaster recovery exercises. Collaboration with government agencies, financial institutions, and cybersecurity experts can also enhance the resilience of stock exchanges.

Conclusion: The prospects for improving stock exchanges are multifaceted, ranging from embracing digital innovations to enhancing regulatory frameworks and promoting sustainable investing. By leveraging technology, fostering inclusivity, and promoting responsible practices, stock exchanges can evolve into more efficient, accessible, and resilient institutions, driving economic growth and prosperity in the years to come. The future of stock exchanges lies in their ability to adapt to changing market dynamics, embrace innovation, and uphold the principles of transparency, integrity, and sustainability.

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PARRAKLI BURG‘ILARNING TURLARI VA TUZILISHINI O‘RGANISH

Annotatsiya. Parrakli burg‘ilar yumshoq, mo‘rt, mustahkamlanmagan jinslarni burg‘ilash uchun mo‘ljallangan. Bitta parrakli burg‘ilarning tog‘ jinslarini burg‘ilab o‘tish chuqurligi odatda yuzlab metrni tashkil qiladi. Parrakli burg‘ilarni ishlab chiqarish texnologiyasi sharoshkali burg‘ilarga qaraganda ancha soddaroq. Nayzasimon, ikki, uch parrakli burg‘ilar ishlab chiqariladi, ko‘p parrakli burg‘ilar kamroq ishlatiladi. Parrakli burg‘ilar po‘latdan quyma yoki shtamplangan korpus shaklida konussimon rezbalar bilan birikkan holda tayyorlanadi. Kuraklar korpusga biriktirilishi yoki payvandlanishi yoki korpus bilan shtamplangan holda bo‘lishi yoki quyilishi mumkin.

Kalit so‘zlar: parrakli burg‘i, aylanish momenti, kuraklar, tog‘ jinslari, murakkab quduqlar, shlam, burg‘ilash kallaklari, abraziv jinslar, vertlyug osma tarmog‘i.

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THE STUDY OF THE TYPES AND DESIGNS OF BLADE BITS

Abstract. Drill bits are designed for drilling soft, brittle, loose rocks. The depth of drilling of rocks with single-leaf drills is usually hundreds of meters. The manufacturing technology of spherical drills is much simpler than spherical ones. Spear-shaped, two- and three-bladed drills are available, multi-bladed drills are less often used. Bladed drills are made of steel in the form of cast or stamped housings in combination with conical cutters. The shovels can be attached to the body, welded or cast stamped with the body.

Keywords: drill bit, torque, shovels, rocks, complex wells, sludge, drill heads, abrasive rocks, swivel suspension network.

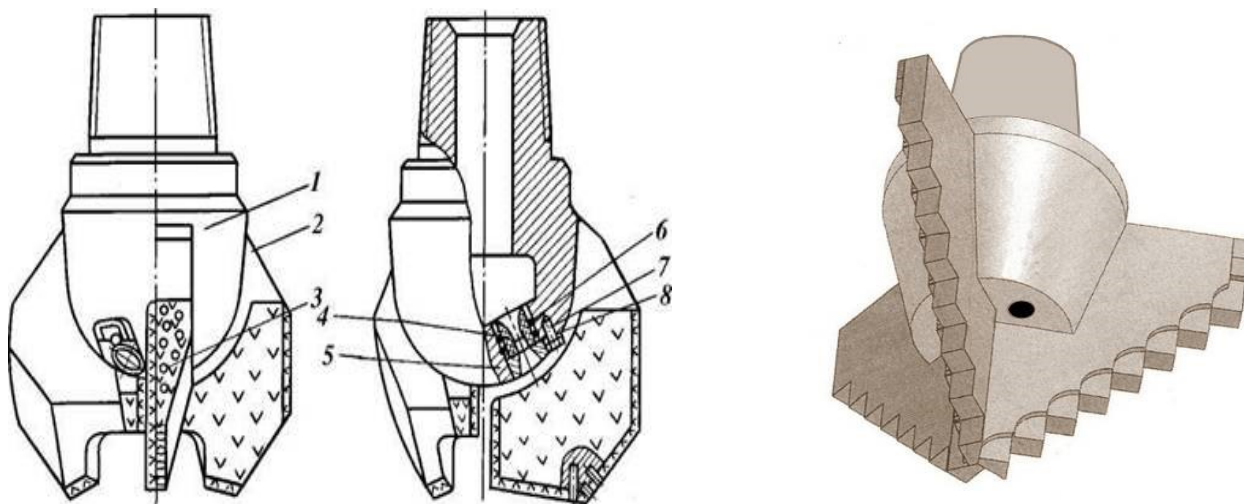
Parraklar burchak yon chegaralari 5° gacha burchak ostida egrilangan holda tayyorlanadi. Bu egrilanish yon tomonga, aylanishga qarshi joylashgan. Parraklarning ishchi qirrasini parrakning o'zidan qattiqroq bo'lgan maxsus qo'shimchalar va qoziqlar bilan jihozlangan.



1 – rasm. Ikki parrakli burg'ilar.

Chuqurligi 2000 m bo'lgan quduqni bitta burg'i bilan burg'ilangan holatlari ma'lum. Shu bilan birga, 2000 m oraliq muqarrar ravishda qattiqroq qatlamlar bilan almashinadi. Natijada, burg'i diametrining qisqarishi bilan eskiradi, bu esa o'z navbatida burg'ilash jarayonida quduq diametrining asta-sekin kamayishiga olib keladi.

Burg'ilash paytida, sharoshkali bur'gilarga qaraganda, parrakli burg'ilarga ko'proq aylanish momenti berilishi kerak. Buning sababi shundaki, sharoshkali burg'i tog` jinsi yuzasiga botib kirmasligi bilan bog'liq, balki burg'i tog` jinsi ustida aylanadi, parrak esa tog` jinsiga botib kirib, shu holatda aylanadi. Parrakli burg'ilar bilan burg'ilashda quduqning egrilanish ehtimoli sezilarli darajada oshadi. Shuning uchun markazlagichlar, kalibratorlar, stabilizatorlar qo'llaniladi.



2 – rasm. Uch parrakli burg`ilar.

Parrakli burg`ilarni konstruksiyasi boshqa turdagi burg`ilarning konstruksiyasiga qaraganda ancha soddaroq. Bunday qurilmaning ishlash printsipti jinslarni maydalash va kesishga asoslangan. Parrakli turdagi burg`ilarni qo`lda tayyorlash mumkin. Buni amalga oshirish uchun siz oddiy sxemaga amal qilishingiz kerak: yumshoq po`latni kesuvchi qirralarini qattiq qoplama bilan payvandlang. Qo`lbola qurilmaning ikkinchi yasash usuli: jihozning asosiy qismi yumshoq po`latdan, ikkinchisi esa o`tkir qirrali tig`lardan payvandlanadi.

Parrakli burg`ilar yumshoq yoki mo`rt tog` jinslarini parmalash uchun ishlatiladi. Ularning boshqa turdagi burg`ilardan yetarlicha afzalliklarga ega, biroq bir kamchilik mavjud: burg`ilar yerga qancha chuqurlikka kirib boraversa, quduqning diametri shunchalik kamayaveradi.

Kesuvchi turdagi parrakli burg`ilar geologik qidiruv quduqlarini kichik chuqurlikda burg`ilash uchun qo`llaniladi. Ko`rib chiqilayotgan ushbu turdagi burg`ilar 50 m dan ortiq chuqurliklar uchun mos emas, ular faqat yumshoq jinlar ya`ni tuproq uchun mo`ljallangan.

Parrakli burg`ilarning texnik xarakteristikalari.

Parrakli burg`ilar 2 turga bo`linadi: M va MS. Birinchi tur yumshoq tuproqda burg`ilash uchun ishlatiladi, ikkinchisi - o`rtacha qattiq jinlar uchun.

Uskunalar kalibrlaydigan sektor mavjud bo`lishi, oldindan po`lak yoki iyilgan qalakar bilan bo`lishi mumkin.

Har bir variantlar muayyan ishlar uchun xizmat qiladi va yuvish teshiklarini joylashtirish xususiyatlariga ega. M turidagi burg`i gidromonitor va oqim nasadkalariga ega. Parrakli burg`ilar ikki qismdan iborat: korpus (oldindan eritma sifatida quyilgan) va qo`shimcha rezba, bu 3 ta parrakdan iborat (ba`zi hollarda ko`proq payvandlanadi). Ikki parrakli burg`ilash uskunasi ajralmas qism bilan tavsiflanadi. Korpus va rezba bir-biri bilan payvandlanadi. Ushbu turdagi burg`ining sifatni yaxshilash va ishlatish muddatini uzaytirish uchun u qattiq turdagi qotishma bilan qoplangan (mustahkamlangan). Uning taxminiy sxemasi shunday: parrakning old qismiga qattiq qotishma plastinalari (payvandlash

apparati yordamida) oldindan frezerlangan maxsus uyiqlarga mahkamlanadi. Burg`ining yon qismlarida silindrsimon tishlar mustahkamlanadi. Ular qo`lda ochilgan teshiklarga qo`yilib presslanadi. Qattiq qotishma tishlar o`rtasida hosil bo`lgan bo`shliqlarni to`ldiradi.

Ikkinchi turdagi parrakli burg`ilar kern olish uchun mo`ljallangan va sharoshkali va burg`ilash kallaklari mavjudligi bilan bog`liq. Ular yechib olinadigan (yechib olinmaydigan) kern qabul qilgich bilan ishlab chiqariladi. Ushbu qismlar kern qabul qiluvchi uskunalar uchun maxsus ishlab chiqariladi. Bunday kern oluvchi qurilmasi bilan kern oluvchi burg`ilar tufayli, burg`ilash tizmasini ko`tarmasdan, quduqning pastki qismidan kern olish mumkin. Qovurg`alarning konussimon shakli parchalangan jinsni tizmaning markaziy qismiga ko`chirish imkonini beradi. Tog' jinsini parchalaydigan elementlar kvadrat, ko`pburchak yoki doira shaklida turli shakllar bilan mustahkamlangan.

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KIBER XAFSIZLIK TUSHUNCHASI VA UNING VAZIFALARI

Annotatsiya. Kiberxavfsizlik atamasi endi kirib kelgan atama emas, lekin ba'zilarimiz bu nimani anglatishini yoki nima uchun bunday deb atalishini bilmasligimiz mumkin. Shunday qilib, kiberxavfsizlikning ma'nosini to'liq tushunish uchun keling, so'zni ikki qismga ajratamiz: "kiber" va "xavfsizlik". «Kiber» atamasi odatda kompyuterlar, axborot texnologiyalari yoki internet bilan bog'liq narsalarni anglatadi. Buni yaxshiroq tushunish uchun uni kompyuterlar va internetga tegishli maxsus so'z sifatida tasavvur qiling.

Kalit so'z: kiberxavfsizlik, cisco tashkiloti, hujum, milliy xavfsizlik, konfidensiallik, risk, axborot xavfsizligi.

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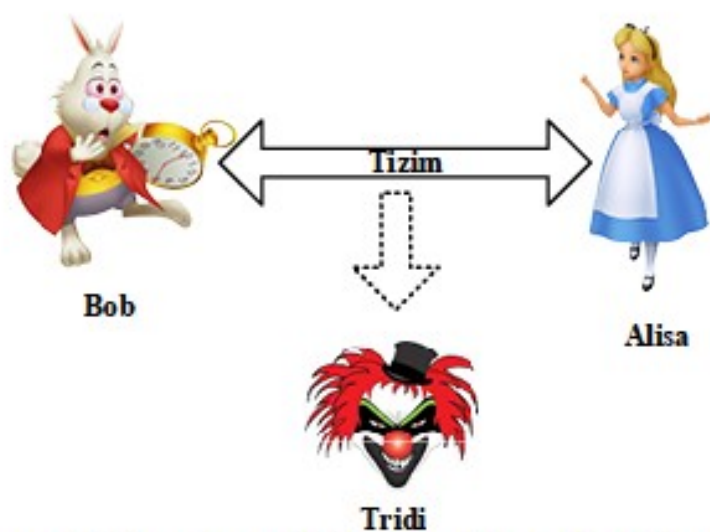
CONCEPT OF CYBER SECURITY AND ITS DUTIES

Abstract. The term cyber security is not a catchy term anymore, but some of us may not know what it means or why it is called that. So, to fully understand the meaning of cyber security, let's divide the word into two parts: «cyber»and «security».

Keyword: cyber security, cisco organization, attack, national security, confidentiality, risk, information security.

Kirish: Xavfsizlik – bu xavf yoki tahdiddan xoli bo'lish va xavfsiz bo'lish holatini anglatadi. Shunday qilib, agar ikkita so'zni birlashtirsak, "kiberxavfsizlik" kompyuterlarni, tarmoqlarni va internetga ulangan har qanday qurilmani har qanday xavf yoki tahdiddan xavfsiz saqlashni anglatadi.

Nima uchun kiberxavfsizlik muhim? Kiberxavfsizlik bizning davrimizda, ayniqsa sodir bo'layotgan barcha texnologik yutuqlar bilan chambarchas bog'langan. O'z resurslarini ularni xohlaydigan boshqa mamlakatlardan himoya qilish uchun hech qanday armiyasi yo'q mamlakatni tasavvur qiling. Mamlakat zaif bo'lishi shubhasiz, to'g'rimi? Siz shunday mamlakatda yashashni xohlarmidingiz? **Kiberxavfsizlik sohasiga kirish uchun dasturlashni bilish kerakmi?** Siz endigina kiberxavfsizlik sohasiga qadam



1.1-rasm. Axborot xavfsizligining hayotdagi timsollari

qo'yayotganingizda dasturlash ilmini mukammal tarzda bilishingiz zarur emas. Ammo keyinchalik bu soha bilan astoydil shug'ullanishni boshlasangiz, sizga albatta dasturlashni o'rganish hamda bilish talab etiladi. Chunki shunday murakkab kiber jinoyatlar mavjudki, ularning oldini olish yoki qarshi turish uchun siz professional dasturchi bo'lishingiz shart.

Axborotni ishlash, uzatish va to'plashning zamonaviy usullarining rivojlanishi foydalanuvchilar axborotini yo'qolishi, buzilishi va oshkor etilishi bilan bog'liq tahdidlarning ortishiga olib kelmoqda. Shu sababli, kompyuter tizimlari va tarmoqlarida axborot xavfsizligini ta'minlash axborot texnologiyalari rivojining yetakchi yo'nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Axborot xavfsizligi hayotda mavjud timsollarga asoslanadi. Hayotda qonuniy faoliyat olib boruvchi shaxslar mavjud, ular 1.1-rasmda Alisa va Bob timsolida aks ettirilgan. Biroq, hayotda qonuniy faoliyat yurituvchi insonlarning faoliyatiga qiziquvchi, ularning ishlariga xalaqit beruvchi insonlar ham mavjud va ular 1.1-tasvirda Tridi timsolida tasvirlangan. Tridi timsoli barcha g'arazli niyatlarni amalga oshiruvchi shaxslarni ifodalaydi.

Darslikning keyingi bo'limlarini yoritishda quyidagi hayotiy senariyni ko'raylik. Ushbu hayotiy senariy Alisaning onlayn banki (AOB) deb ataladi. Bunga ko'ra, Alisa onlayn bankning biznes faoliyatini amalga oshiradi. Mazkur senariyda Alisaning xavfsizlik muammosi nima?

Alisaning mijozi bo'lgan Bobning xavfsizlik muammosichi? Alisa va Bobning xavfsizlik muammolari bir xilmi? Tridi nuqtai nazaridan qaraganda qanday xavfsizlik muammolari mavjud? Ushbu savollarga keyingi qismlarda javob berib o'tiladi.

Kompyuter tizimlari va tarmoqlarida axborotni himoyalash va axborot xavfsizligiga tegishli bo'lgan ayrim tushunchalar bilan tanishib chiqaylik.

Kiberxavfsizlik hozirda yangi kirib kelgan tushunchalardan biri bo'lib, unga berilgan turlicha ta'riflar mavjud. Xususan, CSEC2017 Joint Task Force manbasida kiberxavfsizlikka quyidagicha ta'rif berilgan:

Kiberxavfsizlik – hisoblashlarga asoslangan bilim sohasi bo'lib, buzg'unchilar mavjud bo'lgan sharoitda amallarni to'g'ri bajarilishini kafolatlash uchun o'zida texnologiya, inson, axborot va jarayonlarni mujassamlashtiradi. U xavfsiz kompyuter tizimlarini yaratish, amalga oshirish, tahlillash va testlashni o'z ichiga oladi. Kiberxavfsizlik ta'limning mujassamlashgan bilim sohasi bo'lib, qonuniy jihatlarni, siyosatni, inson omilini, etika va risklarni boshqarishni o'z ichiga oladi.

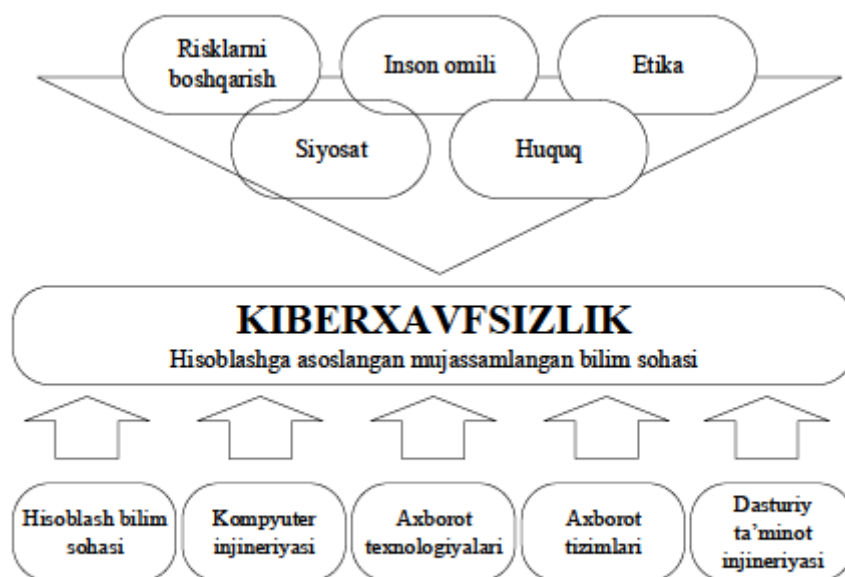
Tarmoq sohasida faoliyat yuritayotgan Cisco tashkiloti esa kiberxavfsizlikka quyidagicha ta'rif bergan: Kiberxavfsizlik – tizim,

tarmoq va dasturlarni raqamli hujumlardan himoyalash amaliyoti. Ushbu kiberhujumlar odatda maxfiy axborotni boshqarishni, almashtirishni yoki yo'q qilishni; foydalanuvchilardan pul undirishni; normal ish faoliyatini buzishni maqsad qiladi. Hozirda samarali kiberxavfsizlik choralari amalga oshirish insonlarga qaraganda qurilmalar va ularning turlari sonining kattaligi va buzg'unchilar salohiyatini ortishi natijasida amaliy tomondan murakkablashib bormoqda.

Kiberxavfsizlik bilim sohasining zaruriyati birinchi meynfreym kompyuterlar ishlab chiqarilganidan boshlab paydo bo'la boshlagan.

Bunda mazkur qurilmalarning va ularning vazifalarining himoyasi uchun ko'p sathli xavfsizlik choralari amalga oshirilgan. Milliy xavfsizlikni ta'minlash zaruriyatini oshib borishi kompleks va texnologik murakkab ishonchli xavfsizlik choralari paydo bo'lishiga sabab bo'ladi.

Hozirda axborot texnologiyalari sohasida faoliyat yuritayotgan har bir mutaxassisning kiberxavfsizlikning fundamental bilimlariga ega bo'lishi talab etiladi. Kiberxavfsizlik fani sohasining tuzilishini quyidagicha tasvirlash mumkin (1.2-rasm).



1.2-rasm. Kiberxavfsizlik fani sohasining tuzilishi

Kiberxavfsizlikni fundamental atamalarini aniqlashda turli yondashuvlar mavjud. Xususan, CSEC2017 JTF manbasida kiberxavfsizlikning quyidagi 6 ta atamasi keltirilgan: Konfidentsiallik – axborot yoki uni eltuvchisining shunday holatiki, undan ruxsatsiz tanishishning yoki nusxalashning oldi olingan bo‘ladi.

Konfidentsiallik axborotni ruxsatsiz “o‘qish”dan himoyalash bilan shug‘ullanadi. AOB senariysida Bob uchun konfidentsiallik juda muhim.

Ya’ni, Bob o‘z balansida qancha pul borligini Tridining bilishini istamaydi. Shu sababli Bob uchun balans xususidagi ma’lumotlarning konfidentsialligini ta’minlash muhim hisoblanadi.

Yaxlitlik – axborotning buzilmagan ko‘rinishida (axborotning qandaydir qayd etilgan holatiga nisbatan o‘zgarmagan shaklda) mavjud bo‘lishi ifodalangan xususiyati. Yaxlitlik axborotni ruxsatsiz “yozish”dan (ya’ni, axborotni o‘zgartirishdan) himoyalash yoki kamida o‘zgartirilganligini aniqlash bilan shug‘ullanadi. AOB senariysida Alisaning banki qayd yozuvining yaxlitligini Trididan himoyalash shart.

Masalan, Bob o‘zining akkauntida balansning o‘zgarishidan yoki Alisa akkauntida balansning oshishidan himoyalashi shart.

Shu o‘rinda konfidentsiallik va yaxlitlik bir xil tushuncha emasligiga e’tibor berish kerak. Masalan, Tridi biror ma’lumotni o‘qiy olmagan taqdirda ham uni sezilmaydigan darajada o‘zgartirishi mumkin.

Foydalanuvchanlik – avtorizatsiyalangan mantiqiy obyekt so‘rovi bo‘yicha axborotning tayyorlik va foydalanuvchanlik holatida bo‘lishi xususiyati. Foydalanuvchanlik axborotni (yoki tizimni) ruxsatsiz “bajarmaslik”dan himoyalash bilan shug‘ullanadi. AOB senariysida AOB web saytidan Bobning foydalana olmasligi Alisaning banki va Bob uchun foydalanuvchanlik muammosi hisoblanadi. Sababi, mazkur holda Alisa pul o‘tkazmalaridan daromad ola

olmaydi va Bob esa o'z biznesini amalga oshira olmaydi. Foydalanuvchanlikni buzishga qaratilgan hujumlardan eng keng tarqalgani – xizmat ko'rsatishdan voz kechishga undovchi hujum (Denial of service, DoS).

Risk – potensial foyda yoki zarar bo'lib, umumiy holda har qanday vaziyatga biror bir hodisani yuzaga kelish ehtimoli qo'shilganida risk paydo bo'ladi. ISO "risk – bu noaniqlikning maqsadlarga ta'siri" sifatida ta'rif bergan.

Masalan, universitetga o'qishga kirish jarayonini ko'raylik.

Umumiy holda bu jarayonni o'zi risk hisoblanmaydi. Faqatgina abituriyent hujjatlarini va kirish imtihonlarini topshirganida, u o'qishga kirishi yoki kira olmasligi mumkin. Bu o'z navbatida qabul qilinish yoki qabul qilinmaslik riskini yuzaga kelishiga sabab bo'ladi.

Kiberxavfsizlikda yoki axborot xavfsizligida risklarga salbiy ko'rinishda qaraladi.

Hujumchi kabi fikrlash – bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan xavfni oldini olish maqsadida qonuniy foydalanuvchining hujumchi kabi fikrlash jarayoni.

Tizimli fikrlash – kafolatlangan amallarni ta'minlash uchun ijtimoiy va texnik cheklovlarning o'zaro ta'sirini hisobga oladigan fikrlash jarayoni.

Bundan tashqari quyidagi tushunchalar ham kiberxavfsizlik sohasini o'rganishda muhim hisoblanadi.

Axborot xavfsizligi – axborotning holati bo'lib, unga binoan axborotga tasodifan yoki atayin ruxsatsiz ta'sir etishga yoki ruxsatsiz undan foydalanishga yo'l qo'yilmaydi. Yoki, axborotni texnik vositalar yordamida ishlanishida uning maxfiylik (konfidensiallik), yaxlitlik va foydalanuvchanlik kabi xarakteristikalari (xususiyatlarini) saqlanishini ta'minlovchi axborotning himoyalani darajasi holati.

Axborotni himoyalash – axborot xavfsizligini ta'minlashga yo'naltirilgan choralar kompleksi. Amalda axborotni himoyalash deganda ma'lumotlarni kiritish, saqlash, ishlash va uzatishda uning yaxlitligini, foydalanuvchanligini va agar, kerak bo'lsa, axborot va resurslarning konfidensialligini madadlash tushuniladi.

Aktiv - himoyalaniuvchi axborot yoki resurslar. Yoki, tashkilot uchun qimmatli barcha narsalar.

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IDENTIFIKASIYA VA AUTENTIFIKATSIYA

Annotatsiya. Autentifikatsiyaning keng tarqalgan sxemalaridan biri oddiy autentifikatsiyalash bo'lib, u an'anaviy ko'p martali parollarni ishlatishga asoslangan. Tarmoqdagi foydalanuvchini oddiy autentifikatsiyalash muolajasini quyidagicha tasavvur etish mumkin. Tarmoqdan foydalanishga uringan foydalanuvchi kompyuter klaviaturasida o'zining identifikatori va parolini teradi. Bu ma'lumotlar autentifikatsiya serveriga ishlanish uchun tushadi.

Kalit so'z: Tarmoq, DES algoritmi, Autentifikatsiya, Vaqt sinxronizatsiyasi, Bir martali parollarga asoslangan autentifikatsiyalash, Xavfsizlik.

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IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION

Abstract. One of the most common authentication schemes is simple authentication, which is based on the use of traditional multiple-use passwords. A simple authentication process for a user on a network can be imagined as follows. A user trying to access the

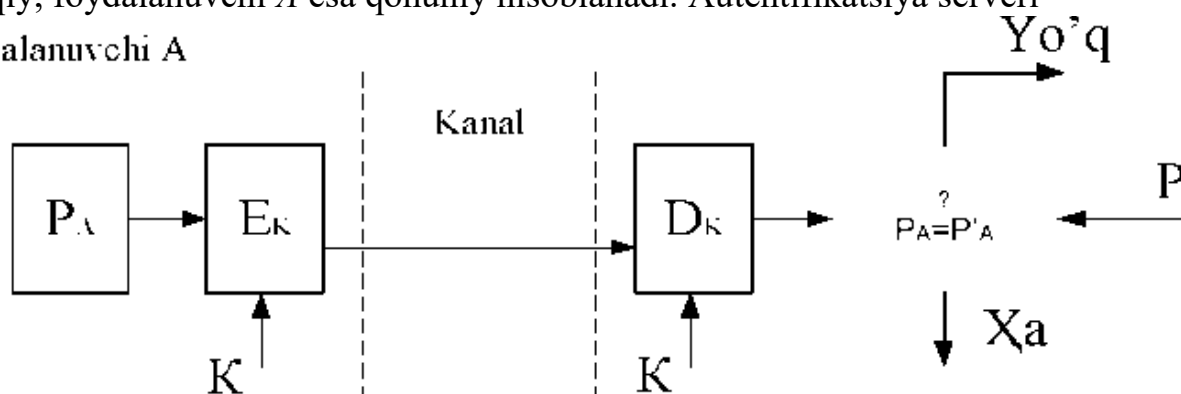
Key word: Network, DES algorithm, Authentication, Time synchronization, Authentication based on one-time passwords, Security.

Kirish: Autentifikatsiya serverida saqlanayotgan foydalanuvchi identifikatori bo'yicha ma'lumotlar bazasidan mos yozuv topiladi, undan parolni topib foydalanuvchi kiritgan parol bilan taqqoslanadi. Agar ular mos kelsa, autentifikatsiya muvaffaqiyatli o'tgan hisoblanadi va foydalanuvchi legal (qonuniy) maqomini va avtorizatsiya tizimi orqali uning maqomi uchun aniqlangan xuquqlarni va tarmoq resurslaridan foydalanishga ruxsatni oladi.

Paroldan foydalangan holda oddiy autentifikatsiyalash sxemasi 6.1-rasmda keltirilgan.

Ravshanki, foydalanuvchining parolini shifrlamasdan uzatish orqali autentifikatsiyalash varianti xavfsizlikning xatto minimal darajasini kafolatlamaydi. Parolni himoyalash uchun uni himoyalangan kanal orqali uzatishdan oldin shifrlash zarur. Buning uchun sxemaga shifrlash E_k va rasshifrovka qilish D_k vositalari kiritilgan. Bu vositalar bo'linuvchi maxfiy kalit K orqali boshqariladi. Foydalanuvchining haqiqiyligini tekshirish foydalanuvchi yuborgan parol P_A bilan autentifikatsiya serverida saqlanuvchi dastlabki qiymat

P_A ni taqqoslashga asoslangan. Agar P_A va P'_A qiymatlar mos kelsa, parol P_A haqiqiy, foydalanuvchi A esa qonuniy hisoblanadi. Autentifikatsiya serveri



6.1-rasm. Paroldan foydalangan holda oddiy autentifikatsiyalash.

Oddiy autentifikatsiyani tashkil etish sxemalari nafaqat parollarni uzatish, balki ularni saqlash va tekshirish turlari bilan ajralib turadi. Eng keng tarqalgan usul - foydalanuvchilar parolini tizimli fayllarda, ochiq holda saqlash usulidir. Bunda fayllarga o‘qish va yozishdan himoyalash atributlari o‘rnatiladi (masalan, operasion tizimdan foydalanishni nazoratlash ro‘yxatidagi mos imtiyozlarni tavsiflash yordamida). Tizim foydalanuvchi kiritgan parolni parollar faylida saqlanayotgan yozuv bilan solishtiradi. Bu usulda shifrlash yoki bir tomonlama funksiyalar kabi kriptografik mexanizmlar ishlatilmaydi. Ushbu usulning kamchiligi - niyati buzuqning tizimda ma‘mur imtiyozlaridan, shu bilan birga tizim fayllaridan, jumladan parol fayllaridan foydalanish imkoniyatidir.

Xavfsizlik nuqtai nazaridan parollarni bir tomonlama funksiyalardan foydalanib uzatish va saqlash qulay hisoblanadi. Bu holda foydalanuvchi parolning ochiq shakli o‘rniga uning bir tomonlama funksiya $h(.)$ dan foydalanib olingan tasvirini yuborishi shart. Bu o‘zgartirish g' anim tomonidan parolni uning tasviri orqali oshkor qila olmaganligini kafolatlaydi, chunki g' anim echilmaydigan sonli masalaga duch keladi.

Ko‘p martali parollarga asoslangan oddiy autentifikatsiyalash tizimining bardoshligi past, chunki ularda autentifikatsiyalovchi axborot ma‘noli so‘zlarning nisbatan katta bo‘lmagan to‘plamidan jamlanadi. Ko‘p martali parollarning ta‘sir muddati tashkilotning xavfsizligi siyosatida belgilanishi va bunday parollarni muntazam ravishda almashtirib turish lozim. Parollarni shunday tanlash lozimki, ular lug‘atda bo‘lmasin va ularni topish qiyin bo‘lsin.

Bir martali parollarga asoslangan autentifikatsiyalashda foydalanishga har bir so‘rov uchun turli parollar ishlatiladi. Bir martali dinamik parol faqat tizimdan bir marta foydalanishga yaroqli. Agar, hatto kimdir uni ushlab qolsa ham parol foyda bermaydi. Odatda bir martali parollarga asoslangan autentifikatsiyalash tizimi masofadagi foydalanuvchilarni tekshirishda qo‘llaniladi.

Bir martali parollarni generatsiyalash apparat yoki dasturiy usul oqali amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Bir martali parollar asosidagi foydalanishning apparat vositalari tashqaridan to‘lov plastik kartochkalariga o‘xshash mikroprotessor

oʻrnatilgan miniatyur qurilmalar koʻrinishda amalga oshiradi. Odatda kalitlar deb ataluvchi bunday kartalar klaviaturaga va katta boʻlmagan displey darchasiga ega.

Foydalanuvchilarni autentifikatsiyalash uchun bir martali parollarni qoʻllashning quyidagi usullari maʼlum:

1. Yagona vaqt tizimiga asoslangan vaqt belgilari mexanizmidan foydalanish.

2. Legal foydalanuvchi va tekshiruvchi uchun umumiy boʻlgan tasodifiy parollar roʻyxatidan va ularning ishonchli sinxronlash mexanizmidan foydalanish.

3. Foydalanuvchi va tekshiruvchi uchun umumiy boʻlgan bir xil dastlabki qiymatli psevdotasodifiy sonlar generatoridan foydalanish.

Birinchi usulni amalga oshirish misoli sifatida SecurID autentifikatsiyalash texnologiyasini koʻrsatish mumkin. Bu texnologiya SecurityDynamics kompaniyasi tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan boʻlib, qator kompaniyalarning, xususan CiscoSystems kompaniyasining serverlarida amalga oshirilgan.

Vaqt sinxronizatsiyasidan foydalanib autentifikatsiyalash sxemasi tasodifiy sonlarni vaqtning maʼlum oraligʻidan soʻng generatsiyalash algoritmiga asoslangan. Autentifikatsiya sxemasi quyidagi ikkita parametrdan foydalanadi:

- har bir foydalanuvchiga atalgan va autentifikatsiya serverida hamda foydalanuvchining apparat kalitida saqlanuvchi noyob 64-bitli sondan iborat maxfiy kalit;

- joriy vaqt qiymati.

Masofadagi foydalanuvchi tarmoqdan foydalanishga uringanida undan shaxsiy identifikatsiya nomeri PINni kiritish taklif etiladi. PIN toʻrtta oʻnli raqamdan va apparat kaliti displeyida akslanuvchi tasodifiy sonning oltita raqamidan iborat. Server foydalanuvchi tomonidan kiritilgan PIN-koddan foydalanib maʼlumotlar bazasidagi foydalanuvchining maxfiy kaliti va joriy vaqt qiymati asosida tasodifiy sonni generatsiyalash algoritmini bajaradi. Soʻngra server generatsiyalangan son bilan foydalanuvchi kiritgan sonni taqqoslaydi. Agar bu sonlar mos kelsa, server foydalanuvchiga tizimdan foydalanishga ruxsat beradi.

Autentifikatsiyaning bu sxemasidan foydalanishda apparat kalit va serverning qatʼiy vaqtiy sinxronlanishi talab etiladi. Chunki apparat kalit bir necha yil ishlashi va demak server ichki soati bilan apparat kalitining muvofiqligi asta-sekin buzilishi mumkin.

Ushbu muammoni hal etishda Security Dynamics kompaniyasi quyidagi ikki usuldan foydalanadi:

- apparat kaliti ishlab chiqilayotganida uning taymer chastotasining meʼyoridan chetlashishi aniq oʻlchanadi. Chetlashishning bu qiymati server algoritmi parametri sifatida hisobga olinadi;

- server muayyan apparat kalit generatsiyalagan kodlarni kuzatadi va zaruriyat tugʻilganida ushbu kalitga moslashadi.

Autentifikatsiyaning bu sxemasi bilan yana bir muammo bogʻliq. Apparat kalit generatsiyalagan tasodifiy son katta boʻlmagan vaqt oraligʻi mobaynida

haqiqiy parol hisoblanadi. Shu sababli, umuman, qisqa muddatli vaziyat sodir bo'lishi mumkinki, xaker PIN-kodni ushlab qolishi va uni tarmoqdan foydalanishga ishlatishi mumkin. Bu vaqt sinxronizatsiyasiga asoslangan autentifikatsiya sxemasining eng zaif joyi hisoblanadi.

Bir martali paroldan foydalanib autentifikatsiyalashni amalga oshiruvchi yana bir variant - «so'rov-javob»sxemasi bo'yicha autentifikatsiyalash. Foydalanuvchi tarmoqdan foydalanishga uringanida server unga tasodifiy son ko'rinishidagi so'rovni uzatadi. Foydalanuvchining apparat kaliti bu tasodifiy sonni, masalan DES algoritmi va foydalanuvchining apparat kaliti xotirasida va serverning ma'lumotlar bazasida saqlanuvchi maxfiy kaliti yordamida rasshifrovka qiladi. Tasodifiy son - so'rov shifrlangan ko'rinishda serverga qaytariladi. Server ham o'z navbatida o'sha DES algoritmi va serverning ma'lumotlar bazasidan olingan foydalanuvchining maxfiy kaliti yordamida o'zi generatsiyalagan tasodifiy sonni shifrlaydi. So'ngra server shifrlash natijasini apparat kalitidan kelgan son bilan taqqoslaydi. Bu sonlar mos kelganida foydalanuvchi tarmoqdan foydalanishga ruxsat oladi. Ta'kidlash lozimki, «so'rov-javob»autentifikatsiyalash sxemasi ishlatishda vaqt sinxronizatsiyasidan foydalanuvchi autentifikatsiya sxemasiga qaraganda murakkabroq.

Foydalanuvchini autentifikatsiyalash uchun bir martali paroldan foydalanishning ikkinchi usuli foydalanuvchi va tekshiruvchi uchun umumiy bo'lgan tasodifiy parollar ro'yxatidan va ularning ishonchli sinxronlash mexanizmidan foydalanishga asoslangan. Bir martali parollarning bo'linuvchi ro'yxati maxfiy parollar ketma-ketligi yoki nabori bo'lib, har bir parol faqat bir marta ishlatiladi. Ushbu ro'yxat autentifikasion almashinuv taraflar o'rtasida oldindan taqsimlanishi shart. Ushbu usulning bir variantiga binoan so'rov-javob jadvali ishlatiladi. Bu jadvalda autentifikatsiyalash uchun taraflar tomonidan ishlatiluvchi so'rovlar va javoblar mavjud bo'lib, har bir juft faqat bir marta ishlatilishi shart.

Foydalanuvchini autentifikatsiyalash uchun bir martali paroldan foydalanishning uchinchi usuli foydalanuvchi va tekshiruvchi uchun umumiy bo'lgan bir xil dastlabki qiymatli psevdotasodifiy sonlar generatoridan foydalanishga asoslangan. Bu usulni amalga oshirishning quyidagi variantlari mavjud:

- o'zgartiriluvchi bir martali parollar ketma-ketligi. Navbatdagi autentifikatsiyalash sessiyasida foydalanuvchi aynan shu sessiya uchun oldingi sessiya parolidan olingan maxfiy kalitda shifrlangan parolni yaratadi va uzatadi;
- bir tomonlama funksiyaga asoslangan parollar ketma-ketligi. Ushbu usulning mohiyatini bir tomonlama funksiyaning ketma-ket ishlatilishi (Lampartning mashhur sxemasi) tashkil etadi. Xavfsizlik nuqtai nazaridan bu usul ketma-ket o'zgartiriluvchi parollar usuliga nisbatan afzal hisoblanadi.

Keng tarqalgan bir martali paroldan foydalanishga asoslangan autentifikatsiyalash protokollaridan biri Internet da standartlashtirilgan S/Key (RFC1760) protokolidir. Ushbu protokol masofadagi foydalanuvchilarning

haqiqiylikini tekshirishni talab etuvchi ko'pgina tizimlarda, xususan, Cisco kompaniyasining TACACS+tizimida amalga oshirilgan.

Sertifikatlar asosida autentifikatsiyalash

Tarmoqdan foydalanuvchilar soni millionlab o'lganganida parollarning tayinlanishi va saqlanishi bilan bog'liq foydalanuvchilarni dastlabki ro'yxatga olish muolajasi juda katta va amalga oshirilishi qiyin bo'ladi. Bunday sharoitda raqamli sertifikatlar asosidagi autentifikatsiyalash parollar qo'llanishiga ratsional alternativa hisoblanadi.

Raqamli sertifikatlar ishlatilganida kompyuter tarmog'i foydalanuvchilar xususidagi hech qanday axborotni saqlamaydi. Bunday axborotni foydalanuvchilarning o'zi so'rov-sertifikatlarida taqdim etadilar. Bunda maxfiy axborotni, xususan maxfiy kalitlarni saqlash vazifasi foydalanuvchilarning o'ziga yuklanadi.

Foydalanuvchi shaxsini tasdiqlovchi raqamli sertifikatlar foydalanuvchilar so'rovi bo'yicha maxsus vakolatli tashkilot-sertifikasiya markazi CA (Certificate Authority) tomonidan, ma'lum shartlar bajarilganida beriladi. Ta'kidlash lozimki, sertifikat olish muolajasining o'zi ham foydalanuvchining haqiqiylikini tekshirish (ya'ni, autentifikatsiyalash) bosqichini o'z ichiga oladi. Bunda tekshiruvchi taraf sertifikasiyalovchi tashkilot (sertifikasiya markazi SA) bo'ladi.

Sertifikat olish uchun mijoz sertifikasiya markaziga shaxsini tasdiqlovchi ma'lumotni va ochiq kalitini taqdim etishi lozim. Zaruriy ma'lumotlar ro'yxati olinadigan sertifikat turiga bog'liq. Sertifikasiyalovchi tashkilot foydalanuvchining haqiqiyliги tasdiq'ini tekshirganidan so'ng o'zining raqamli imzosini ochiq kalit va foydalanuvchi xususidagi ma'lumot bo'lgan faylga joylashtiradi hamda ushbu ochiq kalitning muayyan shaxsga tegishli ekanligini tasdiqlagan holda foydalanuvchiga sertifikat beradi.

Sertifikat elektron shakl bo'lib, tarkibida qo'yidagi axborot bo'ladi:

- ushbu sertifikat egasining ochiq kaliti;
- sertifikat egasi xususidagi ma'lumot, masalan, ismi, elektron pochta adresi, ishlaydigan tashkilot nomi va h.;
- ushbu sertifikatni bergan tashkilot nomi;
- sertifikasiyalovchi tashkilotning elektron imzosi - ushbu tashkilotning maxfiy kaliti yordamida shifrlangan sertifikasiyadagi ma'lumotlar.

Sertifikat foydalanuvchini tarmoq resurslariga murojaat etganida autentifikatsiyalovchi vosita hisoblanadi. Bunda tekshiruvchi taraf vazifasini korporativ tarmoqning autentifikatsiya serveri bajaradi. Sertifikatlar nafaqat autentifikatsiyalashda, balki foydalanishning ma'lum xuquqlarini taqdim etishda ishlatilishi mumkin. Buning uchun sertifikatga qo'shimcha hoshiyalar kiritilib ularda sertifikasiya egasining foydalanuvchilarning u yoki bu kategoriyasiga mansubligi ko'rsatiladi.

Ochiq kalitlarning sertifikatlar bilan uzviy bog'liqligini alohida ta'kidlash lozim. Sertifikat nafaqat shaxsni, balki ochiq kalit mansubligini tasdiqlovchi xujjatdir. Raqamli sertifikat ochiq kalit va uning egasi o'rtasidagi moslikni

oʻrnatadi va kafolatlaydi. Bu ochiq kalitni almashtirish xavfini bartaraf etadi.

Agar abonent axborot almashinuvi boʻyicha sherigidan sertifikat tarkibidagi ochiq kalitni olsa, u bu sertifikatdagi sertifikatsiya markazining raqamli imzosini ushbu sertifikatsiya markazining ochiq kaliti yordamida tekshirish va ochiq kalit adresi va boshqa maʼlumotlari sertifikatda koʻrsatilgan foydalanuvchiga tegishli ekanligiga ishonch hosil qilishi mumkin. Sertifikatlardan foydalanilganda foydalanuvchilar roʻyxatini ularning parollari bilan korporatsiya serverlarida saqlash zaruriyati yoʻqoladi. Serverda sertifikatsiyalovchi tashkilotlarning nomlari va ochiq kalitlarining boʻlishi yetarli.

Sertifikatlarning ishlatilishi sertifikatsiyalovchi tashkilotlarning nisbatan kamligiga va ularning ochiq kalitlaridan qiziqqan barcha shaxslar va tashkilotlar foydalana olishi (masalan, jurnallardagi nashrlar yordamida) taxminiga asoslangan.

Sertifikatlar asosida autentifikatsiyalash jarayonini amalga oshirishda sertifikatsiyalovchi tashkilot vazifasini kim bajarishi xususidagi masalani echish muhim hisoblanadi. Xodimlarni sertifikat bilan taʼminlash masalasini korxonaning oʻzi echishi juda tabiiy hisoblanadi. Korxonalar oʻzining xodimlarini yaxshi biladi va ular shaxsini tasdiqlash vazifasini oʻziga olishi mumkin. Bu sertifikat berilishidagi dastlabki autentifikatsiyalash muolajasini osonlashtiradi. Korxonalar sertifikatlarni generatsiyalash, berish va ularga xizmat koʻrsatish jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirishni taʼminlovchi mavjud dasturiy maxsulotlardan foydalanishlari mumkin. Masalan, NetscapeCommunications kompaniyasi serverlarini korxonalariga shaxsiy sertifikatlarini chiqarish uchun taklif etadi.

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MUQOBIL ENERGIYA OLISHNING ZAMONAVIY USULLARI

Annotatsiya. Elektr energiyasiga bo'lgan talab kundan-kunga ortib bormoqda.

Shu bilan bir qatorda elektr energiyasini uzatish, taqsimlash va ishlatish jarayonlaridagi energiya yuqotishlarni hisobga olish va uni kamaytirish borasida tinimsiz ilmiy va amaliy ishlar olib borilmoqda. Bu borada energiya iste'moli juda katta bo'lgan har bir ishlab chiqarish korxonalarida reaktiv quvvatlarni kompensatsiyalovchi qurilmalar o'rnatish zarurligini hukumatimiz tomonidan nazoratga olinganligi katta iqtisodiy samara beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Muqobil energiya, shamol generatori, gelioenergetika, quyosh kollektori, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish.

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MODERN METHODS OF OBTAINING ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Abstract. The demand for electricity is increasing day by day.

At the same time, tireless scientific and practical work is underway to take into account and reduce energy transmission, distribution and use processes of electricity. The fact that in this regard, the need to install reactive power compensating devices in every production enterprise, where energy consumption is very large, is controlled by our government, has a great economic effect.

Keywords: Alternative energy, wind turbine, solar energy, solar collector, environmental protection.

Elektr energiyasiga bo'lgan talab kundan-kunga ortib bormoqda. Shu bilan bir qatorda elektr energiyasini uzatish, taqsimlash va ishlatish jarayonlaridagi energiya yuqotishlarni hisobga olish va uni kamaytirish borasida tinimsiz ilmiy va amaliy ishlar olib borilmoqda. Bu borada energiya iste'moli juda katta bo'lgan har bir ishlab chiqarish korxonalarida reaktiv quvvatlarni kompensatsiyalovchi qurilmalar o'rnatish zarurligini hukumatimiz tomonidan nazoratga olinganligi katta iqtisodiy samara beradi [1, 2, 3].

Ushbu ish mustaqil bino va inshootlarning elektr energiyasi manbai sifatida maishiy ehtiyojlar uchun kam quvvatli (10 kVtgacha) muqobil energiya (elektr,

issiqlik va bio - yoki boshqa yoqilg'i shaklida) olish usullarini ko'rib chiqishga bag'ishlangan.

Energiya olishning asosiy alternativ usullari orasida quyidagilarni ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin:

- shamol energetikasi;
- geliyenergetika;
- gidroyenergetika;
- bioyenergetika.

Shamol energetikasi - shamolning kinetik energiyasini elektr energiyasiga aylantirishga asoslangan energiya sanoati [4]. Energiyani konvertatsiya qilish, qoida tariqasida, shamol generatorlarining turli xil konstruksiyalari tomonidan amalga oshiriladi. Bugungi kunda bu muqobil energiyaning eng keng tarqalgan manbalaridan biri bo'lib, turli manbalarga ko'ra uning global elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarishdagi ulushi 2% ga yetishi mumkin. Yevropa ittifoqining ba'zi mamlakatlarida shamol generatorlari yordamida ishlab chiqariladigan energiya ulushi 40% dan ortiq.

Shamol generatorining ishlashining asosiy sharti 3 m/s dan yuqori tezlikda harakatlanadigan havo massalarining mavjudligi, shuning uchun, qoida tariqasida, ularning joylashgan joyi qirg'oq zonalari, tepaliklar, tokchalar (qirg'oq zonasida joylashgan).

Zamonaviy shamol generatorlari balandligi 100 m dan oshishi mumkin va pichoqlarning diametri bir necha o'n metr ga yetadi. Nominal ish rejimlarida chiqish quvvati (shamol tezligi 10 m/s) 10 Mvtgacha yetadi.

Dizayn bo'yicha shamol generatorlarini gorizont va vertikalga bo'lish mumkin. Ikkinchi tur yanada istiqbolli, chunki u shovqinsizroq va shamol massasi tezligiga nisbatan kamroq talabchan (1 m/s dan), ammo bazi sabablarga ko'ra shamol generatorlarining gorizont konstruksiyalari ko'proq tarqalgan. Vertikal shamol generatorlarining ishlash muddati 20 yilgacha bo'lishi mumkin [5].

Shamol generatorlari yordamida olingan elektr energiyasining narxi an'anaviy energiya yordamida olingan elektr energiyasining narxi 1,5-2 so'm/(kVt*soat) bilan taqqoslanadi..

Shamol generatorlarining kamchiliklari orasida shovqinning nisbatan yuqori darajasi (shamol generatorining rotorini yaqinida 100 db gacha va 300 m masofada 45 db dan oshmasligi kerak), katta tebranish yuklari ham qayd etilishi kerak. Shu sababli, shamol generatorlarini turar-joy binolaridan 300 m dan kam bo'lgan masofada o'rnatish tavsiya etilmaydi.

Shamol energiyasidan foydalanishning yana bir usuli-bu bino va inshootlarni isitish uchun uni issiqlik energiyasiga aylantirish, bu yondashuv bilan shamol generatorining ulanish sxemasi va uni boshqarish ancha soddalashtirilgan hisoblanadi.

Shamol qurilmasining tuzilishi generator, generator joylashgan ustun, pichoqlar, batareyalar, inverterni o'z ichiga oladi.

Gidroyenergetika energiya ishlab chiqarish uchun harakatlanuvchi suv massalarining kinetik energiyasidan (to‘lqinlar, oqim to‘lqinlari, sharsharalar, okean, issiqlik energiyasidan foydalanish) foydalanadi. An’anaviy ravishda muqobil gidroyenergetikani to‘lqin va to‘lqinli elektr stansiyalari, mini - va mikro GES, sharshara elektr stansiyalariga bo‘lish mumkin.

To‘lqin energiyasidan foydalanuvchi gidroyelektr stansiyalar bugungi kunda eng ko‘p tarqalgan, to‘lqin balandligi 13 metrgacha bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan kattato‘lqin mavjud bo‘lgan joylarda qurilmoqda. Suv toshqini energiyasidan to‘g‘onlar o‘rnatish orqali foydalanish mumkin, bu ekologik jihatdan juda xavfsiz emas, shuningdek, to‘g‘onlarni ishlatmasdan dengiz tubidagi suv oqimlari bo‘lgan joylarda past tezlikli turbinalarni o‘rnatish orqali foydalanish mumkin. Bunday turbinalar dengiz florasi va faunasiga deyarli zarar etkazmaydi. Bugungi kunda suv toshqini elektr stansiyalarining quvvati bir necha yuz Mvtgacha bo‘lishi mumkin.

To‘lqin energiyasidan foydalanuvchi gidroyelektr stansiyalar bugungi kunda eng ko‘p tarqalgan, to‘lqin balandligi 13 metrgacha bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan kattato‘lqin mavjud bo‘lgan joylarda qurilmoqda. Suv toshqini energiyasidan to‘g‘onlar o‘rnatish orqali foydalanish mumkin, bu ekologik jihatdan juda xavfsiz emas, shuningdek, to‘g‘onlarni ishlatmasdan dengiz tubidagi suv oqimlari bo‘lgan joylarda past tezlikli turbinalarni o‘rnatish orqali foydalanish mumkin. Bunday turbinalar dengiz florasi va faunasiga deyarli zarar etkazmaydi. Bugungi kunda suv toshqini elektr stansiyalarining quvvati bir necha yuz Mvtgacha bo‘lishi mumkin.

To‘lqin energiyasidan foydalanish biroz murakkabroq va qimmatroq elektr energiyasini olish imkonini beradi. To‘lqinli gidroyelektrostansiya-bu dengiz tubiga biriktirilgan stasionar platforma bo‘lib, unga diametri bir necha metrgacha bo‘lgan katta suzgichlar qo‘llarga (shpallarga) o‘rnatiladi, ular dengiz to‘lqinlarida yuqoriga va pastga siljiydi, gidravlik silindrlar orqali elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqaruvchi generatorlarni boshqaradi. Bugungi kunda shu tarzda ishlab chiqarilgan elektr energiyasining nisbatan kichik miqdoriga qaramay, ushbu turdagi qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarining umumiy energiya potentsiali deyarli cheksizdir.

Mini va mikroGES daryolar, kichik daryolar, sharsharalardagi suv massalarining kinetik energiyasidan foydalangan holda o‘z miqdorda, bir necha o‘nlab kVtgacha elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarishga imkon beradi. Balandlik farqi 1,3 m dan va suv sarfi 1 m³/s mikroGES girdob prinsipiga ko‘ra 10 kVt / soatgacha elektr energiyasini olish imkonini beradi. Ular suv massalarining kinetik energiyasidan maksimal darajada foydalanishga imkon beradigan maxsus shakldagi pervanelli generatorlardan iborat [7].

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PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS FOR ANEMIA IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES

Abstract. Anemia, a circumstance characterized via a minimize in pink blood cells or hemoglobin, is a frequent comorbidity in sufferers with kind two diabetes. The incidence of anemia in this populace is substantially greater in contrast to the well-known population, with estimates ranging from 10% to 40%. Anemia in sufferers with kind two diabetes is related with expanded morbidity, mortality, and healthcare costs. Therefore, it is integral to become aware of the hazard elements for anemia in this populace to boost fantastic prevention and cure strategies.

Keywords: grown-up, anemia, inflammation, type 2 diabetes, meta-investigation.

Introduction: Diabetes is a fast-growing world fitness emergency characterized through power hyperglycemia, with adjustments in the metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins ensuing from defects in insulin secretion, action, or both. The burden of diabetes amongst adults has hastily increased, from 108 million in 1980 to 537 million instances and 6.7 million deaths by means of 2021. More than two-thirds of the world burden of diabetes is found in low- and middle-income countries, and the variety of diabetes instances is estimated to expand to 783 million by way of 2045. Uncontrolled diabetes is related with a range of pathological changes, such as metabolic, cellular, and blood disturbances, ensuing in long-term microvascular and macrovascular complications.

Type two diabetes mellitus (T2DM) debts for 90–95% of diabetes instances and it is a phase of metabolic syndrome that involves dyslipidemia, obesity, hypertension, and hematological changes. Hematological changes, such as these in pink blood cells (RBCs), white blood cells (WBCs), platelets, and coagulation systems, have been documented in diabetes. Anemia is the most frequent and frequently disregarded hematological alternate found in sufferers with T2DM. The etiology of anemia in T2DM is multifaceted and consists of impaired renal function, hormonal changes, oral hypoglycemic agents, oxidative stress, superior glycation end-products (AGEs), persistent hyperglycemia, and inflammation. Advanced aged topics with anemia typically have a tendency to have continual comorbidities which includes diabetes mellitus. In addition, kind two diabetes mellitus is related with improved burden of continual low-grade infection which can drives bone marrow and different mechanism to produce anemia. Regardless of the underlying mechanisms of diabetogenesis, anemia is an unbiased predictor

of expanded threat of vascular issues in diabetes. Early prognosis and cure of anemia in diabetes have been proven to enhance complications, as it takes place early in the development of diabetic nephropathy and different complications.

Anemia is amongst the main medical and public fitness challenges that have an impact on the development of continual fitness troubles in diabetic population. However, the specific occurrence and characterization of anemia in the diabetic cohort is unknown. There is a want of figuring out and monitoring of iron repute and anemia in sufferers with T2DM. Recently posted systematic assessment and meta-analysis confirmed that anemia is a reasonable to extreme public fitness trouble amongst person populations dwelling with diabetes, with the incidence of 22% in Ethiopia, 35% in Africa, and 45% in South Asia.

Despite a developing physique of lookup on these problems, there is a lack of synthesized proof on the burden of anemia amongst humans with diabetes. Although some researches have been performed on the occurrence of anemia, no authentic global surveyor worldwide fitness registry has estimated the occurrence of anemia in T2DM sufferers to date.

The incidence of anemia in sufferers with kind two diabetes varies relying on the populace studied, diagnostic criteria, and length of diabetes. A systematic assessment of 22 research determined that the pooled occurrence of anemia in sufferers with kind two diabetes was once 17.3%. Another learn about performed in the United States discovered that the occurrence of anemia used to be 24.4% in sufferers with kind two diabetes, in contrast to 10.6% in the ordinary population. The occurrence of anemia will increase with age, period of diabetes, and presence of diabetic complications.

Predominance of Paleness in T2D:

Concentrates perseveringly show a considerably more prominent frequency of weakness in people with T2D rather than the famous populace. A meta-examination enveloping over 1.5 million givers distributed a general frequency of weakness in T2D victims to be around 25%, quite surpassing the still up in the air in the acknowledged people (1). This uniqueness highlights the uplifted weakness of T2D people to frailty.

**Risk Elements for Pallor in T2D:

The improvement of iron deficiency in T2D is a muddled way impacted by utilizing a huge number of variables, each natural and extraneous to the diabetic condition. These danger components can be broadly delegated follows:

1. Diabetic Confusions:

Constant Kidney Illness (CKD): A trademark inconvenience of T2D, CKD prominently will expand the risk of frailty. Disabled kidney trademark prompts diminished assembling of erythropoietin, a chemical basic for purple blood cellphone creation.

Diabetic Nephropathy: Explicit injury to the kidneys set off with the guide of diabetes can comparatively compound pallor through disturbing erythropoietin blend and adding to press inadequacy.

Diabetic Retinopathy: While no longer immediately connected to pallor, diabetic retinopathy cannot straightforwardly make a commitment through impeding supplement ingestion, presumably primary to press inadequacy.

2. Nourishing Lacks:

Lack of iron: T2D victims routinely ride disabled iron assimilation because of adjusted digestive tract microbiome and diminished gastric corrosive creation. Also, terrible dietary utilization can likewise make commitments to press inadequacy.

Lack of vitamin B12: This lack is predominantly conventional in more seasoned grown-ups and people with awful dietary propensities. Vitamin B12 is crucial for pink blood producing and its inadequacy can prompt megaloblastic sickliness.

Folate Inadequacy: Like nourishment B12, folate lack can weaken pink blood portable creation, primary to megaloblastic paleness.

3. Prescriptions:

Metformin: A regularly recommended antidiabetic medicine, metformin can barge in with diet B12 retention, presumably adding to weakness.

Insulin: While insulin cure is basic for overseeing T2D, it can furthermore prompt hypoglycemia, which can indirectly make a commitment to sickliness by utilizing smothering erythropoietin creation.

4. Different Variables:

Age: More established grown-ups with T2D are at stretched out danger for frailty because old enough related decrease in iron assimilation and erythropoietin creation.

Orientation: Ladies are regularly extra inclined to press inadequacy iron deficiency because of feminine blood misfortune and pregnancy.

Identity: Certain ethnic gatherings, like African Americans and Hispanics, have a more noteworthy event of lack of iron pallor.

Effect of Iron deficiency on T2D The board:

Sickliness in T2D victims an effect on typical wellness and confusion the board. It can worsen current diabetic intricacies, exasperate glycemic control, intensify the risk of cardiovascular occasions, and breaking point perfect of life. Besides, pallor can make a commitment to weariness, shortcoming, and windedness, making it hard for victims to cooperate in substantial entertainment and stick to their cure plan.

The executives and Avoidance of Frailty in T2D:

Overseeing frailty in T2D requires a complex methodology, zeroing in on tending to hidden possibility factors and granting reasonable treatment. This incorporates:

Tending to Hidden Ailments: Compelling organization of CKD, diabetic nephropathy, and different diabetic issues is vital for improving erythropoiesis and diminishing paleness.

Nourishing Intercessions: Upgrading dietary utilization of iron-rich food sources, sustenance B12, and folate is fundamental. Iron dietary enhancements may moreover be expected in occurrences of outrageous lack.

Prescription Changes: If fundamental, changes to metformin dose or decision antidiabetic restorative medications may also be seen to diminish the opportunity of diet B12 inadequacy.

Erythropoietin Treatment: In occurrences of outrageous iron deficiency achieved through CKD, erythropoietin infusions can animate red blood creation.

Standard Observing: Ordinary blood tests to screen hemoglobin degrees and select early side effects of frailty are basic for very much planned mediation.

Several threat elements make contributions to the improvement of anemia in sufferers with kind two diabetes. Chronic kidney disorder (CKD) is a vast danger factor, as it leads to diminished erythropoietin production, elevated inflammation, and iron deficiency. Studies have proven that sufferers with kind two diabetes and CKD have a greater occurrence of anemia in contrast to these barring CKD. Additionally, the presence of diabetic nephropathy, a frequent complication of diabetes, is related with an improved hazard of anemia.

Iron deficiency is every other vast chance element for anemia in sufferers with kind two diabetes. Iron deficiency is frequent in sufferers with diabetes, specially these with CKD, and can lead to impaired erythropoiesis. A find out about observed that iron deficiency used to be existing in 44% of sufferers with kind two diabetes and anemia, in contrast to 14% of this barring anemia.

Inflammation is additionally a danger component for anemia in sufferers with kind two diabetes. Chronic inflammation, which is frequent in diabetes, can lead to improved manufacturing of pro-inflammatory cytokines, which inhibit erythropoiesis. Studies have proven that sufferers with kind two diabetes and anemia have greater tiers of inflammatory markers, such as C-reactive protein, in contrast to these except anemia.

Other hazard elements for anemia in sufferers with kind two diabetes encompass nutrition deficiencies, specifically nutrition B12 and folate deficiencies, which are frequent in sufferers with diabetes. Additionally, sure medications, such as metformin, can make bigger the threat of anemia by means of interfering with nutrition B12 absorption.

The penalties of anemia in sufferers with kind two diabetes are significant. Anemia is related with elevated morbidity, mortality, and healthcare costs. Studies have proven that sufferers with kind two diabetes and anemia have a greater threat of cardiovascular disease, hospitalization, and mortality compared to these besides anemia. Anemia can additionally aggravate diabetes-related complications, such as nephropathy and retinopathy.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, anemia is a frequent comorbidity in sufferers with kind two diabetes, with an occurrence ranging from 10% to 40%. The danger elements for anemia in this populace encompass persistent kidney disease, iron deficiency,

inflammation, nutrition deficiencies, and sure medications. It is imperative to discover these danger elements to advance wonderful prevention and remedy strategies. Early detection and administration of anemia can enhance consequences in sufferers with kind two diabetes, minimize morbidity and mortality, and reduce healthcare costs.

Recommendations for healthcare vendors include:

1. Screening for anemia in sufferers with kind two diabetes, especially these with CKD, iron deficiency, or inflammatory markers.
2. Evaluating for underlying reasons of anemia, such as iron deficiency, nutrition deficiencies, and persistent inflammation.
3. Implementing therapy strategies, such as iron supplementation, nutrition replacement, and erythropoietin-stimulating agents, as necessary.
4. Monitoring for anemia in sufferers with kind two diabetes, especially these with a record of anemia or at excessive threat of growing anemia.

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YOSH FUTBOLCHILARNING TEXNIK-TAKTIK TAYYORGARLIGINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISHNING ZAMONAVIY YO'LLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola zamonaviy futbol mashg'ulotlarini tashkil etishga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, muallif texnik-taktik tayyorgarlik mashg'ulotlarini samarali tashkil etish masalalarini yoritgan. Soha mutaxassislarining fikrlari asosida o'tkazilgan so'rovnomalari ilmiy asar saviyasini yanada oshirgan.

Kalit so'zlar: model, ijtimoiy-pedagogik muammo, interfaol, antropometriya, tezlik- kuch sifatleri, pedagogik imkoniyatlar, texnik mahorat, texnik-taktik tayyorgarlik, futbolchi organizmi, morfo-fiziologik va biologik xususiyatlari.

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TECHNICAL AND TACTICAL TRAINING OF YOUNG PLAYERS MODERN WAYS OF IMPROVEMENT

Abstract. This article is devoted to the organization of modern football training, and the author covered the issues of effective organization of technical and tactical training. Surveys conducted based on the opinions of experts in the field further increased the level of the scientific work.

Key words: model, socio-pedagogical problem, interactive, anthropometry, speed- power qualities, pedagogical possibilities, technical skill, technical-tactical training, player's body, morfo-physiological and biological characteristics.

Mavzuning dolzarbligi: O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev mamlakatimizda futbolni rivojlantirish to'g'risida doimo g'amxo'rlik qilib kelmoqda.

Vazirlar Mahkamasi tomonidan istiqlol yillari davomida qabul qilingan «Jismoniy tarbiya va sport to'g'risida»gi Qonun, «O'zbekiston Respublikasida futbolni rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi 144-sonli, «O'zbekistonda futbolni rivojlantirishning tashkiliy asoslari va prinsiplarini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi 27- sonli, «O'zbekiston futbolini rivojlantirish fondi faoliyatini yaxshilash va uni qo'llab- quvvatlash chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi 283-sonli, 2018-yil 16-martdagi "Futbolni yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" PQ-3610-sonli, 2019-yil 4-dekabrda

PF-5887- son "O'zbekistonda futbolni rivojlantirishni mutlaqo yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora- tadbirlari to'g'risida" Qaror va Farmonlari asosida futbol sport turi rivojlanmoqda.

Yosh futbolchining texnik-taktik tayyorgarligini takomillashtirish uning texnik va taktik maxoratini shakllanishi bilan uzviy bog'liqlikda kechadi. Ana shu jarayonga xizmat qiluvchi mashqlar sport trenirovkasi mashg'ulotlariga qat'iy izchillikda va ketma-ketlikda kirishiladi. Bugungi kunda futbolchilarning texnik-taktik tayyorgarligini takomillashtirish uchun interfaol metodlardan foydalanishni taqozo etadi.

Tadqiqot ishining maqsadi: Yosh futbolchilar bilan texnik-taktik tayyorgarligini takomillashtirish bo'yicha olib boriladigan mashg'ulotlar jarayonini o'rganish. Yosh futbolchilarning texnik-taktik tayyorgarlik darajasini o'rganish. Mashg'ulotlar jarayonining zichligini aniqlash va uslubiy tavsiyalar yaratish. Futbolchilarni o'yin faoliyati faqat sakrash, yugurish va yurishdan iborat emasligi, ularning harakati anchagina murakkab bo'lib, raqib bilan kurashishi, eng katta tezlikda yugurishi, murakkab taktik vazifalari bajariladi. Shuning uchun futbolchi-larning jismoniy tayyorgarligi ularning o'yin faoliyatini xarakterini hisobga olgan holda shunday qilish kerakki, bu ularga texnik va taktik mahoratini takomillashtirishga asos bo'lsin. R.A. Akramov futbolchining umumiy tayyorgarligi jismoniy qobiliyat har tomonlama tarbiyalash, umumiy ish qobiliyatini oshirish vazifalarini hal qilinishi va umumiy rivojlantiruvchi mashqlarning shug'ullanuvchilar organizmiga umumiy ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi sportning boshqa turlari bilan bog'liqligini ta'kidlaydilar. Lisenchuk G.A. (2003), umumiy tayyorgarlikni oshirish maqsadida qo'llaniladigan ko'pgiga mashqlar organizmga har tomonlama ta'sir ko'rsatishni, jumladan, baland-past joylarda uzoq muddat yugurish ko'proq chidamlilikni, qisqa masofalarda jadal yugurish tezlikni rivojlantirishga, gimnastik mashqlar chaqqonlikni o'stirishga qaratilishni e'tirof etishadi. Umumiy texnik-taktik tayyorgarlikda mushak-paylarning rivojlanishi va mustahkamlanishiga ichki a'zo va tizimlar funksiyasini takomillashtirishga, harakatlarni koordinatsiya qilishni yaxshilash va harakat sifatleri umumiy darajasini oshirishga erishiladi. Yosh futbolchilar bilan ishlashdagi dastlabki tayyorgarlik bosqichida har tomonlama texnik-taktik tayyorgarlikni egallashga, sog'liqni mustahkamlash va garmonik rivojlanishga, xilma-xil ko'nikma va malakalarni egallab olishga, futbol o'yini texnikasi va taktikasining boshlang'ich asoslariga o'rgatishga qaratilgan vositalar kompleksidan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Texnik-taktik tayyorgarlikning bu vaqtdagi vazifasi avvalo yosh futbolchilarning harakat funksiyalarini (kuch, tezkorlik, chidamlilik, chaqqonlik va epchillik, shuningdek o'z harakatlarini vaqt oraliqida, havoda va muskullarning zo'r berish darajasiga ko'ra boshqara bilish harakat funksiyasining asosiy komponentlaridir) shakllantirishdan iborat bo'ladi. Harakatlar tezligini tarbiya-lashga katta e'tibor berish kerak, chunki bolalik va o'smirlik yoshida ana shu eng muhim jismoniy sifatni tarbiyalash uchun keng imkoniyatlar mavjuddir. Shuni qayd qilish kerakki, dastlabki tayyorgarlik va

boshlang'ich sport ixtisoslashuvi bosqichlarida tezkorlik, chaqqonlik bilan mustahkam bog'liq ravishda tarbiyalanadi, bu esa siljishning (bir joydan ikkinchi joyga o'tishning) ratsional texnikasini egallab olish uchun zarur asos yaratadi. 8-12 yoshlar mobaynida yugurishdagi maksimal tezlikning anchagina ortishi harakatlar tezligining tabiiy o'sishi bilan bog'lik. 12-14 yoshda esa tezlik asosan tezlik-kuch sifatlarining va muskul kuchining o'sib borishi tufayli ortadi.

Shuning uchun tezkorlikni rivojlantirishda yugurish sur'ati va katta muskul kuchini talab etadigan harakatlar chastotasini maksimal ravishda oshirishga harakat qilish kerak. Bunda tabiiy harakatlarga ko'proq o'rin berish lozim. O'yin, musobaqa formasida bajariladigan sport o'yinlari va harakatli o'yinlar, mashqlar ham juda katta yordam ko'rsatishi mumkin.

O'yin mashqlarini bajarish yosh futbolchilarni g'alabaga erishish uchun maksimal kuch sarflashga majbur etadi. O'yin materiali mashg'ulotdagi umumiy vaqtning 50% chasini egallashi kerak. Har bir mashq qisqa vaqt ichida (10-15 sek) bir necha seriyali usulda badariladi, dam olish intervali 10-15 min bo'ladi. Maksimal tezlik bilan qayta yugurish muhim ahamiyatga ega, bu 20 m gacha masofada estafeta usulida bajariladi. Mashg'ulotlarga estafeta-lardan tashqari 10-15 m ga yugurish bo'yicha kontrol mashqlarni kiritish ham tavsiya etiladi.

Mamlakatimizning mentaliteti, an'analari, geografik tarkibiy qismini hisobga olgan holda, bu vazifalarni bajarish ustidan umumiy (qat'iy) nazorat kerak.

Hujumning samaradorligi tezkorlik va texnik-taktik uslublarni aniq amalga oshirishga bog'liq, bu o'yinchilardan yuqori darajada individual va jamoaviy harakatlarni talab yetadi. Raqibning metin himoyasini yengishning zamonaviy vositalardan biri - tezkor qarshi hujumdur. Futbolda zamonaviy himoya anchagina futbolchilar bilan olib boriladi. Unda himoyachilar va yarim himoyachilarga qo'shimcha, xujumchilar ham ishtirok yetadi. Bu o'yinni yuqori saviyada tashkil yetish va o'yinchilarning aniq o'zaro harakatlarini talab yetadi. Bunday sharoitda o'yinning ma'lum bosqichlarida hujum va himoya vazifalarini ham samarali amalga oshirishga qodir universal futbolchilarning ahamiyati keskin ortadi. Himoyachilar uchun hujumlarni muvaffaqiyatli tashkil yetish va yakunlash qobiliyati shart bo'ladi. O'yin harakatlari muvaffaqiyatining zaruriy sharti-futbolchilarning yuqori jismoniy va funksional tayyorgarligini talab yetuvchi, maydonning barcha qismlarida to'psiz harakatlaridir. To'p uchun kurashda futbolchilarning yakka kurashlari keskinlashmoqda. Shuning uchun, futbolchilarning atletik tayyorgarligining ahamiyati ortadi. Jahon futbolining yeng yaxshi futbolchilari ijro mahorati yuqori darajada namoyish yetadi (birinchi navbatda turli tuman texnik harakatlarini boyligida, shuningdek mohir taktik harakatlar va fidoyilik tufayli).

Futbol uchrashuvlarida g'alabaga yerishish ko'p jihatdan axloqiy va irodaviy sifatlarining darajasiga bog'liq. Shuning uchun, alohida futbolchilarni ham, umuman jamoani ham tayyorlashning zarur yelementi tarbiyaviy ishlar hisoblanadi. Odatda keskin kurash ostida, ko'pincha qiyin meteorologik sharoitda

o'tkaziladigan juda muhim o'yinlar va turnirlar soni ortib bormoqda., Futbolchilar ba'zan musobaqa maydonlariga borishda charchoqli safarlarni amalga oshirishga, iqlimiy-geografik hududlar va mintaqaviy vaqtning keskin o'zgarishiga chidashga majbur bo'lishadi. Bularning barchasi o'quv-mashg'ulot jarayonining samaradorligi ortirishga qaratilgan turli xil pedagogik, gigienik va boshqa vositalarni keng qo'llashni talab qiladi.

Murabbiylarning ilg'or tajriba va kuzatuvlari natijalarini umumlashtirish yosh futbolchilarga qo'yiladigan asosiy talablarni aniqlashga imkon beradi:

- yuksak darajadagi axloqiy-irodaviy sifatlar (jasorat, qat'iyatlilik, tashabbuskorlik,

mustaqillik, chidamlilik va o'z-o'zini nazorat qilish)ga yega bo'lish;

- ekstremal sharoitlarda texnik uslublarni ishonchli bajarish;

- zamonaviy taktikali ko'rinishdagi o'yinni olib borish;

- maxsus jismoniy sifatlar (tezkorlik, tezlik-kuch, chaqqonlik, chidamlilik)

rivojlanishining yuqori darajasiga yega bo'lish;

- mustahkam salomatlikka yega bo'lish, jismoniy jihatdan yaxshi rivojlangan bo'lish,

yuqori darajada funksional tayyorlikka yega bo'lish;

- jamoa taktikasini kuchaytirish bo'yicha nazariy bilimlardan foydalanish.

Shaxsiy pedagogik kuzatuvlar va tadqiqot natijalaridan kelib chiqqan holda, biz

quyidagi xulosalarga keldik:

1. Tadqiqotlardan ma'lum bo'ldiki, yosh bolalarni futbol sport turi bilan shug'ullanishi 8-10 yoshlardan boshlanadi. Yosh futbolchilarning dastlabki tayyorgarligida texnik harakatlarni rivojlantirishga ko'proq e'tibor berilishi, jismoniy sifatlardan chaqqonlik va egiluvchanlikni tarbiyalash muhimdir.

2. 13-14 yoshli futbolchilarning mashg'ulotlarida umumiy jismoniy tayyorgarligini tarbiyalashga rivojlantirishga yillik reja bo'yicha tayyorgarlik davrida katta e'tibor berilishi aniqlandi.

So'nggi yillarda mamlakatimizda millionlar sevgan sport turi bo'lgan futbol Yurtboshimiz insonparvarlik siyosati tufayli yuksak taraqqiyot sari intilmoqda. O'zbek futboli sekin-asta xalqaro sport maydonlariga kirib bormoqda. Mamlakatimizda futbolni rivojlantirish masalalari davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarilgan. Yosh futbolchining texnik- taktik tayyorgarligini takomillashtirish sport trenirovkasining muhim jihatlaridan biri sanaladi. Jismoniy sifatlar futbolchi organizmining morfofunk[^]onal, morfo-fiziologik va biologik xususiyatlari bilan bog'liq. Jismoniy sifatlar shug'ullanuvchilarning jismoniy, texnik, taktik tayyorgarliklarining takomillashuviga, butun organizm sog'lom-lashishiga, ruhiy emotsional holatiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi, futbolchilar har bir harakatni tobora ishonch bilan bajaradilar, yangi harakatlarni tezroq o'zlashtiradilar va yuqori natijali ko'rsatkichlarga erishadilar. Bugungi kunda futbolchilarning texnik-taktik

tayyorgarligini takomillashtirish uchun interfaol metodlardan foydalanishni taqozo etadi.

Futbol sport maktablarining 10-11 yoshli dastlabki tayyorlov shug'ullanuvchilariga yillik ish reja bo'yicha umumiy texnik-taktik tayyorgarlikka 60 soat, maxsus texnik-taktik tayërgarlikka 30 soat vaqt ko'lami ajratiladi. Dastlabki tayyorlov davrida shug'ullanuvchilarga texnik harakatlarni rivojlantirishga ko'p soatlar ajratilgan. 10-11 yoshli futbolchilarning mashg'ulotlarida umumiytexnik-taktik tayyorgarliklari rivojlantirishga ko'proq e'tibor beriladi. Texnik-taktik tayyorgarlikning bu vaqtidagi vazifasi avvalo yosh futbolchilarning harakat funksiyalarni chaqqonlik, tezkorlik, egiluvchanlik sifatlarni shakllantirishdan iborat. Malakali murabbiylar e'tiroficha, dastlabki tayërgarlik va boshlang'ich sport ixtisoslashuvi bosqichlarida tezkorlik, chaqqonlik bilan mustahkam bog'liq ravishda tarbiyalanadi, bu ësa yosh futbolchilarning ratsional texnikasini muvaffaqiyatli egallab olish uchun zarur asos yaratadi.

13-14 yoshli futbolchilarning yillik ish reja bo'yicha mashg'ulotlarda texnik-taktik tayyorgarlik o'tilishi, 230-250 soatlar ajratilgan. Ushbu yoshda texnik-taktik tayyorgarlikning tezkorlik, chaqqonlik, kuch, chidamlilik, egiluvchanlik sifatlari rivojlan- tiriladi. Mashg'ulotlarda texnik-taktik tayyorgarlik texnik harakatlarga bog'liq holda o'tkaziladi.

Dastlabki tayyorgarlik va boshlang'ich sport ixtisoslashuvi bosqichlarida chaqqonlik va ëpchilikni tarbiyalash koordinatsiyasiga amallarini muvaffaqiyatli egallab olish uchun asos yaratadi. Bu o'rinda harakatli o'yinlar to'p bilan bajariladigan mashqlar akrobatika mashqlari, uncha murakkab bo'lmagan to'siqlar osha yugurish, sakrash kichikroq balandlikka muvozanatni saqlash mashqlari tipik mashqlardir. Yugurib ketayotib birdan to'xtash, burilish, yo'nalishni o'zgartirish va tezlikka bajarish kabi qo'shimcha topshiriqlar bilan bajariladigan mashqlar katta ahamiyatga ega. Muskullarning tabiiy elastikligini va bo'g'inlardagi harakatchanlikni keng ko'lamda engil harakatlar qilish bilan bajariladigan mashqlar yordamida saqlab turish kerak. Jiddiy trenirovka qilish va takomillashuv bosqichlarida mashqlarni aniqlash va o'zgartirish ularni yangi ancha murakkab sharoitlarda bajarish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Sport o'yinlari (basketbol, gandbol) alohida ahamiyatga ëgadir.

Epchilikni tarbiyalashda predmetlarsiz hamda engil predmetlar bilan (bular keng ko'lamda bajariladi) bajariladigan mashqlardan bo'g'inlar va paylarni mustahkamlaydigan mashqlar bilan qo'shib bajariladigan epchilik mashqlaridan, shuningdek muskullarni bo'shashtirish mashqlardan foydalaniladi.

Futbolda tezkorlik odatda quyidagi ko'rsatkichlar kompleksida namoyon bo'ladi. Reaksiya tezligida texnik priyomlarni bajarish va bir harakatdan ikkinchisiga o'tish tezligida. Futbolchining tezkorligini tashkil etuvchi bu komplekslarning hammasi bir-biriga bog'liq emas va ularni ham alohida-alohida ham o'yin mashqlari kompksida mashq qildirish mumkin. O'yindagi futbolchi start olishdan oldin to'pni ko'ra bilishi, vaziyatni baholashi, bir qarorga kelishi

kerak. Shu narsa aniqlanganki, bu operatsiyalarning hammasi uchun futbolchi bir sekundgacha vaqt sarflab, shu vaqtning 70% i to'pni ko'ra bilishiga to'g'ri keladi. Shuning uchun o'yinda to'pni ko'rish uchun uni ko'rish maydonidan chiqarmaslik kerak.

Yosh futbolchilarda chidamlilikni tarbiyalashga 12-15 yoshdan boshlab kirishish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Bu yoshga kelib o'smirning anatomik jihatdan shakllanishi tugallanadi va uning harakat aktivligining oshishi chidamlilikni ko'proq rivojlantirish imkonini beradi.

Yosh futbolchilarning kuch imkoniyatlari oz bo'lganligi uchun ularda kuchlilikni tarbiyalashni juda ehtiyotkorlik bilan, asosan dinamik harakterdagi qisqa vaqtli zo'r berishdan foydalanib, olib orish kerak. Kuchni oshirishga oid mashqlar minimal zo'r berish bilan bajarilishi lozimki, bunda bor kuchini yig'ish, shuningdek uzoq davom etadigan anchagina zo'r berish mustasno qilinadi. Futbolchilar bilan olib boriladigan mashg'ulotlarda asosan og'irligi kamroq yuk bilan katta tezlikda bajariladigan mashqlar qo'llaniladi.

Yosh futbolchilarning jismoniy tayergarligi texnik harakatlarini rivojlantirishda mashg'ulot o'tkazilish samarasi ham muhimdir. Mashg'ulotlarning samaradorligini ko'rsatkichlaridan biri uning zichligidir. Mashg'ulot zichligini bir butun yoki uni qismlarning o'zini alohida aniqlash mumkin. Bu mashg'ulotning tayyorlov, asosiy, yakunlov qismlarida ishni tashkil qilishni bir xil emasligi bilan bog'liq.

Mashg'ulot zichligi deganda unga ajratilgan vaqtdan maqsadga muvofiq samarali foydalanish tushuniladi. Vaqtdan qanchalik oqilona foydalanilsa, mashg'ulot shunchalik zich bo'ladi. Mashg'ulot zichligi muhim ahamiyatga ega, chunki u yuklamaga, mashg'ulot oldiga qo'yilgan vazifalarni bajarilishiga, mashg'ulot dasturini muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirishga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Yuqori zichlikda o'tilgan mashg'ulot shug'ullanuvchilar faol va foydali shug'ullanishlari ta'minlaydi, organizmga tushadigan jismoniy yuklamani oshiradi, uyushqoqlik va intizomlilikni tarbiyalaydi. Mashg'ulotning motor zichligi (MZ) - bu mashg'ulotning umumiy davomiyligiga nisbatan yosh futbolchilarning mashg'ulotlarda aynan harakat faoliyatining aktivligi uchun sarflangan sof vaqtidir.

Motor zichlikni aniqlashda mashqlarni bajarish uchun sarflangan sof vaqt (tsv) hisoblanadi. tsv (100% ko'paytirilib, mashg'ulotning umumiy vaqtiga (tum) bo'linadi.

Sirdaryo viloyati bolalar-o'smirlar futbol akademiyasi va Jizzax viloyati Zarbdor tumani XTB qarashli 7-umumta'lim maktabi futbol to'garagi mashg'ulotlarning motor zichligi tekshirildi. Ushbu mashg'ulotlar (13-15 yoshli futbolchilarda) texnik-taktik tayergarlikka, texnik harakatlarni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan bo'lib, davomiyligi 90 minutga teng bo'lgan mashg'ulotlardir.

Sirdaryo viloyati bolalar-o'smirlar futbol akademiyasida olib borilgan mashg'ulotlarning motor zichligi 71,5% ni tashkil etdi.

Texnik-taktik tayyorgarlik bo'yicha test talablari o'tkazilganda ushbu sport

maktabi shug'ullanuvchilarning ko'rsatkichlari qoniqarli darajada deb baholanishi ham, mashg'ulotlarning samarasizroq olib borilishida deb qarash mumkin.

Motor zichlikni ahamiyati muhimligini e'tirof etishimizga qaramay u hech qachon 100% bo'lishi mumkin emas. Aks holda mashg'ulot materialni tushuntirish, sodir bo'ladigan xatolar, ular ustida fikr yuritishga vaqt qolmagan bo'lar edi. Bu o'z navbatida o'quv ishlarining sifati, samaradorligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

1. Futbol akademiyalarining 13-14 ʻshli futbolchilarda texnik-taktik tayʻrgarlik bo'yicha test talablari o'tkazilganda, Sirdarʻ viloyati bolalar-o'smirlar futbol akademiyasi tarbiyalanuvchilarining ko'rsatkichlari yaxshi deb e'tirof etildi. Jizzax viloyati Zarbdor tumani XTB qarashli 7-umumta'lim maktabi futbol to'garagi futbolchilari texnik-taktik tayʻrgarlik bo'yicha qoniqarli bahoga topshirishdi.

2. Futbol sport maktablari mashg'ulotlarning umumiy davomiyligi jismoniy tayʻrgarligi va texnik harakatlar faoliyatini sarflangan sof vaqt, motor zichligi tekshirildi. Tekshirishlarda Sirdarʻ viloyati bolalar-o'smirlar futbol akademiyasi mashg'ulotining motor zichligi - 71,5% ni, Jizzax viloyati Zarbdor tumani XTBga qarashli 7-umumta'lim maktab futbol to'garagi mashg'ulotlarining motor zichligi - 56-57% ni tashkil etdi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

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ABU RAYXON BERUNIYNING AQLIY TARBIYA TO'G'RISIDAGI FIKRLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola orqali siz Abu Rayhon Beruniyning hayot yo'li, ijodi, jahon fanining taraqqiyotiga qo'shgan hissalarini haqida bilib olasiz. Abu Rayhon Beruniy ilm-fanning buyuk homiysiva muxlisi sifatida mamlakatning obodonchiligi ilm-fanning gullashida, odamning baxti esa uning bilimi va ma'rifatida deb biladi. Qomusiy olimning qimmatli fikrlari, asarlari haqida boy ma'naviy bilimga ega bo'lasiz.

Kalit so'z: Qomusiy olim, aqliy tarbiya, ilm-fan, yaxshi xulq, kamol toppish, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy qarash, oilaviy tarbiya, diniy qadriyatlar.

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ABU RAIKHAN BERUNI'S THOUGHTS ON MENTAL EDUCATION

Abstract. Through this article, you will learn about Abu Rayhan Beruni's life path, creativity, and contributions to the development of world science. Abu Rayhan Beruni, as a great patron and admirer of science, believes that the prosperity of the country lies in the flowering of science, and the happiness of a person lies in his knowledge and enlightenment. You will gain rich spiritual knowledge about the valuable thoughts and works of the encyclopedist.

Key word: Encyclopedist, intellectual education, science, good behavior, maturity, spiritual and educational outlook, family education, religious values.

Kirish: Qomusiy olim Abu Rayhon Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Beruniy X asrning ikkinchi yarmi va XI asrning boshlarida, g'oyat murakkab tarixiy davrda yashadi va ijod etdi. Abu Rayhon Beruniy 362-yil 3- zulhijjada (milodiy 973-yil 4-sentabr) Xorazmning Qiyod (Kat) shahrida dunyoga keldi. Beruniy yoki birun so'zi «tashqari»degan ma'noni anglatadi. Beruniy tibbiyotga bag'ishlangan „Saydana“ asarida mingdan ortiq dorivor moddalar nomini 30 tilda yozib chiqqan. Xorazmdagi siyosiy vaziyatni o'zgarishi natijasida Beruniy 998-yili Jo'rjon shahriga ketishga majbur bo'ladi. U bu davrga qadar Kat va Ray shaharlarida o'zining dastlabki ilmiy izlanishlarini boshlab yuborgan edi. Jurjonda kechgan

yillar (998–1004-yillar) Beruniy uchun yirik izlanishlar va ijodiy kamolot davri bo‘ldi. O‘zining ilk astronomik tajribalarni 16 yoshida Kat shahrida boshlagan alloma, Jo‘rjonda nafaqat astronomiya va boshqa tabiiy fanlar bilan shug‘ullandi, balki tarix va din tarixi bilan ham qiziqdi. Olimning muhim asarlaridan biri „Qadimgi xalqlardan qolgan yodgorliklar“ uning Jurjon saroyida xizmat qilgan davrida yaratiladi. 1000-yili tugallagan bu asar muallifning ko‘p qirrali olim ekanini namoyish etdi va unga katta shuhrat keltirdi. Umuman, Beruniy Jo‘rjonda 10 dan ortiq asrlarini bitishga muyassar bo‘ldi. Xorazmning yangi hukmdori Abu Abbas Ma‘mun ibn Ma‘mun Beruniyni o‘z saroyida katta izzat-hurmat bilan qabul qiladi. Ma‘mun rahnamoligida vujudga kelgan ilmiy markazda faoliyat ko‘rsatish bilan birga siyosiy jarayonlarda ham Xorazmshohning yaqin maslahatchisiga aylanadi. Xorazmning Mahmud G‘aznaviy tomonidan bosib olinishi Beruniy hayotini xavf ostiga qo‘ydi. Abu Rayhon Beruniy jahon fanining taraqqiyotiga g‘oyat ulkan xissa qo‘shgan zo‘r iste‘dod egasi va zahmatkash tadqiqotchi edi. Uning o‘lmas ilmiy asarlari jahon fani taraqqiyotida benihoyat yuksak ahamiyatga molikdir. Beruniy tug‘ilib, o‘sgan davrda Xorazm somoniylar davlatiga qaram bo‘lsa-da, ma‘lum darajada mustaqil edi. O‘rta va yaqin Sharqning yirik ilmiy va madaniy markazaridan biri edi. Abu Rayhon Beruniy butun umrini ilmga bag‘ishladi, o‘zi hayot paytidayoq o‘sha davrining eng buyuk olimi va mutafakkiri sifatida taniladi. Beruniy ilmfan rivojiga g‘oyat katta hissa qo‘shdi. «Aql va ma‘rifatda xali unga o‘xshash biror kishini davron yarata olgani yo‘q»,- deb yozgan edi XIII asr tarixshunosi Yoqut. Abu Rayhon Beruniy ham inson bilimlarni aqlning sezgi a‘zolari bergan ma‘lumotlar orqali egallashini aytadi. Beruniyning fikricha, inson barhayot ekan, extiyojlari saqlanadi. Oltin va kumushning kishi turmushida bevosita hech qanday ahamiyati yo‘q, ular faqat vositaginadir. U yozadi: «Chunki ularning har ikkalasi toshdirlar, ularning o‘zlari na to‘ydira, na tashnalikni qondira, na zo‘ravonlikni to‘xtata, na yomonlikdan saqlay oladilar» Beruniy muruvvat va shavkatni eng yaxshi insoniy fazilat deb hisoblaydi. Uning ta‘kidlashicha, muruvvatli kishi (ma‘rv) boshqalarning qarzini to‘lab yuboradi, o‘zgalarga bag‘ishlaydi. Shavkatli odam esa (fato) o‘z qobiliyati, xushmuomalaligi, shavkatliligi, qat‘iyligi, chidam, fazilat va kamtarlik xislatlari bilan ajralib turadi. Beruniy o‘z asarida muruvvat va futuvvatni ulug‘lash bilan birga, ular o‘rtasida farqni ham ko‘rsatib o‘tadi. Chunki muruvvat va futuvvat turli asoslarga ega. Biriga qodir bo‘lgan odam ikkinchisiga qodir bo‘lmasligi mumkin. Yana har bir ish o‘z o‘rnida va me‘yorida bo‘lishi shart. Xaddan tashqari qilingan ish oqilona bo‘lmaydi. Ma‘lumki, kishi kamolotida uch narsa (irsiyat, muhit, tarbiya) asosiy va yetakchi rol o‘ynaydi. Beruniy inson ma‘naviyati haqida ga‘irganda, uni go‘zallik, ko‘rkamlik, oliyjanoblik, mardlikda deb bildi. Biz - deb yozadi, olim, eratalab nonushtasini qilib, kechqurun shomligini yeb-ichib yurganni mard kishi demaymiz. Mard kishi shunday odamki, ertayu-kech dushmanga zarar-u, do‘stlarga foyda yetkazgan. Beruniy o‘zining ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy qarashlarida aniq fanlarni, chunonchi, eng avvalo, matematika, tabiyatshunoslik, fizika, kimyo va boshqalarni o‘rganish, qolaversa, o‘quvchi,

albatta, falsafa, mantiq va til ilmini bilish zarurligini alohida uqtiradi. Buyuk mutafakkirning ta'limtarbiya sohasidagi ishlari o'z ichiga quyidagilarni qamrab oladi:

- aqliy va axloqiy tarbiya;
- nafosat va mehnat tarbiyasi;
- oilaviy tarbiya;
- do'stlik va baynalminal tarbiya

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HADISLARNING MAZMUNI VA TARBIYAVIY AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola orqali siz hadis ilmining mazmun-mohiyatini, uning hozirgi kundagi ahamiyati haqida ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lasiz. Hadislarning yaratilishi va unda qanday insoniy sifatlar ulug'langani haqida chuqur bilimlarni egallab olasiz. Hadislar inson kamolotining mezonini hisoblanadi. Ular bizning tafakkurimizni, dunyoqarashimizni kengaytiradi.

Kalit so'z: Hadislar, inson kamoloti, Islom ta'limoti, to'g'rilik, insofli va adolatli bo'lmoq, tafakkur, dunyoqarash, qiyomat, yuksak hislar, mo'min kishi.

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CONTENT AND EDUCATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF HADITHS

Abstract. Through this article, you will get information about the essence of hadith science and its importance today. You will acquire deep knowledge about the creation of hadiths and what human qualities are glorified in them. Hadiths are a measure of human perfection. They expand our thinking, our worldview.

Key words: Hadiths, human perfection, Islamic teachings, correctness, being honest and fair, thinking, worldview, resurrection, high feelings, a believer.

Kirish: Hadislarda insonning kamolotga erishishi uchun talab etiladigan insoniy fazilatlar ifoda etilgan bo'lib, bu fazilatlar sirasiga o'zgalarga mehr- oqibat ko'rsatish, saxiylik, ochiq ko'ngillilik, ota-ona, kattalar va qarindoshlarga nisbatan muruwatli bo'lish, ularga g'amxo'rlik qiyosat, vatanga muhabbat, mehnat va kasb-hunarni ulug'lash, halollik, poklik, do'stlik, oliyjanoblik, rahm-shafqatlilik, kamtarlik, rostgo'ylik va vijdonlilik kabi xislatlar kiritiladi. Bundan tashqari, insonning o'zini yomon illatlardan tiyishi, yaxshilik sari intilishi kerakligi borasidagi pand- nasihatlar ham o'z aksini topganki, bularning barchasi Qur'oni Karimda qayd etilgan ko'rsatmalarga asoslanilgan va komil insonni shakllantirishda asosiy mezon bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Islom ta'limoti g'oyalariga ko'ra har bir musulmon eng avvalo iymon- li bo'lishi kerak. Qur'oni Karimda

ta'kidlanganidek, Islom dini ta'limotining yaratilishidan muddao, murod kishilarda iymon, e'tiqodni shakllantirishdir. Hadislarda iymonning mukammal va mustahkam bo'lishi quyidagi uch shartga qat'iy amal qilinishiga bog'lab ko'rsatilgan:

- to'g'ri e'tiqoda bo'lmoq;

- kishilar bilan yaxshi munosabatda bo'lmoq;

- kishi o'z ustida ishlamoq'i va o'zini ibodat va itoatga chaqirmoq'i. Iymon daraxtga tenglashtiriladi va uning 60dan ortiq shoxlari bor deya iymonning belgilari sanab o'tiladi. Bu belgilarning har biri inson ma'naviy qiyofasini shakllantiruvchi va mukammallashtiruvchi xislatlardir. Bular quyidagilardan iborat: «qo'li bilan va tili bilan o'zgalarga ozor bermagan kishi musulmondur», «o'zingiz yaxshi ko'rgan narsani birodaringizga ravo ko'rmaguningizcha hech biringiz chinakam mo'min bo'la olmaysiz»(3-4-boblar); «Uchta xislatni o'zida mujassam qilgan kishining iymoni mukammal bo'lgaydir:

- insofli va adolatli bo'lmoq;

- barchaga salom bermoq;

-kambag'alligida ham sadaqa berib turmoq»(20-bob).

Hadislarda ota-onaning farzand oldidagi burchlari orasida axloq maqomi oldingi o'ringa qo'yilgan. Bunda ota-ona farzandiga beradigan barcha moddiy boyliklar-u ne'matlaridan odob ustun sanaladi. Zero, "hech bir ota-ona o'z farzandiga xulq-u odobdan buyukroq meros bera olmaydi»deyilishi bejiz emas.

Shuningdek, quyidagi o'gitlarda ham yuqoridagi ibratomuz fikrlarning turli ma'no qirralari aks etgan. «Kimki ota-onasining roziligini olgan bo'lsa, Tangri uning umrini uzaytiradi», «Farzandlaringizni izzat-ikrom qilish bilan birga axloq-odobini ham yaxshilangiz», «Agar ota-onang birdaniga chaqirsa, avval onangga javob qil»va boshqalar. Bu pand-nasihatlarda Zardusht, kohinlar va payg'ambarlarning nasihatlarida bayon etilgan.

Muhimi shundaki, ularda nasillar va qarindoshlar o'rtasida o'zaro hurmat, mehr-oqibatning zarurligi ta'kidlanadiki, bu axloqiy da'vat katta tarbiyaviy ahamiyat kasb etadi va hamma davrlar uchun ibratli qadriyat sifatida bugungi kunda ham barkamol shaxsni shakllantirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Hadislarda inson erki, ozodligi va unga dahl qilmaslik masalalari- ning yoritilishiga ham katta ahamiyat berilgan.

Islom ta'limotida hartomonlama etuk bo'lishi uchun insonning erkin bo'lishi kerakligi borasidagi fikrlar Qur'oni Karimda ham, Hadisu sharifda ham birdek e'tirof etilgan. Xususan: «Oллоh taologa farzlardan so'ng amah solihlarning eng sevimlisi musulmon kishining diliga xursandchilik sohshdir»(33-hadis); «Oллоh o'zi kechirguvchi zot, kechirguvchini yaxshi ko'radi»(191-hadis); «Oллоh taolo zulm qilmagan qozi bilan birgadir. Agar qozi jabr qilsa, Oллоh undan uzoqlashadi va shayton unga yaqinlashadi»(194-hadis) kabi hadislar buning yaqqol dalihidir. Chunki inson qanchalik qadrlansa, barcha ezgulik va yaxshiliklar insonga yo'naltirilgan bo'lsa, uning manfaati uchun xizmat qilsa, inson ham

shunga ko'ra kamol topaveradi, yuksaklikka ko'tariladi, o'z navbatida bunday insonlar yashaydigan jamiyat ham rivojlanaveradi.

Demak, hadislar Muhammad payg'ambarimizning sunnatlari bo'lib, mazmunan har bir mo'minning ishonchi, e'tiqodini mustahkamlaydi, shu bilan insonni ma'naviy kamolotga etaklaydi. «Islom dini ma'rifatga asoslangani uchun ham har bir shaxsni aqhy, jismoniy jihatdan kamolga etkazishga oid e'tiqod va iymondan iborat bo'lib, faqat ezgulikka xizmat qilish, oliyjanob bo'hsh, pokiza yurish, bir burda luqmani halol qihb eyish, jaholat va jaholatparastlikka yo'l qo'ymaslik, o'z birodarining, qarindosh- urug'larining, millatining va vatanining qadriyatlarini asrashdan iboratdir». Shunday ekan, hadislar komil insonni shakllantirishda muhim manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

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MA'NAVIIY-AXLOQIY TARBIYANING MAZMUNI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola orqali siz xalqning ma'naviy ruhini mustahkamlash va rivojlantirish qay darajada muhimligini bilib olasiz. Axloq kishilik jamiyati tarixiy taraqqiyoti davomida vujudga kelib tarkib topgan me'yor va qoidalardan iborat bo'lib, ular kishilarning jamiyatga tayyorlik munosabatini tartibga soladi. Har qaysi mintaqada ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyaning rivojlanganlik darajasini ko'rib chiqasiz.

Kalit so'z: Axloq, tarbiya, xulq-atvor, milliy fazilatlar, dunyoqarash, barkamol avlod, urf-odat, komil inson, ma'naviy ong.

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THE CONTENT OF SPIRITUAL-MORAL EDUCATION

Abstract. Through this article, you will learn how important it is to strengthen and develop the spiritual spirit of the people. Morality consists of norms and rules formed during the historical development of human society, which regulate people's attitude towards society. You will consider the level of development of spiritual and moral education in any region.

Key word: Morality, education, behavior, national qualities, worldview, perfect generation, tradition, perfect person, spiritual consciousness.

Kirish: Axloq kishilik jamiyati tarixiy taraqqiyoti davomida vujudga kelib, tarkib topgan, takomillashib kelgan me'yor va qoidalardan iborat bo'lib, ular kishilarning jamiyatga bo'lgan munosabatlarini tartibga soladi. Bu me'yor va tartib qoidalar kishilardan jamiyat uchun zarur bo'lgan axloqqa ega bo'lishlikni talab qiladi. Shunga muvofiq, biror shaxsning xulq-atvori, yurish-turishiga axloqli yoki axloqsiz deb baholashga imkon beradi. Ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiya tizimida ma'naviy-axloqiy his-tuyg'ular inson tomonidan, uning hovea-hodisalar, kishilar hamda o'z xulqiga nisbatan his-tuyg'ularni uyg'otishga rag'bat paydo qiluvchi tarbiyaviy ishlar tizimli tashkil etilgandagina samarali kechadi. Mazkur tizimda xulq-atvorni shakllantirishga oid tarbiyaviy ishlar aks etadi. Shunga ko'ra

ma'naviy-axloqiy xulq-odobga doir xislatlarni shakllantirishga undovchi rag'bat bilan hosil bo'ladigan faoliyat eng asosiy bo'lib hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, o'quvchida ma'naviy-axloqiy xislatlarni shakllantirishga nisbatan ehtiyoj bo'lishi shart. Demak, ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyani tashkil etish jarayonida uyushtiriluvchi tadbirlar xulq-odobga doir xatti-harakatlar zanjiridan iborat bo'ladi. Ma'naviy-axloqiy xatti-harakatlar esa o'quvchi tomonidan axloqiy me'yor va tamoyillar mohiyatini o'rganish, ularni anglab yetishdan iboratdir. Axloq-odob insonning jamiyatga bo'lgan munosabatining negizini tashkil etadi. Shuning uchun ham o'quvchida jamiyatga bo'lgan hurmatni yuksaltirish mustaqilligimizni mustahkamlashga, axloqiy madaniyat egasi bo'lishga, axloqiy ongini, o'zini o'zi anglab yetishga, yaxshi insonlarga bo'lgan e'tiqodni rivojlantirishga olib keladi. Maktab o'qituvchilari dars va darsdan tashqari jarayonlarda do'stlik, hamjihatlik, hamkorlik, bir-birini qo'llab-quvvatlash, birovning dardiga darmon bo'lish kabi fazilatlar xalqimiz va millatimiz kuch- qudratining asosi, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, siyosiy taraqqiyotning negizi ekanligini o'z o'quvchilariga tushuntirishlari darkor. Ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiya – ma'naviy ongini bir maqsadni ko'zlab tarkib toptirish, axloqiy tuyg'ularni rivojlantirish hamda xulq-atvor ko'nikmalari va odatlarini hosil qilishdan iborat. Ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyaning maqsadi jamiyat talablariga bog'liq bo'lib, bu talablar o'z navbatida ishlab chiqaruvchi kuchlarning rivojlanish darajasi va jamiyatda yoshlarni o'qitish va tarbiyalash ishlarining hammasi yosh avlodda ma'naviy axloq va e'tiqodni shakllantirishga, ularni Vatanga cheksiz sadoqat ruhida tarbiyalashga xizmat qilishi lozim. Yoshlarni ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyalash tuzimini takomillashtirishda boshlang'ich maktab muhim o'rin egallaydi. Insonning jamiyatga bo'lgan munosabatini shakllantirish, salbiy illatlarga qarshi nafrat uyg'otish, ongli intizomni tarbiyalash, komil insonni voyaga yetkazish kabilar axloqiy tarbiyaning vazifalaridir. Axloqiy tarbiya vazifalaridan yana biri insonning jamiyatga bo'lgan munosabatini yuqori pog'onaga ko'tarishdir. Iymon va insof, so'z va ish birligi, insonparvarlik – yangi qurilayotgan jamiyatning asosiy xususiyatlari bo'lib qoladi. Shunday ekan, jamiyat va xalq manfaati, uning baxt-saodati uchun kurashish mas'uliyatini har bir fuqaro teran his etishi va unga amal qilishi lozim. Yoshlarni tarbiyalashda sharqona va milliy axloq- odob normalari asosida ish yuritish bilan birga jamiyatga hurmat, mustaqillikni mustahkamlash, insonlarga insoniy munosabatda bo'lish kabi fazilatlarini singdirish taqozo etiladi. Bu vazifalarni amalga oshirish o'quvchilarning jamiyatga bo'lgan munosabatini shakllantirishda muhim ahamiyatga egadir. O'quvchilarni jamiyat manfaati uchun qilinadigan mehnatga ilhomlantirish o'qituvchining eng muhim vazifasi hisoblanadi. O'quvchining jamiyatga bo'lgan munosabatida milliy birlik, birdamlik va hamkorlik tuyg'ulari, turli xalqlarga bo'lgan hurmat kabilar yaqqol namoyon bo'lishi zarur. Axloq-odob insonning jamiyatga bo'lgan munosabatining negizini tashkil etadi. Shuning uchun ham o'quvchida jamiyatga bo'lgan hurmatni yuksaltirish mustaqilligimizni mustahkamlashga, axloqiy madaniyat egasi bo'lishga, axloqiy ongini, o'zini o'zi anglab yetishga, yaxshi

insonlarga bo'lgan e'tiqodni rivojlantirishga olib keladi. Maktab o'qituvchilari dars va darsdan tashqari jarayonlarda do'stlik, hamjihatlik, hamkorlik, bir-birini qo'llab-quvvatlash, birovning dardiga darmon bo'lish kabi fazilatlar xalqimiz va millatimiz kuch- qudratining asosi, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, siyosiy taraqqiyotning negizi ekanligini o'z o'quvchilariga tushuntirishlari darkor.

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PAHLAVON MAHMUDNING DIDAKTIK TA'LIMOTI VA INSONPARVARLIK QARASHLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada siz Pahlavon Mahmudning pedagogik va didaktik ta'limoti, insonparvarlik va javonmardlikning mazmun-mohiyatini bilib olasiz. Axloqiy qarashlari, soʻfiylik pedagogikasida ustozning rolini oʻrganamiz. Tasavvufga munosabati yuzasidan olib borgan izlanishlarini, kubroviya tariqatini oʻrganamiz.

Kalit soʻz: insonparvarlik, kubroviya tariqati, Futuvvat ta'limoti, xulq-atvorlar, ruboiylar mardlik.

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PAHLAVAN MAHMUD'S DIDACTIC TEACHING AND HUMANITARIAN VIEWS

Abstract. In this article, you will learn the essence of Pahlavon Mahmud's pedagogic and didactic teaching, humanitarianism and youth. We will study the moral views, the role of the teacher in Sufi pedagogy. We will study his research on Sufism and Kubroviya sect.

Key word: humanitarianism, Kubroviya sect, Futuvvat doctrine, manners, Rubaiyat courage.

Kirish: Pahlavon Mahmud qarashlarida tarbiyaning eng muhim sharti nafs bilan bogʻlanadigan masaladir. Negaki, nafsning mavjudligi insonga inson ekanligini eslatib turuvchi belgi. Pahlavon Mahmud komillikka erishishda inson tarbiyaning oʻzidan boshlaydi, oʻzidagi illat va kamchilikka qarshi kurashadi, ichidagi yashiringan dushmani nafsni yengishi kerak deb aytadi. Allohning nomini tildan qoʻymaydigan, toat-ibodatda yuradigan javonmard inson boʻlgan.

Tadqiqot qismi: Pahlavon Mahmud Xorazm tasavvuf namoyondalaridan biri hisoblanadi. “Pahlavon Mahmud 1247-yilda Xiva shahrida poʻstindoʻz hunarmand oilasida tugʻilgan. Yoshlik yillarda ota kasbi poʻstindoʻzlik bilan shugʻullangan, soʻngra xat-savod chiqarib, buyuk shoir faylasuf darajasiga

erishgan. U juda ham zabardast Pahlavon bo‘lib 79 yillik hayotida biron marta kuragi yerga tegmagan”¹. Pahlavon Mahmudning butun ijodi axloq va ma’naviyat masalalariga bag‘ishlangan. U o‘zining aksariyat ruboyilarida ma’naviyat masalalarini insonlarning oddiy hayotidagi xulq-atvorlari bilan bog‘laydi va insonlar xulq-atvorini to‘g‘ri yo‘nalishga soladigan hayotiy misollarni keltirib ko‘rsatadi. Inson axloqining to‘g‘ri namunalari uning quyidagi she‘riyatida yaqqol ifodalab o‘tilgan.

Qora tosh sira ham bo‘lmas lojuvard,
Toza qalbga yuqmas aslo changu gard,
Quloq solgin puryorvaliy so‘ziga,
Qo‘rqoqlardan biron chiqqanmidi mard!

Rost aytadi bu ulug‘ donishmand, yomon odamdan faqat yomonlik, yovuzlik kutish mumkin, mardlikka, vallomatlikka, ezgulikka u qobil emas! Pahlavon Mahmudning nodonlardan, johillardan nafrati shu qadar zo‘rki, uni shoirning o‘z tili bilan aytmadan boshqacha ta’bir bilan tushuntirish imkondan xorijdir.

Fors tilida ijod qilgan. Postindo‘zlik, telpakdo‘zlik bilan shug‘ullangan. Hindiston va Eronda polvonlikda dong taratgan. Shunga ko‘ra, Paxlavon Mahmud deb atalgan. Fors va turkiy xalqlar adabiyotida Umar Xayyomdan so‘ng faqat ruboiy yozgan shoir Pahlavon Mahmuddir. U Xayyomning oddiy taqlidchisi bo‘lmay, mushohada kuchi jihatidan u bilan barobar turgan. Pahlavon Mahmud shahar hunarmand kosiblarining futuvvat-juvonmardlik harakati (13—14-asrlar) tashkilotchisi, ma’naviy rahnamosi bo‘lgan. Ko‘pchilik ruboiylari mardlik, marhamat va shavqat, saxovat va oli-janoblik kabi juvonmardlik prinsiplari asosida yozilgan. Asarlarida tasavvuf ta’limotining nazariy g‘oyalari bilan juvonmardlik tariqatining amaliy qoidalari o‘zaro omuxta holda bayon qilingan. Unga ko‘ra, xudo diydori koinotdagi barcha mavjudotlarda aks etadi. Pahlavon Mahmud. moddiy borliqning manguligi, inson va tabiat, yor vasli va uning lazzati haqida fikr yuritadi. Pahlavon Mahmud ruboiylari yoshlarda ma’naviy tarbiya sifatida undan axloqiy-ruhiy ozuqa oladi. X asrdan boshlab Movarounnahr va Xurosonda xalq og‘irini yengil qilish, zolim hukmdorlarga qarshi kurashish, uyushgan holda el-u yurtni tashqi dushmanlardan himoya

etish maqsadida paydo bo‘lib, o‘zida xalq ichidan chiqqan turli kasbhunar egalarini birlashtirgan «jvonmardlar»yoki «axiylar»deb atalgan bu toifaning maqsadi yaxshilik, sifati mardlik bo‘lib, butun umrini odamlar xizmatiga bag‘ishlash, kim bo‘lishidan qat’i nazar, barchaga beg‘araz yordam qo‘lini cho‘zish, borini o‘zgalar bilan baham ko‘rish, vatan, el-u yurt, do‘st-u yaqinlar sharafi uchun jonini qurbon qilish, zohiran va botinan ‘ok bo‘lib yurish, faqat ezgulik deb yashash ularning hayot tarzi hisoblangan.Mard bo‘lmagan kishi javonmard bo‘lolmaydi. Shuning uchun ham futuvvadda mardlik - javonmardlik yo‘liga kirishning asosiy shartlaridan biri. Pahlavon Mahmud ijodida eng baland pardalarda mavzulardan biri mardlik ekanligi bejiz emas. Shoir mardlikni turli nuqtalardan turib qalamga oladi, uning qator qirralarini ochib beradi. Shu jihatdan

Pahlavon Mahmud Pahlavonlarni tarbiyalovchi ustozgina bo'lib qolmay, balki javonmardlik odobini o'rgatuvchi pir ham edi. U futuvvat axlining peshvosi, Xivadagi javonmardlar jamoasining boshlig'i bo'lgan. «Pahlavonning sarguzashtlari mo'jizalar va qahramonliklarga to'la qilib tasvirlangan rivoyatlar esa bu fikrni yanada mustahkamlaydi. Pahlavon nomi hozirgi kunda ham Erondagi Pahlavonlar tomonidan pir sifatida e'zozlanib, kurash tushuvchilar davrasida uning ruboiylari doimo o'qilib yurishi ham, albatta, bejiz emas».

Futuvvat ta'limotining inson yaxshi xulq egasi bo'lishi, barcha dunyoviy va ilmiy bilimlarni egallashi, kasbga yo'naltirish va shu bilan birga hunar o'rganib, kelajakda halol va poklik orqali o'z rizqini to'ishi, xalq og'irini yengil qilib, el-yurt xizmatiga hamisha shay turishi lozimligi haqidagi talab va qoidalari insonni ma'naviy-axloqiy kamolotga yetaklashi, mehnatni sharaflab, halol rizqni ulug'lashi, xalq birligi va tinch-totuvligini ta'minlashi, eng muhimi, real hayot, kundalik turmush bilan bog'likdigi jihatidan keng xalq ommasi e'tiborini jalb etibgina qolmay, adabiyot va san'at axli diqqatini ham o'ziga tortdi.

Mutafakkirlar javonmardlikning insonparvarlik, ma'rifatparvarlik, adolatparvarlik kabi ezgu g'oyalardan ilhomlanib, asarlar yoza boshladilar. XII asrdan to XX asr boshlarigacha bo'lgan o'zbek pedagogikasida javonmardlik ta'limoti ta'siridan ajratib olib o'rganish mumkin emas. Chunki futuvvat g'oyalari bu davrda yaratilgan asarlarning mag'iz-mag'iziga singib ketgan.

Xulosa: Pahlavon Mahmud ruboiylarida Qur'oni karim va Hadisi sharif ta'siri kuchli. Sharqdagi deyarli barcha shoirlar bu ikki ulug' manbadan bahramand bo'lib ijod qilganlari sir emas. Xulosa qilib aytganda, Pahlavon Mahmud barcha ijobiy hislatlarga ega bo'lgan. Milliy ma'naviyatimizni boyitishda, milliy g'urur o'zlikni anglashda ajdodlarimiz ilmiy meroslarini o'rganish muhim hisoblanadi.

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BIR JINSLI CHIZIQLI TENGLAMALAR SISTEMASINING TADBIQI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada bir jinsli chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasining iqtisodiy talqini yordamida iqtisodiyotni boshqarishda tejamkorlik hamda muammoli masalalarni yechish, qo'llash va iqtisodiy jarayonlarni chuqur tahlil qilish haqida so'z yuritilgan.

Abstract. This article talks about saving and solving problematic issues, application and in-depth analysis of economic processes with the help of the economic interpretation of the system of homogeneous linear equations.

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APPLICATION OF THE SYSTEM OF HOMOGENEOUS LINEAR EQUATIONS

Kalit so'zlar: bir jinsli, tenglama, yechim, sistema, iqtisodiy muammo, matritsa, chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasi.

Key words: homogeneous, equation, solution, system, economic problem, matrix, system of linear equations.

Agar chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasida ozod hadlar nolga teng bo'lsa, ya'ni $b_1 = b_2 = \dots = b_m = 0$ bo'lsa, hosil bo'lgan tenglamalar sistemasi bir jinsli tenglamalar sistemasi deyiladi, ya'ni

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots = 0 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots = 0 \\ \dots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots = 0 \end{cases}$$

Bu sistema kengaytirilgan matritsaning oxirgi ustuni elementlari nolga teng bo'lgani uchun sistema matritsasi va kengaytirilgan matritsalar rangi teng bo'ladi, ya'ni $r(A) = r(\bar{A})$ bo'ladi. Shuning uchun Kroneker-Kaspelli teoremasiga ko'ra bir jinsli tenglamalar sistemasi har doim birgalikda bo'ladi. Masalan, $(0, 0, \dots, 0) = 0$ sistemaning trivial yechimi (nol yechim) bo'ladi.

Tenglamalar sistemasining matritsa ko'rinishi quyidagidan iborat:

$$AX = 0.$$

Yuqorida keltirilgan 1-4 xulosalarga ko'ra, agar $r(A) = n$ bo'lsa sistema yagona, nol yechimga ega, agarda $r(A) < n$ bo'lsa, cheksiz ko'p yechimga ega bo'ladi. Demak $m = n$ bo'lgan holda sistema noldan farqli yechimga ega bo'lishi uchun uning determinanti nolga teng bo'lishi zarur va yetarli bo'lar ekan.

Ta'rif. Agar sistemaning X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k -chiziqli erkli yechimlar sistemasi berilgan bo'lib, bu sistemaning istalgan X yechimi ularning chiziqli kombinatsiyasidan iborat bo'lsa, ya'ni shunday $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k$ sonlar mavjud bo'lsaki,

$$X = \lambda_1 X_1 + \lambda_2 X_2 + \dots + \lambda_k X_k$$

bo'lsa, u holda bu sistema fundamental yechimlar sistemasi deyiladi

Teorema. Agar sistema uchun $r(A) < n$ bo'lsa, u holda istalgan fundamental yechimlar sistemasi $k = n - r(A)$ ta yechimdan iborat bo'ladi [1].

Masalan.
$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + x_2 - 8x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 = 0 \\ 2x_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3 - 7x_4 + 2x_5 = 0 \\ x_1 + 11x_2 - 12x_3 + 34x_4 - 5x_5 = 0 \\ x_1 - 5x_2 + 2x_3 - 16x_4 + 3x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

bir jinsli tenglamalar sistemasining fundamental yechimlar sistemasini topaylik. Sistemaning oxirgi tenglamasini birinchi o'ringa yozamiz, so'ngra uni zinapoya shakliga keltiramiz:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & -16 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -8 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & -3 & -7 & 2 \\ 1 & 11 & -12 & 34 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & -16 & 3 \\ 0 & 16 & -14 & 50 & 8 \\ 0 & 8 & -7 & 25 & -4 \\ 0 & 16 & -14 & 50 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & -16 & 3 \\ 0 & 8 & -7 & 25 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matritsa rangi $r(A) = 2$. x_1 va x_2 o'zgaruvchilarning bazis minori $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 8 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$,

x_1 va x_2 o'zgaruvchilarni asosiy o'zgaruvchilar sifatida tanlab olamiz va ularni asosiy bo'lmagan x_3, x_4, x_5 noma'lumlar orqali ifodalaymiz

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 5x_2 + 2x_3 - 16x_4 + 3x_5 = 0 \\ 8x_2 - 7x_3 + 25x_4 - 4x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Umumiy yechimlar sistemasini hosil qilish uchun asosiy bo'lmagan x_3, x_4, x_5 o'zgaruvchilarni E birlik matrisa satr elementlari bilan almashtiramiz. $x_3 = 1, x_4 = 0, x_5 = 0$ deb olinsa, sistemaning ko'rinishi quyidagicha bo'ladi

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 5x_2 + 2 = 0 \\ 8x_2 - 7 = 0 \end{cases}$$

bundan $x_1 = \frac{19}{8}, x_2 = \frac{7}{8}$, ya'ni birinchi bazis yechimni hosil qilamiz:

$$X_1 = \left(\frac{19}{8}; \frac{7}{8}; 1, 0, 0 \right)$$

Shunga o'xshash yana ikkita bazis yechimni topamiz

$$x_3 = 0, x_4 = 1, x_5 = 0 \text{ bo'lganda } X_2 = \left(\frac{3}{8}; -\frac{25}{8}; 0, 1, 0 \right);$$

$$x_3 = 0, x_4 = 0, x_5 = 1 \text{ bo'lganda } X_3 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}; 0, 0, 1 \right).$$

Topilgan X_1, X_2, X_3 yechimlar berilgan sistemaning fundamental yechimlar sistemasini tashkil qiladi. Qulaylik uchun X_1, X_2, X_3 yechimlarning komponentlarini mos ravishda 8, 8, 2 sonlarga ko'paytirib, butun komponentli fundamental yechimlar sistemasini hosil qilamiz:

$$\bar{X}_1 = (19; 7; 8; 0; 0), \bar{X}_2 = (3; -25; 0; 8; 0), X_3 = (-1; 1; 0; 0; 2).$$

Sistemaning umumiy yechimi esa

$$X = \lambda_1 (19; 7; 8; 0; 0) + \lambda_2 (3; -25; 0; 8; 0) + \lambda_3 (-1; 1; 0; 0; 2)$$

ko'rinishida bo'ladi.

Agar n ta noma'lumli chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasida sistema asosiy matritsasining rangi noma'lumlan sonidan bittaga kam bo'lsa, ya'ni $r(A) = n - 1$, u holda chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasining yechim sifatida $n - 1$ ta tenglamalar sistemi matritsasining birinchi, ikkinchi va h.k ustunlarini o'chirishdan hosil bo'lgan, ishoralari almashinuvchi minorlari sistemasini qabul qilish mumkin. Agar bu minorlar noldan farqli bo'lsa, u holda bu chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasining barcha yechimlari shu sonlarga karri bo'ladi.

Masalan,
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 bir jinsli chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasining

barcha yechimlarini topaylik.

Dastlad, sistemaga mos matrisa rangini hisoblaylik.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Demak, tenglamalar sistemasi matrisaning rangi $r(A)=2$ ga teng va u noma'lumlar sonidan bittaga kam. Shuning uchun, tenglamalar sistemasining fundamental yechimlar sistemasi $k=3-2=1$ ta bo'ladi. Sistema ixtiyoriy ikkita tenglamasini olamiz, masalan, birinch va ikkinchi tenglamalarini

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Tenglamalar sistemasiga mos matritsasining birinch, ikkinchi ba uchinchi ustunlarini o'chirishdan hosil bo'lgan, ishoralari almashinuvchi minorlari hisoblaymiz,

$$x_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \cdot k = 5k, \quad x_2 = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \cdot k = -4k, \quad x_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot k = -3k,$$

bunda k ixtiyoriy son[2].

Demak, sistemaning umumiy yechimi $\{5k; -4k; 3k\}$, bunda k ixtiyoriy son.

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CHIZIQLI TENGLAMALAR SISTEMASINING IQTISODGA TADBIQI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasining iqtisodiy talqini yordamida iqtisodiyotni boshqarishda tejamkorlik hamda muammoli masalalarni yechish, qo'llash va iqtisodiy jarayonlarni chuqur tahlil qilish haqida so'z yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: tenglama, yechim, sistema, iqtisodiy muammo, matritsa, chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasi.

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APPLICATION OF THE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS TO THE ECONOMY

Abstract. This article talks about economy management and solving problematic issues, application and in-depth analysis of economic processes using the economic interpretation of the system of linear equations.

Key words: equation, solution, system, economic problem, matrix, system of linear equations.

Matrisalarda "bo'lish" amali teskari matritsa tushunchasi yodamida tushuntiriladi.

Bu tushunchaning kiritilishiga sabablardan biri matrisaviy shaklagi chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasini yechimlarini topishni aniqlashda teskari matritsa usulini qollash mumkinligidir.

Masalan, to'r noma'lumli chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasini qaraylik:

$$\begin{aligned} 3x_1 + 8x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 &= 96 \\ 20x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 + 0.5x_4 &= 69 \\ 11x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 - 5x_4 &= 75 \\ x_1 + 12x_2 + x_3 + 8x_4 &= 134 \end{aligned}$$

Ushbu tenglamalarni matritsaviy shaklida quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

- x_1, x_2, x_3 va x_4 to'rt noma'lum o'zgaruvchilarning koeffitsientlari 4×4 o'lchamli A matrisani aniqlaydi
- to'rt noma'lum o'zgaruvchilarning o'zlari esa 4×1 o'lchovli x vektorni aniqlaydi
- tenglamaning o'ng tomondagi o'zgaruvchilarning sonlar 4×1 o'lchovli b vektorni aniqlaydi.

Sitemani quyidagicha yoza olamiz

$$Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 8 & 1 & 2 \\ 20 & -2 & 4 & 0.5 \\ 11 & 3 & 3 & -5 \\ 1 & 12 & 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 96 \\ 69 \\ 75 \\ 134 \end{bmatrix} = b$$

Bu yozuvni to'g'riligini Ax matrisalar ko'paytirish qoidasidan foydalanib soda tekshirib ko'rish mumkin. A vektorning satr elementlari x vektorning ustun bo'yicha mos elementlariga ko'paytirilib, qo'shiladi. Agar siz Ax ko'paytma matrisa barcha elementlarini hisoblab, b matrisa mos elementlariga tenglashtirsangiz, u holda birgalikdagi chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasini hosil qilasiz.

Masalan, A matrisa birinchi satr elementlarini x vektorning mos elementlariga ko'paytirib, Ax ko'paytmaning birinchi elementini beradi

$$3x_1 + 8x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4.$$

Uni b mvektorning birinchi elementiga 96 ga tenglab, birinchi tenglamani hosil qilamiz.

Bu tenglamalar sistemasini biror standart usullar yordamida yechish mumkin, lekin matrisaviy usulning afzalliklari mavjud bo'lib, ular bilan keingi bo'limlarda tanishamiz.

Umumiy hol uchun ham matrisaviy usulni qollash mumkin.

n ta x_1, x_2, \dots noma'lumli n chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasini berilgan bo'lsin. b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots ozod hadlar.

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots &= b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots &= b_2 \\ \vdots & \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots &= b_n \end{aligned}$$

Bu n noma'lumli n ta chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasini $Ax = b$ matrisaviy ko'rinishda yozish mumkin, bu yerda A $n \times n$ o'lchovli koeffitsientlar matrisasi

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & \dots \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix},$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} - \text{noma'lumlar matrisasi}, b = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} - \text{ozod hadlar matrisasi}.$$

Bu birgalikdagi $Ax=b$ tenglamalar sistemasini qanday x no'malumlari uchun yechish mumkin? Agar $Ax = b$ tenglamada A va b matrisa bo'lganidan son bo'lganida, u holda bu munosabatdan x noma'lumni $x = A^{-1} \cdot b$ korinishida soddalantirish mumkin bo'lar edi. x , A va b matrisalar bo'lganda ham shu manodagi yechim topishga harakat qilamiz [1].

n ta noma'lum va m ta tenglamadan iborat chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasini quyidagi sistemaga aytiladi.

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{i1}x_1 + a_{i2}x_2 + \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{cases}, \quad (1)$$

bu yerda $a_{ij}, b_i (i = \overline{1, m}; j = \overline{1, n})$ - berilgan sonlar bo'lib, a_{ij} - noma'lumlar oldidagi koefitsientlar, b_i - ozod hadlar deyiladi.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & \dots \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

bu yerda A koefitsientlar (1) yoki sistema matritsasi, B - ozod hadlar matritsasi deyiladi. U holda berilgan tenglamalar sistemasini quyidagi ko'rinishda yozib olamiz: $AX = B$

Ta'rif. *Agarda tenglamalar sistemasini yechimga ega bo'lsa, u birgalikda deyiladi, aks holda birgalikda emas deyiladi.*

Ta'rif. *Birgalikda bo'lgan tenglamalar sistemasini yagona (cheksiz ko'p) yechimga ega bo'lsa, u aniq (noaniq) deyiladi.*

Bizga tenglamalar sistemasidan tashqari, quyidagi

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a'_{11}x_1 + a'_{12}x_2 + \dots + a'_{1n}x_n = b'_1 \\ a'_{21}x_1 + a'_{22}x_2 + \dots + a'_{2n}x_n = b'_2 \\ \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots \\ a'_{m1}x_1 + a'_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a'_{mn}x_n = b'_m \end{array} \right.$$

tenglamalar sistemasi ham berilgan bo'lsin.

Ta'rif. Agar tenglamalar sistemalarining yechimlar to'plami ustma-ust tushsa, u holda ular teng kuchli (ekvivalent) deyiladi[2].

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BOZOR IQTISODIYOTIDA ODDIY CHIZIQLI EKONOMETRIK MODELLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada muayyan tovar yoki xizmatga bo‘ladigan talab miqdori nafaqat uning narxiga, balki is‘temolchi daromadi, bozordagi o‘rnini bosuvchi va to‘ldiruvchi tovarlar narxlariga ham bog‘liq ekanligini oddiy chiziqli ekonometrik modellashtirish mumkinligi haqida so‘z boradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: tovar yoki xizmatga bo‘ladigan talab, is‘temolchi daromadi, ko‘p omilli regressiya modeli, firma sotuvlari hajmi, sotilayotgan tovar narxi, reklama xarajatlari, kadrlar erishgan ta‘lim darajasi, ish haqlari, ishchining malakasi, ichki qobiliyat, Gauss-Markov shartlari.

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SIMPLE LINEAR ECONOMETRIC MODELING IN A MARKET ECONOMY

Abstract. This article talks about the possibility of simple linear econometric modeling that the amount of demand for a specific good or service depends not only on its price, but also on consumer income, prices of substitute and complementary goods in the market.

Key words: demand for goods or services, consumer income, multifactor regression model, firm's sales volume, price of goods sold, advertising costs, level of education achieved by personnel, wages, worker's skills, internal ability, Gauss-Markov conditions.

Bugungi kunda bozorni segmentlash vositasi orqali aniq iste‘molchilar guruhi bo‘lgan korxonalar va tashkilotlar barqaror rivojlanmoqda. Ularni bozorda yetakchi pozitsiyani egallashga, bozorni maqsadli segmentlarga ajratib, har bir mijozning ehtiyojini har tomonlama tadqiq etib, uni maksimal darajada qondirish yo‘llarini izlab topishlari sabab bo‘lmoqda. Iste‘molchilar ehtiyojlarini maksimal ravishda tadqiq etish va avvaldan bilib olish uchun, marketing tadqiqotlariga ko‘p xarajat qilishga to‘g‘ri keladi.

Oddiy regression model bir qator holatlarda foydali bo‘lsada iqtisodiy jarayonlardagi o‘zgarishlar bir nechta omillar o‘zgarishi bilan bog‘liq bo‘ladi.

(U.R., 2021) Masalan, muayyan tovar yoki xizmatga bo'ladigan talab miqdori nafaqat uning narxiga, balki is'temolchi daromadi, bozordagi o'rnini bosuvchi va to'ldiruvchi tovarlar narxlariga ham bog'liq bo'ladi. Erksiz o'zgaruvchini bu kabi bir nechta omillar bilan bog'liqligi ekonometrik modellashtirilsa, ko'p omilli regressiya modeli hosil bo'ladi:

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_k x_k + u$$

Bunda regressand y, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k regressorlar orqali tushuntiriladi va

β_0 : ozod had;

β_1 : regressor x_1 bilan bog'liq parameter;

β_2 : regressor x_2 bilan bog'liq parameter va hakoza.

Umumiy iqtisodiyot, xususan, marketing nazariyasiga ko'ra, firma sotuvlari hajmi (*sales*) sotilayotgan tovar narxi (*price*), reklama xarajatlari (*ads*) va boshqa omillarga bog'liq. Bunday bog'liqlikni quyidagicha ekonometrik modellashtirish mumkin:

$$sales = \beta_0 + \beta_1 price + \beta_2 ads + \dots + u \quad (1)$$

Bunda β_1 tovar narxini sotuvlar hajmiga ta'sirini o'lchaydi, β_2 esa reklama harajatlarning sotuvlar hajmiga xarajat qilingan davrdagi ta'sirini o'lchaydi.

Mehnat bozori tadqiqotchilari kadrlar erishgan ta'lim darajasi (*educ*) qay darajada ularning ish haqlari (*wage*) ga ta'sir qilishini keng o'rganadilar. Ish haqlari ta'limdan tashqari ishchining malakasi (*exper*), ichki qobiliyati (*abil*) va boshqa omillarga bog'liq. Bunday bog'liqlikni quyidagi model orqali ifodalaymiz:

$$wage = \beta_0 + \beta_1 educ + \beta_2 exper + \beta_3 abil + \dots + u \quad (2)$$

Parametrlar tegishli regressorning ish haqlariga ceteris paribus samarasini o'lchasada, tadqiqotchi sifatida bizga faqatgina ta'limning ta'siri β_1 qiziqarli bo'lsin. Shu sababli birga, boshqa o'zgaruvchilar control o'zgaruvchilar sifatida modelga kiritiladi; aks holda, tadqiq etilayotgan β_1 parametrning hisoblangan qiymati haqiqiysiga nisbatan siljib qolish havfi mavjud va iqtisodiy jihatdan qilingan talqinning noto'g'ri izohi shakllanishi mumkin[1].

Gauss-Markov teoremasining shartlariga muvofiq tasodifiy xatolikning shartli o'rtacha qiymati nolga teng[2]:

$$E(u|x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) = 0$$

Bu tasodifiy xatolik hech bir regressorga bog'liq bo'lmasligini taqozo etadi. Oddiy regressiya modellarida bu shart aksariyat hollarda qoniqtirilmaydi. Misol uchun $wage = \beta_0 + \beta_1 educ + u$ modelida ishchilar tomonidan olinadigan ish haqlari nafaqat ta'limga, balki ularning ichki qobiliyati (*abil*)ga ham bog'liq ekanligi umumiy mantiq yoki iqtisodiy nazariyadan ma'lum.

Shu nuqtai nazardan $wage = \beta_0 + \beta_1 educ + \beta_2 abil + u$ modeli reallikni yaxshiroq ifodalagani sababli shu modelni haqiqiy model deb tasavvur qiling. Ichki qobiliyat o'zgaruvchisini miqdoriy ifodalash mushkul masala yoki bu o'zgaruvchi bo'yicha ma'lumot yig'ilmagani sababli $wage = \widetilde{\beta}_0 + \widetilde{\beta}_1 educ + u$ modelini, ya'ni ichki qobiliyat (*abil*) o'zgaruvchisini tushirib hisoblasak, agar ishchining ichki qobiliyati uning ta'lim darajasini belgilasa (aslida belgilaydi

ham), ya'ni *abil* va *educ* umumiy mantiq yoki iqtisodiy nazariyaga ko'ra, bog'liqligi o'rnatilsa, $E(u|x) \neq 0$ bo'ladi va natijada hisoblangan $E(\widehat{\beta}_1) \neq \beta_1$ ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Bunda hisoblangan parametrlar qaror qabul qilish uchun foydali bo'lmaydi.

Buni matematik jihatdan izohlash maqsadida quyidagi holatni ko'rib chiqamiz. Haqiqiy model $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + u$ bo'lsin. Shu bilan birga, tanlanmada y va x_1 o'zgaruvchilari bo'yicha ma'lumot yig'ilgan, x_2 bo'yicha esa Ma'lumot yo'q yoki u raqamlarda o'lchash qiyin o'zgaruvchi (ichki qobiliyat kabi) bo'lsin. Bunda model $y = \widetilde{\beta}_0 + \widetilde{\beta}_1 x_1 + u$ bo'yicha hisoblangan parametrlar haqiqiy parametrdan farqli bo'lib qolib, o'rta hisobda siljib qoladi[3].

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{\beta}_1 &= \frac{\sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)y}{\sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2} = \frac{\sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + u)}{\sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2} = \\ &= \frac{\sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)}{\sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2} \beta_0 + \frac{\sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)x_1}{\sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2} \beta_1 + \frac{\sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)x_2}{\sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2} \beta_2 + \frac{\sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)u}{\sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Bunda,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1) &= \sum(x_1) - \sum(\bar{x}_1) = n\bar{x}_1 - n\bar{x}_1 = 0. \\ \sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2 &= \sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)(x_1 - \bar{x}_1) = \sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)x_1 - \sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)\bar{x}_1 \\ &= \sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)x_1 - \bar{x}_1 \sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1) = \sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)x_1 \end{aligned}$$

hamda $\sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)u = E(xu) = 0$ (Gauss-Markov shartlaridan biri) ekanligini hisobga olsak,

$$E(\widetilde{\beta}_1) = \beta_1 + \frac{\sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)x_2}{\sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2} \beta_2$$

Ushbu tenglikda $\frac{\sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)x_2}{\sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)^2} \beta_2$ qismi $\widetilde{\beta}_1$ ning o'z haqiqiy qiymati β_1 ga nisbatan siljishini ko'rsatadi. Ushbu siljish ikki holatda 0 ga teng: (1) agar $\beta_2 = 0$ bo'lsa, ya'ni x_2 ning ta'siri yo'q yoki u regressandning omili emas va (2) $\sum(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)x_2 = cov(x_1, x_2) = 0$ bo'lsa, ya'ni x_1 hamda x_2 bir-biriga umuman bog'liq bo'lmasa. Aksariyat hollarda bir omil ikkinchisiga bog'liq bo'lgani bois, qoldirilgan o'zgaruvchilar natijasida siljish hosil bo'ladi.

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IQTISODIYOTDA EKONOMETRIK MODELLASHTIRISHNING AHAMIYATI VA ROLI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada mintaqaning turizm sohasini rivojlantirishda ekonometrik modellashtirishning ahamiyati va roli haqida so‘z boradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Iqtisodiyot, turizm, ekonometrik modellar, bashorat qilish.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE AND ROLE OF ECONOMETRIC MODELING IN THE ECONOMY

Abstract. This article talks about the importance and role of econometric modeling in the development of the tourism sector in the region.

Key words: Economics, tourism, econometric models, forecasting.

KIRISH

Jahon hamjamiyatida O‘zbekiston o‘z o‘rini egallashi, raqobatbardosh iqtisodiyotni yaratish hamda barqaror iqtisodiy o‘shishni ta’inlash, yangi ish o‘rinlarini tashkil qilish orqali bandlik muammosini hal etish, aholining daromadlari va farovonligini oshirishda tobora muhim o‘rin tutayotgan kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni jadal rivojlantirish, rag‘batlantirish va qo‘llab-quvvatlash, ta’lim tizimida zamonaviy axborot va ilg‘or pedagogik texnologiyalarni qo‘llash – ustuvor masalalar bo‘lib qolmoqda.

Mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotida ro‘y berayotgan jiddiy tarkibiy o‘zgarishlar tashqi iqtisodiy ko‘rsatkichlarda o‘zining aniq ifodasini topmoqda. Bunday iqtisodiy o‘shishga erishishda, avvalambor, keng ko‘lamli tizimli bozor islohotlarini joriy etish va xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, iqtisodiyotda chuqur tarkibiy o‘zgarishlarni amalga oshirish, ishlab chiqarishni modernizatsiya qilish va yangilash, kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni jadal rivojlantirishga qaratilganligi katta ahamiyatga egadir.

METODOLOGIYA

Ekonometrik modellashtirish mintaqaning turizm sohasini rivojlantirishda muhim o‘rin tutadi, turizmning turli jihatlarini tahlil qilish va prognozlash vositalarini taqdim etadi.

Talabni bashorat qilishda Ekonometrik modellar mintaqada turizm xizmatlariga bo‘lgan talabni bashorat qilishga yordam beradi. Bu tashkilotlar va davlat organlariga infratuzilmani, marketing kompaniyalarini va turistlarni jalb qilish bilan bog‘liq boshqa jihatlarini malakali rejalashtirish imkonini beradi.

Voqealar va hodisalarning ta‘sirini baholashda Ekonometrik modellar madaniy festivallar, sport tadbirlari yoki qonunchilikdagi o‘zgarishlar kabi turli voqea va hodisalarning turizm sanoatiga ta‘sirini baholashi mumkin. Bu bunday tadbirlarni o‘tkazish va ularning iqtisodiy hissasi haqida qaror qabul qilishda yordam beradi.

Narxlar strategiyasini optimallashtirishda Ekonometrik modellardan foydalanib, Siz narx siyosatining turizm xizmatlariga bo‘lgan talabga ta‘sirini tahlil qilish mumkin. Bu narxlarni optimallashtirish, daromadlarni maksimal darajada oshirish va mintaqaning turizm bozoridagi raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga yordam beradi (Rustamovich, 2022).

Turistlarning xulq-atvorini o‘rganishda Ekonometrik modellar turistlarning xulq-atvorini, ularning xohish-istaklarini, ehtiyojlarini va xarajatlarini o‘rganish imkonini beradi. Bu yanada samarali marketing strategiyalarini ishlab chiqish va taklifni turizm bozorining turli segmentlari ehtiyojlariga moslashtirish imkonini beradi.

Infratuzilmaning ta‘sirini baholashda Ekonometrik modellar yordamida mehmonxonalar qurish, transport tarmoqlarini rivojlantirish yoki attraksionlarni yaratish kabi infratuzilma loyihalarining mintaqada turizm industriyasining rivojlanishiga ta‘sirini tahlil qilish mumkin.

Umuman olganda, ekonometrik modellashtirish turizm sohasida ko‘proq ma‘lumotli va asosli qarorlar qabul qilishga yordam beradi va mintaqada barqaror rivojlanish va iqtisodiy o‘shishga hissa qo‘shadi.

Turizm jahon iqtisodiyotida asosiy o‘rin tutadi va uni samarali boshqarish bozor tendentsiyalari va iste‘molchilarning xulq-atvorini chuqur anglashni talab qiladi. Biz turizmga bo‘lgan talabning turli jihatlarini tahlil qilish va prognoz qilishda qo‘llaniladigan usullarni, shuningdek, turizm biznesida menejment va marketing strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishda ekonometrikaning rolini juda muhim.

Turizm zamonaviy iqtisodiyotning eng dinamik tarmoqlaridan biri bo‘lib, uning ko‘plab mamlakatlar yalpi ichki mahsulotiga qo‘shgan hissasi so‘nggi o‘n yilliklarda sezilarli darajada oshdi. Biroq, turizmni boshqarish mavsumiylik, talabning o‘zgaruvchanligi va jahon bozoridagi raqobatbardoshlik kabi bir qator muammolarga duch keladi. Bunday sharoitda ekonometrik modellashtirishning o‘rni ayniqsa muhimdir.

Turizmni ekonometrik modellashtirish turizm faoliyatining turli jihatlarini tahlil qilishga imkon beradi, jumladan:

Iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy-madaniy omillarga qarab turizm xizmatlariga talab.

Turistlarni jalb qilishga marketing faoliyatining ta'siri.
Infratuzilma va turistlar oqimi hajmi o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik.

Talabni prognozlash:

Ekonometrik modellar yordamida turistik xizmatlarga bo'lgan talabni bashorat qilish mumkin, bu turistik kompaniyalar va davlat idoralariga samarali marketing va resurslarni boshqarish strategiyalarini ishlab chiqish imkonini beradi.

Faktorlarning ta'sirini tahlil qilish:

Ekonometrika turistik talabga narxlar, daromad, mavsumiylik, ob-havo sharoiti va siyosiy vaziyat kabi turli omillarning ta'sirini baholash imkonini beradi. Bu turistik faoliyatga qaysi omillar ko'proq ta'sir qilishini tushunishga va strategiyalarni ushbu bilimlarga muvofiq moslashtirishga yordam beradi.

Xatarlarni boshqarish va qaror qabul qilish:

Ekonometrik modellar talabdagi mumkin bo'lgan o'zgarishlarni bashorat qilish va shunga mos ravishda biznes strategiyalarini moslashtirish orqali turizm sanoatidagi xatarlarni boshqarishga yordam beradi. Bu kompaniyalarga yo'qotishlarni minimallashtirish va raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga yordam beradi.

XULOSA

Ekonometrik modellashtirish turizm industriyasini boshqarishda asosiy o'rin tutadi, asoslangan qarorlar qabul qilish uchun tahliliy vositalarni taqdim etadi. Turizmga bo'lgan talabga ta'sir etuvchi omillarni tushunish va undagi o'zgarishlarni bashorat qilish qobiliyati ushbu dinamik sohani muvaffaqiyatli boshqarish uchun asosdir.

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MATRITSANING IQTISODIYOTGA TADBIQI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida iqtisodiyotni boshqarishda tejamkorlik asosiy masalalarini yechishda matritsalarini qo'llash va iqtisodiy jarayonlarni chuqur tahlil qilish haqida so'z yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: matritsa, yig'indi, yechim, ustun, satr, sonli jadval, diagonal matritsa, ustun matritsa, satr matritsa.

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APPLICATION OF THE MATRIX TO ECONOMICS

Abstract. This article talks about the use of matrices and in-depth analysis of economic processes in solving the main issues of economy in the management of the economy in the conditions of the market economy.

Key words: matrix, sum, solution, column, row, numeric table, diagonal matrix, column matrix, row matrix.

Matritsalarini algebraik nuqtai nazaridan sonlar to'plami deb qarash mumkin. Har bir belgini, odatda, bir «element» sifatida aniqlanadi. Har bir matritsa to'g'ri to'rtburchaklar shaklda bo'lib, barcha satr va ustun elementlar bilan to'ldirilgan bo'lishi zarur. Masalan, agar matritsa 5 satr va 3 ustundan iborat bo'lsa, har bir satrda 5 element va har bir ustunda 3 element bo'lishi kerak. Ba'zi elementlar nol bo'lishi mumkin. Matritsaning o'lchovi uning «tartibi» deb ataladi. Tartibi quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

(Qatorlar soni) \times (ustunlar soni)

Misol uchun, yuqoridagi A matrisa 5 satr va 3 ustundan iborat va shuning uchun uning o'lchovi 5×3 . Bitta nsatr yoki ustundan iborat matrisalarni odatda vektor deb qabul qilingan. Misol uchun, avtomobil ijara narxlarini belgilanganda biz 1×5 satr-matrisani vektor sifatida

$$p = [139 \quad 160 \quad 205 \quad 340 \quad 430]$$

va birinchi hafta uchun zarur avtomobillarni 5×1 ustun-matrisani ustun-vektor deb qarash mumkin[1].

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 12 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ta'rif. O'lchamlari $m \times n$ bo'lgan matritsa deb, satrlar soni m ga, ustunlar soni n ga teng bo'lgan va $m \cdot n$ ta sondan tashkil topgan to'g'ri to'rtburchak shaklidagi sonli jadvalga aytiladi[2].

Ta'rif. Agar diogonal matritsada barcha $i = \overline{1, n}$ lar uchun $a_{ii} = 1$ bo'lsa, bunday matritsa birlik matritsa deb ataladi va E bilan belgilanadi, ya'ni

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \\ 0 & 1 \dots 0 \dots 0 \\ 0 & 0 \dots 1 \dots 0 \\ 0 & 0 \dots 0 \dots 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Misol 1. T vaqtda neftga bo'lgan talab chiziqi bo'lsin

$$q^t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1^t + \beta_2 x_2^t + \beta_3 x_3^t + \beta_4 x_4^t + \beta_5 x_5^t$$

bu yerda yuqorigi indekslardagi t vaqt davrini ifodalaydi (darajani emas)

$x_1 =$ neft narxi, $x_2 =$ o'rtacha daromad, $x_3 =$ o'rinbosar yoqilg'i narxi, $x_4 =$ komplemanin narxi (masalan, avtomobil), $x_5 =$ aholi.

Neftga bo'lgan T vaqtdagi bu chiziqi talab vektor ko'rinishida quyidagicha ifodalanilishi mumkin

$$q^t = \beta x^t = [\beta_0 \quad \beta_1 \quad \beta_2 \quad \beta_3 \quad \beta_4 \quad \beta_5] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^t \\ x_2^t \\ x_3^t \\ x_4^t \\ x_5^t \end{bmatrix}$$

Misol 2. Neftga bo'lan talab (million barrellda) ni $q = \beta x$ modelida tushuntirish mumkin va bunda

$$\beta = [\beta_0 \quad \beta_1 \quad \beta_2 \quad \beta_3 \quad \beta_4 \quad \beta_5] = [4.2 \quad -0.1 \quad 0.4 \quad 0.2 \quad -0.1 \quad 0.2]$$

bo'lsin, deb faraz qilaylik.

Tavsiflovchi o'zgaruvchilar vektori

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_1^t \\ x_2^t \\ x_3^t \\ x_4^t \\ x_5^t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Constant} \\ \text{Price} \\ \text{Income} \\ \text{Price of substitute} \\ \text{Price of complement} \\ \text{Population (in m.)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 30 \\ 18.5 \\ 52 \\ 12.8 \\ 61 \end{bmatrix}$$

bo'lganda neftga bo'lgan talabni hisoblang.

Yechish. Neftga bo'lgan talabni quyidagicha hisoblanadi

$$q = \beta x = [4.2 \quad -0.1 \quad 0.4 \quad 0.2 \quad -0.1 \quad 0.2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 30 \\ 18.5 \\ 52 \\ 12.8 \\ 61 \end{bmatrix} = [29.92]$$

Shunday qilib javob 29,92 million barrel.

Misol 3. Telefon apparatlarini ta'mirlovchi usta 70% telefonlarni past darajada, 20% o'rta darajada va 10% to'liq ta'mirdan chiqardi. Statistik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra 70% past darajada ta'mirlangan telefonlarni bir yildan keyin qayta 10% past darajada, 60% o'rta darajada, 30% ni to'liq ta'mirlashadi. O'rta darajada ta'mirlangan telefonlarni bir yildan keyin qayta 20% past darajada, 50% o'rta, 30% ni to'liq ta'mirlashadi. To'liq ta'mirlangan telefonlarni bir yildan keyin qayta 60% past darajada, 40% o'rta darajada ta'mirlashadi. Agar masala sharti shu tarzda davom etsa 1, 2, 3 – yillardan keyingi har bir darajada ta'mirlangan telefonlar ulushini aniqlashda matrisalar algebrasidan foydalanish qulay.

$$X_0 = (0,7 \quad 0,2 \quad 0,1)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0,1 & 0,6 & 0,3 \\ 0,2 & 0,5 & 0,3 \\ 0,6 & 0,4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{matrix} X_1 = X_0 \cdot A = (0,17 & 0,56 & 0,27) \\ X_2 = X_1 \cdot A = (0,291 & 0,490 & 0,219) \\ X_3 = X_2 \cdot A = (0,2585 & 0,5072 & 0,2343) \end{matrix}$$

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SERVICE OF TRANSPORTATION OF ENTERPRISE PRODUCTS BY ALL TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION

Abstract. This article presents an analysis of the indicators of the organization of services for the transportation of products of the enterprise by means of transport, as well as data on future export and import international cargo transportation.

Keywords: transport, enterprise products, cargo transportation, rail, air, road transport, cargo transportation.

Modern living conditions require rapid development of the global transport system. The economy and social sphere of any country directly depends on the rational organization of transport systems, including passenger and cargo transportation

The components of the transport system are the transport network, complex, products, infrastructure, other technical means related to the production, repair and use of vehicles, as well as various methods and systems of organizing the transport process. In addition, the system includes organizations and enterprises engaged in activities aimed at improving and developing the transport system including industrial engineering, construction, fuel and energy systems, scientific and educational centers.

Also, to harmonize the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of transport with the international legal framework in this field in order to create conditions for deepening the processes of integration of the national transport system into the international transport-logistics system; from this point of view,

this law is of great importance for the state and development of the transport system of our country, it provides the basic conditions for society's activities along with other infrastructure sectors, and it is undoubtedly an important element in achieving the goals of socio-economic and foreign policy.

In the medium-term perspective, it can be expected that the competitiveness of car carriers in the domestic services market will increase due to the efficiency of the vehicles, the quality of transport services and better use of consumer demand. During the transportation of intercity international enterprise products, the level of loading of motor vehicles increases approximately 1.2 times (from 20-25% to 40-45%), the average annual savings is 800 mln. With the help of modern technologies, the volume of cargo will increase by 1.4-1.5 times in the first terminal. Accordingly, it is possible to achieve an increase in annual income from the implementation of long-distance international transportation [1,2].

Currently, Uzbekistan has a huge transport potential and unique opportunities to meet the needs of the country in all directions and all types of transport.



Figure 1. Cargo status by all types of transport

About 15,200 enterprises and organizations are involved in the transport sector and compared to the same period last year, their number increased by 2.2 thousand units, the increase was 16.6%. Currently, Uzbekistan has a huge transport potential and unique opportunities to meet the needs of the country in all directions and all types of transport. About 15,200 enterprises and organizations were involved in the transport sector, their number increased by 2,200 units compared to the same period last year, the increase was 16.6%. [3-6].

In all types of transport, the vehicle transport (867.7 million tons) of enterprise products (cargo) dominates. 52.4 million tons of oil and gas were poured through pipeline transport, 52.3 million tons of cargo were transported through railway transport. The smallest figure for cargo transportation was recorded in air transport - 8,000 tons. The highest share in the total volume of

cargo transportation is occupied by road transport - 89.2%, the share of cargo transportation in other types of transport is 10.8% [2-8].

1-table

Cargo transportation and cargo circulation by types of transport

Transported goods, (million tons)	268,0	105,1
Railway	17,1	100,9
Automobile	1,2	64,5
Pipeline	18,6	99,8

Road transport (232.3 million tons) dominates all types of transport. 18.6 million through pipeline transport. tons of gas poured, through railway transport - 17.1 mln. tons of cargo was transported. The smallest indicator of cargo transportation was recorded in air transport - 1.2 thousand tons.

In January-March 2020, compared to the same period last year, there was an increase in the volume of cargo turnover by 94.4 million t-km in all types of transport. This was mainly due to the contribution of road transport, whose volume of cargo turnover increased by 134.6 million t-km.

The share of air transport in the total freight turnover was relatively insignificant (0.1%), the volume of freight turnover was 20.3 million (ton-km), a decrease of 5.4% was observed compared to the corresponding period of 2019. In addition, the volume of cargo turnover of railway transport is 5,500.5 mln. t-km, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, 114.4 mln. An increase of t-km or 2.1% was observed [6-8].

Car transport is leading in terms of transport types.

Based on the above analysis, we can see in the following tables 2-3 the possibilities of organizing cargo transportation services in Namangan region in the months of January-December 2021.

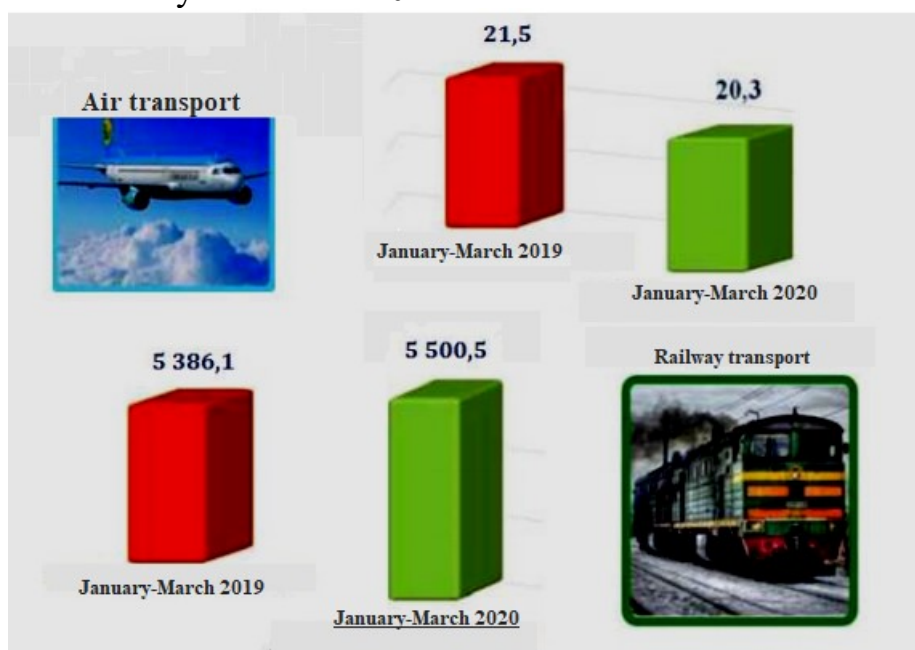


Figure 2. Cargo turnover by types of transport, mln.t-km

2-table

Cargo transportation services in Namangan region in January-December 2021 [3, 7]

By region	Automobile transport			
	Transported goods, (thousand tons)	Growth rate, (%)	Cargo turnover, (thousand t-km)	Growth rate, (%)
	28976,2	108,4	64432,9	106,9

3-table

Cargo transportation services in Namangan region in January-August 2022

By region	Automobile transport			
	Transported goods, (thousand tons)	Growth rate, (%)	Cargo turnover, (thousand t-km)	Growth rate, (%)
	14044,6	108,4	64432,9	106,9

In the months of January-December 2021, the total volume of cargo transportation by rail, air, road transport is 1.45 billion. tons (110.3 percent compared to last year), cargo turnover 42.7 billion. tons/km (106.5 percent).

In conclusion, it should be noted that during 2017, international cargo transportation totaled 32.2 mln. tons of international cargo was transported, by 2020 this indicator will reach 47.1 mln. tons, including the volume of international cargo transportation in 2020 increased by 167% compared to 2017.

4-table

Information on planned exports in 2023-2024

Prediction of 2023		Cargo for export (tons)	Prediction of 2024		Cargo for export (tons)
Cargo, (thousand tons)	Growth rate, %		Plan (thousand dollar)	Growth rate, %	
8850	1,1	64704	9160	1,35	66970

From this, export cargoes increased by 183%, import cargoes by 197% and transit cargoes by 108% in 4 years.

At the same time, international import cargo transportation in Namangan region in 2021 totaled 325.8 million. tons, in the case of export shipments, a total of 325.8 mln. is organizing.

It can be seen that export and import international cargo transportation is expected to increase by 135% in the future.

Among the reforms carried out, the transport and logistics system of our country is adapted to world standards, the capacity of transport corridors of international importance is increased, new cheap and short transcontinental transit corridors are formed, and the development of the countries of the region in

harmony with the world transport system is important in achieving socio-economic and foreign policy goals. can be achieved to serve as an element.

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QUYOSH FOTOELEKTRIK MODULI. TEXNIK PARAMETRLARI VA ULARNI STANDART TEST SHAROITIDA (STC) O'LCHASH

Annotatsiya: Yorug'lik oqimi deb nurlanish oqimini uni inson ko'ziga ta'siri bo'yicha baholanadigan nurlanish oqimiga aytiladi. Inson ko'zi turli to'lqin uzunligini yorug'lik oqimiga bir xilda sezgir emas.

Kalit so'zlar: avtomatikada, elektrotexnikada, radiotexnikada, telemexanika, volt-ampere xarakteristika, Nurlanish oqimi.

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SOLAR PHOTOELECTRIC MODULE. TECHNICAL PARAMETERS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT UNDER STANDARD TEST CONDITIONS (STC)

Abstract. Luminous flux refers to the flux of radiation, assessed by its effect on the human eye. The human eye is unequally sensitive to light of different wavelengths.

Keywords: in automation, electrical engineering, radio engineering, telemechanics, volt-ampere characteristic, radiation current.

O'tkazgichlar sinfiga kiruvchi yarim o'tkazgichlarning fan va texnikadagi tatbiqi tabora kengayib bormoqda. Yarim o'tkazgichlarning xossasini o'rganish zamonaviy yangi-yangi asboblar tayyorlash imkonini yaratmoqda.

Yarim o'tkazgichli asboblar avtomatikada, elektrotexnikada, radiotexnikada, telemexanikada va shu kabi boshqa fan sohalarida keng qo'llanilmoqda. Mazkur ishda yarim o'tkazgich sifatida kremniyli Quyosh yelementlarining ishlash jarayoni, ularni xarakterlovchi asosiy xarakteristik

parametrlar va volt-ampere xarakteristika egri chizig'ini tajribada aniqlash bilan chegaralanamiz.

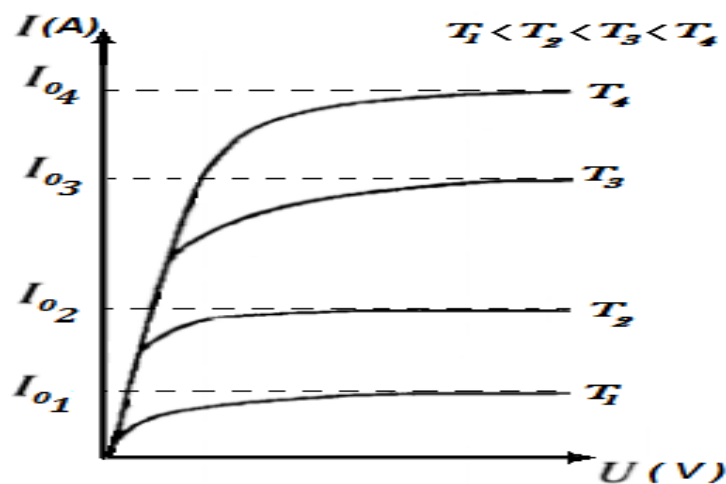
Yarim o'tkazgich orqali o'tuvchi tok kuchi va kuchlanish orasidagi bog'lanish Om qonuniga bo'ysunmay, balki o'ziga xos egri chiziqni ifodalaydi. Yarim o'tkazgich uchun xarakterli bo'lgan bu bog'lanish uning volt-ampere xarakteristikasi deb ataladi. Bu xarakteristika egri chiziq

Bir tomondan o'tkazgich materialiga, ikkinchi tomondan u qanday temperaturada olinganligiga bog'liq bo'lib, o'tayotgan tok kuchi quyidagi ko'rinishda ifodalanadi:

$$I = I_0 e^{\alpha U} \quad (1)$$

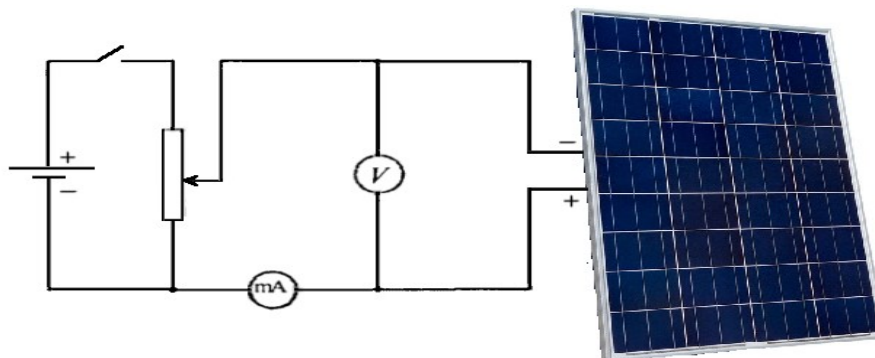
I_0 - to'yinish toki.

Yarim o'tkazgich volt-ampere xarakteristikasi grafigi taxminan quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'ladi:



1-rasm. Yarim o'tkazgich volt-ampere xarakteristikasi grafigi

Yarim o'tkazgichning volt-ampere xarakteristikasini olish uchun mo'ljallangan qurilmaning sxemasi 2-rasmda keltirilgan.



2-rasm. Quyosh elementining volt-ampere xarakteristikasini olish sxemasi.

Quyosh Erdagi hayotni mavjud bo'lishini ta'minlab beruvchi asosiy energiya manbai bo'lib hisoblanadi. Quyosh nurlanishini tavsiflash uchun quyidagi asosiy kattaliklar foydalaniladi:

- Nurlanish oqimi – bir sekund davomida ixtiyoriy yuzga orqali elektr magnit to'lqinlari olib o'tadigan energiyaga teng kattalik. Nurlanish oqimi o'lchov birligi – $D_{j/s} = V_T$.

- Nurlanish oqimi zichligi (energetik yoritilganlik) – nurlanish oqimini bir xil nurlantirayotgan yuzasiga nisbatiga teng kattalik. Nurlanish oqimi zichligi o'lchov birligi – Vt/m^2 .

- YOrug'lik oqimi. Yorug'lik oqimi deb nurlanish oqimini uni inson ko'ziga ta'siri bo'yicha baholanadigan nurlanish oqimiga aytiladi. Inson ko'zi turli to'lqin uzunligini yorug'lik oqimiga bir xilda sezgir emas. Odatda kunduzgi yoritishda ko'z 555 nm to'lqin uzunlikdagi yorug'likka ko'proq sezgir. SHuning uchun bir zil quvvatli nurlanish oqimi, lekin turli uzunligi insonda turlicha yorug'lik xissiyotlarini uyg'otadi.

YOrug'lik oqimini uni inson ko'zi bilan yorqinlik qabul qilish nuqtai nazaridan o'lchov birligi lyumen (LM) hisoblanadi. Qk yorug'likning 1 lm yorug'lik oqimi $4.6 \times 10^3 Vt$ (yoki $1 Vt = 218 lm$) ga teng.

- YOritilganlik – yuzaga tushayotgan yorug'lik oqimini shu yuzaga nisbatiga teng kattalik. Osveshennost lyuksperda (lk) o'lchanadi. $1 lk = 1 lm/m^2$. Oq yorug'lik uchun $1 lk = 4,6 \times 10^{-3} Vt/m^2$ (yoki $1 Vt/m^2 = 217 lk$). YOritilganlikni o'lchash uchun mo'ljallangan asboblari lyuksmetrlar deyiladi.

- Quyosh elektr energiyasi – bu quyosh nurlanishi energiyasini elektr energiyasiga o'zgartirish bilan shug'ullanadigan energetika yo'nalishi.

Quyosh energiyasini o'zgartirishning ikki uslubi mavjud: fototermik va fotoelektrik. Birinchisida issiqlik tashuvchi quyosh kollektorida yuqori xaroratga qizitiladi va elektr energiya ishlab chiqaruvchi turbogeneratorni aylantirish uchun yoki issiq suv ta'minoti va binolarni isitish uchun foydalaniladi.

Fotovoltaik quyosh panellari kattaroq panellar va/yoki modullar uchun bir necha vatt dan 400 vattgacha bo'lgan keng quvvatli chiqishlarda mavjud. Shunday qilib, ularning ehtiyojlari PV panellarining maksimal quvvat chiqishini vatlarda aniqlashning bir usuli bo'lishi kerak, shuningdek, foydalanuvchi, uy egasi yoki o'rnatuvchini solishtirish uchun barcha panel ishlab chiqaruvchilar uchun bir xil bo'lgan elektr xususiyatlarini aniqlash kerak. Odatda, ma'lum bir PV panelning quvvat chiqishi darajasi uning doimiy to'g'ridan-to'g'ri quvvati bo'lib, u ishlab chiqaruvchining yorlig'ida yoki panelning orqa tarafidagi etiketkada ko'rsatilgan kuchlanish, oqim va vatt kabi bir nechta STC qiymatlarini ko'rsatadi. Ushbu quvvat darajasi va shuning uchun fotovoltaik panelning ishlashi belgilangan xalqaro sinov mezonlariga muvofiq taqdim etiladi. **Standart sinov shartlari** (STC) sifatida tanilgan. Amaldagi sinov protseduralari ichki o'lchovlarga asoslanadi. Fotovoltaik quyosh paneli yoki moduli uchun standart sinov sharti, panel va hujayralar $25^\circ C$ standart atrof-muhit haroratida bo'lganda, $1000 Vt / m^2$ ($1 kVt / m^2$) to'liq quyoshli quyosh nuri (nurlanish) sifatida

aniqlanadi. dengiz sathidagi havo massasi (AM) 1,5 (1 quyosh) bilan. Bundan tashqari, I_{SC} - STCdagi qisqa tutashuv oqimi va V_{OC} - ochiq tutashuvdagi kuchlanish.

Fotovoltaik panel STC yorlig'i

MODEL: RS-M200 MONOCRYSTALLINE SOLAR PANEL		RICH SOLAR
Maximum Power (Pmax)	200W	
Maximum Power Voltage (Vmp)	20.4V	
Maximum Power Current (Imp)	9.80A	
Open Circuit Voltage (Voc)	24.3V	
Short Circuit Current (Isc)	10.2A	
Maximum System Voltage (Vmax)	1000VDC	
Nominal Operating Cell Temp (NOCT)	45±2°C	
Temperature Range	-40~+90°C	
Maximum Series Fuse Rating	15A	
Power Tolerance	±5%	
Application Class	Class A	
Weight	26.58kg	
Dimensions	58.7x26.8x1.4in	

All technical data at Standard Test Condition (STC)
STC: Irradiance 1000W/m², Cell Temperature 25°C, Air Mass AM=1.5

WARNING **ELECTRICAL HAZARD**

Only qualified personnel should install or perform maintenance work on these modules. This unit produces electricity if exposed to light. Follow all applicable electrical safety precautions. Don't disconnect when loading. Don't damage or scratch the rear surface of the module.

RICH SOLAR INC.
4056 Mission Blvd
Montclair, CA 91763
www.richsolar.com

DESIGNED IN CALIFORNIA
MADE IN VIETNAM

Fotovoltaik panelning nominal **ish sharoitlari** (NOC) - bu tashqi o'lchovlar uchun panelni simulyatsiya qilish uchun mo'ljallangan umumiy mos yozuvlar shartlari to'plami.

Ular ochiq yoz kunining nurlanish darajasini, aniq qish kunining panel harorati va aniq bahor kunining yorug'lik spektrini birlashtirishga harakat qilishadi. Ushbu shartlar quyosh nurlanishining 800 V_t / m^2 va atrof-muhit harorati 20 ° C va dengiz sathida 1,0 m / s shamol tezligini nazarda tutadi.

Shunda aniqki, PV panelning maksimal quvvat chiqishi standart sinov sharoitida ko'rsatilganidan ancha past bo'ladi. Standart sinov sharoitlarida ideal ichki o'lchovlar (STC) va haqiqiy nominal ish sharoitida (NOC) haqiqiy tashqi o'lchovlar o'rtasidagi taqqoslash ishlab chiqaruvchining ma'lum bir panelning nominal maksimal quvvatiga nisbatan 20% dan kam W_p chiqish quvvatini ishlab chiqishi mumkin.

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MONOKRISTALL QUYOSH BATAREYASINI TUZILISHI VA ISHLASH PRINSIPI

Annotatsiya. Fotonlar quyosh batareyasi sirtiga uriladi va uning ishchi materialida yutiladi, masalan, kremniyda.

Kalit soʻzlar: Fotonlar, quyosh batareyasi, Monokristall quyosh batareyasi, Kontroller, polikristall.

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STRUCTURE AND PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION OF MONOCRYSTAL SOLAR BATTERY

Abstract. Photons hit the surface of the solar cell and are absorbed by its working material, for example, silicon.

Keywords: Photons, solar cell, Monocrystalline solar cell, Controller, polycrystalline.

Quyosh batareyasi – quyosh energiyasini doimiy tokka oʻzgartirib beruvchi oʻzaro ulangan fotoelektr oʻzgartirgichlar (fotoelementlar). Quyosh batareyalari kremniy kristallari asosida qilingan modullardan quriladi. Qoʻllanilish sohalari qarab, quyosh modullari turli konstruktiv echimlarga va turlicha chiqarish quvvatiga ega boʻlishi mumkin. Quyosh batareyalari avtonom elektr energiya taʼminoti uchun qoʻllaniladi.

Yupqa plyonkali quyosh batareyalari ishlab chiqarish ancha hisoblanadi, toʻgʻri-toʻgʻri tik quyosh nurlarini talab etmaydi, tarqalgan nurlanishda ishlaydi va binoni devorlariga oʻrnatilishi mumkin. Bu quyosh modullarida yarim oʻtkazgich yupqa qatlamda (qalinligi bir mikron atrofida) oynadan yoki poʻlat yupqa taglikka yotqiziladi.

Yupqa plyonkali panellar uchun yuqori voltli invertorlar va kontrollerlar ishlatilishi lozim, ular kam quvvatli maishiy tizimlar bilan mos kelmaydi.

FIK katta boʻlmaganligi (10% atrofida) sababli bu panellar 10 kVt dan boshlab tizimlarda foydalanish samarali.

Monokristallik quyosh batareyalari bugungi kunda eng ommabop. Bu quyosh batareyalar qalinligi 250-300 mkm li kremniy plastinani tashkil etadi. Monokristall quyosh batareyalarini FIKsi 25% gacha. Batareyalarga lyumin ramkaga oʻrnatiladi va ximoya oynasi bilan yopiladi. Monokristall quyosh

batareyalarni fotoelementlari rangi qora yoki to‘q ko‘k. Quyosh batareyalari uylarni tomilarida, yoritish o‘yiqlarida o‘rnatiladi va odatda akkumulyatorlarni zaryadlash, signalizatsiya, yoritish, maishiy texnikani ta‘minoti va boshqalar uchun foydalaniladi.

Ulanish sxemasi: quyosh panellari – kontroller – akkumulyatorlar – inventar – iste‘molchilar.

Kontroller – bu elektron qurilma, u quyosh batareyalarni zaryadlanishi – razryadlanishini rostlaydi, ‘nergiya iste‘moli rejimlari o‘zgartirishi yuklamani oshib ketishidan va qisqa tutashuvdan ta‘minlanish tizimini ximoyalaydi. Akkumulyatorlar energiyasi to‘planishi uchun xizmat qiladi, inventar esa akkumulyatorning o‘zgaras tokini sanoat chastotasidagi o‘zgaruvchan tokka o‘zgartirib beradi. Monokristall quyosh batareyalarini o‘lchamlari 306 x 216 x 18 mm dan 1950 x 992 x 50 mm gacha, og‘irligi 0.8 dan 24 kg gacha, ishchi kuchlanishi 21.6 V dan 59.5 V gacha, ishchi tok 0.29 A dan 7.98 A gacha.

Polikristall quyosh batareyalari narxi monokristall batareyalardan past, FIKi 20% atrofida. Polikristallik batareyalar yorqin ko‘k rangga ega.

Qo‘llanish sohalari: maishiy texnikani, yoritishni ta‘minlash, noutbuk, mobil telefonlar va boshqalarni ta‘minlash.

Ulanish sxemasi monokristall quyosh panenllari kabidir.

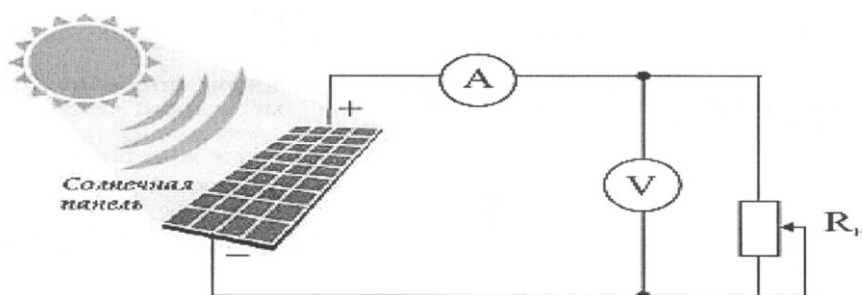
Quyosh batareyalarni kamchiliklari:

- Past FIK
- Sirtni iflolanishida samaradorlikni pasayishi

Haroratni oshishida fotoelementlarni mahsuldorligini pasayishi. Yuklamani qarshiligiga talabchan. Bu kamchilikni bartaraf etish uchun boshqarish kontrollerlaridan foydalanish lozim

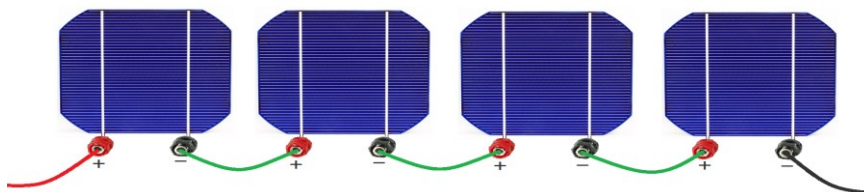
- Vaqt o‘tishi bilan xarakteristikalarini yomonlashuvi
- Narxning yuqoriligi.

2-bosqich. Tajriba o‘tkazish, olingan ma‘lumotlarga ishlov berish va volt-ampere tavsiflarini qurish.

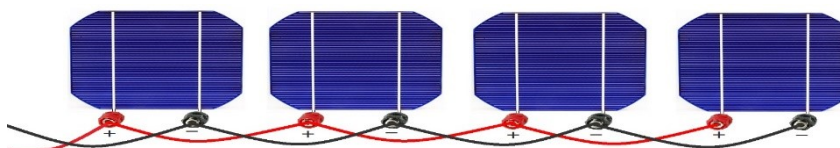


Quyosh elementlarini ketma-ket va parallel ulash o‘zgaras tok manbalari (galvanik element, akkumulyator) ni ketma-ket va parallel ulashdan deyarli farq qilmaydi.

Quyosh elementlarini ketma-ket ulash deb, birinchi elementning ikkinchi uchiga (manfiy qutbiga), ikkinchi elementning birinchi uchini (musbat qutbini) ulashga va shu tartibda davom etishiga aytiladi (1-rasm).



1-rasm. Quyosh elementlarini ketma-ket ulash



2-rasm. Quyosh elementlarini parallel ulash

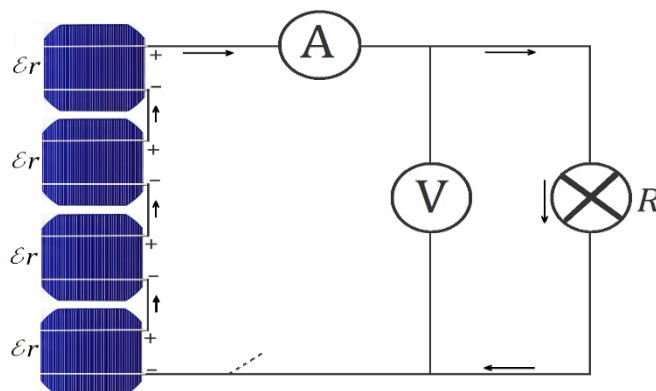
Quyosh elementlarini parallel ulash deb, ikki yoki undan ko'p bo'lgan elementlarning o'xshash qutblarining (musbat qutbi musbat qutbiga, manfiysi manfiyga) mos holda ulashga aytiladi (2-rasm). 4 ta bir xil Quyosh elementi ketma-ket ulanib, tashqi zanjirga tutashtirilgan bo'lsin (3-rasm). Har qaysi elementning EYuK ini \mathcal{E}_0 orqali, uning ichki qarshiligini r_0 , tashqi zanjirning qarshiligini R orqali ifodalaymiz. Unda Kirxgofning ikkinchi qoidasi

$$I(R + 4r_0) = 4\mathcal{E}_0 \quad (1)$$

ni beradi. Bu formulani Om qonuni taqqoslab, ko'ramizki, element EYuKi \mathcal{E} va ichki qarshiligini r bo'lgan xuddi bitta element kabi ishlaydi va ular quyidagi qiymatga ega:

$$\mathcal{E} = 4\mathcal{E}_0, \quad r = 4r_0 \quad (2)$$

Demak, n ta bir xil Quyosh elementi ketma-ket ulanganda elementlar batareyasining EYuK i \mathcal{E} va ichki qarshiligi bitta elementga qaraganda n marta katta bo'lar ekan.



3-rasm. 4ta Quyosh elementi ketma-ket ulangan zanjir

Endi parallel ulangan Quyosh elementlarini ko‘rib chiqamiz. Toklarning musbat yo‘nalishini 4-rasmda ko‘rsatilgandek tanlaymiz va tasvirlangan zanjirga Kirxgofning ikkala qoidasini tatbiq qilamiz. b nuqta uchun birinchi qoida quyidagini beradi:

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + \dots + I_m \quad (3)$$

Zanjirning alohida-alohida oddiy konturlarga ikkinchini qoidani tatbiq qilib quyidagilarni olamiz:

$$I_1 r_0 - I_2 r_0 = \varepsilon_0 - \varepsilon_0 = 0$$

$$I_2 r_0 - I_3 r_0 = 0$$

$$I_{m-1} r_0 - I_m r_0 = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$IR + I_m r_0 = \varepsilon_0$$

Bu tenglamalardan (oxirgisidan tashqari) quyidagini topamiz:

$$I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = \dots = I_m = \frac{I}{m} \quad (5)$$

Endi oxirgi tenglama quyidagini beradi:

$$I\left(R + \frac{r_0}{m}\right) = \varepsilon_0 \quad (6)$$

Bunday elementlar batareyasi xuddi bitta element kabi ishlashi ko‘rinib turibdi, bu element uchun

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0, \quad r = \frac{r_0}{m} \quad (7)$$

Demak, m ta bir xil Quyosh elementlari parallel ulanganda elementlar batareyasining EYuK i bitta elementning EYuK iga teng. Ichki qarshiligi esa bitta elementning ichki qarshiligidan m marta kam bo‘lar ekan.

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UMUMTA'LIM MAKTABLARIDA "TARBIYA" FANINI O'QITISHNING SHAKL, USLUB VA VOSITALARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada umumta'lim maktablarida Tarbiya fanini o'qitishning usullari, zamonaviy yondashuvlari hamda pedagoglarning ilg'or xorijiy tajribalarni o'rganish, o'qitishning didaktik asoslarini ishlab chiqish, pedagogik shart-sharoitlarni yaratish, faoliyatining mazmuni va tuzilmasi, mezonlarining shakllanganlik darajalari haqida ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lasiz.

Kalit so'z: kasbiy-metodik tayyorgarlik, tuzlima, mezon, ijtimoiy faoliyat, kreativ yondashuv, integratsiya.

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FORM, METHODS AND TOOLS OF TEACHING THE SCIENCE OF "EDUCATION" IN UNIVERSAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS

Annotation. In this article, the methods, modern approaches, and advanced foreign experiences of pedagogues, the development of didactic foundations of education, the creation of pedagogical conditions, the content and structure of activity, and the degree of formation of criteria are discussed in this article. you will have information about.

Key words: professional-methodical training, structure, criterion, social activity, creative approach, integration.

Kirish. Jahonda oliy ta'limni tashkil etish va mazmunan yangilash, fan hamda ishlab chiqarish bilan integrasiyalashuvini ta'minlash, ta'lim imkoniyatlarini orttirish sohasida keng qamrovli ilmiy izlanishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Ayni vaqtda zamonaviy ta'lim tendensiyalariga muvofiq o'qituvchilarining jahon standartlari darajasida o'z mutaxassisligi bo'yicha ishlashga qodir, ijtimoiy faol, mehnat bozorida raqobatbardosh kadr sifatida kasbiy-metodik tayyorgarligini takomillashtirish dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Ta'lim sharoitida o'qituvchining metodik tayyorgarligiga qo'yiladigan talablar doimiy o'zgarib borayotgan bir paytda ilg'or xorijiy tajribalarni o'rganish, o'qitishning didaktik asoslarini ishlab chiqish, pedagogik shart-sharoitlarni yaratish, faoliyatning mazmuni va tuzilmasi, mezonlari va shakllanganlik darajalari, metod, vositalari, modeli, o'qitish sifatini oshirish, shuningdek, pedagogika oliy ta'lim muassasasida bo'lajak bos o'qituvchilarining Tarbiya fanini o'qitishga metodik tayyorgarligini takomillashtirishning nazariy

hamda amaliy asoslarini ishlab chiqish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ushbu jarayonda esa o'qituvchining mustaqil olgan bilimlarini kundalik hayotda amaliy, mustaqil, kreativ va integratsion qo'llash imkoniyatini yaratish, ko'nikma va malakalarni takomillashtirish usullarini ishlab chiqish kerak bo'ladi. Respublikamizda yuz berayotgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy munosabatlar, xalq ta'limi tizimida bo'layotgan o'zgarishlar va qabul qilinayotgann me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda ko'rsatib o'tilgandek har bir o'qituvchi oldiga ta'limga yangicha yondashuvni olib kirish, metodik, ilmiy, innovatsion va zamonaviy talablarga javob berish, shu bilan bir qatorda boshlang'ich ta'lim uchun xos bo'g'inlarni ajratish, uni rivojlantirish va takomillashtirish imkonini beradi.

Tadqiqot metodlari. Bugungi kunda jamiyatimiz hayoti, ta'lim sohasidagi islohotlar bilan birgalikda asos vazifasini bajaruvchi boshlang'ich ta'limda muhim o'zgarishlar ro'y berdi va bu jarayon izchillik bilan davom ettirilmogda. Rivojlanishlar asosida bir qancha bosqichlar borligi ham sir emas. Tarixga nazar tashlasak, XVII asrda Yevropada ta'lim muassasalari yetarli emas va ta'lim darajasi past edi. 1642-yilda Germaniyadagi boshlang'ich maktablar dasturlariga asos bo'lgan "Got maktab Nizomi" yozildi. Va, bu nizom boshlang'ich ta'limning ahamiyatini kengroq anglanilishi uchun mahim qadamlardan biri sifatida e'tirof etiladi. Unga muvofiq quyi, o'rta va oliy maktablarda ta'lim rejalashtirilgan bo'lib, quyi sinfda bolalar 5 yoshdan qabul qilingan, ular imtihonlardan o'tgunlariga qadar o'qishgan ammo 14 yoshdan oshmagan. Lekin maktablarda professional o'qituvchilar yetarli bo'lmagan. Faqatgina XVII asrning oxiriga kelib Fransiyada o'qituvchilar tayyorlash SanktCharlz seminariyasida tashkil etildi, bu har yili 20-30 o'qituvchilardan oshmasligi kerak edi. Bu orqali ta'lim tizimida ta'lim beruvchilarni ahamiyati yuqori darajada ekanligiga oid qarashlar bir necha yillar avval paydo bo'lib, bu o'tgan davr mobaynida shakllanib borgan.

Tadqiqot natijalari. Oliy ta'lim muassasalari o'qituvchilarni faoliyatga tayyorlashda pedagogik mahorat, shaxsiy sifatlar, o'quvchilarning bilimlarini xolisona nazorat qilish va baholash layoqati kabi mavjud ijtimoiy talablarga mos bo'lishi zarur. O'qituvchilarining tayyorgarlik darajasi, ilg'or pedagogik tajribalarni o'rganish, zamonaviy pedagogik va axborot ta'lim texnologiyalaridan foydalanish bo'yicha ko'nikma, malakalarni rivojlantirishni ham taqozo etadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, o'qituvchilar mehnat bozoridagi kuchli raqobatga bardoshli kadrlarni tayyorlashda muhim o'rin tutadi. Yangi va zamonaviy O'zbekistonning ijtimoiy hayotidagi va uning ta'lim sohasidagi demokratik o'zgarishlar - demokratlashtirish, ta'lim muhitining diversifikatsiyalash, ijtimoiy ta'lim buyurtmasining dispersiyasi, turli-tuman, darsliklar, o'quv rejalari, ta'lim muassasalarining yuzaga kelishi O'zbekistonda o'qituvchilar tayyorlash tarixidagi ahamiyatli o'xshashliklari to'g'risidagi xulosaga kelish imkonini beradi.

Tadqiqot munozaralari. Pedagogning shakllanishi bosqichini qamrab olgan holda quyidagi tavsiyalarni keltirib o'tamiz:

1. *Maqsadlarini o'zgartirish.* Pedagogika fani maqsadi talabanning o'z pedagogik faoliyati va ijtimoiy-huquqiy, axborot-texnologik, tilga oid sohalarda asosiy kompetentliklar kasbiy shakllanishi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan kasbiy vazifani yechish tajribasini egallashida ko'maklashishdan iborat.

2. *Mazmunini o'zgartirish.* "Pedagogik faoliyatga kirish" mavjud kursga o'zgartirishlar kiritish: jumladan, kursga "Kasbiy faoliyat va o'qituvchining kasbiy kompetentligi»kirish modulini kiritish; kursni amalga oshirishda talabada boshqa kasbiy vazifalarni yechish zarurati kontekstida uning kasbiy mustaqil ta'limni loyihalash va amalga oshirish qobiliyati bilan bog'liq bo'lgan kasbiy vazifalarni yechish tajribasi shakllanishiga ko'maklashishga e'tibor qaratish.

3. *Pedagogika va boshqa fanlar o'qituvchilarining o'zaro aloqalarini o'zgartirish.* "Jamoaviy»ish prinsipidan foydalanish. Mazkur prinsip mazmunining asosi pedagogika o'qituvchisi tomonidan belgilanib, u tayyorgarlikning: o'quv kurslarini rejalashtirishdan integratsiyalangan attestatsiyagacha bo'lgan barcha bosqichlarida amalga oshiriladi..*Kutiladigan natijalar hamda ularni baholash shakllari va usullarini o'zgartirish.* Pedagogika fanlarini o'zlashtirishning kutiladigan natijasi talabanning ijtimoiy-huquqiy, mustaqil ta'limni loyihalash va amalga oshirish qobiliyati (malakasi) bilan bog'liq bo'lgan kasbiy vazifalarni yechish tajribasini egallashi hisoblanadi. Talaba mazkur guruh vazifalarini yechish tajribasini egallashi jarayoni. Bo'lajak o'qituvchi metodik tayyorgarligi mazmunida o'qituvchilik malakalari emas, balki tarbiyaviy ish malakalari birlamchi hisoblanadi. O'qituvchilik mahorati o'qitish va tarbiyaviy malakalarning umumiyliigi. Natijada o'qitishning muhim funksiyalari (ta'limiy, tarbiyaviy va rivojlantiruvchi) hamda o'qituvchi faoliyatining mazmuni o'quvchilarning faol va ongli bilishga oid faoliyatlarini boshqarishdan iborat xulosaga keladi. Bu esa o'z navbatida o'qituvchilarining pedagogik va metodik faoliyatini tashkil etish kasbiy o'z-o'zini rivojlantirishga nisbatan mas'uliyatini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Pirovard natijada yuqori malakali kadrlarni tayyorlash va salohiyatini oshirishga erishiladi. O'qituvchilarini Tarbiya fanini o'qitishga metodik tayyorgarligini takomillashtirish jarayoni pedagog kadrlarning tayyorgarligi, pedagog jarayonlarni tashkil etishi va boshqarishi, fan yutuqlaridan xabardor bo'lishi, zamonaviy pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalarini o'zlashtirishi, ta'limni insonparvarlashtirishi va demokratlashtirishi, ta'lim oluvchi shaxsiga yo'naltira olishi, ta'limni milliy yo'naltirilganligini ta'minlashiga asoslangan innovasion faoliyatga tayyorlash bilan belgilanadi. Ilmiy manbalar tahlili va kuzatishlarimiz natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, o'qituvchilarni innovatsion faoliyatga tayyorlash, ularning pedagogik kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirish uchun, avvalo, o'quv-metodik ta'minotning komponentlarini takomillashtirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ilmiy manbalarda "o'quv-metodik ta'minot»tushunchasiga turlicha ta'riflar berilgan. O'quv – muayyan holat, shart-sharoitni yaratuvchi imkoniyatlar uyg'unligi, ayrim holat va shart-sharoitlardir. Metodik – biror jarayonni o'rganish va amalga oshirish uchun tizimli usullar orqali yondashuvdir. Shundan kelib

chiqqan holda o‘quv-metodik ta‘minot – muayyan o‘quv yurtida ta‘lim-tarbiya jarayonini tashkil etish uchun lozim bo‘lgan o‘quv-metodik hujjatlar va o‘qitish hujjatlarini tizimli ishlab chiqishni anglatadi.

Fikrimcha, o‘quv-metodik ta‘minot – muayyan ta‘lim muassasasidagi ta‘lim-tarbiya jarayonini to‘liq va samarali tashkil qilish hamda o‘tkazishga asoslangan o‘quv reja va dasturlar, shunga muvofiq tayyorlangan o‘quvmetodik majmualar, o‘qituvchilar uchun mo‘ljallangan innovatsion yondashuv asosidagi o‘quv-metodik materiallar (o‘quv qo‘llanma, metodik ko‘rsatmalar, didaktik materiallar, o‘quv-metodik vositalar) majmuasidir. Qisqa qilib aytganda, o‘quv-metodik ta‘minot bu – barcha o‘quv-metodik hujjatlarning jamlanmasi, kelgusida amaliyotda qo‘llaniladigan ta‘lim jarayonining tizimli loyihasi hisoblanadi.

Ilmiy adabiyotlarda o‘quv jarayonining dastlabki bosqichi o‘rganilayotgan mavzu doirasida axborotlar to‘plash bilan xarakterlanishi ta‘kidlab o‘tilgan. Ma‘lumki, boshlang‘ich ta‘limda o‘rganiladigan o‘quv fanlari ta‘limning keyingi bosqichlarida o‘rganiladigan fanlar uchun propedevtik materiallar (fanlar yuzasidan qat‘iylik asosida, aniq maqsad sari quyi bosqichda o‘rganiladigan axborotlar) bilan ta‘minlashni nazarda tutadi.

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PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICES OF CATERING ENTERPRISES THROUGH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Annotation. This article presents several ideas about the role of artificial intelligence in the food market and its positive impact on catering enterprises during today's rapidly developing period, and these concepts can contribute to the development of catering enterprises.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, catering enterprises, customer opinion, Food Market, Online Order, profitability.

Introduction.

In the era of today's 21st century advanced technologists, the term «artificial intelligence» has become much more popular and it is becoming common for us to face it in different aspects of our lives.

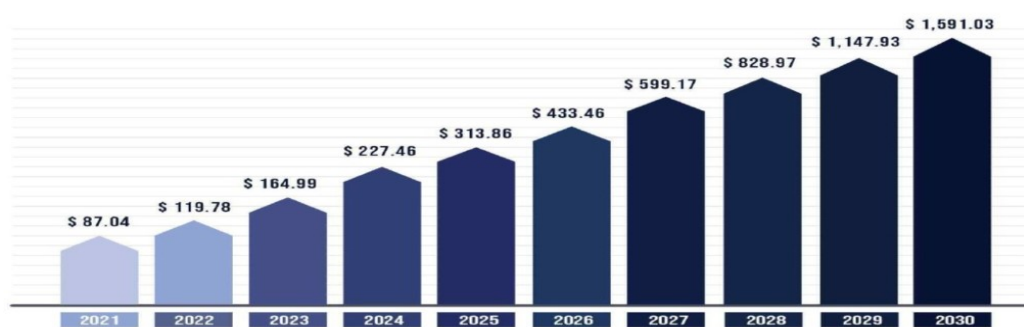
Artificial intelligence (AI) is a field of Science and technology aimed at creating machines capable of imitating human intelligence. It is no secret that the innovations and discoveries that previously existed only in the fields of science fiction are gradually becoming reality, and we are all getting used to the virtual world. In the coming years, artificial intelligence has become a regular tool in our lives. Innovative technologies are fully manifested in many areas, since it is causing various changes in our daily lives. Artificial intelligence has changed the way we live and work. In addition, various enterprises are developing due to the positive impact of artificial intelligence, and this will not stop soon. The future of artificial intelligence in business is bright, and the ways to use artificial intelligence for the food industry are endless.

Experts have already considered ways in which artificial intelligence can be used most efficiently in various fields, and are studying how many future benefits the economy of states will receive in these areas. As of 2035, for example, artificial intelligence is now predicted to contribute \$ 15.7 trillion to the global economy of rapidly developing nations. The United States and the state of China are expected to own the most benefits (nearly 70%) from the impact of artificial intelligence. This means that the impact of artificial intelligence is significantly effective in many areas of these states.

The activities of catering enterprises, one of the areas where artificial intelligence can be used effectively, are also moving to the robotic system today. The use of artificial intelligence in the emerging food sector is a sign of increasing

business and supply chain efficiency. These transformative technologies have a positive effect on the food industry, catering enterprises through various following mechanisms: delivery by drone, robotic-controlled sanitation programs, automated online order reception, automatic accounting work, can contribute to the development of catering enterprises through several effective ways such as online provision of necessary information for customers about the shelf life of the product and the composition of dishes. To what extent artificial intelligence can affect the activities of catering enterprises in the future and bring profit, we can find out from statistical indicators (Figure 1)

Figure 1. The growth rates of artificial intelligence in the food market in the coming years.



Analysis and results

By considering the impact of artificial intelligence on the activities of catering enterprises and the following several factors that lead to the improvement of this type of activity, we can get a more clear understanding in this regard.

Based on the initial orders received from customers, it is possible to develop smart recommendation systems that will help them provide their next personal menu offers, learn their opinion, requirements and suggestions about the dishes and services provided with customers by setting online excellence through special chatbots and platforms, plan and optimize the menu, and through this, achieve demand forecasting and analysis of food trends. This can lead to a decrease in food waste and an improvement in profitability. Automation of catering enterprise kitchens by automating tasks such as grinding, cutting, artificial intelligence-enabled robot and other intelligent kitchen devices allows you to simplify operations in catering enterprises and reduce the human factor in kitchens, and easily achieve complex, time-consuming creative tasks.

Today, on the example of enterprises that are making good use of artificial intelligence technology, we can see the Campbell Soup catering enterprise, which is located in Camden, New Jersey, United States. This enterprise, whose main activity is the preparation of soups of various types and its packaging, is using artificial intelligence technology to help develop software products. In order to understand what kind of food customers want, the company determines the behavior of customers and their desires through technologies created by artificial

intelligence, and without using these data, customers provide them with food of the required level. According to the employees of the enterprise, this support provided by artificial intelligence allowed him to understand that today's customers are more welcome to spice-rich dishes. The enterprise has established the preparation of Spicy Chicken Noodle, Spicy Sirloin Burger and other spice-rich dishes to serve customers effectively using this information, and these dishes are now effectively contributing to the success of the enterprise.

Maintaining and treating existing guests properly has become more important than ever in the catering business industry. On average, attracting new customers to a restaurant costs 5 times more expensive than maintaining existing customers. Implementing strategies to prevent existing customers from leaving before this happens can help increase their income in the restaurant. A Harvard Business School report stated that an average 5% increase in customer retention rates would result in a 25% -95% increase in profits.

However, a big problem that restaurants often face in recent years is the loss of regular customers. The average restaurant loses 30-40% of regular visitors each year. This is due to the fact that at a time when the demand of guests for increasingly high-quality food and fast services is increasing, not all catering enterprises have such modern services that they can meet this demand.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the impact of artificial intelligence on the activities of catering Enterprises is huge. Using these ingenious technologies, catering businesses can improve customer service, optimize menus, simplify operations, personalize marketing efforts, make useful decisions for a catering enterprise based on data, and improve food production and quality control. The use of artificial intelligence can lead to an increase in operational efficiency, satisfaction of customer needs and, ultimately, to an improvement in the financial performance of catering enterprises. While the adoption and use of artificial intelligence may require initial investment and training, long-term benefits in terms of competitiveness and profitability make it an attractive offer for catering businesses in today's dynamic business environment.

Taking advantage of the opportunities that are being created in our country as well as an entrepreneurial line, we can establish the improvement of the activities of catering enterprises through artificial intelligence and increase the flow of population and tourists to catering enterprises in our country.

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STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE: EPIDEMIOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT OF ANTIMICROBIAL SUSTAINABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF VACCINATION

Annotation. Streptococcus pneumonia (S. pneumonia) is a significant causative agent of various infections, including pneumonia, meningitis, and otitis media, particularly affecting children and older adults. The document discusses the prevalence of pneumococcal carriage, which is highest among children in preschool institutions, and highlights the impact of living with children on carriage rates. It outlines the decline in rates of penicillin-resistant strains in the USA over time but notes the emergence of certain resistant strains, such as typesetter 19A and 35B. Mortality rates associated with invasive pneumococcal diseases (IPD) vary by age and region, with higher rates observed in developing countries. The effectiveness of pneumococcal vaccination, particularly with conjugate vaccines like PCV-7 and PCV-13, in reducing the incidence of pneumococcal diseases is discussed. Risk factors for pneumococcal diseases and antibiotic resistance include previous antibiotic therapy, age, immunodeficiency conditions, and overcrowding in institutions. The document underscores the importance of ongoing surveillance for new pneumococcal strains and the development of vaccines with expanded coverage.

Keywords: Streptococcus pneumonia, Epidemiology, Antimicrobial resistance, Vaccination, Pneumococcal diseases, Carriage rates, Antibiotic resistance, Invasive pneumococcal diseases (IPD), Mortality rates, Vaccine effectiveness.

Streptococcus pneumonia (S. pneumonia, pneumococcus) is one of the common causative agents of community-acquired pneumonia, meningitis, bacteria in children and adults, and acute otitis media in children. Diseases caused by S. pneumonia are divided into invasive and non-invasive according to the severity criterion. Invasive pneumococcal diseases (IPD) include: bacteria, meningitis, pneumonia and other pathological conditions in which the pathogen is isolated from usually sterile organs and tissues (blood, cerebrovascular fluid, less commonly synovial, plural or pericardial fluid). IPD often affects children under 2 years of age and adults over 60 years of age, as well as people with immunodeficiency conditions. Among non-invasive forms of the disease, upper respiratory tract infections (middle otitis, para nasal sinusitis), lower respiratory tract (bronchitis), as well as other relatively rarely recorded infections (conjunctivitis, peritonitis, arthritis, poly arthritis, etc.). [1,6,8] According to WHO, about 1.6 million people die from IPD every year, including 1 million children under 5 years of age. Vaccination of children with the seven-valent

pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV-7), which began in 2000 in Europe and the USA, has led to a decrease in the incidence of pneumococcal meningitis, pneumonia, bacteria and acute otitis media. It is important to note that with the beginning of vaccination of children against pneumococcal infection, a decrease in IPD was also observed among adults. Pathogenesis of diseases caused by *S. pneumoniae*.

When infected, pneumococci primarily colonize the pharynx. The pharynx is the primary niche for infection by *S. pneumoniae*. [2,3,10] The outcome of colonization is the elimination of bacteria, carriage for several months, or penetration into other organs. Penetration of the pathogen into the lower respiratory tract or other parts of the body can lead to the development of invasive pneumococcal disease. The rate of pharyngeal carriage is high among children. Risk factors for the development of pneumococcal carriage are age under 6 years, large families, and attendance at children's organized groups. In adults, carriage can be triggered by cigarette smoking, asthma and acute respiratory infections. [4,5,9] According to expert estimates, the carriage rate of pneumococci increases during the first year of life, reaching 15%. It is especially high in preschool institutions. When examining children in 19 cities of the Russian Federation, carriage of pneumococci in 80 kindergartens was 49.3%, and in some up to 50.7%. In elementary school, the carriage rate of pneumococcus decreases to 35%, in high school to 25%. Adults living with children have higher carriage rates (18–29%) than those living without children (6%). The outcome of colonization depends on the virulence of pneumococci and the state of the immune system. The penetration of pneumococci from the mucous membranes of the oral cavity and upper respiratory tract into the distal sections is prevented by anatomical barriers (the virtuosity of the respiratory tract, which makes it difficult for the pathogen to penetrate into the lungs; the epiglottis, which protects the airways from aspiration, cough reflex, sticky layer of mucus), cilia of the respiratory epithelium), as well as cellular and humeral factors of immunity. Nonspecific mechanisms of local immunity, including the presence of other microorganisms in the pharynx, significantly limit the proliferation of pneumococcus. Pneumococcal diseases often develop after a viral infection of the respiratory tract, which affects the ciliated epithelium and reduces its activity, and also suppresses the activity of alveolar macrophages. Airway secretions can delay the process of phagocytes. [1,5,7]

In tissues, pneumococci begin to multiply and spread through the flow of lymph and blood or through contact from the site of infection. The severity of the disease is determined by the virulence of the pathogen, its quantity, especially during bacteria, and the state of reactivity of the microorganism. Increased tendency to recurrent purulent infections, among which pneumococci play a role, in patients with a removed spleen or congenital absence of it is associated with insufficient optimization of pneumococci and the absence of the filtering function of the spleen during bacteria. Pneumococcal infection develops especially often in patients with sickle cell anemia and other forms of encephalopathy due to the

fact that patients lack the ability to activate SZ in other ways and fix this opinion to the cell wall of pneumococci. If one or more protective factors are violated, pneumococci can be introduced into the distal parts of the respiratory tract. When bacteria enter the alveoli, they initially attach to their wall and spread not only photogenically, but also from alveoli to alveolar (through Cohen's pores). In the last decade, thanks to the identification of the main virulence factors of pneumococci, the molecular cellular mechanisms have been largely deciphered development of pneumonia. In individuals with normal immune defenses, the risk of developing IPD increases with alcohol abuse, during an epidemic of influenza, diabetes, asthma, and cigarette smokers. Also, the risk of developing IPD increases among patients with primary and secondary immunodeficiency conditions (sickle cell anemia, HIV infection, cancer, splendid, organ transplant recipients). In HIV infection, risk factors for the development of pneumococcal pneumonia are tobacco smoking, drug use, CD4 cell count less than 200 cells/ml, old age and alcohol abuse. Frequent development of pneumococcal resistance to penicillin and co-matrimonial in HIV-infected people is probably associated with long-term use of these drugs for prophylactic purposes.

The bacteriological method for identifying pneumococcus remains the “gold standard” in the diagnosis of pneumococcal infections. However, the rate of isolation of pneumococcal culture by bacteriological method is low, especially in patients who received antimicrobial drugs before taking the material. This test can be used in conjunction with the bacteriological method, because may be positive even with a negative culture if the patient received antibacterial drugs before the study.

Risk factors for deaths in invasive pneumococcal diseases.

Results and discussion

Mortality from bacterial pneumonia of pneumococcal etiology varies from 10 to 30% in adults and less than 3% in children. Death rates for meningitis in adults are 16-37% and from 1 to 3% in children. The disease in this category of patients occurred with the involvement of several lobes of the lungs in the pathological process, septic shock, the need for artificial ventilation of the lungs or intensive therapy. An analysis of the clinical forms of more than 18,000 patients with IPD in Denmark revealed that the development of invasive forms of pneumococcal diseases is associated with age and the incidence of influenza. Mortality rates were as follows: 3% of cases were aged less than 5 years, 14% were 5-65 years old, and 24% were aged 65 years or older. In developing countries, mortality rates are high and reach 10-40%. In the development of drug resistance in *S. pneumonia*, the dominant risk factor is previous use of antibiotics. Risk factors for the development of penicillin resistance of pneumococci when carrying *S. pneumonia* are previous antibiotic therapy, age under 5 years, and visits to preschool and other institutions. Risk factors for the development of penicillin resistance of pneumococci in IPD are also previous antibiotic therapy, frequent acute respiratory infections, HIV infection, chronic lung diseases, and

secondary immunodeficiency states. In addition, the spread of transmission of resistant strains of *S. pneumonia* from pneumococcal carriers. This is facilitated by overcrowding of the population, for example, in preschool institutions, hospitals, and places of detention. Reducing the use of antibiotics may lead to a reduction in the spread of antibiotic resistance in pneumococci. The development of pneumococcal resistance to macrolide antibiotics is also increasing following penicillin resistance. In the future, but pneumococcal serotype 6C was responsible I am not in favor of increasing the number of IP D's in the USA, while time when there was a decrease in the incidence of IPD caused by serotype 6A. In Korea, increased identification of IPD caused by multi drug-resistant strains of typesetter not included in the vaccine (19A and 6A), were noted before the introduction PCV7 vaccine. In 2007, weather-resistant action of antibiotics *S. pneumonia* (polyester-stent strain) isolated from a sick child with acute otitis media. Capsular transformations formations can form multi drug-resistant pneumococcal strains of invasive phenotype with high virulence. The frequency of detection of antibiotic-resistant pneumococcal strains varies significantly depending on the geographic region and changes over time. In the USA, a review of the results of 41 medical centers showed a decrease in rates of penicillin-resistant strains (MIC \geq 2 mg/ml) from 21.5% in 1999-2000. to 14.6% in 2004-2005, resistance to erythromycin remained unchanged. However, the distribution of penicillin-resistant typesetter since 1999-2000. until 2004-2005 changes. There is a predominance of the penicillin-resistant strain of typesetter 19A (from 1.5% increased to 35.4%), typesetter 35B (from 1.2% increased to 12.5%), while most typesetter included in PCV7 (23F, 9V, 6V, 14) began to be detected less. A study of cultures isolated from IPD in children 2–4 years of age in Alberta and Canada showed a decrease in the detection of antibiotic-resistant strains between 2000 and 2006. This decline is was the result of a reduction in IPD due to the introduction of the PSV7 vaccine.

Pneumococcal vaccines

Vaccines have been used to prevent pneumococcal disease for more than 30 years. Several types of pneumococcal vaccines are currently in use: 23-valent pneumococcal polyacrylamide vaccine (PPV23), which has been available since 1980, pneumococcal conjugate vaccines, available on the market since 2009 (10-valent (PCV10)) and 13-valent (PCV13)) and 7-valent conjugate vaccine. Pneumococcal polyacrylamide vaccines are associated with little or no carcinogenicity in children <2 years of age necessary to induce immune memory in response to booster vaccination. The definition of “pneumococcal conjugate vaccine»is used for vaccines based on the chemical combination of *S. pneumonia* polyacrylamide with an immunologic protein carrier. This enhances the antibody response and induces immune memory. Re vaccination is usually not recommended for individuals with a normally functioning immune system, but single or double booster vaccination is practiced for individuals with impaired immune systems. In some high- and middle-income countries, PPV23 is

recommended for use in populations at high risk of pneumococcal disease, including people over 65 years of age. In summary, the currently available RSV vaccines are safe and effective, and the increasing number of typesetter present in these vaccines compared with the first licensed PCV7 vaccine represents a significant advance in disease control. - and mortality from pneumococcal infection in the future, especially in developing countries. WHO recommends the widespread inclusion of RSV vaccines in childhood immunization programs. Particularly in countries with high childhood mortality (i.e., for children under 5 years of age with a rate greater than 50:1000), the introduction of these multi component RSV vaccines should be a high priority. Use of pneumococcal vaccine should be considered as an additional opposition to other countermeasures with pneumonia, such as the corresponding case management, breastfeeding encouragement feeding the baby during the first 6 months -life expectancy and reduction of known risk factors.

Conclusion

Globally, mortality from invasive pneumococcal diseases is estimated at 1.6 million people annually. The risk of developing IPD is high at the age of under 5 years and over 60 years, as well as in persons with a burdened premodifier background and various immunodeficiency. Only a small number of pneumococcal typesetter are responsible for cases of IPD worldwide. In addition, the increase in antimicrobial resistance of pneumococci depends on the overuse of antibiotics and the spread of several international (pandemic) antibiotic-resistant clones. One of the ways to reduce the development of antibiotic resistance in pneumococci is the targeted use of antimicrobial drugs. However, the emergence of multi resistant clones in some regions remains problematic.

Today, the optimal measures to prevent pneumococcal infection are monitoring the formation of new typesetter and the development of new vaccines with expanded coverage and carcinogenicity. So, in our republic, the expert technical group on immunization at the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, according to the multi-year immunization plan of the Republic of Uzbekistan, has been planning the introduction of pneumococcal vaccine in our country since 2015. Of course, vaccinating high-risk individuals (children and the elderly) reduces the incidence of IPD. However, the duration of the effect of vaccination, the distribution of typesetter and the extent of the formation of antibiotic resistance remain not fully studied. Thus, the prevalence and diversity of diseases caused by pneumococci, their ability to develop resistance to antibiotics, which significantly reduces the effectiveness of therapy, the potential for the development of new approaches to the prevention and treatment of pneumococcal infections using modern methods diagnostics.

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SPORTCHI GAVDA TIPINING HARAKTER VA TEMPERAMENTGA TA'SIRI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola sportchi gavda tipining harakter va temperamentga ta'sirini o'rganadi. Sportchilarni uch asosiy gavda tipi ektomorf, mezomorf va endomorfga ajratib, har bir tipning jismoniy xususiyatlari psixologik xususiyatlar va xatti-harakatlar bilan qanday bog'liqligini tahlil qiladi. Hans eysenckning temperament nazariyasi va william sheldoning somatotip nazariyasi kabi nazariyalarni qo'llash orqali maqola turli gavda tiplari stressga qarshi kurashish qobiliyati, ijtimoiy munosabatlar va turli sport turlaridagi muvaffaqiyatlariga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishi haqida ma'lumot beradi. Individual va jamoaviy sport turlari bilan shaxsiy xususiyatlar o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik ham muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: sportchi, gavda tipi, ektomorf, mezomorf, endomorf, harakter, temperament, psixologiya, stressga qarshi qobiliyat, sportdagi muvaffaqiyat, individual sport, jamoaviy sport.

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INFLUENCE OF BODY TYPE ATHLETE ON CHARACTER AND TEMPERAMENT

Annotation. This article explores the influence of body type on the character and temperament of athletes. By categorizing athletes into three main body types ectomorph, mesomorph, and endomorph it examines how each type's physical characteristics relate to psychological traits and behaviors. Through the application of theories such as hans eysenck's temperament theory and william sheldon's somatotype theory, the article provides insights into how different body types may affect stress resilience, social interaction, and performance in various sports disciplines. The relationship between individual and team sports with personality traits is also discussed.

Key words: athlete, body type, ectomorph, mesomorph, endomorph, character, temperament, psychology, stress resilience, sport performance, individual sports, team sports.

Insonning jismoniy xususiyatlari va sport faoliyati ularning ruhiy va psixologik holatlariga ta'sir ko'rsatishi ilmiy izlanishlar tomonidan keng o'rganilgan. Sportchilar o'z tanalarining o'ziga xos tuzilishi, ya'ni gavda tipiga ko'ra farqlanadi va bu farqlilik ularning harakter va temperamentlariga bevosita yoki bilvosita ta'sir etishi mumkin. Ushbu maqola sportchi gavda tipining harakter va temperamentga ta'sirini tahlil qilishga bag'ishlangan.

Gavda tipi tasnifi

Gavda tipi odatda uch asosiy kategoriyaga bo'linadi: ektomorf, mezomorf va endomorf. Har bir gavda tipi o'ziga xos jismoniy xususiyatlar va shuning ortidan keladigan psixologik xususiyatlarga ega.

Ektomorf

Ektomorflar yuqori, ingichka, va suyaklari nozik bo'lgan insonlardir. Ularning yog' qatlamlari kam va mushak massasi kamroq rivojlangan bo'ladi. Bunday jismoniy xususiyatlar ektomorflarni tezlik va chidamlilikni talab qiladigan sport turlari uchun mos qiladi, masalan, yugurish, gimnastika va velosport.

Mezomorf

Mezomorflar kuchli mushaklarga va sportchilarga xos tuzilishga ega bo'lib, ular osonlik bilan mushak massasi hosil qila oladilar. Ushbu gavda tipi ko'pincha kuch va kuchlanish talab qiladigan sport turlarida, masalan, bodibilding, futbol va boksdagi uchraydi.

Gavda tipining harakter va temperamentga ta'siri

Ektomorfning harakteri va temperamenti

Ektomorf tipidagi sportchilar odatda xushmuomalalik, aql-zakovat va jiddiyat bilan ajralib turadilar. Ular odatda introvert bo'lib, o'z ichki olamlariga qiziqishadi va ko'pincha o'ylab ish tutadilar. Ushbu guruhdagi odamlar stress va xavotirga ko'proq moyil bo'lishlari mumkin, chunki ularning fiziologik tuzilishi tezkor energiya sarfi va yuqori metabolizm bilan bog'liq. Bu holat ularning psixologik barqarorligiga ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.

Mezomorfning harakteri va temperamenti

Mezomorf tipidagi sportchilar kuchli irodaga ega, harakatga qaratilgan va raqobatbardoshdirlar. Ular ekstrovert bo'lib, o'zlarining jismoniy kuch-quvvatlari va mashqlar bilan shug'ullanishdan zavqlanadilar. Mezomorflar ko'pincha liderlik qobiliyatiga ega bo'lib, o'zlariga va boshqalarga nisbatan talabchan bo'lishadi. Ularning yuqori energiya darajasi va tez tiklanish qobiliyati ularning stressga qarshi kurasha olish qobiliyatlarini oshiradi.

Endomorfning harakteri va temperamenti

Endomorf tipidagi sportchilar ko'pincha quvnoq, ijtimoiy va mehribon bo'lib, ular tinch va farovon muhitni afzal ko'radilar. Ular ba'zan motivatsiya muammolariga duch kelishi mumkin, chunki ularning metabolizmi pastroq va ortiqcha vazn olish xavfi yuqori. Bu holat ularning psixologik holatiga ta'sir etishi mumkin, ayniqsa o'zini past baholash va depressiya bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin.

Hans eysenckning temperament nazariyasi

Hans Eysenckning temperament nazariyasi uch asosiy o'lchovni o'z ichiga oladi: ekstroversiya, nevrotizm va psixotikizm. Ektomorf sportchilar odatda yuqori nevrotizm va past ekstroversiya darajasiga ega bo'lishlari mumkin. Mezomorf yuqori ekstroversiya va past nevrotizm darajasiga ega bo'lib, endomorf esa past ekstroversiya va yuqori nevrotizm darajasiga ega bo'lishi mumkin. Bu farqlar sportchilarning turli stresslarga va sport faoliyatiga bo'lgan munosabatlariga ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Sheldonning somatotip nazariyasi

William Sheldon somatotip nazariyasiga ko'ra, insonlarning jismoniy tuzilishi ularning psixologik holatlari bilan bog'liqdir. U ektomorf, mezomorf va endomorf kategoriyalarini tavsiya etgan va har bir kategoriya o'ziga xos temperament xususiyatlariga ega bo'lishini ta'kidlagan. Ektomorf odatda introvert, intellektual va sezgir bo'lib, mezomorf faol, irodali va raqobatbardosh, endomorf esa quvnoq, ijtimoiy va emosional barqaror bo'lishadi.

Stressga qarshi qobiliyat

Sportchilarning stressga qarshi qobiliyatlari ularning gavda tipi va shaxsiy xususiyatlariga bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin. Mezomorf kuchli jismoniy tuzilishlari va yuqori energiya darajasi bilan stressga yaxshiroq qarshilik ko'rsatishi mumkin. Ektomorf esa yuqori nevrotizm va tez metabolizm tufayli stressga ko'proq moyil bo'lishlari mumkin. Endomorf esa o'zlarining emosional barqarorliklari va ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlashlariga tayanib, stressni boshqarishlari mumkin.

Sport turlari va harakter

Sport turlari ham sportchilarning harakter va temperamentiga ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Masalan, individual sport turlari (yugurish, suzish) ko'proq mustaqillik va o'z-o'zini motivatsiya talab qilsa, jamoaviy sport turlari (futbol, basketbol) ko'proq ijtimoiylik va hamkorlik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantiradi. Mezomorf ko'pincha jamoaviy sport turlarida muvaffaqiyatli bo'lishlari mumkin, chunki ular ijtimoiy va raqobatbardosh bo'lishadi.

Xulosa

Sportchi gavda tipi va ularning harakteri va temperamentlari o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik ilmiy tadqiqotlar va nazariyalar orqali tasdiqlangan. Ektomorf, mezomorf va endomorf kategoriyalariga bo'linadigan sportchilar o'zlarining jismoniy xususiyatlariga ko'ra turli xil psixologik xususiyatlarga ega bo'lishlari mumkin. Bu farqlar ularning sport faoliyatida muvaffaqiyatli bo'lishiga va stressga qarshi kurasha olishiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ilmiy tadqiqotlar va nazariyalar sportchilarning gavda tipi va psixologik holatlari o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni chuqurroq o'rganishga yordam beradi va bu borada yanada ko'proq izlanishlar olib borish zarurligini ko'rsatadi.

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THE IMPACT OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Abstract. The main causes of unemployment in Uzbekistan. Recommendations regarding the measures taken to reduce the level of unemployment to date. Further improvement of the activities of the employment support organization. The development of the economy is directly dependent on the population of the country, the extent to which the population is provided with work. The need to develop entrepreneurship, create job vacancies, provide employment to the population, and use vacant land effectively.

Key words: Unemployment, Employment Assistance Organization, personnel issues, entrepreneurship, vacancies.

Unemployment means that a part of the economically active population cannot find a suitable job and becomes a labor reserve. In Uzbekistan, the concept of unemployment officially became normative with the adoption of the 1992 Law «On Employment of the Population»(a new version of this law was adopted on May 1, 1998).

As the cause of unemployment is different, its forms are also different. The main forms of unemployment: frictional unemployment - temporary unemployment for various reasons (moving to a new place of residence, changing profession, raising a child, choosing a new job). This is voluntary unemployment. Structural unemployment occurs when people who worked in old industries have not mastered the skills needed for new industries in the conditions of a changed production structure. Cyclic unemployment is unemployment associated with economic stress and resulting from a decline in production. This is forced unemployment. *Seasonal unemployment* is the unemployment of those employed seasonally after the season ends. Disguised unemployment is only part-time work of those officially employed. It includes those who have switched to a reduced working day or working week, those who have taken unpaid leave due to lack of work. The main goal of studying the problem of unemployment in the economy is to develop measures related to the expansion of the production of the country (enterprises) and the further improvement of the standard of living of the population by improving the employment of the population.

Reasons for unemployment in Uzbekistan: **low salary** or **good employee**? Such a situation can be observed in Uzbekistan - at first glance, the unemployment rate is high, but at the same time, most organizations are looking for good employees. What kind of person is considered unemployed? Unemployment is

the inability of economically active citizens who have the ability to work and express their desire to work to find a job. Unemployment creates the basis for many problems - crime increases, family turmoil occurs, children's education is disturbed. Unemployment reaching a certain level can even cause the decline of statehood. That is, a vicious circle appears here: an increase in the number of unemployed makes the state weak, and in a weak state, the number of unemployed increases even more. But there is no country in the world, whether developed or developing, that does not have a problem with unemployment. We are more interested in our own situation. According to official data in Uzbekistan, about 10 percent of the working population is unemployed. Recognizing that unemployment is a serious problem and that it is necessary to fight against it, today we will approach the issue from the other side. Today, most organizations, especially non-governmental companies, are looking for good employees and regularly post job vacancies. Even in the state system, which is the largest employer, there are only a few vacancies. Unfortunately, too many young people, that is, those who are constantly filling the labor market, lose both their valuable time and good opportunities with practically impossible demands. Because no one will wait for a young specialist with a salary of 10 million soums just because he has a diploma or because he is unemployed. An applicant for any job and salary should be able to present himself from the lowest level, if necessary, and this is even a requirement. Why? Because difficulties make a person, he acquires the necessary skills related to the specialist field, he realizes what he did not feel until now when he was under the care of his parents - money is not easy to find. The most important thing is that over time, the experience will gradually increase.

A specialist with real knowledge and potential who worked with Sabot will find his place in any organization. Naturally, salaries will also increase, no one wants to let go of such an employee. In time, the position will be promoted, a large income will be found, and good offers will start coming from other places. What is the situation today? Uzbekistan is a country where the population is increasing rapidly, and every year an average of 700,000 young people enter the labor market. Of course, it is impossible to employ all of them. But at least what prevents the filling of vacancies? It should also be mentioned that in 2023, a significant increase was observed in the reduction of unemployment in our country. It is noted that by the end of 2023, the unemployment rate in the country will be 6.8 %, which has decreased by 2.1% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. At the beginning of the year, the number of unemployed people in Uzbekistan was 1.3 million, and this year another 2.4 million people will enter the labor market. 5 million people are expected to be employed in 2024. He also commissioned the introduction of a unified reporting system for business entities. The main goal of every country is to improve the living conditions of the population and reduce poverty. We do not deny that the necessary measures are being taken for this, but not all of the work being done is yielding the expected results. Loans are being allocated for the purpose of business development, but

problem loans are increasing day by day due to the fact that the given funds are not used effectively. What is the reason for this, because many loans are being taken for other purposes and are being diverted to other expenses, and commercial banks are suffering from this. It is necessary to strengthen control over lending, it is necessary to check whether the amount allocated to the entrepreneur (animals, equipment, etc.) is effectively used, whether the business activity is being carried out. The words of our President, «If the population is rich, the state will be rich» are not in vain. If the population is adequately provided with work, the number of jobs will increase, poverty will decrease, the lifestyle of the population will improve, which means that the state's economy is developing. As far as possible, it is necessary to try to put an end to our population working abroad as migrants to provide employment in our country. Because it is no secret to anyone that international political conflicts are escalating. As the President noted, «One unemployed person means ten problems». We must take necessary measures to ensure employment and reduce unemployment in Uzbekistan. Unemployment is such a bad disease that it can be a factor that hinders the development of a country. If we calculate it according to A. Oaken's law: if the real unemployment rate rises by 1% from the natural level, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will fall behind by 2.5 %. This means that the country's economy will decline instead of developing. But with the development of the market economy, the natural rate of unemployment rises. In Western countries, the natural rate of unemployment in the 70s and 80s was 3-4%, and today it is 5-6%. In Russia, these indicators are difficult to determine due to the lack of stable low inflation and high hidden unemployment. The higher the unemployment rate, the poorer the country. Most areas go backwards, development decreases. It follows that unemployment can have a number of negative consequences. To conclude from the above information, unemployment has a great impact on the state economy. A number of factors, in particular, the net income of the population, its saturation, GDP growth or decline, the country's development, etc., have an impact not only on the economic but also on the social side.

In this regard, we have several proposals: - Development and popularization of «Home work programs»¹ to provide employment to women; - Development of small business and private entrepreneurship, creating opportunities for the population; - Widespread production of hand-made products among the population, increase its value and create opportunities for the population; - Maximize employment of graduates, or create an opportunity for them to do something in their field; - Targeted youth support.

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IKKINCHI JAHON URUSHIDAN KEYIN O'ZBEKISTON BOSHQARUV TIZIMIDAGI MAMURIY BUYRUQBOZLIK TIZIMINING SALBIY OQIBATLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada 1946-1990-yillarda, ya'ni II jahon urushidan keyingi davrda Respublika aholisining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hayoti, sobiq SSSR Markaziy huumati tomonidan o'tkazilgan tazyiqlar, ma'muriy-buyruqbozlik davrida og'ir ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy siyosatning mohiyati yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: aholining turmush darajasi, ijtimoiy-munosabat, ma'muriy-buyruqbozlik, ijtimoiy tanglik inqirozli vaziyat, «rivojlangan sotsializm», moddiy boylik.

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THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMAND SYSTEM IN THE UZBEKISTAN AFTER WORLD WAR II

Abstract. In this article, the socio-economic life of the population of Samarkand region in the period from 1946 to 1990, that is, from the Second World War until independence, the repressions by the Central Government of the USSR, the severe social policy during the administrative-command period. explained.

Key words: social relations, administrative command, crisis situation, «developed socialism», material wealth.

Ma'lumki, 50—80-yillarning birinchi yarmi Vatanimiz tarixidagi eng murakkab davrlardan biridir. Bir tomondan, mehnatkashlarning fidokorona mehnati tufayli respublika iqtisodiyoti rivojlandi. Ikkinchi tomondan, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, ma'naviy hayotda muammolar, noxush holatlar to'planib borib, pirovardida inqirozli vaziyatni keltirib chiqardi. Respublikaning iqtisodiy rivojlanish yo'lida to'xtab qolishlar yuz bermasa-da, olg'a tomon siljish sur'atlari tobora sekinlashib, pasayib bordi. 20-yillar oxiri — 30-yillarda shakllangan xo'jalik yuritish tizimi boshqaruvning ma'muriy-buyruqbozlik usuli 30-yillarda, urush davrida, tiklash yillarida muayyan samara bergan bo'lsa-da, 50-yillardan e'tiboran ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotga to'siq bo'la boshladi. 1956-yilda ijtimoiy hayotda iqtisodiyotni qayta qurishlar, boshqaruvni demokratiyalashtirishga urinishlar bo'ldi. Avvallari Markazda hal etilgan ayrim mahalliy masalalarni

respublikalar ixtiyoriga berish, ijtimoiy hayotni demokratlashtirish, boshqaruvni joylarga yaqinlashtirish, boshqaruv apparatini qisqartirish, korxonalarining xo‘jalik mustaqilligini kengaytirish, xo‘jalik tomorqalarini boshqarishning hududiy tartibiga o‘tish tadbirlari ko‘rildi. Biroq bu tadbirlar yarimyorti o‘zgarishlar bo‘lib, iqtisodiy aloqalar va munosabatlarning chuqur qatlamlariga borib yetmadi. Uning ustiga bu o‘zgarishlar, demokratlashtirish jarayonlari konservativ kuchlarning qarshiligiga duch keldi va to‘xtab qoldi.

60-yillarning o‘rtalarida iqtisodiy islohotlar qilishga kirishildi. 1965-yilgi islohotda sanoat, qurilish va qishloq xo‘jalik korxonalarini xo‘jalik hisobiga o‘tkazish, rag‘batlantirish tizimini takomillashtirishni ko‘zda tutgan tadbirlar mo‘ljallandi. Korxonalar uchun yuqoridan rejalashtiriladigan ko‘rsatkichlar qisqardi, korxonalar faoliyatiga baho berishda ishlab chiqilgan yalpi mahsulot emas, realizatsiya qilingan mahsulot asosiy ko‘rsatkich deb belgilandi. Biroq siyosiy vaziyat o‘zgarmadi, u iqtisodiy islohotga zid bo‘lib qolaverdi. Markaziy siyosiy hokimiyatning iqtisodiyotni nazorat qilishi, buyruqbozlik yanada kuchaydi, rejadagi tadbirlarga tez-tez tuzatishlar kiritila boshladi, korxonalar huquqlari cheklana bordi. Iqtisodiy metodlar yana ma‘muriyatchilik bilan almashtirildi. Islohot boshqaruvning o‘rta qismiga, korxonalarigagina daxldor bo‘lib, u boshqaruvning yuqori eshelonlarini o‘zgartira olmadi. Qarorlar qog‘ozda qolib ketdi. Ularni amalga oshirishni ta‘minlovchi jiddiy o‘zgarishlar bo‘lmadi, rahbariyatda siyosiy iroda yetishmadi. Islohotlar 60- yillarning ikkinchi yarmida biroz samara bergan bo‘lsa-da, biroq umuman ko‘zlangan natijani bermadi. 60-yillarning iqtisodiy islohoti jamiyatning siyosiy, ijtimoiy va ma‘naviy rivojlanishiga, ishlab chiqarish munosabatlarining tub mohiyatiga daxl qilmadi. Shu sababli muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchradi.

Boshqaruvning ma‘muriy-buyruqbozlik tizimi yaratgan to‘g‘onoqli mexanizm keyingi yillarda ham ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hayotda progressiv qayta o‘zgarishlarni, 1979-yilgi iqtisodiyotni isloh qilish yo‘lidagi urinishlarni barbod qildi. 70-80-yillarda bo‘lib o‘tgan KPSSning barcha syezdlarida rivojlanishning intensiv shakliga o‘tish zarurligi qayta-qayta ta‘kidlangan edi. Ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish, rahbarlikda iqtisodiy usullarga o‘tish vazifalari qo‘yilar edi. Ammo bu vazifalar amalda direktivaligicha qolardi. So‘z bilan ish o‘rtasida uzilish ro‘y berdi. Taraqqiyotda depsinish, inqirozli holatlar yuz berdi.

Jamiyatning siyosiy va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hayotida yuzaga kelgan inqirozli holatning sabablari va ildizi fikrlashning orqada qolganligida, muayyan tarixiy sharoitga yetarli siyosiy baho bera olmaganlikda edi. 60-yillarning oxirida ilmiy va siyosiy hayotga kirib kelgan «rivojlangan sotsializm» tushunchasi ijtimoiyiqtisodiy taraqqiyot darajasini aniqlashda jiddiy nazariy xatoga yo‘l qo‘yilganligining oqibati bo‘ldi. Sovet jamiyatining holati qay darajada ekanligiga obyektiv baho bermaslik real hayotga to‘g‘ri kelmaydigan strategik va taktik yo‘l-yo‘riqlarni belgilashga olib keldi. Qo‘lga kiritilgan yutuqlarni ulug‘lash, miqdor ketidan quvish, kamchiliklarni payqamaslik singari yaramas illatlar borgan sari hayotda mustahkam o‘rnasha bordi. Natijada respublika

iqtisodiyotida, butun SSSRda bo‘lganidek, inqirozli vaziyat belgilari vujudga kela boshladi. Rasmiy ma’lumotlarga binoan, milliy daromadning o‘rtacha yillik o‘sishi pasayib, 1960—1965- yillardagi 7,8 foizdan 1981—1985-yillarda 3,3 foizga tushib qoldi. Aholi jon boshiga to‘g‘ri keladigan sof daromadning o‘shish sur‘ati 1965—1985-yillarda yetti marotabaga kamaydi.

Iqtisodiyotda ishlab chiqarishning intensiv usullariga o‘tish, moddiy xomashyo va energetika boyliklaridan foydalanish sohasida juda katta xatoliklarga yo‘l qo‘yildi. Moddiy boyliklarni saqlash o‘rniga ulardan ayovsiz foydalanishga yo‘l tutildi, mehnat unumdorligi pasayib ketdi. Iqtisodiyotdagi inqiroziy holatlar ijtimoiy sohaga ham o‘z ta’sirini o‘tkazmay qolmadi. Ijtimoiy ehtiyojlar uchun mablag‘lar taqsimlashning qoldiq prinsipi va taqsimotda tekislik qonun qoidasining ustun bo‘lishi ijtimoiy adolatsizlikning avj olishiga olib keldi. Ijtimoiy tanglik, millatlararo munosabatlarning keskinlashuvi ichkilikbozlik, giyohvandlik, chayqovchilik, poraxo‘rlik va boshqa shu kabi illatlarning keng yoyilishida o‘z ifodasini topdi.

Ijtimoiy munosabatlarda mehnatni rag‘batlantirish tizimining buzilishi oqibatida murakkab vaziyat vujudga keldi. Ko‘p holatda yuqori malakali mehnat haq to‘lashda kamsitildi. Injener va ishchi, vrach va sanitariya xodimi deyarli bir xil maosh olardi. Natijada aholining mehnatga qiziqishi va faolligi susaydi. Bu esa o‘z navbatida mehnat unumining pasayishiga olib keldi. Yillar mobaynida ana shunday holatning takrorlanishi mamlakat miqyosida mahsulot tanqisligini yuzaga keltirdi.

Noxush holatlar sog‘liqni saqlash hamda xalq maorifi sohalarini ham qamrab oldi. Davlat budjetidan ajratilayotgan mablag‘ tobora kamayib bordi. Bu esa ana shu sohalar moddiy-texnik bazasining eskirishiga, ta’limning va aholiga tibbiy xizmat ko‘rsatish sifatining yomonlashuviga olib keldi. Mamlakatda bolalar bog‘chalari, maktablar, teatr va kino uchun binolar yetishmasligi ham odatdagi holga aylandi. Jumladan, 1985-yilda maktab binolarining yetishmasligi natijasida o‘quvchilarning to‘rtinchi qismi ikkinchi yoki uchinchi smenada o‘qirdi. Umumta’lim maktablarining 32 foizi vodoprovod suvi bilan, 60 foizi markaziy isitish tarmog‘i bilan ta’minlanmagan edi. Respublika ijtimoiy hayotida imzosiz xat, tuhmat, tanqid uchun o‘ch olish singari illatlar ham avj oldi. Bu esa odamlar ijtimoiy ruhiyatining salbiy tomonga o‘zgarishiga olib keldi. Tayyoriga ayyorlik, boqimandalik kayfiyatini keltirib chiqardi.

Sovetlar obro‘sining pasayishi qonunlarning bajarilishiga o‘zining salbiy ta’sirini o‘tkazdi. Qonunlar turli xildagi hujjatlar bilan almashtirildi. 70-yillarning oxiri — 80-yillarning boshiga kelib xalq xo‘jaligini boshqarishda 200 mingga yaqin har xil buyruqlar va ko‘rsatmalar to‘planib qolib, xo‘jaliklar faoliyatini o‘rgimchak singari o‘rab, chalkashtirib tashlagan edi. Mavjud imkoniyatlarni hisobga olmasdan ishlab chiqilgan oziq-ovqat, agrar, ijtimoiy va boshqa sohalardagi dasturlar iqtisodiy qarama-qarshiliklarni chuqurlashtirib yubordi.

O‘zbekiston Kompartiyasi MQning 1984-yil iyun oyida bo‘lib o‘tgan XVI plenumida partiya, sovet va davlat xo‘jalik organlari faoliyatidagi jiddiy xatoliklar

va qonunbuzarlik to'g'risida ochiq-oydin gapirildi. Biroq plenum tobora chuqurlashib borayotgan noxushliklarning ildizini, keltirib chiqargan tub sabablarni to'liq ochib bera olmadi. Shu boisdan keyinchalik ham noxush jarayonlar davom etaverdi. Mahalliy ahamiyatga molik ishlarni amalga oshirishda O'zbekiston partiya tashkilotlarining ishiga Markazning aralashuvi kuchaydi. Bu esa respublikadagi nosog'lom vaziyatni yana ham murakkablashtirdi. Iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy hayotning tobora yaqqolroq namoyon bo'layotgan inqiroziy holatlarini bartaraf etish, O'zbekistonni yuqori taraqqiyot darajasiga olib chiqish uchun yangicha yo'l tutish zaruriyati to'liq yetilgan edi.

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MAIN ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND DIGITAL PLATFORMS

Annotation. Nowadays, technology is developing very rapidly. Information and digital technologies, which are developing day by day, never cease to amaze people. All developing industries are currently using modern technologies, such as artificial intelligence tools, the Internet of things and much more.

This article discusses the main aspects of the development of information systems and digital platforms.

Key words: information systems, digital platforms, artificial intelligence, evolution, infrastructure, economics.

Introduction. Sharing the structure of the IT infrastructure through the development of informatization and digitalization is increasingly being carried out with the aim of expanding innovation. Digital platforms (DPs) are becoming strange interaction mechanisms. Many small and medium-sized enterprises are emerging that develop innovation platforms and act as intermediaries in various market segments and sectors of these innovations. The digitalization of global economic activity makes the requirement for the joint use of information resources and information infrastructure by market entities one of the main conditions for the development of innovative activity.

The purpose of this article was to identify factors influencing the transition of business entities to the use of information technologies, and on this basis to formulate an evolutionary classification of information technologies. In the modern economy, the driving force is business entities that actively create and develop the digital economy, IT infrastructure and information resources. Based on the literature studied, we examined the evolutionary classification of processors used during the transition to the introduction of innovations. At the first stage of using IT, processor-based software and hardware solutions were developed. The second stage is characterized by the need to process and analyze incoming information in order for the business entity to make optimal management decisions. During the transition to the third stage, a full-fledged digital market infrastructure is formed on the basis of ecosystems, allowing the introduction of innovative business models and management of innovative activities based on the results of big data processing.

According to the World Bank report, in Table 1 we can see a list of countries that use digitized platforms in the top 10 different industries for 2022.

Table 1 presents the main rating indicators, including:

“Core Government Systems»- Core Government Systems Index, CGSI;
 Provision of public services” – Public Service Delivery Index, PSDI;
 “Public Engagement” – Digital Citizen Engagement Index, DCEI;
 “Institutional support»– GovTech Enablers Index, GTEI.

In today's digital world at large, creating and developing digital platforms has become a necessity for businesses to remain competitive and meet changing customer needs. Digital platforms are online ecosystems that bring together various users, including businesses, customers and partners, to exchange data, services and products. These platforms have revolutionized the way we interact with the world, and their importance continues to grow with the increasing digitalization of business.

Table 1

Top-10 GTMI ranking

Место	Экономика	GTMI	CGSI	PSDI	DCEI	GTEI
1.	Южная Корея	0,991	0,990	0,998	0,994	0,984
2.	Бразилия	0,975	0,980	0,969	0,970	0,981
3.	Саудовская Аравия	0,971	0,963	0,979	0,966	0,977
4.	ОАЭ	0,961	0,922	0,989	0,976	0,956
5.	Эстония	0,956	0,910	1,000	0,998	0,916
6.	Франция	0,945	0,923	0,957	0,950	0,952
7.	Индия	0,940	0,935	0,966	0,955	0,904
8.	Литва	0,918	0,822	0,961	0,950	0,940
9.	Монголия	0,907	0,934	0,864	0,883	0,946
10.	Россия	0,897	0,881	0,960	0,828	0,919

Advantages of digital platforms. Digital platforms have many benefits not only for businesses but for the entire industry, including increased efficiency, scalability and revenue. They provide a central link for connecting businesses with clients and partners, allowing them to optimize their activities and improve customer service. Additionally, digital platforms provide companies with valuable information about their customers, helping them make informed decisions about their products and services. The creation of digital platforms also becomes important of course. The process of creating a digital platform includes defining the goal, identifying the target audience and choosing a technology package. The key to creating a successful digital platform is understanding the needs of your target audience and developing a platform that meets those needs. Challenges in building a digital platform include defining the right technology

stack, developing a user-friendly interface, and ensuring the platform is scalable and secure.

Digital platforms are used in various industries such as healthcare, finance and retail. Successful digital platforms in these areas provide users with valuable information and services and enable companies to create new relationships with their customers. For example, digital platforms in the healthcare sector provide patients with remote access to medical advice and services, while digital platforms in the financial sector provide users with financial advice and financial management tools.

In today's information age, the use of digital platforms in all fields is bringing these fields to a level of maturity. This process is already used in the economic sphere. Artificial intelligence and digital platforms ensure the security of a safe economy and other areas, but we cannot say that they are completely safe. User-friendly platforms are also important for business development.

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ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE COLLECTION OF TAX DEBT IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

The annotation. This article examines the current status of taxpayer tax debt in the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the factors contributing to its emergence. An examination was conducted of the scientific perspectives, viewpoints, and opinions of scientists from Uzbekistan and foreign nations regarding tax debt and its occurrence. In addition, it is critical to develop proposals based on the analysis in order to improve the efficiency of tax debt collection in the Republic of Uzbekistan and eradicate any issues that may arise during the process.

Keywords: tax, tax debt, collection order, payment order, bank, tax rate, interest, bankruptcy, foreclosure.

Introduction

Since the budget income is mostly derived from taxes and fees, it is imperative that taxes and fees are collected in their whole, without any complications, in accordance with the authorized procedures. The significance of the subject is ascertained by the rise in the count of taxpayers who fail to remit the projected taxes and payments within the designated timeframes. Hence, the pressing matter confronting the tax system in our republic is the imperative reduction of taxpayers' outstanding tax obligations to the government.

Prompt payment of taxes and fees ensures the fulfillment of the state's tasks and obligations. Furthermore, it is crucial to ensure the prompt and comprehensive collection of taxes and fees as outlined in the budget. This is essential for meeting the internal and external responsibilities of both national and local governing bodies. The failure to complete tasks and meet responsibilities by the state hinders economic progress, exposes vulnerable social groups to risk, and results in a decline in the population's standard of living. Hence, it is imperative for taxpayers to ensure that they promptly settle their tax obligations, including both taxes and fees, within the designated timeframes. Complete payment of taxes and fees is essential for establishing advantageous conditions for economic entities and ensuring legal protection of their interests.

The Literature Review

Several foreign and local scholars have conducted research on the challenges related to tax and fee collection.

As per A. Smith, individuals must possess a means of payment in order to fulfill their tax obligations. Only the owner has the authority to receive earnings,

which can originate from three distinct sources. These income sources are derived from land, capital, and labor, with all other forms of revenue considered secondary. These three categories of income are the primary sources [1].

In their scholarly work, Russian scientists S.N.Alikhin and D.A.Levacheva examined the theoretical foundations of the system for recovering tax debts. According to their viewpoint, the justification for collecting tax debt and broadening the tax base lies in the difficulty of collecting it from taxpayers. They argue that a specialized approach should be taken into consideration when developing the collection mechanism, which should be based on the financial circumstances of taxpayers with tax debt. The user's text is enclosed in tags.

V. Andreeva conducted a study on the factors contributing to the lack of adherence to tax discipline among taxpayers. She examined methods for enhancing tax literacy and proposed strategies for enhancing the government's role as a partner to taxpayers.[3].

According to Sh. Toshmatov, a scientist from Uzbekistan, the imposition of hefty taxes on firms leads to several adverse outcomes. These outcomes can encompass a rise in tax liabilities, the growth of the underground economy, and a surge in debts owed to creditors. The taxation system should aim to minimize the opportunities for both legitimate and illicit tax avoidance.

As stated by A. Giyasov, taxes and mandatory payments will be promptly and fully paid. This will ensure timely funding for all initiatives implemented at the state level, including the budget and targeted funds. However, it is certain that these monies will not be sent to the appropriate budget and target funds promptly and completely, and this will hinder the state from carrying out the stated expenses within a specific timeframe [5].

Research methodology.

The paper employs logical reasoning, analysis and synthesis, a normative approach, as well as systematic and comparative analysis methodologies.

Analysis and discussion of results.

Today, tax debt arises when legal businesses and people fail to pay the cash they owe to the budget as projected taxes, leading to late payment or non-payment. The tax obligation of an individual or a tax representative can be ascertained for all categories of taxes or for each one individually. As to the Tax Code, the settlement of the tax liability, including its payment by the tax authorities, must be done in the specified order:

- amount of taxes;
- calculated penalties;
- fines.

When examining the factors contributing to the accumulation of tax debt, it becomes evident that the following can have a direct or indirect impact on its formation:

- Insufficient adherence to tax payment norms;
- Inadequate understanding of tax responsibilities;

- Officials or responsible individuals lacking adequate knowledge and expertise;
- Failure to adhere to payment schedules, resulting in outstanding debts;
- Decline in the quality of manufactured goods, services, and work performed;
- Confidential operations conducted by legal entities and individuals;
- Excessive tax burden;
- Deficiencies in tax policy;
- Geopolitical factors;
- Other circumstances such as natural disasters, pandemics, diseases, etc.

A primary factor contributing to the emergence of tax debt is the decline in the financial condition of taxpayers.

Currently, there is the option to modify the duration of tax payment in order to assist in settling the tax liability and enhance the overall financial condition.

Delaying the tax payment period to a future date is acknowledged as an alteration in the tax payment period. Regarding the whole tax liability or a portion thereof, the interest on the outstanding debt might be modified. The alteration of the tax payment term is executed by either deferring the payment or dividing it into multiple installments.

Chapter 11 of the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan pertains to the modification of tax payment deadlines.

Article 97 of the Tax Code outlines the requirements for modifying tax payment dates, stating that postponing the tax payment date is considered a change in the tax payment date.

Article 98 of this Code outlines the specific situations in which the tax payment period cannot be altered. It states that the tax payment period cannot be modified if the interested person meets at least one of the following conditions:

1) If a criminal case has been initiated due to a crime related to the violation of tax legislation;

2) If there are sufficient grounds to believe that this person will use the change in tax payment period to conceal their money or other taxable assets, or if they plan to permanently leave the Republic of Uzbekistan;

3) If, within three years prior to the date of the application for changing the tax payment period, a decision was made by the authority specified in Article 99 of the Tax Code to terminate the previously granted deferment or installment payment due to a violation of the relevant conditions for changing the tax payment period;

4) If the person has been declared bankrupt; 5) If the person falls into the high-risk category according to paragraph 32 of the second part of Article 100 of this Code. Article 99 of the Tax Code enumerates the entities that have the authority to make determinations about modifications to the terms of tax payment.

Officials with the authority to determine alterations to tax payment schedules⁴⁶

T/p	Officials	Term	Type of tax
1	Cabinet of Ministers	Till 3 years	VAT Excise tax Profit tax Personal income tax Subsoil use tax Tax for use of water resources Property tax Land tax Social tax
2	Local government	Till 2 years	Tax for use of water resources Property tax Land tax Turnover tax
3	Tax Committee	Till 1 year	VAT Excise duty Profit tax Personal income tax Subsoil use tax Turnover tax
4	Customs Committee	Till 1 year	VAT Excise tax Customs duty

The Tax Committee is authorized to provide the option of paying the turnover tax in installments, without requiring the pledging of assets, collateral, or a bank guarantee.

The criteria for deferring tax payments or allowing installment payments are outlined in Article 100 of the Tax Code and Article 101 of the Procedure for providing such options. Article 102 also stipulates the cessation of tax deferment or installment payment.

If the interested party violates the terms of delay or installment payment, the authorized body that issued a decision to change the payment period for the tax can terminate the validity of the agreement prematurely. If land plots, buildings, or constructions are sold or leased while tax payments are being deferred, the full amount of the deferred tax must be paid within one month, as specified in Clause 32 of the second part of Article 100 of the Tax Code.

If the validity of a delay or installment payment is terminated before the deadline in cases outlined in the third part of Article 102, the individual involved must pay the remaining amount of the tax debt. Additionally, they must make this payment within one month of receiving the decision to terminate the validity of

⁴⁶ Compiled by the author based on the Tax Code

the tax delay or installment payment. An individual is required to incur a fine for each consecutive day on the calendar, starting from the day following the acceptance date until the day the specified sum is settled. In this scenario, the remaining tax debt is settled by paying the calculated interest amount based on the decision to defer payment in installments. The tax debt mentioned in the decision to grant the option of deferred payment is determined as the difference between the principal amount and the interest.

The authorized body responsible for making decisions regarding the delay of tax payment or granting installment options will send a notification of cancellation within five days of the decision. This notification will be sent to the individual concerned, following the procedures outlined in this Code. A duplicate of said decision is dispatched to the tax authority located at the jurisdiction where the concerned individual is officially registered, within the corresponding timeframe.

An individual with a vested interest has the right to challenge the decision made by the authorized entity to postpone tax payment or terminate the validity of the installment payment prior to the specified deadline, following the legally prescribed procedure. The tax liability of corporate organizations is steadily rising each year, although the availability of certain provisions allowing for the installment-based settlement or deferment of tax obligations.

Information on tax debt of legal entities ⁴⁷

#	Name of the region	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	by the country	3 045,3	2 836,4	4 428,1	7 506,7	8 543,0
	Interregional tax inspectorate for large taxpayers	0,0	243,1	292,1	1 070,0	1 034,0
	By regions	3 045,3	2 593,3	4 136,0	6 436,8	7 509,0
1	Karakalpakstan R.	56,9	77,7	168,6	202,9	410,0
2	Andijan region	180,6	276,4	292,0	651,5	899,8
3	Bukhara region	106,9	129,5	353,8	374,8	361,2
4	Jizzakh region	50,8	80,1	138,2	206,1	355,7
5	Kashkadarya region	1 258,9	175,4	354,5	429,2	589,5
6	Navoi region	33,5	36,4	40,2	69,7	130,2
7	Namangan region	88,1	121,7	208,8	332,4	383,8
8	Samarkand region	128,8	159,0	288,0	473,1	545,5
9	Surkhandarya region	46,6	110,5	226,8	252,5	400,8
10	Syrdarya region	115,5	203,5	318,6	395,0	388,1
11	Tashkent region	424,5	540,4	667,9	1 008,6	944,7
12	Fergana region	136,6	153,1	444,5	857,2	825,7
13	Khorezm region	32,5	40,9	77,0	118,5	213,7
14	Tashkent city	385,1	488,7	557,2	1 065,3	1 060,5

⁴⁷ Author's development based on information from the Tax Committee

The tax debt of legal companies increased from 2836.4 billion soums in 2020 to 4428.1 billion soums in 2021, further rising to 7506.7 billion soums in 2022, and reaching 8543 billion soums in 2023. The tax debt in 2023 has increased by 301.2% compared to 2020, showing a 192.9% increase compared to 2021 and a 113.8% increase compared to 2022. These figures indicate that the efforts to collect tax debt are not meeting the current demand.

It is evident that tax debt is steadily rising each year since the enforcement bureaus responsible for executing court rulings to recover tax debt from legal organizations are not meeting the current required standards.

Summary and recommendations.

The aforementioned analyses indicate that addressing tax arrears, reducing outstanding debts, and determining viable methods of collection are crucial priorities for maintaining the stability of budget revenues in our Republic.

Furthermore, the courts' decisions on the recovery of the debtor's property have not been implemented due to the absence of coordination among the regional units of the obligatory enforcement bureaus, as well as the high volume of other enforcement papers they are handling.

According on the information provided above, the following is recommended:

- The creation of the Tax Debt Collection Inspectorate, the sole entity in the Republic, and granting this inspectorate the authority of the Enforcement Bureau in collecting tax debts;

- Enhancing the regulations of tax legislation with the goal of raising the standard of tax compliance;

- Implementing the practice of imposing a prohibition on an individual's property for tax debts, in addition to businesses.

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TO‘LQINLI GIDROELEKTROSTANSIYA POTENSIALI

Annotatsiya. Bugungi kunda suv toshqini elektr stansiyalarining quvvati bir necha 100 Mvtgacha bo‘lishi mumkin. To‘lqin energiyasidan foydalanish biroz murakkabroq va qimmatroq elektr energiyasini olish imkonini beradi. Muqobil energiya olishning asosiy usullari energiya manbalari sifatida mustaqil bino va inshootlardan foydalanish imkoniyati nuqtai nazaridan ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Muqobil energiya, shamol generatori, gelioenergetika, quyosh kollektori, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish.

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POTENTIAL OF WAVE HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT

Abstract. Today, the capacity of flood power plants can be up to several 100 MW. The use of wave energy makes it possible to obtain slightly more complex and more expensive electricity. The main methods of obtaining alternative energy are considered in terms of the possibility of using independent buildings and structures as energy sources.

Keywords: Alternative energy, wind turbine, solar energy, solar collector, environmental protection.

Bugungi kunda shu tarzda ishlab chiqarilgan elektr energiyasining nisbatan kichik miqdoriga qaramay, ushbu turdagi qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarining umumiy energiya potentsiali deyarli cheksizdir.

Mini va mikroGES daryolar, kichik daryolar, sharsharalardagi suv massalarining kinetik energiyasidan foydalangan holda o‘z miqdorda, bir necha

o'nlab kVtgacha elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarishga imkon beradi. Balandlik farqi 1,3 m dan va suv sarfi 1 m³/s mikroGES girdob prinsipiga ko'ra 10 kVt / soatgacha elektr energiyasini olish imkonini beradi. Ular suv massalarining kinetik energiyasidan maksimal darajada foydalanishga imkon beradigan maxsus shakldagi pervanelli generatorlardan iborat [7].

To'liq energiyasidan foydalanuvchi gidroelektr stansiyalar bugungi kunda eng ko'p tarqalgan, to'liq balandligi 13 metrgacha bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan kattato'liq mavjud bo'lgan joylarda qurilmoqda. Suv toshqini energiyasidan to'g'onlar o'rnatish orqali foydalanish mumkin, bu ekologik jihatdan juda xavfsiz emas, shuningdek, to'g'onlarni ishlatmasdan dengiz tubidagi suv oqimlari bo'lgan joylarda past tezlikli turbinalarni o'rnatish orqali foydalanish mumkin. Bunday turbinalar dengiz florasi va faunasiga deyarli zarar etkazmaydi. Bugungi kunda suv toshqini elektr stansiyalarining quvvati bir necha 100 Mvtgacha bo'lishi mumkin.

To'liq energiyasidan foydalanish biroz murakkabroq va qimmatroq elektr energiyasini olish imkonini beradi. To'liqli gidroelektrostansiya-bu dengiz tubiga biriktirilgan stasionar platforma bo'lib, unga diametri bir necha metrgacha bo'lgan katta suzgichlar qo'llarga (shpallarga) o'rnatiladi, ular dengiz to'liqlarida yuqoriga va pastga siljiydi, gidravlik silindrlar orqali elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqaruvchi generatorlarni boshqaradi.

Kichik gidroyenergetikaning asosiy afzalligi shundaki, u ob-havo sharoitlariga bog'liq emas va yilning istalgan vaqtida elektroyenergetika ishlab chiqarishni barqaror ravishda ta'minlaydi [8].

Ushbu turdagi muqobil energiyaning kamchiliklarisayyoramizning aylanish tezligiga ta'sir qiladi, hisob-kitoblarga ko'ra, bu ta'sir sayyoramizning aylanish davri sekinlashishi bilan taxminan 10-9 ni tashkil qiladi, bu to'liq oqimlari ta'siridan 5 daraja past.

Bioenergetika;

Bugungi kunda chorvachilik chiqindilarini qayta ishlash orqali elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalari allaqachon keng qo'llanilmoqda, Volga mintaqasida, shu jumladan 40 kVt dan 5 mvtgacha bo'lgan qurilmalar mavjud. 1 kubometrning energiya samaradorligi biogaz (55-70 % - CH₄, 45-30 % - CO₂) 6 kVt / soatgacha bo'lishi mumkin va undan foydalanganda ichki yonish dvigatelining elektr energiyasini olish uchun energiyaning 45% elektr energiyasi va 55% issiqlik energiyasi shaklida chiqariladi. Biogazning hosildorligi 20 (qoramol go'ngi) dan 600 gacha (pekmez) kamdan-kam hollarda 1 tonna substrat uchun 1300 kubometrni tashkil qiladi [9].

Yana bir yo'nalish – biogazni CO₂ dan tozalash orqali donni qayta ishlash chiqindilaridan tayyor bioyoqilg'ini, masalan, biometanni, mahalliy gazning analogini olish.

Ushbu texnologiyani rivojlantirishning navbatdagi bosqichi maishiy chiqindilarni qayta ishlash bilan bog'liq bo'lib, unda ikkita juda muhim vazifa hal

qilinadi, elektr energiyasini olish va maishiy va sanoat chiqindilarini xavfsiz yo'q qilish, ya'ni ekologik vaziyatni yaxshilash [10].

Qoida tariqasida, yuqoridagi qurilmalar 40-100 kVt / s dan ortiq quvvatga ega va ishlab chiqarish asosida yaratilgan bo'lib, ular faoliyati natijasida ko'p miqdordagi energiya tejaydigan biomassa, ya'ni chorvachilik, oziq-ovqat ishlab chiqarish va boshqalardan ajralib chiqadi.

Muqobil energiya olishning deyarli barcha usullarining umumiy muammolari quyidagilardan iborat:

- misol tariqasida, bu tartibga solinmagan energiya manbalari, ya'ni. elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarish yorug'lik nurlanishining intensivligiga, ob-havo sharoitlariga, mavsumga, atrof-muhit haroratiga, shamol tezligi va yo'nalishiga va boshqalarga bog'liq bo'lib, bu ularning umumiy elektr tarmoqlariga integratsiyasini sezilarli darajada murakkablashtiradi va ishlab chiqarilgan muqobil energiya narxini oshiradi;

- qabul qilingan elektr energiyasini 220 V, 50 Gts sanoat standartiga etkazish zarurati, buning uchun qimmat invertorlar (olingan energiyaning elektr parametrlarini o'zgartirgichlar) ishlatiladi, ularning narxi muqobil energiya olish uchun barcha uskunalarning narxining 50 foizigacha yetishi mumkin, shu bilan birga ularning ishlashi paytida elektr energiyasining katta qismi issiqlik hosil bo'lishiga sarflanadi;

-avtonom tizimlarda o'zgaruvchan energiya ishlab chiqarilmasa, elektr energiyasini to'plash zarurati tufayli akkumulyator batareyalaridan foydalanish zarurati (ularning narxi butun kompleksning umumiy qiymatining 25 foizigacha yetishi mumkin).

Yuqoridagilardan xulosa qilishimiz mumkinki, muqobil energiya olishning universal usuli yo'q. Ularning afzalliklari va kamchiliklarini birlashtirib, bir necha usullardan foydalanish kerak. Kam miqdordagi elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarish uchun bunday muvaffaqiyatli kombinatsiyaga misol sifatida inverter va batareyalar bilan birgalikda ishlaydigan past quvvatli elektr energiyasi va shamol generatoridan iborat kompleksni keltirish mumkin. Bugungi kunda bunday kompleks ancha yuqori narxga ega, ammo kelajakda qayta tiklanmaydigan energiya manbalari narxining oshishi bilan u an'anaviy energiya manbalariga haqiqiy alternativi bo'lishi mumkin.

Barqaror bo'lmagan bino va inshootlarni elektr energiyasi bilan ta'minlash uchun muqobil energiya manbalari sifatida quyosh energiyasi, shamol energetikasi va kichik gidroyenergetika eng mos keladi, muqobil energiyaning qolgan turlari katta miqdordagi elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarishda eng samarali hisoblanadi.

Shamol generatorining ishlashining asosiy sharti 3 m/s dan yuqori tezlikda harakatlanadigan havo massalarining mavjudligi, shuning uchun, qoida tariqasida, ularning joylashgan joyi qirg'oq zonalari, tepaliklar, tokchalar (qirg'oq zonasida joylashgan).

Zamonaviy shamol generatorlari balandligi 100 m dan oshishi mumkin va pichoqlarning diametri bir necha o'n metrga yetadi. Nominal ish rejimlarida chiqish quvvati (shamol tezligi 10 m/s) 10 Mvtgacha yetadi.

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NATURAL RADIATION FLOWS

Abstract. All living organisms in nature develop under the constant influence of natural radiation, and radiation plays an important role in the vital activity of living organisms. The natural background of radiation (the amount of radiation in nature) is an integral factor of the environment, such as gravity and electromagnetic fields.

Keywords: Natural radiation background, radionuclide, uranium, radon, cosmogenic radionuclides, emanation.

Primary space radiation-interstellar from space straight away land atmosphere entering high energetic particles is the flow. Primary space of radiations most of them our in our galaxy star explosions and very new of the stars appear to be on time of matter eruption and radiation as a result appear will be Such galactic space of particles energy the sun flashes as a result appear to be of particles from energy much high will be [1,2,6-9]. Contains according to such of radiation almost 90% - ini protons, about 7 % α - particles, about 1 % neutrons, photons, electrons and light element nuclei organize does [1].

As a result primary space rays almost the sea to the level reached doesn't go However, this collisions land to the surface reached going collision from energy come next nuclear changes cascade because of secondary space radiation cause emits [2].

Galactic space rays interstellar from the environment when passed harvest will be Theirs average age 10^6 - 10^7 year Such long process different from sources coming space of rays to interfere possibility gives, of this as a result radiation isotropic will be Cosmic rays Earth atmosphere enter, own contained light element nuclei and protons land atmosphere the air atoms nuclei with will collide and slows down.

Theirs each in one initial radionuclide and final decay product (usually of lead stable of isotopes one) exists will be Har all three in the family decay from products one gas (from radon isotopes one) is called emanation. Emanation in the air, in the water and in the soil significant amount decay of products to existence take will come. Uranium-radium in the family initial nuclide ^{238}U , final decay product ^{206}Pb and emanation of radon ^{222}Rn isotope belongs.

Natural radiation background land on the surface and in the depths, in the atmosphere, all alive of beings in organisms and in plants spread out is radiation space rays under the influence of and land of the shell radionuclides by is created.

Natural radiation sources by created of radiation less part space to the rays right will come. Primary and secondary space radiations from each other are different.

Sea 45 km above sea level space rays basically primary from the rays organize finds 20-25 km high secondary space of rays maximum intensity observed, secondary space rays energy of height decline with decreases and the sea level to a minimum is enough Tall mountainous regions population of space of rays to the greatest effect subject to will be [3].

Cosmic of rays intensity of the earth magnet area is also affected does North and southern poles the equator regions than more radiation takes Sea level medium in widths space of rays equivalent dose 4-5 km high space of rays about 10 % organize does Contemporary of airplanes height in flights space radiation the sea from the level one how many ten even high will be (Fig. 1). But, from the sound fast flying on airplanes flight during of speed significant difference because of passenger less to radiation subject to will be [4].

Earth of the shell radionuclides are both terrestrial and cosmogenic come exit can On the ground face giving natural radionuclides radioactive to families belongs to radionuclides and DI Mendeleev elements periodic of the system medium part of the elements to radionuclides is divided. Everything being in nature three radioactive family available: uranium-radium thorium and actinium [5]. of families each one radionuclides the chain harvest does then it is a nuclide of the previous one decay to the product becomes [6].

Thorium of the family initial nuclear ^{232}Th , final decay product ^{208}Pb and emanation thoron ^{220}Rn the Rn isotope belongs to will be Actinium of the family initial nuclear ^{235}U , final decay product ^{207}Pb and emanation action ^{219}Rn isotope belongs to will be Radon is his radioactive decay products with together population by land over radiation from sources removable annual individual equivalent radiation of the dose to about $\frac{3}{4}$ and all natural radiation from sources received dose by half right will come. Radon radioactive effect its α -radioactivity and radioactive volatile didn't happen decay products - Po, Bi and Pb with depends they are very difficulty with from the body is issued. breath get for biological dangerous isotope ^{218}Po is his decay product α - active isotopes and decay last product is lead [7].

DI Mendeleev elements periodic of the system medium such as: ^{40}K , ^{48}Ca , ^{87}Rb , ^{96}Zr , ^{115}In , ^{138}La , ^{142}Ce , ^{144}Nd , ^{149}Nd , ^{147}Sm , ^{176}Lu radionuclides on our planet happen has been primary radiations harvest 12 elements that do own into takes [9].

Cosmogenic radionuclides basically space of radiation the atmosphere organize doer atoms nuclei with mutually effect as a result harvest will be Cosmogenic of radionuclides small one part space of radiation of the earth on the surface located atomic nuclei with mutually under the influence of harvest will be In general in fact, cosmogenic radionuclides emits radiation natural radiation sources to radiations irrelevant contribution they add On the ground background radiation level basically two radioactive family: earth of the shell natural

radionuclides ^{40}K , ^{97}Rb and uranium-radium-thorium at the expense of is formed. of these elements concentration different in places changed stands and therefore for on the ground background radiation the level also changes. This is the population point sands rich in thorium on located in Iran radium- rich springs flowing Ramser city in the area 400 mSv per year until radiation level note done [10].

But medicine and bolneology (bolneology this of cardiology one department of mineral waters come exit and physicist chemical properties, patients treatment and prevention in order to external and internal in use apply methods, of them to use medical instructions teaches), nerve and heart blood vein systems, breathing get and food digestion to do bodies, support movement system, gynecological diseases and metabolic diseases in the treatment of radon air, radon water and mud baths as well the air inhalation and emanation radon is wide in form used [8].

Summary by doing in other words, radiation in nature occurring different radioactive of the elements harvest to be radiations and space rays under the influence of harvest will be Radiation everyone in the place in air, water, soil and in the mountains there is will be Radiation of the earth different in places differently will be, so places there is radiation very high will be Cosmic rays under the influence of radiation harvest to be to the equator relatively at the poles stronger will be, that is space rays to the equator relatively to the poles more falls However natural of radiation space rays in effect harvest to be not worth it part organize.

On the ground so places they have of the earth radiation level background from radiation much high will be Such from places one of Brazil Pocos de Caldas city nearby is located is there radiation level average 800 barabar from the indicator high and 250 mSv per year to enough.

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MATERIALS EXPENDITURE CONTROL ORGANIZATION ACHIEVE AND OF THEM ANALYSIS OF EFFECTIVE USE INDICATORS

Abstract. Nowadays, the most urgent issue of every enterprise is the efficient use of material resources available in the enterprise. Therefore, the main task of effective use of material resources in the enterprise is to control the consumption of material resources.

Key word: funds, materials, plant, transport, warehouse, raw material, industry, price, profit, plant, transport.

Before directly starting the verification of the use of material stocks in production, the warehouse accounting data is checked for compliance with the synthetic accounting data of account group 1000 —Accounts for accounting for materials. To do this, the total final balance of the balance account at the end of the month (expressed in the form of an amount) is compared with the information provided in the account account for material stocks, goods and containers.

Such comparisons are made separately for each warehouse as of the first date of the audited period. During the month, the total turnover of materials in all warehouses and the balance of materials at the end of the month are given in the report. are compared with the credit turnovers and balances of the Accounts for Receipt of Materials accounts in the ledger.

The situation of providing enterprises with material reserves and their storage and spending on production remains complicated. Sources of verification of the use of material resources in production are documents on the consumption of materials.

In order to organize control over the consumption of material resources in the enterprise, it is necessary to study why and how material resources are spent in the enterprise. It is possible to comment on how material resources are spent on repair works in the studied enterprise on the example of some workshops.

In the table below, it is possible to analyze the consumption of material resources during the repair process at the enterprise.

Table 1

Cost of materials in the enterprise

Sex	moving content	Plan	In fact	Material and hom according to the plan spending	Actual consumption of materials and raw materials
TR- 4	VL60k	2	2	159,700,820	110,774,023
TR- 3	3VL80S	4	4	558 491 148	532 319 831
TR -1	ER9E	77	84	153,829,872	132 844 155
TR -1	TEM2	82	90	492 520 770	90 212 030
TO- 3	Uzbekistan	43	47	69 490 064	117 662 974

source: data on enterprise materials and raw materials for 2011-2013

As can be seen from the above table, in 2013, the planned cost of materials and raw materials for the repair of the VL60k electric locomotive TR-4 in the workshops was set at 159,700,820 soums. In practice, the company spent 110,774,023 soums on the repair of TR-4. It is planned to spend 558,491,148 soums of materials and supplies on 4 types of repairs on the 3VL80s electric locomotive. In fact, 532,319,831 soums were spent on 4 repairs. 153,829,872 soums were allocated for the repair of 77 TR-1s of the ER9E type of motor-wagon rolling stock, and in reality, 132,844,155 soums were spent despite the fact that 84 TR-1s of the ER9E type were repaired. 492,520,770 soums were planned for the repair of 82 TR-1 locomotives of the TEM2 series at the enterprise, and in reality 90,212,030 soums of material and raw materials were spent despite the repair of 90 TEM2 series locomotives TR-1. 43 repair type TO-3 of the China-Uzbekistan series designed for cargo and passenger transportation are planned, and it is planned to spend 69,490,064 soums of materials and raw materials. In the plan, 117,662,974 soums of materials and raw materials were spent.

As can be seen from the above indicators, despite the fact that the enterprise repairs the types of repairs in the plan given to it more than the norm, the planned consumption of materials and raw materials for this type of repair was spent less than the norm. More materials and raw materials were spent than planned for the repair of rolling stock of the «Uzbekistan» series only. The reason is that the raw materials of Uzbekistan series electric locomotives are imported from China and their value is high. In short, the company uses materials and raw materials efficiently.

Above, it was considered that the company's material resources are spent according to the established norm. Now, considering how effectively the enterprise is using material resources, it is possible to express opinions.

Therefore, it is possible to calculate the indicators of effective use of material assets in the enterprise. Indicators of effective use of material resources include the following indicators:

- material capacity indicator;
- material return indicator.

The material capacity indicator is determined based on dividing the material costs or material resources spent on production by indicators characterizing the volume of the product. The opposite indicator characterizes the material return.

In the form of a formula, they can be expressed as follows.

$M_s = \text{Material inventory} / \text{product volume}$ $M_k = \text{Product volume} / \text{Material inventory}$

Assessment of material resource circulation is also taken as a main criterion in the analysis. That is, the liquidity level of the company's current assets is evaluated based on the study of the period and time of turning material production resources into money.

As a factor affecting the capacity and return of material resources, it is possible to include the change in the value of indicators characterizing the product volume and the change in the value of material resources and expenses. Their impact levels are determined on the basis of simple and mathematical formulas of direct analysis.

The influence of material resources and their efficiency indicators on the change of the product volume can also be determined directly based on the value of material resources and costs and their effectiveness.

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MATERIALS WAREHOUSE OF THE FARM ACCOUNTING ACCOUNT AND INVENTORY THEM PROCEDURE

Abstract. Organization of the supply department in the enterprise, as well as the condition of the warehouse and weighing scale are of great importance in ensuring the practical control of the integrity of material values. Therefore, in the order issued for the enterprise, a permanent number is attached to each warehouse, and later this number is indicated in all documents related to this warehouse.

Key words: materials, Warehouse, raw materials, industry, price, profit, factory, transport.

A certain group of materials should be stored in several warehouses in the farm. For this purpose, a label (form M-36) is attached to the places where materials are stored. Warehouses should be provided with proper weighing scales and measuring containers.

It is necessary to determine the list of positions and responsibilities that ensure the integrity of material values, as well as the correct and timely formalization of these transactions, receiving and sending material values. An agreement on financial responsibility will be concluded with these persons. Everyone in the enterprise should know the list of officials who sign documents for receiving and sending materials from the warehouse, as well as allowing the removal of material valuables from the enterprise.

The procedure for recording materials in the warehouse and in accounting depends on the method of keeping material records. The method of material accounting involves the order and sequence of material accounting, the types of accounting registers, their quantity, and their indicators.

A progressive and reasonable method of material accounting is the operative - accounting (balance) method. It is also possible to use the number-sum method using the reports of materially responsible persons.

The main principles of the operating balance method are as follows:

- ✚ the efficiency and correctness of the number calculation in the warehouse is determined based on the cards of the warehouse account maintained by materially responsible persons;

- ✚ continuous control over the correct and timely formalization of transactions on the movement of materials and the accounting of materials in the warehouse is carried out directly in the warehouse by accounting staff;

- ✚ accountants are given the right to compare the actual balance of materials

in kind with the current warehouse accounting data;

- ✚ according to the numbers of the nomenclature, the account of the movement of materials is kept only at the account price and actual cost at the payer;

- ✚ warehouse account (quantity) information is continuously checked with accounting information.

Accounting of materials in the operational-balance method implies accounting of materials in the warehouse only by number and type. This account is kept in the form of M-12 form material warehouse account cards.

The card is opened in accounting for each nomenclature number of the material and is given to the warehouse manager with a signature on receipt. Depending on the arrival of the materials in the warehouse, the warehouseman writes a receipt order or a document that replaces it and records it in the warehouse account card of the materials. Expenditure of materials is registered on the card based on expense documents, limit-order cards, applications, invoices.

Data of limit-order cards on the consumption of materials are recorded in the registers depending on the closure of the cards, but no later than the 1st day of the month following the reporting month. In such cases, during the month, the limit-order cards are kept together with the warehouse account card of the corresponding materials. The balance on the card is removed after each entry. It is the responsibility of the storekeeper to write down their account values and the record number on the warehouse card in the documents of input and output of materials. In the period specified by the schedule, the warehousekeeper prepares a register of submission of documents on the input and output of materials (form M-13), indicating the number of documents, their numbers and the group of materials.

The accountant of the material department carefully checks and accepts the documents from the material-responsible person together with the register directly in the warehouse, the materials are reflected in the warehouse account card, and signs column 19 of the M-12 form. After that, the card will have the effect of an accounting register.

The accountant should conduct a control-selective inspection of the actual balance of materials in the warehouse, especially rare and valuable materials. In this case, violations of the rules identified in the work of materially responsible persons are reflected in a special journal and reported to the chief accountant of the enterprise.

transfers the card balances to the account on the 1st of every month. This account is opened by the accounting department for each warehouse for one year. It is kept in accounting and given to the storekeeper one day before the end of the month, the report is returned to accounting on the 1st or 2nd of the following month. It is the responsibility of the materially responsible person to control the actual balance of the nomenclature numbers and to inform the marketing department about the differences.

In order to ensure the reliability of accounting and reporting, the enterprise makes an inventory of its property and financial obligations. In accordance with BHMS Nos. 4 and 19, the inventory of goods and material values can be carried out in the following cases:

- ✚ if the inventory was not carried out after October 1 of the reporting year, before the preparation of the annual accounting report;
- ✚ when materially responsible persons change and when natural disasters occur;
- ✚ when there is a difference between accounting and warehouse accounting;
- ✚ when theft or treason is detected, as well as when valuables are destroyed - immediately upon detection of these facts;
- ✚ when commodity values are reassessed;
- ✚ when the enterprise is dissolved or reorganized.

Funds, monetary documents, fixed reporting forms are inventoried once a month, fuel-lubricants, food products - every quarter, precious metals - according to network instructions.

During the inventory process, the following are checked: completeness of goods and material values; their correct storage, shipment, condition of scales and measuring instruments; the procedure for accounting for movement and balance of material assets.

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ANALYTICAL AND SYNTHETIC ACCOUNT OF MATERIAL RESERVES OF THE ENTERPRISE

Abstract. The company's material resources are the main source of this production process. Material reserves include raw materials, fuel, materials, inventory items, etc.

Key word: funds, materials, plant, transport, warehouse, raw material, industry, price, profit, plant, transport.

Raw materials and material funds are the items that are used in a certain cycle of production and transfer their full value to the cost of the products (and services) produced in this cycle.

Timely documentation of transactions related to the movement of materials ensures their correct accounting. The supply department controls the timely delivery of materials at the enterprise. Employees of the supply department check the fulfillment of contractual obligations by the company supplying goods, make objections and claims to them regarding the shortage and quality of materials, and find the goods that did not arrive at the company on time.




We study the state of capital assets and the level of their use in relation to the cost of manufactured goods and services. The use of material assets in non-production or non-production processes is considered as a separate line of enterprise expenses.

Material reserves and their limitation, which are part of the factors of production, first of all require proper and targeted management of their use. The limitation of resources or funds directly characterizes the depletion and limitation of their stock. All lines or elements of direct material resources can be included in this line.

Limited material resources require their economical and efficient use.

The content of the analysis of material resources directly results from the tasks set before it. In the analysis, importance is given to the level of provision of the enterprise with direct material reserves, the state of their effective use, the importance of proper management of reserves in increasing the volume of production, the determination and establishment of internal opportunities for saving material resources.

In this sense, economic analysis is also faced with very important tasks:

-  to assess the implementation of the material resource supply plan;
-  study of resources and their strict adherence to regulations;
-  assessment of the level of material resources and their effective use;

- ✚ studying the circulation of material working capital, material resources;
- ✚ factor analysis of key performance indicators and their changes;
- ✚ study of factors related to material reserves that affect changes in product volume;
- ✚ production costs include the study of weight indicators of material reserves.

Based on the above thoughts and considerations, it is possible to assess the composition of material reserves and their condition in the company during the observed period.

from the table we can observe the dynamics of current assets in the enterprise. It can be seen that the total current assets of the company increased by 30% in 2012 compared to 2011, and by 22% in 2013 compared to the year. Stocks of goods increased by 50% in 2012 compared to 2011, and decreased by 28% in 2013 compared to 2012. Enterprise funds decreased by 93% in 2012 compared to 2011, and increased by 16.6 times in 2013 compared to 2012.

Table 6

The dynamics of the composition of the company's current assets

Indicators name	Years			Change, %	
	2011	2012	2013	2012/2011	2013/2012
1. Total current assets, thousand soums	28273937	36764150	44846740	130	122
Total	100	100	100	-	-
1.1. Goods material reserves, thousand soum	7911159	11831079	8531856	150	72
Total relative %	28	32	19	-	-
1.2. Money funds, thousand soums	17741	1178	19631	7	1666
Total relative %	0.063	0.003	0.044	-	-
1.3. Debt debts, thousand soums	20343654	24930814	36293417	123	146
Total relative %	72	68	81	-	-

1.4. Other assets, thousand soums	19124	1079	21467	6	1990
Total relative %	0.068	0.003	0.048	-	-

source: data of the enterprise balance sheet (form 1) for 2011-2013

Accounts receivable increased in both years, which is a negative indicator. This figure increased by 23% in 2012 compared to 2011, and by 46% in 2013 compared to 2012. Other assets of the enterprise decreased by 94% in 2012 compared to 2011, and increased by approximately 20 times in 2013 compared to 2012.

Table 7

Dynamics of the composition of the company's inventory

Indicators name	Years			Change, %	
	2011	2012	2013	2012/2011	2013/2012
1. Total current assets, thousand soums	28273937	36764150	44846740	130	122
Total	100	100	100	-	-
1.1. Goods material reserves, thousand soums	7911159	11831079	8531856	150	72
Total relative %	28	32	19	-	-
1.2. Money funds, thousand soums	17741	1178	19631	7	1666
Total relative %	0.063	0.003	0.044	-	-
1.3. Debt debts, thousand soums	20343654	24930814	36293417	123	146
Total relative %	72	68	81	-	-
1.4. Other assets, thousand soums	19124	1079	21467	6	1990

Total relative %	0.068	0.003	0.048	-	-
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source: data of the enterprise balance sheet (form 1) for 2011-2013

Table 7 shows that the total stock of goods in the enterprise increased by 50% in 2012 compared to 2011, and decreased by 28% in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2012, production reserves, which are part of material stocks, increased by 42% compared to 2011, and decreased by 24% in 2013 compared to 2012. Work-in-progress at the enterprise existed only in 2012. Therefore, it is not possible to analyze the dynamics of changes in unfinished production, which is the composition of commodity material reserves.

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CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS, ASSESSMENT AND FORMALIZATION OF THEIR ACTIONS

Abstract. In the conditions of market relations, quality indicators, such as reducing the cost of raw materials, materials and fuels, become decisive. This is achieved through the use of advanced structural materials, metal alloys and plastics, inexpensive materials that do not reduce product quality and reduce production waste, instead of expensive materials.

Key words: materials, raw materials, industry, price, profit, factory, transport.

Materials are the assets of economic entities in the form of raw materials, materials, purchased semi-finished products and components, fuel spare parts, other materials intended for use in the production and service process.

Comprehensive use of natural resources is necessary, it is necessary to eliminate losses and irrational spending, it is necessary to widely involve secondary resources in economic circulation, as well as by-products.

In the production process, different material values are used. They can be divided into categories depending on the method of using materials in economic entities and their use in the production process.

No	A series of materials	Classification of classification of materials
1	Raw material	Labor items that make up the material basis of the product (ore in metal production, fluffy cotton fiber in the textile industry, etc.)
2	Basic materials	These are items that are used to affect raw materials and give the product consumer properties (ferrous metals in engineering,
3	Purchased semi-finished products	wood in the wood industry)
4	Supporting materials	Products that have passed through the production process at a certain stage, but have not reached the final product level (motors with spindles, tires in the automotive industry)
5	Waste	Labor tools and their appearance are used to create the created product (lubricants, paint, varnish, cleaning materials, etc.)

6	Dish and dish materials	Small materials produced during product production (shavings, shavings, pipe cuts, etc.) Items used in packing, placing, transporting and storing products (wooden, cardboard and metal containers)
7	Spare parts	Items used to increase the capacity of fixed assets (some details of machines and equipment for repair)
8	Inventory and farm equipment	Household items used in business activities (openers, awls, household inventory, special items, etc.).
9	Other materials	Other materials not included in the above groups (non-repairable brackets, scrap metal)

1- drawing. Classification of materials

In industrial enterprises, in addition, materials are divided into ferrous metals, rolled steel, pipes, non-ferrous metals, chemicals and khakozas depending on their technical characteristics.

Accounting information should encourage the reduction of product costs by rational use of materials, reduction of cost norms, rational storage of materials and ensuring their integrity.

The main tasks of accounting in this area are:

- control over storage of material valuables and their use at all stages;
- accurate and timely documentation of all material movement transactions; determine and reflect the costs associated with their preparation; calculation of the actual cost of materials and their balances for storage areas and balance items;
- control over compliance with established reserve norms, identify redundant materials, sell them;
- Timely billing with material consignors, control over in-progress and uninvoiced materials.

In order to successfully perform the tasks before accounting, the following are necessary: to have a price-nomenclature; defining the system of accurate documentation and document circulation; organize the inventory and selective control of material balances in the prescribed manner, reflect their results in a timely manner in accounting; extensive use of modern means of account automation.

Work products as production reserves provide the production process of the enterprise together with labor tools and labor. Work goods, unlike labor tools and labor force, are used once in the production process, and their value is fully transferred to the cost of the manufactured product.

Currently, the following methods are used in the assessment of materials:

- free market (contract) or government regulated (price list) wholesale prices. This price is determined independently by the enterprise when concluding contracts for the shipment of goods and is used in the form of the release (sale) price of the goods, indicated in the payment documents of the sender of the goods when keeping accounts and books with the sender and receiver of the goods;

- nomenclature on account price. This is the planned cost of purchased (prepared) materials, average purchase prices, etc. it can. In all cases, contract or price list prices are based on the price, and the planned (calculated) transport and preparation costs are added to it. These estimates are used in current and operational accounting of available materials and their movement.

4 - According to clause 9 of the BHMS, the actual value (value) of the purchased material values reflected in the element «Material costs» consists of the following: purchase price, import duties, product certification costs, supply and intermediary organizations payments, taxes (except taxes that are subsequently recovered from tax authorities, for example, VAT), as well as transport - preparation costs, service costs and other costs directly related to the purchase of supplies.

Marketing services and warehousing costs are not included in the cost of materials. They are transferred to the period expenses of the enterprise.

The actual cost of materials is determined only at the end of the month after accounting has received all relevant information. The movement of materials in the enterprise occurs on a daily basis, and the documents for the input and output of materials must be formalized in a timely manner, and the transactions should be accounted for as they occur. Therefore, there is a need to apply a value called fixed pre-determined account value in the current account. The estimate is the plan or contract estimate.

If contract prices are used in the current account, the amount and percentage of transportation - preparation costs are subtracted at the end of the month to deliver to the actual cost.

In cases where plan prices are used, the amount and percentage of the actual cost difference from the plan is determined every month. This indicator makes it possible to evaluate the process of preparation of materials. Transport preparation costs or the difference from the plan price are calculated not by each nomenclature number of materials, but by groups of materials. Basically, the balance of materials per month and their income during the month are taken.

The following valuation methods are used to determine the actual cost of materials written off as production costs:

- according to the average cost (straight-line) or the AVEKO method - dividing the total cost of materials by their quantity and deducting them based on the average prices obtained;

- first income - first exit according to average estimates. FIFO method - the prices of the first batch received for production and the prices of the next batch are deducted in turn;

- based on estimated average prices, last-in-first-out, LIFO method - materials are written off first according to the prices of the last lot in production, from the lowest to the highest.

In the weighted average (AVEKO) method, the cost of each unit of the same consumables is determined by the weighted average cost of those remaining at the

beginning of the period and purchased or produced during the same period. The average is calculated at the end of the period or at each additional admission, depending on the situation of the economic entity.

It is not advisable to use plan estimates in today's currency depreciation. In this case, it is better to use the FIFO and AVEKO methods.

Today, it is recommended to use the FIFO method in accordance with paragraph 17 of the 4th BHMS when writing off materials for production. In this method, the first purchased inventory unit is the first to be sold or used for production, and therefore, the remaining inventory at the end of the period is the last purchased or produced unit.

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METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING ENGLISH

Abstract. This article talks about the methods used in teaching English in the education system at the present time.

Key words. Modern method, education, foreign language, method, method, teacher, information technology, teaching process.

In modern society, foreign languages are becoming an important component of professional education. People first learn such knowledge at school, college, lyceum, and then at institutes, training courses or independently by getting acquainted with the basic information sets that help to learn a foreign language. Today, there are large collections of educational materials for people with different levels of language skills. Success in achieving this goal depends on the practical methods and skills of teachers. Today, the ability to know foreign languages is becoming one of the integral parts of our life. Due to the high rate of cooperation with foreign partners among specialists in various fields, there is a high demand for them to learn the language. In modern society, foreign languages are becoming an important component of professional education. People learn such knowledge first in pre-school educational institutions and then at school, then in institutes, training courses or independently. Success in achieving this goal depends on the practical methods and skills of teachers. The ability to use information technology and modern teaching methods helps to quickly understand new materials. By combining different methods, the teacher is able to solve specific educational programs. In teaching English, it is best to teach in stages based on the learner's potential and level, age. According to psychologists, children learn language faster and easier than adults.

As our first president Islam Karimov noted: "Currently, teaching foreign languages is of great importance in our country. This is certainly not for nothing. Today, for our country, which is striving to take its rightful place in the world community, in solidarity with our foreign partners, there is no need to overestimate the importance of perfect knowledge of foreign languages for our nation, which is building its great future in cooperation."

At the heart of any teaching methodology lies the understanding of language acquisition theories. The most influential of these is the Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) approach, which emphasizes the development of learners' communicative competence through authentic language use. CLT is built upon the premise that language is a tool for communication, and therefore,

learners should be encouraged to engage in meaningful interactions that foster linguistic and cultural understanding. This approach has been instrumental in shifting the focus from grammatical accuracy to functional language use, thereby enabling learners to navigate real-life situations with confidence.

One of the most popular methods within the CLT framework is the Task-Based Learning (TBL) approach. TBL involves presenting learners with authentic tasks that require them to use language to achieve a specific goal, such as writing an email, participating in a meeting, or making a presentation. By engaging learners in purposeful activities, TBL promotes language use in context, develops problem-solving skills, and enhances learner autonomy. Moreover, TBL's emphasis on real-life scenarios helps learners to develop a sense of agency and ownership over their language learning process.

Another influential methodology is the Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) approach, which integrates language instruction with subject-matter learning. CLIL is particularly effective in content-rich subjects like science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), where language is used as a tool for learning and communication. By combining language and content learning, CLIL fosters a deeper understanding of subject matter, promotes critical thinking, and develops learners' ability to articulate complex ideas.

In addition to these approaches, various teaching techniques have been developed to support language instruction. One such technique is the use of authentic materials, which exposes learners to real-life language use and helps them develop an ear for natural language patterns. Authentic materials can range from news articles, videos, and podcasts to social media posts, songs, and films. By incorporating these materials into the classroom, teachers can create an immersive learning environment that simulates real-life communication.

Technology has also revolutionized the methodology of teaching English, offering a plethora of digital tools and resources that can enhance language instruction. Online learning platforms, language learning apps, and multimedia resources have made it possible to provide personalized instruction, facilitate collaboration, and offer instant feedback. Furthermore, technology has enabled teachers to create virtual learning environments that transcend geographical boundaries, allowing learners to engage with native speakers and access authentic language resources.

Despite the numerous benefits of these methodologies and techniques, there are also limitations and challenges to consider. One of the primary concerns is the need for teacher training and professional development. Effective implementation of CLT, TBL, and CLIL approaches requires teachers to possess a deep understanding of language acquisition theories, pedagogical principles, and subject-matter expertise. Moreover, the integration of technology into language instruction demands a high level of digital literacy and technical expertise.

Another challenge lies in catering to diverse learner needs and abilities. Language learners bring with them unique experiences, motivations, and learning

styles, which can make it difficult to design a one-size-fits-all approach. Teachers must be able to adapt their methodologies to accommodate learners with varying levels of proficiency, learning disabilities, and cultural backgrounds.

Different styles are also emerging in language teaching. A step-by-step approach to teaching English based on the learner's potential, level, and age gives good results. In this case, students are divided into groups based on teaching at the primary level, teaching at the middle level, and teaching at the higher level. A special program is developed by the teacher for each stage.

In our republic, new methods and requirements have been developed in accordance with the European Framework of Reference for Teaching Foreign Languages and the Evaluation of Knowledge and Skills of Foreign Language Teachers (CEFR). According to it, textbooks were created for students of general education schools and vocational colleges. In accordance with these requirements, classrooms were equipped with stands and new information and communication techniques. The demand for learning a foreign language is increasing day by day. Foreign language science is divided into four aspects (reading, speaking, listening comprehension and speaking), and separate concepts and skills are given for each of them. Educational technologies are effective use of modern information technologies in the educational process. It also provides for increasing the quality and efficiency of education by introducing modern innovative technologies into the educational process. In particular, there are several advantages of using such information and communication technologies in learning a foreign language. The role of modern technology in language learning and teaching is incomparable. The use of technological tools is useful in every aspect of learning a foreign language (reading, reading, listening and speaking).

For example, in order to listen and understand, of course, this process cannot be carried out without a computer, player, CD discs. Listening comprehension is one of the most important parts of language learning. At the same time, the reader is required to pay attention to the speaker's pronunciation, adherence to grammatical rules, vocabulary and its meanings. An important factor in the use of modern technologies in the educational process is that students know information and communication technologies well and are able to use them. Teaching and learning a foreign language using modern technologies is one of the most fruitful ways. In this process, including:

- when using computers, students can watch and listen to foreign language video clips, demonstrations, dialogues, movies or cartoons
- it is possible to listen and watch foreign language radio broadcasts and television programs;
- use of tape recorders and cassettes, which are considered a more traditional method;
- CD players can be used.

The use of these technical tools makes the process of learning a foreign language more interesting and effective for students.

In recent times, the number of people of all ages learning English is increasing day by day. Because, in the process of life, living without understanding the English language is becoming more and more difficult. But learning a language is also at a young age. Even scientists have proven that children learn languages faster and easier than adults. The main reasons for this are children's natural tendency to learn a language, their strong ability to imitate, children's time to learn a language more than adults, and their quick memory of learned information. The following innovative methods can be used to teach English in a meaningful and interesting way:

- Visual recall It is known that young children remember more what they see than what they hear. Therefore, the lesson is taught with the help of various visual aids, posters, something visible and often used in everyday life, teaching new vocabulary by writing on objects, and different sentences with the participation of the new vocabulary learned.

For example, writing on a copybook, chair, blackboard, pen, window, etc. Because these things that are used a lot in daily life are always visible and always used, the child learns these words involuntarily.

English language teaching methodology, general (speech orientation, limited and integral teaching, solving exercises, taking into account language experience), special (teaching English using speech samples, language exercises and speech practice), interdependence of types of speech activity, development of oral speech, approach to natural speech in a foreign language, further improvement of the elementary stage), special (teaching grammar, teaching vocabulary, teaching reading and the principles of using speech writing in English language teaching) have been developed. We considered a communicative approach to teaching foreign languages in primary education when summarizing pedagogical principles.

Students of the bachelor's level of education are required to learn the methodology of foreign language teaching in schools, to acquire practical knowledge of the methodology of teaching foreign languages to children in the process of independent learning.

Today, teaching through interactive games is becoming a tradition in schools. It is known that the lesson is conducted on the basis of various games, which ensures that students demonstrate their capabilities, concentrate, improve their knowledge and skills, and become stronger.

The basis of the use of game technology is the activity that activates and accelerates the student. According to psychologists, the psychological mechanisms of playful activity rely on the fundamental needs of a person to express himself, find a stable place in life, self-control, and realize his potential. Any game should be based on generally accepted educational principles and tactics. Educational games should be based on educational subjects. In the process of games, the student is more interested in this activity than in a regular lesson and works freely. It should be noted that the game is, first of all, a method of

teaching. Pupils participate in game lessons with interest, strive to win, and the teacher also provides education to the pupil through them. The student believes that he can speak, listen, understand, and write in English while playing games, he is interested. We know that in the current educational process, the student should be the subject. Focusing more on interactive methods will increase the effectiveness of education. One of the most important requirements for English language classes is to teach students to think independently.

Today, English language teachers are using the following innovative methods based on the experience of pedagogues from the United States of America and England:

- To apply this method of "Creative Problem Solving", the beginning of the story is read and the students' judgment is referred to how it ends;

- "Merry Riddles" teaching riddles to students is important in teaching English, they learn unfamiliar words and find the answer to a riddle;

- "Quick answers" helps to improve the effectiveness of the lesson;

- "Warm-up exercises" using various games in the classroom to make students interested in the lesson;

- "Pantomime" (pantomime) this method can be used in a lesson where very difficult topics need to be explained or when written exercises are done and students are tired;

- "A chain story" method helps students to develop oral speech;

- "Acting characters" method can be used in all types of lessons. In order to teach the profession, people in professions such as "Interpreter", "Translator", "Writer", "Poet" can participate in the class and talk with students;

- "Thinkers meeting" poets and writers such as U. Shakespeare, A. Navoi, R. Burns can be "invited". At such a time, using the wise words they said in the lesson will help young people to be brought up as perfect people;

- The "When pictures speak" method is very convenient and helps to teach English and develop the oral speech of students, for this it is necessary to use pictures related to the topic;

- Quiz cards are distributed according to the number of students and allow all students to participate in the lesson at the same time, which saves time.

As we have seen, each innovative technology has its own advantages. In all such methods, cooperation between the teacher and the student, the active action of the student in the educational process is envisaged.

In conclusion, it should be said that traditional and interactive teaching methods are used in the process of teaching foreign language teaching methods in schools. The methodology of teaching English is a complex and multifaceted field that requires a deep understanding of language acquisition theories, pedagogical principles, and learner needs. By embracing a range of approaches, methods, and techniques, teachers can create an inclusive and engaging learning environment that fosters linguistic competence, cultural understanding, and critical thinking. As the demand for English language proficiency continues to grow, it is essential

that language teachers remain committed to ongoing professional development, innovation, and adaptation, ensuring that their methodologies remain relevant, effective, and responsive to the needs of 21st-century learners.

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EDUCATIONAL PROCESS AS A WHOLE SYSTEM

Abstract. In this article, the educational process is considered as the transformation of a student from a passive listener into an active participant in the educational process by acquiring theoretical knowledge through independent familiarization with recommended educational resources in accordance with the instructions of the teacher, the formation of practical skills and competencies under the supervision of the teacher.

Keywords: student, teacher, teaching process, independent learning, theoretical knowledge.

One of the laws of social development based on market relations is the emergence of social competition. Modest operation in the conditions of social competition, formation of business immunity to competition creates an opportunity to "survive" in the conflict of interests, to gain a high position. That's why citizens have not developed a conscious approach to education, theoretical and practical knowledge acquisition.

This does not create an incentive for them to study. Now it is becoming a vital need to get an education, to acquire certain professional or specialized information, to form certain skills and qualifications in this regard. The incentive to study and its content can be a guarantee of the success of the educational process.

The motivation to learn is also important in the formation of the basis of learning activities with the participation of the student and the teacher. In the recent past, the student's participation in the educational process was limited to the role of a subject who receives theoretical knowledge and demonstrates acquired theoretical knowledge and practical skills, but according to the requirements of educational technology, the student appears as the leading subject, the main performer of the educational process. Now the student does not accept the information (knowledge) transmitted by the teacher. Perhaps, by independently familiarizing with the educational resources recommended in accordance with the instruction of the teacher, he acquires theoretical knowledge, develops practical skills and competencies under the supervision of the teacher. It is required that the student should be able to develop the ability to work independently, develop his/her own opinion based on mastering theoretical knowledge, provide arguments, defend his/her own opinion, self-criticism, and self-evaluation qualities. The demand of the times demands to transform the student from being a passive listener to an active participant in the educational process.

The student's leadership role in the educational process allows solving the following pedagogical tasks:

- determining the student's internal need (incentive) to acquire knowledge;
- formation of a conscious approach to acquiring knowledge;
- formation of independent activity skills in them;
- ensuring their activity;
- creating and improving students' skills to think independently, analyze the essence of theoretical and practical knowledge, draw conclusions about them, generalize and apply them to their practical activities;
- formation of self-control, evaluation qualities.

The form, methods and tools of education are of great importance in the full coverage of the content of the student's activity. After all, they create favorable conditions for revealing the possibilities of the student, for illuminating his knowledge, skills and qualifications at their original level. In turn, students' age, psychological and physiological characteristics, level of knowledge, scope of worldview and their activity are the motivation for choosing effective, advanced, non-traditional educational forms, methods and tools, and their appropriate use.

The purpose of the educational process is based on the state educational standards, curriculum program, as well as specific aspects of a specific topic and subject (or course) specified in textbooks, manuals, existing pedagogical conditions, the age and psychological characteristics of students, their vital needs and interests, the teacher's. It is determined based on factors such as the level of knowledge and skills, worldview, creativity, the ability to assess the situation and act quickly in accordance with it.

The goal of the educational process should be defined clearly and clearly. Such determination of the educational goal creates the possibility to draw a conclusion about the organization of the didactic process and the level of its implementation when it is known and implemented.

The diagnostic determination of the target is characterized by the following conditions:

- the moral and ethical qualities and mental potential formed in a person are described so clearly and clearly that as a result it is possible to easily distinguish them from the qualities of a person formed in any desired period of time before this situation;
- there will be a clear method aimed at the true control of the level of formation of the diagnosed spiritual, moral and mental qualities of a person;
- it will be possible to determine the effectiveness of the person based on the results of the control carried out to determine the diagnosed qualities;
- there will be indicators of the quality of certain knowledge, skills and qualifications based on measurement criteria.

The goal of the educational process is based on the content of the social order and the compatibility of models of the learner's personality.

Formation of educational goals at the level of the actual level is divided according to the specific stages of educational preparation. Due to the fact that the educational system is oriented towards the profession as a whole, the model of the student's personality remains its object. In the course of education, a person's age indicators are naturally graded according to the stages of his formation based on the main goal.

The content of the formation of the goal of education at the accelerated level consists in the study of separate subjects that make up the educational process.

The content of the educational process creates an opportunity to realize the general goal of education and to achieve individual goals step by step.

The educational content is developed based on the requirements of educational regulatory documents, content of educational resources (curriculum of state educational standards, program, textbooks and manuals), ideas presented in them.

The content of the educational process serves to provide a positive solution to tasks such as education, upbringing and development of a person.

The form, methods and tools of education are determined based on the content of the educational process.

The solution of the tasks facing the educational institutions will depend on the content of the training (educational process), the form of education, the methods and the effectiveness of the tools. The form, methods and tools of education serve to educate students in a moral and ethical manner, to create deep knowledge and worldview in them.

The form of education is an external expression of the activities of the teacher and the student, organized in a certain order, according to a certain purpose, in a certain mode.

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TEACHING METHODS IN EDUCATIONAL THEORY

Abstract. This article discusses the activities of the teacher and student in the educational process, teaching methods, how to organize and conduct the educational process, as well as what actions students should perform in this process.

Keywords: teaching methods, teacher and student, goals of teaching, ways of theoretical and practical orientation of educational material.

Today, individual education is gaining a special place in the system of educational organization. To get in-depth knowledge of a particular science, subject according to the interest, need, and desire of the student of individual education; It is organized in order to eliminate the situation of lack of mastery in a certain subject or subject, as well as to help students who have been treated in health care institutions for a long time or are under the supervision of medical personnel to fulfill the requirements of the curriculum. Tutoring is becoming increasingly popular as one of the main forms of individual education.

The success of the educational process depends not only on its form, but also on the effectiveness of the methods used.

Teaching (education) methods occupy a central place in the theory of education.

Educational methods mean ways to achieve the goals of teaching and theoretical and practical orientation of educational material.

Teaching methods determine the activities of the teacher and student in the educational process, how to organize and conduct the educational process, and what activities students should perform in this process.

The methods consist of several main groups, each of which is divided into subgroups and separate methods included in them. Educational methods can be divided into the following groups according to the organization of learning activities, transmission of educational information, acceptance, understanding, retention, application of acquired knowledge in practice, formation of practical skills and qualifications:

- verbal (methods of transmitting and receiving educational information through words or oral methods - story, lecture, conversation, etc.);
- methods of visual transmission and reception of educational information (visual methods - visual, demonstration, etc.);
- providing educational information through practical work activities (practical methods - exercises, laboratory experiments, work activities, etc.).

The method of oral presentation is one of the most widely used methods in the school education system, and this method can be used in all classes in all subjects.

This method is recommended by perceiving the information presented directly through the live speech of the teacher, and by this feature it differs from other methods of education and is used in 5 types.

Types of oral presentation method:

- a) telling a story;
- b) explanation of educational material;
- c) lecture;
- g) conversation;
- d) working with textbooks and books.

Telling a story is a concise, short and coherent statement of evidence, events and events related to the topic being taught by the teacher as a whole or in parts, by means of figurative representation.

Storytelling is widely used in the teaching of social and humanitarian subjects.

It is necessary to pay special attention to the use of visual aids in order to ensure that the students do not become passive listeners during the story, but to increase their activity, draw their attention to the topic, and ensure that they think about events and events.

A lecture is to reveal the true nature of the subject being studied during a one-hour session, to draw scientific conclusions based on the ideas presented in it, and to present knowledge in a certain consistency based on their generalization.

Even if the topic is explained in the course of the lecture, other types of the method of oral presentation of the educational material can be used, in particular, storytelling and explanations.

Terms of organization of the lecture

- the material must serve to fulfill the general tasks facing the educational system;
- during the lecture, introducing the students to the scientific news and discoveries related to the topic;
- correctly determining the educational value of the material, determining the means of educational influence;
- the teacher's speech is considered the only source of knowledge in the presentation, therefore it should be fluent, understandable, expressive;
- students should write down the definitions given by the teacher.

In the course of the lecture, it is necessary to comment on words and phrases unfamiliar to the student, to pay attention to the definition of rules and laws in a simple, concise and understandable way.

Explanation of educational material focuses on revealing the essence of the studied phenomenon, law, rule or action.

The teacher proves the validity of the laws and regulations related to this or that subject of a certain subject by giving evidence and examples.

The interview method is often referred to as the question-and-answer method. Because, on the basis of this method, the organization of the educational process is mainly conducted in the form of questions and answers. The interview method creates a certain activity in students, and in the process of finding an answer to the given question, the student thinks, expresses his personal opinion, and tries to prove it. This improves their thinking skills.

In the course of education, introductory, main and final conversations on the topic being studied are also used. An interview is also organized in order to determine to what extent the students have mastered the new topic.

Working with a textbook or a source (book) is the main type of method of oral presentation of the material and occupies an important place in the practice of higher education institutions.

Working with educational literature is considered a complex psychological process. It refers to the development of conscious perception of the knowledge and information presented by the teacher in the course of education. The use of this method in the educational process helps students to develop the skills of conducting small research.

Work with textbooks and books is carried out in two directions.

Directions of the method of working with the textbook and source (book):

- working with textbooks and educational literature (resources) during the lesson;

- independent work with textbooks and educational literature depending on the subject of the lesson and outside the classroom.

Students of higher education institutions should be taught to use various additional literature, scientific and popular scientific articles, as well as newspaper materials along with textbooks and other educational materials.

The following types of instructional methods are used in education.

Types of instructional method - description; display; excursion.

Demonstrations and tours are important in ensuring that students directly perceive the learning material through clear images.

Demonstration method allows students to mobilize their sense organs - hearing, sight, smell and taste, skin senses to one object individually or several sense organs in one way for the students to master the theoretical knowledge explained by the teacher.

The display method is used in the following two ways according to the nature of the subject.

The main features of the display method:

- revealing (demonstrating) the content of the subject being studied in the main part of the lesson or training using various means;

- use of materials presented in the lesson conducted with other independent education methods.

The tools used in the educational process serve to ensure the effectiveness of education.

A tool is an auxiliary learning material necessary for the successful use of a particular teaching method or methods.

Educational tools consist of equipment, laboratory equipment, information and technical tools (devices), instructional tools, symbols, textbooks, training manuals, radio, television and computer, etc.

The use of teaching aids in the educational process - natural or pictorial demonstration materials (subject, diagram, diagram, photo, definition, rule, formula, etc.)

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METHODS OF ORGANIZING TRAINING BASED ON TSIP- TECHNOLOGY

Annotation. TSIP - the theory of solving inventive problems - is structured in such a way that the child not only acquires a certain amount of knowledge and skills, but also fantasizes, invents, thinks more than others and has a sufficient level of speech development technologies. This article provides information on how to use TRIZ technology to organize training.

Keywords: TSIP, ingenuity, speech, method, technology, modern, form, training, activity.

It is worth noting that today in our country, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, large-scale work is being carried out to take a place among the top 50 countries in the Global Innovation Index by 2030. For this, first of all, the draft law "On Science" was developed in order to strengthen the regulatory and legal basis of the field of science. In addition, during the past short period, decisions aimed at commercialization and increasing the efficiency of scientific research work were made.⁴⁸

Currently, innovative technologies are being introduced into work in preschool institutions. Therefore, the main task of preschool teachers is to choose innovative pedagogical technologies that optimally correspond to the goal of personal development. Modern pedagogical technologies in preschool education are aimed at implementing state standards for preschool education. A fundamentally important aspect in pedagogical technology is the child's position in the educational process, the attitude of adults towards the child. TSIP technology adapted for preschool age allows you to educate and train a child under the motto "Creativity in everything!" The purpose of using this technology in kindergarten is to develop, on the one hand, such qualities as flexibility, mobility, consistency, and dialectical thinking; on the other hand, search activity, the desire for novelty; development of speech and creative imagination. The main goal of using TSIP technology in preschool age is to instill in the child the joy of discovery. The main criterion in working with children is clarity and simplicity in the presentation of material and in the formulation of a seemingly complex situation.

In order to develop the mental processes of each child using the main activity of a preschooler – a game, I decided to use TSIP technology games in

48 qizi To'rayeva, O. S. (2023, March). IVEN (IXTIROCHILIK VAZIFALARINI YECHISH NAZARIYASI) TEXNOLOGIYASIDAN FOYDALANISH TARIXI VA AHAMIYATI. In *INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE "THE TIME OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS"* (Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 66-72).

classes to prepare for learning to read and write. The main word is preparation, that is, the child's readiness to learn at school.

The founder of this theory is Henrikh Saulovich Altshuller, Russian scientist-practitioner, fiction writer, teacher.

The main tool used in TSIP is pedagogical search, the child is not offered a ready-made solution, he is given the opportunity to find it himself.

Currently, TRIZ techniques and methods are used to develop creative imagination, thinking, attention, memory, and speech development in preschoolers.

What is TRIZ pedagogy? A legitimate question arises as to how this will be done.

— A set of teaching methods based on a creative approach, so there are no grades and no single correct answer in TSIP.

Using this approach, children develop flexible thinking and imagination, learn to solve complex problems elegantly and effectively.

What are the principles of modern TSIP pedagogy?

- ✓ provides the student with the right to choose in any teaching or management actions;

- ✓ uses tasks that encourage self-generation of ideas;

- ✓ to give students the opportunity to practice new knowledge, skills and abilities;

- ✓ management of the educational process through feedback;

- ✓ opportunities, knowledge, and interests created by students themselves can be used to the maximum to increase efficiency;

What are the advantages of this approach?

- ✓ students see the nature of the problem and unusual ways of solving it, learn to identify directions for finding information and systematize material;

- ✓ studying becomes more enjoyable, interesting and effective;

- ✓ familiar things are revealed from a new side;

Long-term use of TSIP forms creative thinking in inventors, its flexibility, range, systematicity, originality and many other qualities. These opportunities made it possible to develop pedagogical technologies for the development of thinking based on TSIP.

When using technology, classes with preschool children were conducted using non-traditional methods. The children were interested, they searched for the truth together. Exercises and games using TSIP developed intellectual abilities in children: imagination and creativity, dialectical and visual - schematic thinking. The use of TSIP technology helps to: search for irrelevant ideas, solve and identify creative problems, develop intellectual abilities, form mental movements, develop

a complex of cognitive processes such as attention, perception., thinking, memory and imagination⁴⁹.

TSIP facilitates the generation of new ideas because solving inventive problems is based on a system of logical operations. Currently, TRIZ techniques and methods are successfully used in kindergartens to develop children's creative imagination, inventiveness and dialectical thinking.

TSIP technology is indispensable, multi-functional in nature, contributes to the development of creative abilities and creative imagination, self-awareness, self-expression, is interesting for children and adults, is a state of preschool education meets the requirements of the educational standard., provides not only high-quality, but also an interesting learning process. The main tasks of TSIP technology are closely related to the modern concept of forming a creative person, and knowledge and skills are not the ultimate goal of learning, but creative activity, a means, a means, a field for each person's self-realization.

TSIP technology adapted to preschool age allows the child to "Creativity in everything!" Creates an opportunity to teach under the slogan.

The use of non-traditional methods of TSIP technology helps to use it in various types of children's activities, in everyday life, and in future life.

Today, in our country, TSIP technology is not implemented in the work system of preschool educational organizations, because the content of the TSIP program, as well as the forms and methods of teaching, are not sufficiently developed. Thus, objective social conditions create the need to search for effective methods and conditions for the formation of creative thinking, imagination and speech of preschool children.

The form of presentation of pedagogical experience is a pedagogical technology - a set of educational and educational tools, special forms and methods used systematically in the educational process⁵⁰.

R. N. Yusufbekova considered innovations from a pedagogical point of view, while Russian scientists A. I. Prigozhin, B. V. Sazonov, V. S. Tolstoy, N. P. Stepanov and others focused on studying the innovation process and its components.

In our country, scientific and research work is being carried out on the problems of developing pedagogical innovations. Pedagogical scientists N. Azizkhodzayeva, B. Farbemon, N. Sayidahmedov, K. Zaripov, M. Ochilov, O'. Tolipov, M. Usmonboyeva, M. Jumaniyozova and others can be mentioned.

Therefore, innovative technologies in preschool education are connected with game technologies.

49 Erkinovna, U. S. (2023). TRIZ TEXNOLOGIYASI-MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARNING INTELLEKTUAL QOBILIYATLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH OMILI SIFATIDA. *Scientific Impulse*, 1(12), 340-343.

50 Rustamova G.Yo. MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARGA TA'LIM BERISHDA TRIZ TEXNOLOGIYASI METODLARIDAN FOYDALANISH // Экономика и социум. 2021. №11-1 (90)

TSIP technology can be used to improve children's speech in the process of familiarization with the environment in a preschool educational organization.

Children are asked what season it is now. Explain the new topic to them and ask them which season they like.

— "Guys, how many seasons are there in a year?" - are their answers.



Children are divided into 4 groups and pictures suitable for each season are placed on the tables. For example:

1. Swallow. 2. Picture of an apple. 3. Maple leaves. 4. Samples of pictures of snowflakes are placed.

Children are invited to take pictures corresponding to their favorite seasons, go to the table with this picture, and divide into four teams.

1. The spring team is the group of swallows.

2. Summer team - apple team.

3. Autumn group - maple leaf group.

4. The winter team is a group of snowflakes.

Children are asked to draw pictures according to their seasons. Poems are requested. In this way, training is conducted, children who actively participate are rewarded.

According to F. Kadirova, "Game is the main form of activity in preschool education organizations." Games using TRIZ technology lead the child to the world of knowledge, significantly develop thinking, the ability to find non-standard solutions, and ingenuity.

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NORMALANGAN VA GIL'BERT FAZOLARI HAQIDA BA'ZI TA'RIFLAR

Annotatsiya. Ushbu annotatsiya matematikada muhim o'rin tutuvchi normalangan va Gil'bert fazolari haqidagi asosiy ta'riflarni o'z ichiga oladi. Normalangan fazolar haqida quyidagi ma'lumotlar berilgan. Normalangan fazolar Xilbert fazosida ikkita vektor orasidagi skalar ko'paytma normasi 1 ga teng bo'lgan vektorlar to'plami ekanligini ta'riflaydi. Normalangan fazolarning asosiy xususiyatlari - vektorlar uzunligi, skalyar ko'paytma, chiziqli mustaqillik, yopiqlik kabilar yoritilgan. Gil'bert fazolari haqida quyidagilar keltirilgan. Gil'bert fazolari Xilbert fazosida ikkita vektor orasidagi skalyar ko'paytmalar to'plami ekanligini ta'riflaydi. Gil'bert fazolarining asosiy xususiyatlari - chiziqlilik, norma, baza vektorlar, to'liqlik, metriklik kabi xususiyatlari ochib berilgan. Maqola yakunida normalangan va Gil'bert fazolarining matematik fanlarning turli sohalarida qo'llanilishi, ularsiz bir qator muammolarni yechish qiyinligini ta'kidlab o'tgan.

Key words: Normalangan fazolar, Gil'bert fazosi, skalyar ko'paytma, norma, chiziqli mustaqillik, yopiqlik, linerik fazolar, metrik fazolar, baza vektorlar, funksional tahlil, kvant mexanikasi, matematik masalalar.

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SOME DEFINITIONS OF NORMALIZED AND HILBERT SPACES

Abstract. This annotation encompasses the fundamental definitions of normalized and Hilbert spaces, which hold a crucial position in mathematics. Regarding normalized spaces, the following information is provided.

Normalized spaces are defined as the set of vectors in a Hilbert space where the norm of the scalar product between any two vectors is equal to 1. The key properties of normalized spaces highlighted are the length of vectors, scalar product, linear independence, and closedness. As for Hilbert spaces, the annotation states that they are the set of scalar products between any two vectors in a Hilbert space. The main characteristics of Hilbert spaces covered include linearity, norm, basis vectors, completeness, and metric properties. The article concludes by emphasizing the widespread applications of normalized and Hilbert spaces across various mathematical disciplines, and the difficulty in solving numerous problems without them.

Key words. Normalized spaces, Hilbert space, scalar product, norm, linear independence, closedness, linear spaces, metric spaces, basis vectors, functional analysis, quantum mechanics, mathematical problems.

Normalangan va Gil'bert fazolari matematikaning turli sohalari, jumladan, funksional tahlil, kvant mexanikasi, signallar tahlili kabi sohalarda keng qo'llaniladi. Ular matematik obyektlar, jarayonlar va tizimlarni o'rganishda muhim o'rin tutadi. Bu fazolar orqali matematik masalalar samarali yechilishi, funksiyalar orasidagi munosabatlar aniqlanishi, kvant mexanikasidagi holat vektorlari yozilishi va shu kabi masalalar hal qilinadi.

Ta'rif–1. E–haqiqiy (kompleks) songa ko'paytirish bilan kiritilgan chiziqli fazo bo'lsin.

Agar E chiziqli fazoning har bir x elementiga uning normasi deb ataluvchi va $\|x\|$ orqali belgilanuvchi manfiymas haqiqiy son mos qo'yilgan bo'lib, bu moslik

1. $\|x\| \geq 0$, bundan tashqari $\|x\| = 0$ tenglik faqat va faqat $x=0$ bo'lgandagina o'rinli;

2. $\|\lambda x\| = |\lambda| \|x\|$;

3. $\|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$

Normal aksiomalarini qanoatlantirsa, u holda E to'plam chiziqli normalangan fazo deb aytiladi.

Bu keltirilgan normaning 1-sharti ayniqlik sharti deb, 2-sharti birjinslilik sharti deb, 3-sharti uchburchak tengsizligi deyiladi.

Uchburchak tengsizligidan

$$\|x - y\| \geq \left| \|x\| - \|y\| \right| \quad (1)$$

Tengsizlikni ham o'rinli ekanligini ko'rsatish mumkin. Haqiqatan ham, uchburchak tengsizligiga ko'ra

$$\|x\| = \|(x - y) + y\| \leq \|x - y\| + \|y\|$$

bo'ladi. Bunda (1) tengsizlik kelib chiqadi.

Chiziqli normalangan fazoda metrikani $\rho(x, y) = \|x - y\|$ tenglik yordamida kiritish mumkin. Bu yerda masofa uchun kiritilgan barcha metrika aksiomalarining bajarilishini tekshirish qiyin emas.

Chiziqli normalangan fazoda metrika kiritilgan ekanligidan biz $\{x_n\}$ elementlar ketma-ketligining x elementga yaqinlashishi Ta'rifini ham kirita olamiz. Aynan, agar $n \rightarrow \infty$ da $\|x_n - x\| \rightarrow 0$ bo'lsa u holda

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$$

Yoki $n \rightarrow \infty$ da $x_n \rightarrow x$ deb aytiladi. Shunday qilib, chiziqli normalangan fazoda aniqlangan yaqinlashish norma bo'yicha yaqinlashish deyiladi.

Ta'rif–2. Agar norma bo'yicha yaqinlashish ma'nosida berilgan chiziqli normalangan fazo to'la bo'lsa, u holda bu fazo Banax fazosi yoki B tipidagi deb aytiladi. Endi Banax fazolariga misollar keltiramiz:

1) Haqiqiy sonlarning n ta $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ tartiblangan sistemasi shaklidagi elementlarning R^n fazosi Banax fazosiga misol bo'ladi. Haqiqatan ham, bu fazoda $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ va $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$ elementlar orasida qo'shish amali

$x + y = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, \dots, x_n + y_n)$ va λ haqiqiy songa ko'paytirish $\lambda x = (\lambda x_1, \lambda x_2, \dots, \lambda x_n)$ shaklda kiritiladi. Hamda $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ elementning normasi esa

$$\|x\| = (\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Tenglik yordamida aniqlanadi. Bu R^n fazo Banax fazosi bo'lib undagi metrika avval kiritilgan metrika bilan ustma-ust tushadi.

2) Haqiqiy (kompleks) $C_{[a,b]}$ fazo Banax fazosi bo'ladi. Bu fazoda funksiyalarni qo'shish va funksiyani songa ko'paytirish amali aniqlangan. Hamda $x(t)$ funksiyaning normasi esa

$$\|x\| = \max_{a \leq t \leq b} |x(t)|$$

Tenglik bilan aniqlanadi. Bu $C_{[a,b]}$ fazo Banax fazosi bo'lib undagi metrika avval kiritilgan metrika bilan ustma-ust tushadi.

3) Haqiqiy (kompleks) l_p fazo Banax fazosi bo'ladi. Bu fazoda elementlarni qo'shish va elementlarni songa ko'paytirish amali aniqlangan. Hamda $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots)$ elementning normasi esa

$$\|x\| = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_i|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

Tenglik yordamida aniqlanadi. Bu l_p fazo Banax fazosi bo'lib undagi metrika avval kiritilgan metrika bilan ustma-ust tushadi.

4) Haqiqiy (kompleks) $L_p[a, b]$ fazo Banax fazosi bo'ladi. Bu fazoda funksiyalarni qo'shish va funksiyani songa ko'paytirish amali aniqlangan. Hamda $x(t)$ funksiyaning normasi esa

$$\|x\| = \left(\int_a^b |x(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

Tenglik yordamida aniqlanadi. Bu $L_p[a, b]$ fazo Banax fazosi bo'lib undagi metrika avval kiritilgan metrika bilan ustma-ust tushadi.

5) Haqiqiy sonlarning m fazosi Banax fazosi bo'ladi. Bu fazoda elementlarni qo'shish va elementlarni songa ko'paytirish amali aniqlangan. Hamda $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots)$ elementning normasi esa

$$\|x\| = \sup_i |x_i|$$

Tenglik bilan aniqlanadi. Bu m fazo Banax fazosi bo'lib undagi metrika avval kiritilgan metrika bilan ustma-ust tushadi.

6) $[a, b]$ oraliqda aniqlangan vas hu oraliqda k –tartibgacha uzliksiz hosilalarga ega bo'lgan $x(t)$ funksiyalarning fazosini qaraymiz. Bu fazoda

funksiyalarni qo‘shish va funksiyani songa ko‘paytirish amali aniqlangan. Har bir $x(t)$ funksiyaning normasi esa

$$\|x\| = \max \left\{ \max_{t \in [a,b]} |x(t)|, \max_{t \in [a,b]} |x^{(1)}(t)|, \dots, \max_{t \in [a,b]} |x^{(k)}(t)| \right\}$$

Tenglik yordamida kiritiladi. Bunday normalangan Banax fazo Banax fazosi bo‘lib uni biz $C^k[a, b]$ orqali belgilaymiz. Bu fazo variatsion hisob nazariyasida keng qo‘llaniladi. Umuman aytganda bu fazodagi normani ko‘pgina hollarda

$$\|x\| = \sum_{i=0}^k \max_{a \leq t \leq b} |x^{(i)}(t)|$$

tenglik bilan kiritiladi. Har ikkala holda ham bu fazo Banax fazosi bo‘ladi. Agar $n \rightarrow \infty$ da $x_n \rightarrow x$, $y_n \rightarrow y$, $\lambda_n \rightarrow \lambda$ bo‘lsa, u holda

$$\|(x_n + y_n) - (x + y)\| \leq \|x_n - x\| + \|y_n - y\|$$

$$\|\lambda_n x_n - \lambda x\| \leq |\lambda_n| \|x_n - x\| + |\lambda_n - \lambda| \|x\|$$

munosabatlardan foydalanib $(x_n + y_n) \rightarrow x + y$, $\lambda_n x_n \rightarrow \lambda x$

Ekanligini hosil qilamiz. Xuddi shuningdek (1) tengsizlikdan $\| \|x_n\| - \|x\| \| \leq \|x_n - x\|$

tengsizlik hosil bo‘ladi. Shunga ko‘ra, agar $n \rightarrow \infty$ da $x_n \rightarrow x$ bo‘lsa, u holda $n \rightarrow \infty$ $\|x_n\| \rightarrow \|x\|$ bo‘ladi.

Chiziqli normalangan fazolar metrik fazo bo‘lganligi uchun bunday fazolar uchun metrik fazolar uchun kiritilgan barcha tushunchalar, teoremlar o‘rinli bo‘ladi.

Ta’rif–3. E chiziqli fazo bo‘lib, unda ikkita usul bilan norma kiritilgan bo‘ladi:

$\|x\|^{(1)}$, $\|x\|^{(2)}$. Agar shunday bir $\beta > 0$ son mavjud bo‘lib, ixtiyoriy $x \in E$ element uchun

$$\|x\|^{(2)} \leq \beta \|x\|^{(1)}$$

Tenglik o‘rinli bo‘lsa, u holda $\|x\|^{(2)}$ norma $\|x\|^{(1)}$ normaga bo‘ysundirilgan deb aytiladi.

Agar E chiziqli fazoda $\|x\|^{(2)}$ norma $\|x\|^{(1)}$ normaga bo‘ysundirilgan bo‘lsa, u holda $\{x_n\} \subset E$ ketma-ketlikning x nuqtaga $\|x\|^{(1)}$ normabo‘yicha yaqinlashishidan uning $\|x\|^{(2)}$ normabo‘yicha yaqinlashishi (shu x nuqtaga) kelib chiqadi.

Ta’rif–4. E chiziqli fazo bo‘lib, unda ikki xil usul bilan norma kiritilgan bo‘lsin: $\|x\|^{(1)}$, $\|x\|^{(2)}$. Agar shunday bir $\alpha > 0$, $\beta > 0$ sonlar mavjud bo‘lib, ixtiyoriy $x \in E$ element uchun

$$\alpha \|x\|^{(1)} \leq \|x\|^{(2)} \leq \beta \|x\|^{(1)}$$

Tengsizlik o‘rinli bo‘lsa u holda $\|x\|^{(1)}$ va $\|x\|^{(2)}$ normalar ekvivalent deb aytiladi.

Teorema–1. Ixtiyoriy haqiqiy (kompleks) chekli n o‘lchovli chiziqli fazodagi barcha normalar ekvivalentdir.

E chiziqli fazo (normalangan) va undagi bo'sh bo'lmagan L to'plam berilgan bo'lsin.

Ta'rif–5. Agar E chiziqli normalangan fazodagi L to'plam yopiq chiziqli ko'pxillikdan iborat bo'lsa, u holda L to'plam E chiziqli normalangan fazodagi qism fazo deyiladi.

Masalan, agar $C_{[a,b]}$ fazodagi barcha darajasi n dan oshmaydigan ko'phadlar to'plamini qarasa, u holda bu to'plam $C_{[a,b]}$ dagi qism fazo bo'ladi. Endi Gil'bert fazosi tushunchasini kiritamiz.

Ta'rif–6. H orqali kompleks vektor (chiziqli) fazoni belgilaylik. Agar H fazoning har bir x, y elementlari juftligiga quyidagi shartlarni (aksiomalarni) qanoatlantiruvchi elementlar skalyar ko'paytmasi deb ataluvchi (x, y) kompleks son mos qo'yilgan bo'lsa, ya'ni:

- 1) $\overline{(y, x)} = (x, y)$;
- 2) $(\lambda x_1 + \mu x_2, y) = \lambda(x_1, y) + \mu(x_2, y)$;
- 3) $(x, x) \geq 0$, $(x, x) = 0$ faqat va faqat $x=0$ bo'lsa, u holda H ni skalyar ko'paytmali fazo deymiz.

Ta'rif–7. Dan ko'rinadiki

- a) $(x, \lambda y_1 + \mu y_2) = \bar{\lambda}(x, y_1) + \bar{\mu}(x, y_2)$
- b) $(x, 0) = 0 = (0, y)$ kelib chiqadi. Xuddi shunday Koshi-Bunyakovskiy tengsizligi deb ataluvchi $|(x, y)|^2 \leq (x, x) \cdot (y, y)$ tengsizlik ham kelib chiqadi.

Agar skalyar ko'paytma kiritilgan H fazoda $\|x\| = \sqrt{(x, x)}$ ($x \in H$) (1) deb olsak, H normalangan fazoga aylanadi. Haqiqatan ham norma aksiomalaridan 1^o va 2^o lari bajarilishi ko'rinib turibdi. 3^o –uchburchak aksiomasining bajarilishini ko'rsatamiz. $x, y \in H$ bo'lsin, u holda Koshi-Bunyakovskiy tengsizligidan foydalanib

$$\|x + y\|^2 = (x + y, x + y) = (x, x) + (x, y) + (y, x) + (y, y) \leq \|x\|^2 + 2\|x\|\|y\| + \|y\|^2 = [\|x\| + \|y\|]^2 \text{ yoki } \|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$$

Ta'rif–8. Agar H fazoda skalyar ko'paytmali munosabat bilan norma orqali kiritish mumkin bo'lsa, u holda bu H ni unitary fazo deymiz. Skalyar ko'paytma kiritilgan H fazo normalangan fazo ham bo'lgani uchun, normalangan fazo ega bo'lgan barcha xossalarga H fazo ham ega bo'ladi. Bundan tashqari

1) Skalyar ko'paytma uzluksizdir, ya'ni, agar $x_n \rightarrow x$, $y_n \rightarrow y$ bo'lsa u holda $(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow (x, y)$ bo'ladi.

2) H fazodan olingan ixtiyoriy ikkita x, y elementlar uchun parallelogram tengligi deb ataluvchi

$$\|x + y\|^2 + \|x - y\|^2 = 2(\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2) \quad (2)$$

Ta'rif–9. To'la unitar fazolarni abstract Gil'bert fazolari deymiz. Shunday qilib abstrakt Gil'bert H fazosi quyidagi talablarni bajaradi;

1. H kompleks chiziqli (vektor) fazo.
2. H skalyar ko'paytma kiritilgan fazo.
3. $x \in H$ bo'lsa $\|x\| = \sqrt{(x, x)}$, ya'ni H normalangan fazo.
4. H fazo $\rho(x, y) = \|x - y\|$ metrika ma'nosida to'la.

H fazoda ixtiyoriy $n \in N$ natural son uchun n ta chiziqli erkli elementlar mavjud, ya'ni H fazo cheksiz o'lchovli bo'lsin. Gil'bert fazosiga doir eng muhim bo'lgan misollarni keltiramiz.

1-misol. l_2 kompleks chiziqli fazodagi ixtiyoriy ikkita $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots)$ va $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n, \dots)$ elementlar uchun

$$(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n \overline{y_n}$$

Deb olinsa, bu fazo Gil'bert fazosidan iborat bo'ladi.

2-misol. $L_2[a, b]$ kompleks chiziqli fazo. Bu fazo $[a, b]$ oraliqda aniqlangan kompleks qiymatli $x(t)$ o'lchovli funksiyalarning shunday to'plamiki, bunda

$$\int_a^b |x(t)|^2 \rho(t) dt < +\infty$$

bo'lsin, bunda $\rho(t)$ haqiqiy qiymatli va $[a, b]$ oraliqning deyarli hamma joyida $\rho(x, y) \geq 0$ bo'lib to'liq o'lchovli to'plamda $\rho(t) > 0$ bo'lsin. Agar $x(t), y(t) \in L_2, \rho[a, b]$ funksiyalar uchun

$$(x, y) = \int_a^b x(t) \cdot \overline{y(t)} \rho(t) dt$$

deb olsak, u holda bu fazo Gil'bert fazosidan iborat bo'ladi. Xuddi shunga o'xshash haqiqiy Gil'bert fazosini hosil qilamiz.

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THE REPRESENTATION OF SOCIAL LIFE IN THE NOVELS OF CH. DICKENS

Abstract. It says that sociality is the interaction of the surrounding people and ways of living, this topic is very popular not only in Uzbek but also in the world literature. Also, in the past centuries, artists paid special attention to this topic and it was considered relevant even in that period. Because at that time it was enough to study the examples of its literature to know the life of a foreign country. For this reason, we studied the stories of the writer Charles Dickens who lived in the past, that is, in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Key words: Social life, sociality, matter of expectation, childhood, main characters, poverty.

Introduction.

Charles was born in the family of John Dickens (1785-1851) on February 7, 1812 in Portsmouth, Portsea Island. They had eight children, Charles being the second. It is no exaggeration to say that Charles's childhood inspired him to become a writer. This is because the situations he experienced as a child were able to shape him as a writer. His father, John Dickens, supported the family by working as a clerk in the Navy Pay Office. His mother's name was Elizabeth Dickens (1789-1863). You can learn about Charles's life by reading his stories and novels. This is because he wrote many of his stories based on events that happened in his life. Young Dickens was different from other children in his thinking, behavior and worldview. The reason is that he finishes school at the age of 12. Then, because of the hard times that befell his father, he starts working in a shoe blackening factory. Three years later, he returns to school. He then began his literary career as a journalist, editing weekly magazines and writing stories, novels, hundreds of short stories and non-fiction articles during his 20-year career.

Our hero, who had a difficult childhood, continued his work by creating about the protection of children's rights and their education. It can also be said that he absorbed the most difficult situations in life and poverty into his works through satire and humor. For example, when we read his works such as "Pickwick Papers", "Oliver Twist", "A Tale of Two Cities" and "A Christmas Carol", these works attract the reader as if they were happening in someone's life, and this prompts to feel the situation. Especially his stories "Little Dorrit" and "Great expectations" vividly describe his childhood.

Discussion.

Dickens' two stories "Little Dorrit" and "Great Expectations" are considered to be very close to each other, and both of them reflect the writer's childhood. For this reason, they make the reader feel sorry, think and sometimes cry. Because the similar fate of the main characters, orphanhood, poverty and space-time connection cannot fail to attract the attention of a person. As for the story of Little Dorrit, the story begins with two dear acquaintances reminiscing about their past lives. The main character was Amy Dorrit, the youngest child of the Dorrit family. She was born when her family began to live in an unusual prison due to her father's debts. There is no worse situation for a girl than this, because she spends the most innocent moments of her childhood in prison, in poverty, and unfortunately, result of the death of her mother, also her lazy siblings, it falls on her to support the family. When you read these parts of the story, you can know that the writer describes his childhood through this character. Before reading a story or a novel, or even a simple piece of literature, it doesn't hurt to learn about its author. Moreover, it helps you feel what you read and understand the inner experiences of the hero. The characters mentioned at the beginning of the story are the reasons for the bright days to come to Amy's life (Arthur Clennam and Mr. Meagles). We know that in life we meet people with different intentions and worldviews, and of course they leave different impressions on us. When we meet those people again later or hear about them, sometimes we remember them with bright and sometimes with dark memories. In this story, Dickens also expressed to his characters the people he met in his life, the events happening around him and in the social world through different colors and special characters. Whether a person wants it or not, events around him, people's opinions about him cannot fail to have an impact on his life. Similarly, Amy's father William Dorrit, her brother Tip (Edward) and her sister Funny caused her mental depression and mental weakness with their irresponsibility. As the events unfolded, good people gradually entered his life. With the help of Mr. Plornish, Mr. Meagles, and Mr. Clennam, Amy's family life begins to fall into place. These good days can be compared to the writer's productive work, his place in literature. The story "Great expectations" is similar to the story "Little Dorrit" with the development of events and the spiritual experiences of the characters. The story begins with the cold childhood memories and orphan life of Pip (Phillips), the owner of a small heart. After the death of his parents, the hero remains in the hands of his sister. He lives a hard life since he was a baby, and every day he goes to visit his parents' graves to feel their love, unfortunately, when his sister finds out about this, he is punished with bad words and beatings. One day, he goes to the churchyard again, when he is caught by a criminal who forces him to bring him food by pretending to be his victim. We know that we also face such situations a lot. The reason is that sometimes we become victims owing to of our naivety. Perhaps the writer wanted to explain to us the events we encounter in our social life through his stories. The story "Great expectations" is full of many unexpected events as its name suggests.

Pip meets a lot of people in his life, sees the mess in their lives and always lends a helping hand to them." It is a great human weakness to wish to be the same as our friends. If they are rich, we wish to be rich. If they are poor, then we don't mind equally poor. We are not ashamed of being stupid, we are only ashamed of being more stupid than our friends. It is a matter of comparison. It is also a matter of expectation. We don't miss things that we never expected to have. We are not disappointed at being poor if we never expected to be rich ".("Great expectations") It can be said that one of the struggles to live in the current social life is the ability of a person to always control the changes in his life, to live in harmony with the world around him, to be able to adapt to any situation and to find solutions to problems.

Conclusion.

Every piece of literature, be it historical, fictional or dramatic, but all of them speak about the social life of the period in which they were written. Because this is one of the ways of literature, literaryization of the events happening around us today helps to influence the reader's mind and change it for the better, that is, to improve the situation. It is known from the past that in order to overcome some injustice in the society, it is presented in the form of a metaphorical story or novel in order to convey it to the masses. By reading Dickens's story, we learned about the events that took place in London in the 19th century and about the stratification between some of the professions.

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TURISTIK YURISHLARDA MARSHRUTNING TOIFALARI VA TASNIFLANISHI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada turistik marshrutni ishlab chiqishning ahamiyati, turistik yurishlarda marshrutning murakkablik darajasi, toifalari va uning tasniflanishi, turistik hududlarda yurishda turistlarga qo'yiladigan talablar haqidagi ma'lumotlar keltirib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: turistik marshrut, turistik yurish, marshrutning murakkablik darajasi, yurish o'lchovlari

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CATEGORIES AND CLASSIFICATION OF ROUTES IN TOURIST TRIPS

Abstract. The article provides information on the importance of developing a tourist route, the level of complexity of the route in tourist walks, its categories and classification, requirements for tourists when walking in tourist areas.

Key words: tourist route, tourist walking, level of complexity of the route, walking measurements.

Kirish. Turizmni rivojlantirishning muhim asoslaridan biri turistik resurslarga marshrutlar ishlab chiqish hisoblanadi. Turistik marshrutlarni ishlab chiqishning turizm rivojiga ta'siri nazariy jihatdan olib qaralganda yana bir imkoniyatga to'xtalish juda katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu imkoniyatlar turizm ob'ektida va turizm marshruti davomida turistlarga xizmat qiladigan infratuzilmaning paydo bo'lishidir. Turistik hududlarga yoki ob'ektlarga turistlar qatnovi boshlanganidan so'ng mahalliy aholida turistlarga xizmatlar ko'rsatish istagi paydo bo'ladi, natijada turistlarning nimalarga qiziqishi, ularning talab va ehtiyojlarini o'rgana boshlaydi. Shu tariqa turistik ob'ektlarda turistik marshrut bo'ylab o'ziga xos bo'lgan turistik infratuzilma shakllanish bosqichiga o'tadi.

Turizm marshrutlarini ishlab chiqishning turizm iqtisodiyotidagi o'rnini belgilaganimizda yoki belgilanishining eng muhim jihatlaridan biri shundan iboratki, birinchi navbatda, yangi ish o'rinlari paydo bo'ladi va aholining ko'pchiligi ayniqsa, yosh kadrlar hamda mutaxassislar ish bilan ta'minlanadi.

Turistik marshrutlar yaratishning yana bir muhim tomoni shundaki, turistik marshrutda turistik oqimning ko'payishi ichki turizm ham xalqaro turizm ham elatlar, xalqlar va millatlar o'rtasida munosabat, do'stlik va o'zaro hamkorlik rishtalari paydo bo'ladi. Hozircha bunday do'stona aloqalar asosan shaharlar aholisi bilan chet elliklar o'rtasida yuz bermoqda. Bu holatning asosiy sabablari chet ellik turistlarning hanuzgacha turistik shaharlardan tashqaridagi tabiiy mintaqalarga, landshaft va hushmanzara joylarga, tabiat qo'riqxonalarini va milliy bog'larga, suv havzalari hamda shifobaxsh davolash maskanlariga jalb qila olmaganimizdadir.

Turistik marshrutlarni yaratish va ularni tanlash turning maqsadi, transporti, to'xtash nuqtalari, turistlar soni va qolish kunlari, shuningdek, ayrim mamlakatlarda mehmonxonalarni band qilish tartibiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Biroq, sayohatning maqsadiga qarab, turistik marshrutlarni yaratish uchun umumiy talablarni shakllantirish lozim. Masalan, tibbiy, sog'lomlashtirish, dam olish, ziyorat, ishbilarmonlik va boshqa turlarini tashkillashtirishda to'g'ridan-to'g'ri va bir turdagi transportdan foydalanadigan marshrutni ishlab chiqish maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi. Sargo'zasht, ekstremal, sport, o'quv turlarini tashkillashtirishda esa transport vositalarining aralash turi hamda marshrutning har bir to'xtash nuqtasida bo'lish vaqti inobatga olinishi lozim.

Qayd qilinganlardan xulosa qilish mumkinki, mamlakatimizdagi barcha turistik resurslarga turistik marshrutlarni ishlab chiqishni boshlash turizmni rivojlantirishda eng muhim iqtisodiy omili hisoblanadi. Turistik resurslarga turistik marshrutlar ishlab chiqishning nazariy asoslarini o'rganish turizm resurslaridan foydalanishning davlat dasturini ham ishlab chiqishni kun tartibiga qo'yadi.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili. O'zbekiston bo'ylab turistik hududlar uchun turli xildagi va mavzudagi turistik marshrutlarni yaratish masalalari ko'proq amaliyotda bajarilsada, lekin mahalliy va xorijiy olimlar tomonidan ilmiy izlanish va tadqiqotlar o'tkazilishi davomida ko'plab adabiyotlar tahlilida, olimlardan: M.B.Birjakov, A.S.Kuskov, Yu.A.Djaladyan, V.S.Senin, N.M.Biritskaya, T.M.Sergeeva, I.S.Tuxliyev, B.Sh.Safarovlar, R.Xaitboyev, Z.O.Raximov, N.E.Ibadullayev va boshqalar tomonidan olib berilgan tadqiqotlari tahlil qilindi hamda o'rganildi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Izlanishlarimiz natijasida turizm marshrutlarning faqatgina amaliyotda ko'proq foydalanilganligi sababli nazariy jihatdan o'rganishlar va tahlillarda tadqiqotchilar tomonidan kam o'rganilgan. Tadqiqotni olib borish jarayonida ilmiy abstrakt fikrlash, mantiqiy yondashuv kabi usullardan foydalanilgan.

Tahlil va natijalar. Turizm marshrutlarini ishlab chiqish mamlakat hayotidagi o'rni va ahamiyatini belgilashda juda katta imkoniyatlar borligini hisobga olishimiz zarur. Jumladan, sayohat paytida turistlarning xavfsizligini ta'minlash, tashrif buyuriladigan hududlarning aniq marshrutlarini ishlab chiqish va marshrutlarning xavflilik darajalarini tahlil qilishni talab qilmoqda. Bunda tur

boshlanishidan oldin har bir gid boshlovchi yo'riqchi nazorati ostida kelgan turistlarni kichik guruhlariga bo'lgan holda marshrut va boriladigan hudud haqida qisqacha tavsif berib o'tiladi. Tashrif buyuriladigan hududlar marshruti ma'lum tartibda yoritiladi, oldingi va keyingi nuqtalar aniqlanadi va kerak bo'lsa murakkablik darajalariga qarab marshrutga o'zgartirishlar kiritadi. Marshrutda xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda mintaqaning ob-havosiga (shamol, yomg'ir, qor) ham e'tibor beriladi. Mabodo, ob-havo yomonligi tufayli sayohat qilishning iloji bo'lmasa, rejadan tashqari sayohat vaqtinchalik to'xtatilishi ham mumkin bo'ladi. To'xtash hududi uning xavfsizligi, qulayligi va suv manbasiga yaqinligini hisobga olgan holda tanlanishi kerak. Masalan, marshrut bo'ylab belgilangan to'xtash joylari bo'lmasa, yong'in va ekologik xavfsizlikni hisobga olgan holda belgilangan qoidalarga muvofiq tashkil etiladi. Gid boshlovchi yo'riqchida marshrutning batafsil haritasi, kompas, aloqa vositalari bo'lishi kerak (ob-havo ma'lumotlarini muntazam ravishda olishi kerak).

Marshrutni tanlash tayyorgarlikning eng muhim jihatlaridan biridir. Bu qoida tariqasida, guruh o'z oldiga qo'ygan maqsadiga, turizm turiga, ishtirokchilarining manfaatlari doirasiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Maqsadlari qanchalik xilma-xil bo'lishidan qat'i nazar, ularni quyidagicha guruhlash mumkin: tarixiy yoki tabiiy yodgorliklarni ziyorat qilish, dam olish hududlariga tashrif buyurish, uzoq masofalar bilan bog'liq jismoniy harakatlar. Amalda ular tabiiy ravishda birlashtirilishi mumkin. Marshrutlarning ba'zi qismlari juda qulay hududlar va yo'llar bo'ylab o'tadi. Shuning uchun tabiiy to'siqlarni yengib o'tishni o'z ichiga olmaydi, hatto ular kartografik materialni ham talab qilmaydi. Buning uchun ommaviy dam olish joylarida joylashgan yo'l belgilari va hududlarning umumiy haritalari yetarli bo'ladi. Bunday yurishlar paytida uzoq dam olishni tashkillashtirish shart emas, chunki faol harakat vaqti qisqa bo'ladi. Ayrim marshrutlar nafaqat katta yo'llar bo'ylab, balki o'rmon yo'llari, daryolar va ko'llar qirg'oqlari yoqalari, botqoqliklar, so'qmoqli tog'li hududlar va dovonlar bo'ylab davom etadi. Bunda ba'zi tabiiy to'siqlar yuzaga kelishi mumkin. (shamol to'siqlari, yomg'ir, toshloq joylar, suv oqimlar, ariqlar). Shu sababdan bunday marshrutlarni tanlashda va tashkillashtirishda albatta, hudud haritasi yoki turistik harita talab qilinadi. Majburiy shart sifatida uzoq dam olish va bir kecha qolishni talab qiladi.

Murakkablik va uzunlik nuqtai nazaridan, kunlik sayohat marshrutining qismi barcha turistlarning imkoniyatlari doirasida bo'lishi kerak. Marshrutni rejalashtirishda yo'lda kutilmagan kechikishlar yuzaga kelganda vaqt zaxirasi hisobga olinadi. Marshrutdagi tabiiy to'siqlarni yengib o'tishda ehtiyot choralari sifatida tartib-intizomning ahamiyati, o'z kuchi va qobiliyatlarini to'g'ri baholay olish, turistlarning o'rmonda, suvda, botqoqli joylarda, tog' yon bag'irlarida, chaqmoq va momaqaldiraq paytida aholi yashash punktlarida turistik yurish qoidalari kabi omillarni hisobga olish zarur bo'ladi.

Turli xil murakkablik toifalaridagi turistik yurishlarga qo‘yiladigan talablar standart jadvaliga muvofiq belgilanadi. Quyida har xil murakkablik toifalaridagi sport yurishlariga mos keladigan miqdoriy o‘lchovlar 1-jadvalda keltirib o‘tilgan.

1-jadval

Turli xil murakkablik toifalaridagi turistik yurishlarga mos keladigan miqdoriy o‘lchovlar

Yurishlar o‘lchovi	Yurishlar turi	Yurishning qiyinchilik toifalari					
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Yurishning minimum davomiyligi (kunlar kesimida)	Piyoda	6	8	10	13	16	20
	Tog‘da	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshrut masofasi (km)	Piyoda	130	160	190	220	250	300
	Tog‘da	100	120	140	150	160	160

Yoshi katta turistlar uchun sayohatning eng kam murakkablik darajasidagi toifada guruhdagi turistlar soni 4 kishidan iborat bo‘lishi mumkin. Ishtirokchilarning maksimal soni yurish tezligi va marshrutning murakkabligiga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Masalan:

✓ yurishlar (1 yoki 2 kunlik), ekspeditsiyalar, ekskursiyalar-30 kishigacha;

✓ 1, 2, 3 toifali murakkablik darajasidagi yurishlar-20 kishigacha;

✓ 1 toifali murakkablik darajasidagi yurishlar-15 kishigacha;

✓ 2, 3 toifali murakkablik darajasidagi yurishlar-12 kishigacha bo‘lishi mumkin.

2-jadval

Turli xil murakkablik toifalaridagi turistik yurishlarga qo‘yiladigan talablar

Yurishlarning murakkablik darajasi (toifada)	Minimal yosh, yil	Gid boshlovchi yo‘riqchining turistik tajribasi va amaliy ko‘nikmalari
1-toifali murakkablik darajasi	18	1-toifali murakkablik darajasidagi yurishda qatnashish, 3-toifali murakkablik darajasida yurish piyoda sayohat shaklida amalga oshiriladi. Turizmning barcha turlari uchun esa 2-toifali murakkablik darajasidagi sayohatda qatnashish, 3-toifali murakkablik darajasidagi sayohatga rahbarlik qilish mumkin.
2-toifali murakkablik darajasi	19	3-toifali murakkablik darajasidagi yurishda qatnashish, 1-toifali murakkablik darajasidagi sayohatga rahbarlik qilish mumkin.

3-toifali murakkablik darajasi	20	4-toifali murakkablik darajasidagi yurishda qatnashish, 2-toifali murakkablik darajasidagi sayohatga rahbarlik qilish mumkin.
4-toifali murakkablik darajasi	21	5-toifali murakkablik darajasidagi yurishda qatnashish, 3-toifali murakkablik darajasidagi sayohatga rahbarlik qilish mumkin.
5-toifali murakkablik darajasi	22	5-toifali murakkablik darajasidagi yurishda qatnashish, 4-toifali murakkablik darajasidagi sayohatga rahbarlik qilish mumkin.

Gid boshlovchi yo‘riqchi yetarli darajada turizm sohasi va maxsus (turizm turlari bo‘yicha) tajribaga ega bo‘lishi kerak. Undan 1-toifali murakkablik darajasidagi sayohatlarda ekstremal turizm bo‘yicha mutaxassislar uchun seminar-trening shaklida, 2-toifa uchun o‘rtacha turistik tayyorgarlik shaklida mashg‘ulotlar talab qilinadi.

Gid boshlovchi yo‘riqchi ishtirokchilarning xavfsizligi, sog‘lig‘i va hayoti uchun, shuningdek, marshrut va turistik dasturga muvofiq sayohatni o‘tkazishda javobgar shaxs hisoblanadi.

3-jadval

Piyodalar marshruti va toifalarining tasniflanishi

Marshrutning murakkabligi	Marshrutning masofasi (km)	Marshrut davomiyligi (kunlar kesimida)
1-murakkablik darajasi	30	3-4
2-murakkablik darajasi	50	5-7
3-murakkablik darajasi	75	7-10
I-murakkablik toifasi	130	7-14
II-murakkablik toifasi	180	10-14
III-murakkablik toifasi	220	12-16
IV-murakkablik toifasi	280	14-20
V-murakkablik toifasi	340	20-26
VI-murakkablik toifasi	400	30-45

Shuningdek, turistik marshrutlarni tahlil qilishimizda uning murakkabligidan kelib chiqib tasniflasak bo‘ladi. Bunda biz yuqoridagilarni umumlashtirib, ruscha tasniflashni misol tariqasida keltirib o‘tamiz. Turistik marshrutlar qoida tariqasida A va B toifalari bo‘yicha 1 dan 6 gacha guruhlariga ajratilishi quyidagi jadvalda aks etgan.

Xulova va takliflar. Bugungi kunda ushbu sohada olib borilayotgan davlat siyosati istiqbolda hududlar va ularning infratuzilmasini majmualari jadal rivojlantirish, dolzarb ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy vazifalarini yechish, ish o‘rinlarini ko‘paytirish, hududlar va turistik marshrutlarni diversifikatsiya qilish hamda rivojlanishini ta‘minlash, aholining daromadlari, yashash darajasi va sifatini oshirish hamda mamlakatning turistik jozibadorligi hamda imidjini yaxshilashga qaratilgan.

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**“OLTIN HALQA” TURISTIK MARSHRUTI XORIJ TAJRIBASINI
O‘ZBEKISTONNING TURISTIK HUDUDLARIDA QO‘LLASHNING
NAZARIY MASALALARI**

Annotatsiya. Maqolada “Oltin halqa” turistik marshruti tushunchasi, Rossiya tajribasi, uning imkoniyatlari va uni O‘zbekistonning turistik hududlarida qo‘llash masalalari ko‘rib chiqilgan. Shuningdek, O‘zbekistonga tashrif buyurgan xorijiy va rossiyalik turistlar haqidagi ma‘lumotlar ham keltirib o‘tilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: turistik marshrut, Rossiya tajribasi, “Oltin halqa”, “Oltin halqa” konsepsiyasi, turistik oqim, turizm statistikasi.

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**THEORETICAL ISSUES OF APPLYING FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF
THE “GOLDEN RING” TOURIST ROUTE IN TOURIST REGIONS OF
UZBEKISTAN**

Abstract. The article discusses the concept of the “Golden Ring” tourist route, the experience of Russia, its capabilities and application in the tourism sectors of Uzbekistan. Information about foreign and Russian tourists who visited Uzbekistan was also mentioned.

Key words: tourist route, Russian experience, “Golden Ring”, concept of the “Golden Ring”, tourist flow, tourism statistics.

Kirish. Tadqiqotlar natijasi shuni ko‘rsatadiki, marshrutlarning xilma-xil va jozibador bo‘lishi turli omillarga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Bunda marshrutlarni ishlab chiqishda mamalakatning geografik joylashuvi, iqlim-tabiati, flova va faunasi, turistik shaharlarning o‘zaro bir-biriga bog‘liqligi, ular o‘rtasidagi masofa, yo‘l infratuzilmasi, turistik resurs va ob‘ektlarning turlari, turistik shaharlar va destinatsiyalarda joylashuvi, ularni bog‘lab turuvchi asosiy yo‘llarning infratuzilmasi, turistik resurslarning turistlarni qabul qilish imkoniyati, moddiy va nomoddiy qiymatga egaligi kabilarni inobatga olgan holda ularni turlarga va shakllarga bo‘lish mumkin.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili. O‘zbekiston bo‘ylab turistik hududlar uchun turli xildagi va mavzudagi turistik marshrutlarni yaratish masalalari ko‘proq amaliyotda bajarilsada, lekin mahalliy va xorijiy olimlar tomonidan ilmiy izlanish va tadqiqotlar o‘tkazilishi davomida ko‘plab adabiyotlar tahlilida, olimlardan: M.B.Birjakov, A.S.Kuskov, Yu.A.Djaladyan, V.S.Senin, N.M.Biritskaya, T.M.Sergeeva, I.S.Tuxliyev, B.Sh.Safarovlar, R.Xaitboyev, Z.O.Raximov, N.E.Ibadullayev va boshqalar tomonidan olib berilgan tadqiqotlari tahlil qilindi hamda o‘rganildi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Izlanishlarimiz natijasida turizm marshrutlarning faqatgina amaliyotda ko‘proq foydalanilganligi sababli nazariy jihatdan o‘rganishlar va tahlillarda tadqiqotchilar tomonidan kam o‘rganilgan. Tadqiqotni olib borish jarayonida ilmiy abstrakt fikrlash, mantiqiy yondashuv kabi usullardan foydalanilgan.

Tahlil va natijalar. Bugungi kunda butundunyoda eng keng tarqalgan turistik marshrutlardan biri “Oltin halqa” nomli turistik marshruti bo‘lib, juda mashhur marshrut shakli sanaladi. O‘zbekistonda asosan yagona “Oltin halqa” nomli marshruti an’anaviy mashrut sifatida turistlar orasida tanilgan.

Ushbu atamaning o‘zi 1967-yilda rossiyalik jurnalist Yuriy Bichkov tomonidan ixtiro qilgan va “Sovet madaniyati” nomli gazetada marshrut atamasi, “Rossiyaning oltin halqasi” umumiy sarlavhasi ostida qadimgi rus shaharlari haqida bir qator insholarni yozib qoldirgan⁵¹. Turistlar bilan aylana marshrut bo‘yicha ilk parvoz 1971-yil 17-yanvarda bo‘lib o‘tgan.

Bugungi kunda ushbu atama MDH ning ko‘plab mamlakatlarida mintaqaning asosiy joylariga turistik yo‘nalishlarni belgilash uchun keng qo‘llanilmoqda.

2018-yilda Rossiya Federatsiyasi Madaniyat vazirligi “Rossiyaning oltin halqasi” turistik marshrutiga kirishni xohlagan va da’vogar yangi shaharlar uchun talablarni ishlab chiqdi hamda ularlar ro‘yxatini e’lon qildi. Unga ko‘ra shaharlar tarixiy va madaniy, dam olish va ko‘ngilochar, infratuzilma, turistik axborot, transport va logistika tarkibiy qismlariga tegishli 5 ta bo‘limdan iborat. Ya’ni tarixiy shahar XV asrdan kech tashkil etilgan bo‘lishi kerak emas. Shaharda kamida 10 ta ko‘rgazma ob’ekti, yaxlit tarixiy arxitektura va rejalashtirish shahar muhiti saqlanib qolgan bo‘lishi kerak.

Shuningdek, shaharda kamida 15 ta madaniy meros ob’ektlari, yodgorliklari, ansambllar va diqqatga sazovor joylar bo‘lishi, ularning kamida 50% qoniqarli holatda bo‘lishi shart. Shaharning qulayliklari (piyodalar hududlarining mavjudligi, ko‘kalamzorlashtirilganligi, asosiy madaniy meros ob’ektlarining yoritilganligi), bog‘larning mavjudligi, rekreatsion marshrutlar (kamida 5 ta)ning bo‘lishi ham muhim mezon hisoblanadi. Ko‘ngilochar joylardan teatr va kino zallari bo‘lishi maqsadga muvofiqdir. Ushbu mezonga yana 4-5 yulduzli mehmonxonalarda kamida 80 o‘rin, 2-3 yulduzli

⁵¹<https://welcome.mosreg.ru/news/zapusku-turisticseskogo-marsruta-zolotoe-kolco-ispolnilos-50-let-197>

mehmonxonalarda kamida 250 o‘rin va boshqa joylashtirish ob‘ektlarida kamida 250 o‘rin, kamida 20 ta milliy oshxonaga ega ovqatlantirish shaxobchalari (jami 800 o‘rindan kam bo‘lmagan)nig bo‘lishi nazarda tutilgan.

Turistik axborot ta‘minotida shaharning o‘z veb-sayti, turli xil ekskursiya dasturlari, ziyoratgohlar va yuqori sifatli yo‘l navigatsiyasiga ega bo‘lishi kerak. Shuningdek, ushbu mezunga ko‘ra, turistlar uchun barcha mavsumiy transport vositalarining qulayligi ta‘minlangan bo‘lishi, muntazam jamoat transport marshrutlari tashkil etilganligi va avtoturargohlarning jihozlanishi kabilar belgilanadi⁵².

Madaniyat vaziri Vladimir Medinskiyning bergan ma‘lumotiga ko‘ra “Oltin halqa” turistik marshrutiga yiliga bittadan ortiq shahar kiritilmaydi. Bugungi kunda Tula, Borovsk, Tarusa va Kaluga kabi shaharlar da‘vogar bo‘lib turibdi. Shuni ta‘kidlash lozimki, “Rossiya oltin halqasi” turistik marshruti dastlab beshta mintaqadagi sakkizta shaharlarni-Sergiyev Posad, Pereslavl-Zalesskiy, Rostov, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Ivanovo, Suzdal, Vladimir va 2018-yilda Uglich marshrutga kiritilgan. Har bir shaharda 30 ga yaqin turistik va rekreatsion klaster va rivojlanish nuqtalari mavjud. Bugungi kunda yana 18 ta rekreatsion klasterni joriy qilish ishlari amalga oshirilmoqda.

Yangilangan Rossiyaning “Oltin halqa” turizm brendi Markaziy federal okrugining to‘qqizta hududiga kengaytiriladi. Bular Kaluga, Yaroslavl, Tula, Vladimir, Kostroma, Tver, Moskva, Ryazan va Ivanovo viloyatlari hududlarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Oltin halqa marshruti rossiyalik turistlar uchun Rossiya junibidan keyin, xorijliklar uchun esa Moskva va Sankt-Peterburgdan keyin ikkinchi eng mashhur yo‘nalish hisoblanadi.

2021-yilda hududga tashrif buyurgan turistlar 20, 6 mln.ni tashkil etdi. Yirik Oltin halqa hududiga 12, 3 mln xorijliklar va 15, 9 mln ekskursantlar tashrif buyurishgan. Shu bilan birga turistik oqimining yarmining manbai Moskvadir.

2035-yilga kelib, yangilangan Rossiyaning “Oltin halqa” marshruti bo‘yicha sayohatlar soni 1, 5 baravar-30 mlngacha ko‘payishi rejalashtirilmoqda. 2035-yilgacha turizmni rivojlantirish bashoratiga ko‘ra, hududga turistlarning oqimi 30% ga oshib, yiliga qariyb 30 mln turistni tashkil etadi, bu esa mamlakat turizmni rivojlantirish strategiyasining maqsadli ko‘rsatkichlari bo‘yicha ichki turistik oqimining 1/5 qismini egallaydi⁵³.

Yirik Oltin halqa hududiga hozirda ichki turizm uchun ikkinchi eng mashhur yo‘nalish bo‘lib turibdi, biroq ko‘pincha turistlar bir kunlik yo‘nalishdagi shaharlardan biriga tashrif buyurishadi. Hammasi bo‘lib, u federal ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan 45 ta tarixiy aholi punktlaridan 19 tasini, Rossiyaning barcha madaniy meros ob‘ektlarining 20% ni va 1, 9 mingdan ortiq alohida muhofaza qilinadigan hududlarni o‘z ichiga oladi⁵⁴.

52<https://www.atorus.ru/news/press-centre/new/41986.html>

53<https://tourism.interfax.ru/ru/news/articles/90204/>

54https://tourism.interfax.ru/ru/analytics/market_overview/90946/

Turoperator mutaxassislarning ta'kidlashicha, turistlar deyarli hech qachon "Oltin halqa" marshrutida ko'rsatilgan barcha shaharlariga bir vaqtning o'zida tashrif buyurish uchun turga bormaydilar. Ko'pincha 2 kundan 10 kungacha davom etadigan turlar taklif etiladi. Lekin marshrutning davomiyligi ba'zida shaharlar bo'ylab 10-20 kun ham davom etishi mumkin. Ammo turistlar ushbu marshrutdagi shaharlarni bir necha turlar orqali ko'rishga sazovor bo'lishadi. O'rta hisobda "Oltin halqa" turistik marshrutning o'rtacha davomiyligi 3 kunni tashkil etadi, bu vaqt ichida turistlar faqatgina 2-4 tagacha shaharni o'zlari uchun kashf qilishga ulgurishadi, xolos.

Xorijiy turistlar uchun ham xuddi shunday tajribani guvohi bo'lishi mumkin. Bunda ichki turistlar "Oltin halqa" marshruti bo'ylab kichik-kichik sayohatlarni amalga oshirib bo'lgandan so'ng qaytib kelib, keyingi safar qolgan shaharlarni yana ko'rish imkoniga ega bo'lishlari mumkin, lekin xorijiy turistlar ko'pincha ikkinchi marotaba bu yo'nalishdagi shaharlarni tanlashmaydi. Sayohat uchun aniq bir shaharni tanlashda xorijiy turistlar ularning "milliy ko'rki, serjilo mavjudligiga" ya'ni koloritga ko'proq etibor berishadi.

Turistlar qaysi mamlakat va hududga bormasin albatta, ularni shaharning qandaydir "fishkasi" bo'lishini yoqtirishadi. Bu o'ziga xos takrorlanmas eksponatlariga ega muzey, antiqa xizmatlarni ko'rsatuvchi joylashtirish vositasi yoki gastronomik turlardagi o'zgacha ta'mga ega taom va ichimliklar bo'lishi mumkin. Shuningdek, turistlar tanlovini tahlil qilganimizda ular zamonaviy transport imkoniyatlari yuqori bo'lgan shaharlarni tanlashadi. Bundan tashqari turistlar sayr qilishlari uchun tarixiy joylar bo'lishi ham muhim hisoblanadi. Imkon qadar, turistik ob'ektlar bir-biriga yaqin bo'lishi maqsadga muvofiq.

Shunisi qiziq-ki, turistlar tashrifi uchun shaharlarni tanlash "Oltin halqa" brendiga mansubligi bilan belgilanmaydi. Aksincha shahar qanchalik jozibador va dam olish uchun yetarli taassurotlarga boy bo'lishi muhim hisoblanadi.

"Oltin halqa" turistik marshrutdan tashqari turlarni tanlaydigan turistlar ham mavjud. Ular uchun hali oldin ma'lum bo'lmagan joylardagi diqqatga sazovor joylarni ko'rishi va shaharlar orasidagi masofalar 2-3 soatdan oshmasligi muhim omil deb aytish mumkin.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining "2019-2021 yillarda Toshkent viloyatida turizm sohasini jadal rivojlantirish to'g'risida"gi 1053-sonli qaroriga asosan Toshkent viloyatining turizm salohiyatini yanada rivojlantirish, turizm salohiyati yuqori hududlarning o'zaro bog'liqligini ta'minlash orqali turistlar sayyohati uchun qulay shart-sharoitlarni yaratish, viloyatning o'ziga xos tabiiy hududlarida yangi turizm yo'nalishlarini tashkil etish, turistlar oqimini yanada ko'paytirish, zamonaviy turizm infratuzilmasining jadal rivojlanishini ta'minlash, shuningdek, turizm yo'nalishlaridagi tadbirkorlik sohasiga ushbu hududlar aholisini keng jalb qilish maqsad qilingan. Shuningdek, qarorda Toshkent viloyatning Bo'stonliq, Ohangaron, Parkent, Bo'ka, Chinoz, Zangiota tumanlari va Angren shahrida zarur infratuzilmani shakllantirish orqali ular o'rtasida o'zaro bog'liqlikni ta'minlash asosida turistlarning uzluksiz sayohatlari

uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratish maqsadida ushbu hududlarni «Oltin halqa» turizm konsepsiyasi asosida rivojlantirish aytib o‘tilgan.

Toshkent viloyatida turizm «Oltin xalqa» konsepsiyasini amalga oshirish istiqbolli hududlarning yangi turizm yo‘nalishlari bo‘yicha o‘zaro bog‘liqlikda rivojlantirish, turistlarga qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratish, xizmat ko‘rsatish sifatini yaxshilash, taklif etiladigan turizm mahsulotlari turlarini kengaytirish, turizm sohasida aholi bandligini oshirish va daromadlarini ko‘paytirishga qaratilgan.

Konsepsiya doirasida dastlab turizm salohiyati yuqori bo‘lgan Bo‘stonliq, Parkent, Zangiota, Ohangaron, Bo‘ka, Chinoz tumanlari va Angren shahri qamrab olinadi va u keyinchalik viloyatning boshqa hududlariga ham tatbiq qilinadi.

Toshkent viloyati turizmni rivojlantirish uchun juda qulay hudud hisoblanadi. Viloyat turizmning barcha yo‘nalishlari, logistika va tabiiy iqlim xususiyatlari bo‘yicha ko‘plab imkoniyatlarga ega, xususan:

Bo‘stonliq tumani-«Chorvoq» erkin turistik zonasi, Ugam-Chotqol milliy bog‘i, «Chorvoq» suv omboriga ega, shuningdek, turizm yo‘nalishlarining barcha turlarini rivojlantirish imkoniyati mavjud;

Parkent tumani-tog‘oldi hududi hisoblanadi, tabiati go‘zal, ziyoratgohlari, agroturizm maskanlari, mazali ovqatlanish shoxobchalari mavjud;

Zangiota tumani-tarixiy hudud hisoblanadi, ziyorat turizmi ob‘ekti bo‘lgan «Zangiota» majmuasi, hunarmadchilik markazlari, savdo majmualariga ega;

Ohangaron tumani-tarixiy manzilgohlar, madaniy meros ob‘ektlariga boy, sanoat turizmi yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha turizm namoyishi ob‘ektlariga ega;

Bo‘ka tumani-gastronomik turizm yo‘nalishida o‘ziga xos turizm namoyishi ob‘ektlari mavjud;

Chinoz tumani-Toshkent va vohani bog‘lovchi asosiy magistral yo‘l bo‘yida joylashgan, agroturizm, gastronomik turizm va turizmning boshqa yo‘nalishlarini rivojlantirish imkoniyatlariga ega;

Angren shahri-sanoat shahri hisoblanadi, Yangiobod va Lashkarak hududlarining tabiati go‘zal, turistlarga xizmat ko‘rsatuvchi yo‘lbo‘yi ovqatlanish shoxobchalariga ega.

Toshkent viloyatining «Oltin xalqa» turizm konsepsiyasi turistlarni tizimli jalb qilish maqsadida barcha turizm xizmatlarini ko‘rsatishni tartibga solish, hududning jozibadorligini oshirish, turistlar logistikasi uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratish orqali ularning uzoq muddat viloyat hududida bo‘lishlarini ta‘minlashga qaratilgan.

Quyidagilar Konsepsiyaning asosiy vazifalari etib belgilangan:

hududdagi turistik maskanlarda qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratish orqali aholi va tadbirkorlarning daromadlarini oshirish;

turistlar vaqtlarini mazmunli o‘tkazishlari uchun har tomonlama qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratish;

turizm infratuzilmasi ob'ektlariga xizmat ko'rsatishni tashkil etish, madaniy dam olish, turli xil sport turlari, eko, agro va ekstremal turizm bilan bog'liq xizmatlar tashkil etish⁵⁵.

Konsepsiyada quyidagilarni amalga oshirish nazarda tutilgan:

1. Zangiota-Chinoz-Bo'ka-Ohangaron-Angren-Parkent-Bo'stonliq yo'nalishida turizm marshrutlari va yo'l ko'rsatkich haritalarini ishlab chiqish.
2. Hududlardagi turistik ob'ektlarni xatlovdan o'tkazish, ob'ektlarning barcha ma'lumotlarini o'z ichiga olgan pasportlarini tayyorlash, har bir turizm ob'ektida xizmat ko'rsatish sifatini yaxshilash bo'yicha yo'l haritalarini ishlab chiqish.
3. Turizm marshrutlaridagi mavjud yo'lbo'yi infratuzilmalarini xatlovdan o'tkazish, ularda xizmat ko'rsatish sifatini yaxshilash choralarini ko'rish, yangi tashkil etish zarur bo'lgan yo'lbo'yi infratuzilmalarini joylashtirish manzillarini belgilash va namunaviy loyihalarini tayyorlash.
4. Turizm marshrutlarida yangi turizm ob'ektlarini tashkil etish yuzasidan jahon tajribasini o'rganish, yangi turizm ob'ektlarini barpo etish manzillarini aniqlash, namunaviy loyihalarini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish.
5. Turizm marshrutlarida alohida «Oltin halqa» yo'nalishli taksilar, zamonaviy yengil avtomashinalar, mikroavtobuslar va avtobuslarning qatnovini tashkil qilish.
6. Konsepsiya doirasida hududlarning yo'l infratuzilmasini yaxshilash choralarini ko'rish.
7. Hududlarda turistlar uchun milliy urf-odatlarini namoyish etuvchi madaniy-ko'ngilochar tadbirlar tashkil qilish dasturini ishlab chiqish va doimiy ravishda tashkil etish.
8. Har bir hududning milliy choyxonalarini tashkil etish.
9. Hunarmandchilikni rivojlantirish, turistlar uchun esdalik sovg'alari tayyorlashni yo'lga qo'yish, hunarmandlarning uy muzeylarini tashkil etish.
10. Oilaviy mehmon uylarini tashkil qilish bo'yicha tushuntirish ishlari olib borish va aholini tadbirkorlikka jalb qilish.
11. «Oltin halqa» turizm konsepsiyasi doirasida Toshkent viloyatining turizm salohiyatini targ'ib qilish bo'yicha videoroliklar, qo'llanmalar, yo'l ko'rsatkichlar, reklama-targ'ibot materiallari tayyorlash va tarqatish.
12. Turizm ob'ektlarida xizmat ko'rsatish sifatini yaxshilash bo'yicha sohada faoliyat yuritayotgan xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlar xodimlari uchun maxsus o'quv kurslarini tashkil qilish.

Ushbu marshrutni tashkil etish natijasida mehmonxonalar soni 4 baravardan ortiq, mehmon uylari esa 4 baravar va turistlar soni 2 baravar ortishiga erishish mumkin.

O'zbekistonga 10-12 yil oldin kelgan turistlar va bu yil yana tashrif buyurganlar mamlakat turistlar uchun ancha ochiq bo'lganini ta'kidlashmoqda.

55 Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг "2019-2021 йилларда Тошкент вилоятида туризм соҳасини жадал ривожлантириш тўғрисида"ги 1053-сонли Қарори

Shuningdek, Butunjahon Turizm tashkilotining baholashicha, respublika turizm sohasi jadal rivojlanayotgan davlatlar orasida to‘rtinchi o‘rinni egallagan. Agar 2016-yilda respublikaga 2, 2 mln turist tashrif buyurgan bo‘lsa, 2019-yilda ularning soni 6, 7 mln kishiga yetgan. 2022-yilda yurtimizga tashrif buyurgan xorijiy turistlar soni 2021-yilga nisbatan 3 baravarga oshib, 5, 2 millionga yetdi. Bu ko‘rsatkich 2020-yilning mos davri bilan solishtirilganda 3, 4 mln nafarga yoki 2, 8 baravarga oshganini statistik ma‘lumotlardan ko‘rishimiz mumkin.



1-rasm. 2018-2023 yillapda O‘zbekikonga tashpif buyupgan xorijiy va rossiyalik tupiktlap soni

2023-yilning yanvar-dekabr oylarida 6, 6 mln nafar chet el fuqarolari turistik maqsadlarda O‘zbekistonga tashrif buyurgan. Statistika agentligi xabariga ko‘ra, ushbu ko‘rsatkich o‘tgan yilning mos davri bilan solishtirilganda 1, 4 mln nafarga yoki 26, 6 foizga oshgan⁵⁶.

Pandemiyadan oldingi davrda turistlar soni sezilarli darajada oshdi. Rossiya biz uchun yetarlicha katta bozor, 2018-yilda O‘zbekistonga tashrif buyurgan turistlar soni 2017-yilga nisbatan 2 baravarga oshib, 5 mln 347 ming kishiga yetdi. Jumladan, Markaziy Osiyoning qo‘shni davlatlaridan 4, 6 mln kishi tashrif buyurib, birgina Rossiyadan kelgan turistlar soni qariyb 3 baravar oshib, 460166 nafarga yetdi. 2019-yilda rossiyaliklarning ulushi deyarli 30% ya‘ni 455470 nafarga oshdi. 2020-yilda 600 ming kishi kutilgan bo‘lsa, afsuski 81600 nafar tashrif buyurdi. 2021-yilda esa O‘zbekistonga 110 mingga yaqin rossiyalik turistlarni kelishi rejalashtirilgan edi. 2022 yilda 567725 nafar, 2023 yilda esa 714282 nafar Rossiya fuqarolari turistik maqsadda O‘zbekistonga tashrif buyurgan.

⁵⁶ <https://kun.uz/kr/news/2024>

Xulova va takliflar. Qayd qilinganlardan xulosa qilsak, turizmni rivojlantirishning muhim asoslaridan biri turistik resurslarga marshrutlar ishlab chiqish hisoblanadi. Turistik marshrutlarni ishlab chiqishning turizm rivojiga ta'siri nazariy jihatdan olib qaralganda yana bir imkoniyatga to'xtalish juda katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu imkoniyatlar turizm ob'ektida va turizm marshruti davomida turistlarga xizmat qiladigan infratuzilmaning paydo bo'lishidir. Turistik hududlarga yoki ob'ektlarga turistlar qatnovi boshlanganidan so'ng mahalliy aholida turistlarga xizmatlar ko'rsatish istagi paydo bo'ladi, natijada turistlarning nimalarga qiziqishini, ularning talab va ehtiyojlarini o'rgana boshlaydi. Shu tariqa turistik ob'ektlarda turistik marshrut bo'ylab o'ziga xos bo'lgan turistik infratuzilma shakllanish bosqichiga o'tadi.

Turizm marshrutlarini ishlab chiqishning turizm iqtisodiyotidagi o'rnini belgilaganimizda yoki belgilanishining eng muhim jihatlaridan biri shundan iboratki, birinchi navbatda, yangi ish o'rinlari paydo bo'ladi va aholining ko'pchiligi ayniqsa, yosh kadrlar hamda mutaxassislar ish bilan ta'minlanadi.

Yuqoridagi statistik ma'lumotlardan ko'rinib turibdiki, "Oltin halqa" turistik marshrutini Rossiya tajribasi asosida o'rganib, uni O'zbekistonda qo'llash yaxshi samara beradi deb hisoblaymiz. Chunki O'zbekistonda turistik marshrutlarning mavzuli, maqsadli va majmualiy yo'nalishini tashkil qilish uchun yetarli salohiyat mavjud. Buning natijasida O'zbekistonga tashriflar soni yanada ortishiga erishish mumkin.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг “2019-2021 йилларда Тошкент вилоятида туризм соҳасини жадал ривожлантириш тўғрисида”ги 1053-сонли Қарори
2. <https://welcome.mosreg.ru/news/zapusku-turisticskogo-marsruta-zolotoe-kolco-ispolnilo-50-let-197>
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INTRODUCTION OF MARKETING STRATEGY TO INCREASE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF TEXTILE ENTERPRISES

Abstract. Manufacturing enterprises of the textile and light industry of Uzbekistan are a large diversified production complex with a high level of equipment. These enterprises are able to supply a wide range of products to foreign markets, from yarns to finished products. Modern design and high quality indicators ensure the competitiveness of products and allow them to take their rightful place in the international market.

Key words: strategy, market, technology, textiles, network, yarn, product, enterprise, indicator, product.

Introduction. One of the main priorities of economic reforms in Uzbekistan is the implementation of the long-term strategic goal of the country's economic development and the continuation of the policy of structural changes and the rapid development of modern high-tech industries and industries aimed at ensuring competitiveness and strengthening its position in the world market.

It should be noted that the enterprises of the textile and light industry of Uzbekistan are a large diversified industrial complex with a high level of equipment. Uzbekengilsanoat includes 312 enterprises for the production of textiles, garments and knitwear, as well as silk products, equipped with modern equipment. These enterprises are able to supply a wide range of products to foreign markets, from yarns to finished products. Modern design and high quality indicators ensure the competitiveness of products and allow them to take their rightful place in the international market.

At present, Uzbekengilsanoat enterprises export their products to 55 countries of the world, and this scale is constantly expanding.

Research methodology. Systematic approach, abstract-logical thinking, grouping, comparison, factor analysis, selective observation methods were used in the research process.

Analysis and results. In 2021, the enterprises of Uzbekengilsanoat JSC will invest 3,164.3 trillion soums. Manufactured industrial products for 1,042.0 million soums. Exported in the amount of US dollars (Table 1).

Textile and garment enterprises supply their products to the markets of the CIS countries, the People's Republic of China, the USA, Canada and a number of Arab countries. As a result, last year 157.1 thousand tons of yarn, 33 million square meters of yarn, 4.9 thousand tons of knitted fabric, 148.1 million garments, 9.1 million pairs of socks were exported.

Key indicators of Uzbekengilsanoat JSC for 2020-2022
Table 1

Indicators name	Unit of measurement 2019 2020	Unit of measurement 2019 2020		Unit of measurement 2019 2020	
Industrial production volume	trillion sum	3 164, 3	122, 1	3 670, 6	116, 0
Including in kind:					
Yarn	Min TN	307, 2	119, 4	348, 6	113, 5
fabrics	million sq.m	182, 9	118, 1	189, 1	103, 4
Texture gray	Min tn	53, 4	111, 9	59, 8	112, 0
sewing and knitting products	million dona	184, 7	144, 3	222, 5	120, 5
Socks products	million steam	38, 9	133, 2	44, 2	113, 6
Consumer goods	billion sum	1 329, 1	125, 9	1652, 0	124, 3
The share of finished products in the total brand output	%	42, 0	-	45, 0	-
Export	million doll.	1 042, 0	104, 0	1 145, 0	109, 9
The share of exports of finished products in total exports		37, 0	-	42, 0	-
Assimilated investments, total	%	179, 4	102, 9	190, 2	106, 0
Including:	million doll.				
Direct foreign investments		101, 5	125, 0	117, 0	115, 3

Currently, the correct conduct of marketing research in the textile market allows us to increase production efficiency, attract foreign investments to our country, place them competently and get high profits. As a result of accurate and scientific marketing research in the textile market, it is possible to satisfy the needs of consumers with complete and high-quality goods.

First, it is necessary to determine which goods are in high demand in the market and to what extent they are satisfied, to develop immediate measures to eliminate the deficit, and to reduce or stop the production of such goods in excess.

Secondly, the state of the textile market will be studied. The material and technical base, market infrastructure, types and quality of services provided to customers, the reaction of market customers to them are analyzed.

Thirdly, the location of the textile market, its proximity to consumers and producers, the transport system, social, cultural and spiritual centers will be studied.

Fourthly, the material and living conditions, cultural level, prospects of the subjects of the textile market are analyzed. Fifth, the material, spiritual, political, educational level of the employees of this market is monitored.

However, the textile market is of great macroeconomic importance and is one of the most important problems at the present time. Its state is reflected in the ratio of supply and demand, the level of material consumption of the population, income and expenses, the structure and development of the economy.

Thus, the study of the current state of the textile market from the point of view of marketing makes it possible to determine the level of saturation with goods, the potential for its development by segment, to attract foreign investment and finally to determine the prospects.

The main objectives of marketing research in the textile market are five main ones: who? what kind? how much and how? - find answers to the following questions:

Related to them: why? - expands research in the field of social psychology. This area is called "motivational analysis" and examines the behavior and inner feelings of clients.

In our opinion, the marketing strategy developed at the enterprises of the textile industry is an action program that is formalized and implemented on the market as an important part of the strategy of enterprises in the textile industry.

It is designed for a long-term operation of the enterprise; the main goals and objectives are clearly formulated, the sequence of actions is agreed, and the resources necessary to achieve the main goal are distributed rationally.

At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the regional, geographical, national and historical characteristics of the republic.

The results of our research show that the textile industry is forced to adapt to the influence of external factors, including unpredictable ones, in its economic activity. Therefore, one of the most important principles of marketing activities is the regular monitoring of all changes in the external environment, their assessment and development of appropriate measures to reduce the negative impact of the environment on the sustainable development of the enterprise, especially in adverse external conditions.

The implementation of a marketing approach in the management of a textile enterprise requires the development of an integrated marketing strategy and the choice of means of its implementation. It should be noted that marketing strategy is not strategic marketing. The marketing strategy is characterized by the priority of the marketing vision in production and management, that is, as mentioned above, the activities of the enterprise must meet the requirements of consumers.

Based on the above and on the basis of empirical research, we propose our own approach to developing a marketing strategy at a textile enterprise in the form of an algorithm (Figure 1).

By defining the tasks for developing a marketing strategy at the textile industry enterprises, the planned goals and final results of the textile enterprise are determined. They include:

– determination of expected results in terms of sales volumes, market share and other performance indicators;

– Definition of brand investment goals and growth paths.

Investment objectives should be clearly defined as resources are allocated based on them. If the goal of the investment is to grow the enterprise, then determining the growth trajectory should also take into account the problems that the enterprise will face in the future. In particular, “repositioning goods in the marketplace” implies that there may be a problem of accepting goods from a new perspective.

In the process of analysis and assessment, the company develops its marketing strategy based on the study of internal and external environmental factors, that is, determining its position and driving forces in the market.

They argue that there are five main factors, both internal and external factors proving that they need evaluation to determine the current strategy.

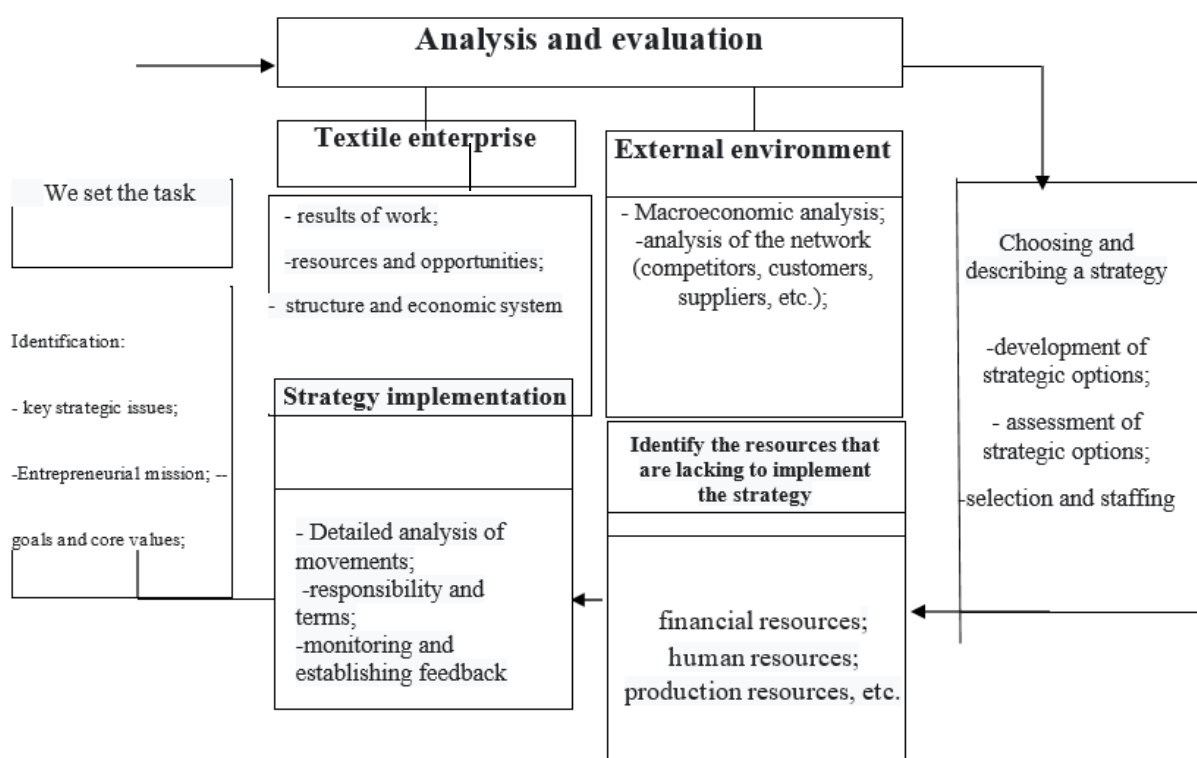


Figure 1 Stages of developing a marketing strategy in the textile industry.

The external factors include the study of the following factors: the scale of the enterprise and the variety of products, product diversification; the general nature and nature of recent purchases and sales by the organization of some of its assets; the direction and structure of its activities over the last period; recent targeting opportunities; response to external threats. Internal factors include: the goals of the organization; resource allocation criteria and structure of capital investments in manufactured products; the degree of centralization of efforts in the field of scientific and technical development; separately. functional sector strategies (marketing, manufacturing, human resources, finance).

The marketing strategy is located at the bottom of the hierarchy of strategies, based on the goals, objectives, direction defined in the corporate, business strategy of the enterprise and is limited to the allocation and alternative market resources, actions to perform the function of the enterprise in a specific product market. The scale of a marketing strategy is determined by the precise choice of the target market or markets for specific products.

One of the main tasks of the marketing strategy is to determine the competitive advantage by correctly alternating the ratio of the elements of the marketing complex aimed at meeting the needs of consumers in the target market.

The main strategic goals and objectives of textile enterprises at the level of marketing strategy are: meeting the needs of consumers in textile products; increase the level of competitiveness of textile products; strengthening positions and increasing the share of textile products in target markets.

At the level of the marketing strategy, the allocation of resources among the components of the marketing mix designed for a particular textile market should be replaced by an indicator of the nature of this strategy.

The process of developing a marketing strategy in textile enterprises is divided into the following stages:

- external and internal analysis;
- clearly define the goal of the strategy;
- Defining the goals of strategic directions and making preliminary decisions on them;
- can be divided into the development of the marketing complex in a strategic direction.

The initial stage of this process is the analysis of the internal and external environment of the enterprise, which includes an analysis of the macroeconomic environment of the markets in which the company operates and plans to operate, as well as the main factors affecting it, markets, direct and indirect competitors. One of the features of the textile industry in our country is that the bulk of the products produced by enterprises in this sector are export-oriented. For this reason, the appearance of the textile network environmental analysis requires a consistent study of the international textile market, its competitive environment, competitors, market conditions. Based on the results of the analysis of the internal and external environment of the network, the second stage is developed - the goal of the strategy. Marketing strategies are mainly focused on achieving three types of goals:

- Provide high profitability;
- to increase sales and expand the share of Uzbek products in the international market;
- improving brand image, etc.

In many cases, a marketing strategy will focus on achieving multiple goals at the same time. Given that the textile industry is diversified, several goals need to be set.

A clear choice of the strategic direction of the marketing strategy for the development of the network requires the development of a marketing complex, in other words, a marketing complex corresponding to the strategic direction of the enterprise. The marketing mix is a set of basic decisions made in relation to the main variables of marketing, namely brand policy, pricing policy, communication policy.

It is necessary to agree on the ratio of marketing tools based on the strategic direction of the enterprise. For the effectiveness of the marketing strategy of enterprises producing textile products.

Marketing at enterprises producing textile products basic principles of strategy development

Table 2

Trend	Identifying a trend
Determining the degree of compatibility	The marketing mix can be adapted to the target market and the company that wants to use it at the same time.
For compatibility	Each element of the marketing mix is everything
Melting	interrelated with elements
Achieve superiority	Partial advantage, at least in some respects, over a competitor

It should be noted that the principle of determining the level of flexibility - the marketing mix must be adapted to the company that implements it. No enterprise has a universal marketing mix that is compatible with its means, regardless of its corporate culture. While one marketing mix may work for one business, it may not work for another competing business. In the process of developing a marketing strategy, it is necessary to ensure the flexibility of the marketing mix in accordance with the characteristics of the enterprise and the target market.

The principle for achieving consistency is that each element of the marketing mix should be related to the rest of the elements and the underlying positioning. In practice, this principle is often violated. Another form of adjustment disorder is that the elements of the marketing mix contrast and interfere with rather than complement each other.

The principle of superiority. Based on this principle, at least in some respects, superiority over competitors is considered a relative advantage.

In this case, preference can be given due to the product itself, price advertising, sales structure, etc. purchasing decisions. A marketing strategy for a market segment must have at least one advantage over the marketing strategy of competitors.

One of the most important directions in the enterprises producing textile products is the commodity policy.

Because without a brand policy, it is more difficult to achieve specific goals in the market. Therefore, the formation of a brand policy at these enterprises requires the development of an appropriate strategy.

Our analysis shows that the current state of development of the textile industry in Uzbekistan shows that this sector is dominated by small business. As a result, they do not have sufficient financial resources to conduct in-depth marketing research on the domestic and foreign markets. To a certain extent, this also negatively affects the activities of enterprises. Therefore, in our opinion, it is advisable to create a general marketing center at the enterprises of the textile industry of Uzbekistan.

In our opinion, the main goal of this center is to study the domestic and foreign markets, conduct targeted marketing research in the markets of neighboring countries and far abroad, network enterprises. search for new sources of financing for investment projects aimed at modernization. In the context of developing and promoting competitive marketing strategies for the textile industry, industry competition should be seen as the most important factor in a fast-paced environment. Market research is one of the most important elements of network analysis. The development and implementation of competitive strategies as an integral part of marketing strategies in the marketing management system necessarily requires an analysis of the market situation, as well as diagnostics of its competitive environment.

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SCIENTIFIC CONTENT OF PHYSICAL CONCEPTS AND SIGNIFICANCE

Annotation. This article discusses concepts of physics, its scientific meaning and importance and formation of physical cognition. The importance of physical concepts in the study of natural phenomena, the role of students in the development of the scientific worldview, the issues of their formation in the educational process in a logical sequence, in accordance with the purpose.

Keywords: Physical concept, scientific worldview, matter, matter, Interaction and power, the physical landscape of the universe.

Since the dawn of time, mankind has sought to protect and use as much as possible the structure and properties of all that surrounds it, as well as the causes of natural phenomena. In the process of studying such material things and phenomena in the universe, a set of knowledge began to take shape as a science.

Within these sciences, physics has a great basis and potential in understanding the structure of the universe and the laws of its change.

All phenomena and processes in the material world are reflected in the concepts, ideas, principles, laws and theories of physics in the form of the results of theoretical and practical study of nature. Therefore, the discovery of the essence of nature and the phenomena in it (along with other natural sciences) is of great importance in the formation of the scientific worldview of young people.

The importance of physical concepts in the study of natural phenomena. In the theoretical and practical study of the material world, physical concepts, ideas, laws and theories emerge. Discovering the essence of physical concepts in the study of the nature around us and the phenomena in it is of paramount importance and plays an important role in shaping the scientific worldview in students. Concepts include material knowledge, knowledge of the aspects and properties of events, and the interrelationships between them.

Concept - a voluntary scientific system, which characterizes the highest form of knowledge, is the logical basis of theories, in other words, the concept is the highest product of our brain.

The process of long-term cognition, which has been tested in practice, grows and develops, and on the basis of the end of cognition an understanding is formed, on the basis of experience the essence of the concept is revealed.

Scientific understanding is a product of thinking. We think about the role of physical concepts in the school physics course and its formation. The in-depth methodological significance of scientific concepts includes the following.

1. Scientific concepts are a form of reflection of being in the human mind. It reveals the essence of things, their primordial properties, characteristics, its nature and its connection with the world around it.

2. Scientific understanding - the end of the development of the cognitive process, means a generalized conclusion.

3. The scientific concept also changes, enriches, expands and becomes clearer in terms of the development of science, the growth of human knowledge, its content and essence. With the development of science and technology, the direction of concepts also changes, exchanging new ones and denying the old ones.

Scientific concepts will be interconnected. The voluntary aspect of knowledge, any science, any theory, every course of study, is characterized by a set of concrete concepts that are interconnected. We see this clearly in the natural sciences.

The physical concepts studied in the high school physics course are important concepts of classical physics and modern theories - quantum mechanics, theory of relativity, electrodynamics, nuclear physics.

The study of physics begins with physical concepts. It is clear that nothing can be said about natural phenomena without a clear understanding of the physical concept.

Formation of physical concepts in teaching physics. One of the most important tasks in the teaching of physics is the formation of a set of scientific knowledge and concepts in students in a logical sequence. The formation of concepts in the educational methodological literature, the dynamics of its development is not sufficiently covered, only examples are given.

The concepts of work and energy Yu. I. Sokolovsky, Yu. E. Duraseevich and L. I. Reznikov developed a number of concepts, such as the physical landscape of the universe, the physical field, the heat of matter and the inexhaustibility of its knowledge, the theory of relativity. F. Illuminated by Efimenko.

If the concepts of physics are taught step by step, their meaning and essence are logically correct, only when their content is methodologically scientifically analyzed will it be possible to better study and reveal physical phenomena. With the help of physical concepts, the essence of mysterious phenomena in nature is revealed, and the laws and ideas that characterize the occurrence of these phenomena develop, change, acquire new meanings and expand as the process of cognition develops.

When we analyze the methodological literature available to date, we see that the essence of physical concepts is not well understood and sufficiently developed, and that many (especially young people) need such developments.

Physical concepts should be inextricably linked with other forms of dialectical thinking, such as analysis and rounding, systematization and generalization, in the growth of students' mental thinking activity in the teaching process.

The emergence and content of this or that physical concept, its development, its connection with other concepts, in some cases can lead to the incorrect formation of concepts due to the fact that the boundaries of its application are not separated. For example, the materialization of power; such as generality and specificity between work and energy.

Sometimes the introduction of physical concepts is dogmatic in nature. Concepts such as matter, matter, physical field, interaction, physical view of the universe, elementary particles, relativity, space, time, the diversity of the structure of matter are sometimes incomplete and incomprehensible. In some cases, physical quantities are limited by mathematical connections (e.g., the concept of work, the laws of thermodynamics, electromagnetic waves, the law of connection between mass and energy, etc.).

Our teachers pay almost no attention to the gradual formation of physical concepts. Due to the lack of attention paid to the role of physical concepts in the development of students' scientific worldview, its essence is not revealed or misinterpreted, leading to metaphysical, dogmatic thinking of a physical phenomenon, which contradicts the scientific worldview. Therefore, the correct analysis and interpretation of physical concepts from a methodological point of view, its formation leads to a correct understanding of the physical law, ideas.

Although the issue of methodological activation of students in teaching physics has recently been revived in theory, its practical application is very slow, and the lack of methodological literature in Uzbek on the implementation of this issue makes it even more difficult.

To do this, each teacher must be provided with sufficient methodological literature in this area, the teacher himself must have sufficient methodological knowledge, be prepared in terms of philosophical literacy in the explanation of each physical phenomenon.

In the scientific analysis of physical concepts it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

1. The structure, content and scientific interpretation (definition) of the concept (what is the personal property of the material object representing the concept, the form of existence of matter in the concept, what interactions and interrelationships characterize the phenomenon);

2. The importance and role of the concept related to the physical theory being studied.

3. The development and change of the physical concept studied in terms of the development of the physical landscape of the universe.

4. The scope of application of the concept.

5. Criticize and correct errors and confusions encountered in the study of this concept.

As evidence of the above, we consider the stages of formation of some concepts:

The concept of matter and space. One of the key elements in imagining the modern physical landscape of the universe is the two views of matter - the concept of matter and space, because the concept of physical field plays an important role in all physical theories. A. Einstein said, "Neither a charge nor a particle can describe the connection between physical phenomena in space, and the connection between a charge and a particle can only be accurately described in space" (A. Einstein. Physics and reality. M., "Science", 1965).

The doctrine of the structure of matter has not yet been fully and fully elucidated in some educational and scientific literature, and the concept of field has not been sufficiently developed in the form of a type of matter, although it has been included in the educational literature in recent years. Many Methodist scholars have noted that it is not methodologically expedient to liken matter to a particular substance.

When graduating students are asked to describe matter, we witness the materialization of matter. The fact that there is still a lack of understanding of the materiality of the physical field can be said to be the result of insufficient application of the concept of the physical field, which is a type of matter.

In many cases, there are also gross errors, such as likening the field to energy. This can be clearly seen when talking about the evolution of a type of matter. For example, V. Heisenberg's claim that "all elementary particles can rotate together or that they are composed of simple kinetic energy" is a mistake in a very idealistic interpretation of the fact that the field view of matter is composed of energy, which is the form of life (form of motion). Demak. the teacher must have a clear understanding of the appearance of matter and space, the relationship between them.

The appearance of matter is sufficiently well illuminated at all stages of the physics course. From the 7th grade onwards, matter, matter, structure, properties and states are studied on a large scale (macroscopic and cosmic bodies, invisible microorganisms, the state of matter, the atomic and molecular structure of matter, elementary particles, various interactions of matter, etc.). However, there are methodological shortcomings in such a study, which should be noted:

First - information and evidence about the structure, properties of the substance are given in a strictly unordered manner;

Second - because the concept of matter and its main features, its properties are not clearly defined - students, even some teachers, can not give a clear definition of the concept of matter;

Third - the formation of the concept of matter is not sufficiently consistent with the concept of matter, the interaction between matter and the physical field is not methodologically justified;

Overcoming these shortcomings remains one of the challenges in improving physics teaching methodology. The concept of matter is first

encountered by students in the seventh grade. There are only two definitions: "Matter exists in two forms, one of which is called matter, " and "What physical bodies are made of is called matter." We do not see any definition or description of matter in any other textbook. the body is also not described).

What is a body? What does his condition depend on? By macroscopic body we mean a set of particles. In a broad sense, a large set of particles is called a body. The substance can be in solid, liquid, gaseous and plasma (flame) state. In the case of microstructure and thermal motion, the body has a different character. The particles that make up the gases move randomly. In a solid crystalline state, the particles are constantly oscillating around a medium equilibrium state (at the nodes of the crystal lattice) without advancing like a gas. In liquids, on the other hand, it is useful to give a clear idea that particles are in a complex motion consisting of a combination of forward and oscillating motions. In the school physics course, the concepts of matter and field should be gradually clarified, taking into account the age characteristics of the students, and they should be able to:

1. Matter is one of the main types of matter, which has an atomic-molecular or plasma structure.

2. Matter is composed of elementary particles that have a mass at rest.

3. The particles of matter are diverse ($0 < V < C$ intervals).

4. Invisible physical bodies (atoms, molecules, etc.) are macro-objects and macro-bodies, as well as planets, stars, clusters of stars, etc., called cosmic bodies.

5. Matter is interconnected with a physical field, which is another type of matter (Material bodies form different systems with their particles only through the field). Matter and space can rotate with each other. They have many common features.

6. All phenomena occurring in matter follow the laws of conservation of mass, energy, momentum, momentum, and electric charge in physical processes. At the same time, it reflects the fact that matter and its motion do not disappear and do not appear.

Although the methodology for shaping the concept of the physical field in students has been developed by Methodists, the idea that the field exists independently of the source is poorly covered in textbooks. The whole set of elementary particles manifests itself macroscopically in the form of matter and space as a whole with the interactions between them.

The substance has special properties in contrast to the field. We know the exact existence of the physical field from the presence of light and radio waves. The field has a limited propagation speed. When the Moon is located by a radio wave, the radioacado returns in 2.5 seconds. The source of the electromagnetic field is a charged particle in motion. The scheme of charge interaction is: particle - field - particle.

Field is a type of matter that can move independently in space, separated from its source. Such an area is of a wave nature. Through an interaction (stick)

on a billiard ball, or as if an apple on a tree is struck by a stone, the radio carries an electromagnetic field from the source to the receiver (receiver) and acts on the radio receiver antenna, generating EYUK in it.

How do we get information from stellar matter? In the atomic processes that take place in the outer layer of a star, an electromagnetic field called a stronger radiation is emitted by the wave and propagates at the speed of light independently of the cosmic cavity. In the oscillation of charged atoms in the form of atoms awakened in the outer shell of a star, the electromagnetic field that propagates around it carries a lot of information from the source. It is known that each atom of a chemical element emits and absorbs a specific light - spectrum. With the electromagnetic field in the form of light scattered from the stars to the universe, it is possible to speculate about the temperature of the star in which corner of the universe, the chemical elements in it. By the same method, we get information not only about the structure of the stars, the Sun, which is the source of life on Earth.

In the process of teaching physics, the concept of field is rarely used in the interpretation of a number of phenomena that occur to people as a result of the interaction between the two types of matter, revealing its nature, its laws. For example, the interaction of matter with matter (between fields) as a type of matter in the field of events such as photoelectric effect, luminescence, interference, polar luminosity, dispersion is ignored.

Instead of looking at space as a second type of matter, there are different approaches in different books. For example, S.E. Frish and A.V. In Timoreva's book, The General Physics Course, the field is called "Special Type of Matter," while K.A. Putilov, S.G. Kalashnikov, N.D. Papalexi, as well as L.D. Landau and S.G. In Lifshitz's books and manuals, space is seen as a "physical reality." A. Einstein sees field as a reality, where energy is sparsely concentrated, where there is energy, where energy is concentrated, where matter is matter, and matter is a reality that differs from field by concentration of energy.

In general, space is defined as a type of matter (not a form of life), but it differs from matter in macroscopic processes.

The concept of mass is a deeply philosophical concept that goes back to the concepts of space, time, and motion in relation to the concept of matter.

The concept of mass is a reflection of some basic properties of matter. We see this in this or that physical study:

- The body is expressed in Newton's laws as a measure of inertia (inert mass);
- The fact that there is a measure of gravity (gravitational mass) between objects is seen in the law of universal gravitation;
- Although it is a measure of the energy of a moving body (taking into account in the competitions of wrestlers, boxers, weightlifters), the relationship between mass and energy: at $E = \Delta m c^2$ it is thought that the mass changes depending on the speed of movement;

- Description of electromagnetic processes as electromagnetic mass;
- Characteristics of the structural connection of elementary particles (in the description of the relationship of mass defect-rest mass with the structure of matter);
- Classical atomism as a measure of the number (quantity) of particles in a body (matter), in chemistry, in the production of material goods in the national economy;
- The existence of a coefficient of proportionality in the mathematical writing of various phenomena (mathematical aspect of the concept of mass). For example, mass serves to play the role of a coefficient of proportionality in expressing the relationship between the acceleration of an object and the force acting on it.

Based on the work done in this area, we will focus on how to explain the concept of mass in the teaching of physics:

1. Define the concept of mass.
2. Other of the concept of mass. determine whether the concepts are related (matter, motion, interaction, space, time, energy, work, etc.).
3. Analysis of the concept of mass in terms of the development of the physical landscape of the universe.
4. To understand or take into account the concept of mass from a methodological point of view (metaphysical and idealistic - to criticize its interpretation). We see that there are some difficulties in explaining the concept of mass in the existing methodological and scientific literature ("mass - the amount of matter" or "amount of matter")

In classical atomistics, the interpretation that mass is the amount of a homogeneous, variable particle is still found in the statements of some teachers or observed in students' responses, a concept that is erroneous.

The concept of mass cannot reflect all the properties of matter, because scientific education teaches that there can never be a particle that is the same for all "indivisible" bodies.

Modern science has shown that classical physics is limited, and has proved that many of its conclusions (including those about mass) are incorrect. That is why it is useless to replace mass with the amount of matter, that is, it is a mistake to liken mass to matter.

As a mass concept, we see that matter (matter) reflects properties such as inertia, gravity.

One of the most important properties of matter is inertia and gravity, which is manifested only in interactions. In this case, the mass serves as a measure of the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the inertia, gravitational properties of matter. From the laws of relation of mass and energy, it can be seen that mass is a measure of the total energy in a body. It is safe to say that the concept of measurement is a concept that characterizes this or that property of matter, both quantitatively and qualitatively, and represents the properties of matter.

In explaining the law of interdependence of mass and energy, care must be taken that the idealistic meaning that mass turns into energy does not arise, as in some literatures.

Proponents of the idealistic theory conclude that mass in the formula $E = \Delta m c^2$ converts into energy, energy into mass, and claim that mass, like matter, loses mass and becomes energy (Puankare, Ostwald, Max, etc.).

Such conclusions were drawn by S. Vladimirov and M. It can also be found in Karev's pamphlet Quarks and Elementary Particles (M. Znanie, 1985, pp. 14-15).

In explaining the phenomena that occur in the interaction of elementary particles, it is necessary to take into account when explaining the relationship between the quantum energy of light and mass. So here we see a change in the concept of mass, both quantitative and qualitative.

It is necessary to draw a dialectical conclusion that when matter passes from one state to another, its mass and energy are manifested in both quantitative and qualitative changes.

The concept of interaction and power. The concept of interaction is one of the main concepts of the physics course, and all the studied phenomena underlie the processes. Lack of understanding of the interaction - not knowing that events occur in nature, can lead to illegal conclusions.

In some methodological literature, the concept of interaction is not properly covered in the analysis of events. In many cases, the concept of interaction in nature is replaced by force in nature. All phenomena that occur in nature occur through physical fields.

The nature of the interactions in the learning process remains unclear, depending on the physical field. The role of the existing field in gravity, nuclear, electrical processes, the interaction through the field remains unclear. The correct formulation of the concept of interaction allows the study of the whole course of physics on a scientific basis. Because at the heart of all physical phenomena and changes is interaction. To explain from a scientific point of view that physical phenomena occur in nature in a variety of forms, it is necessary to be well acquainted with the concept of interaction.

While any material object has a complex structure, a variety of internal and external interactions are involved. Because all bodies and objects in nature are all separate, interconnected, interconnected.

The gravitational, electromagnetic, and weak nuclear interactions known to us differ qualitatively from each other in their location and symptoms. Let's take a closer look at these interactions.

Gravitational interactions are the attraction of objects to the Earth, the existence of the solar and stellar systems is reflected in the presence of gravity. This interaction is universal, it can be applied to any micro and macro, mego objects. However, this interaction is noticeable in bodies of very large

astronomical mass and is reflected in the structure, formation and development of the universe as a whole.

The mass of gravitational interactions decreases significantly in small bodies and in practice does not play a major role in a number of nuclear and atomic systems.

electromagnetic interactions in the bonding of any macro-organisms, molecules, and particles in an atom. The ionization of an existing atom, in other words, the energy required to separate an electron from a nucleus, indicates the magnitude of the electromagnetic interaction present. This heat of formation, i.e., the energy of vaporization of a liquid (under atmospheric pressure), indicates the presence of intermolecular bonding interactions. Hence, the factor that binds the particles in macro-organisms is the electromagnetic interaction.

Strong (nuclear) interaction - the presence of the same charged protons and neutrons in the nucleus would not have existed if there had not been a very strong intense interaction from the electromagnetic interaction. The interactions that occur at the boundary of the wool core are called strong or nuclear interactions.

Strong interactions occur between a proton and a proton in the nucleus, a proton and a neutron, a neutron and a neutron (pp, pn, nn). Strong interactions are only between nuclear particles the same happens between all baryons and criteria.

Weak interaction - particles from a list of many elementary particles are considered stable. Under the influence of "internal causes", unstable free particles turn into other particles at one or another characteristic moment of time. Resonances **scattering of** so-called particles during a strong interaction for $\sim 10^{-23}$ s, similarly scattering under a neutral $p^0 =$ criterion electromagnetic interaction was found to be $\sim 10^{-16}$ s. Over a period of 10^{-10} - 10^{-6} s, decay occurs in an interaction known as a weak interaction.

Weak scattering of elementary particles has been reported to occur during neutrino irradiation. This particle (neutrino) interacts extremely poorly with matter. When this particle interacts with ordinary matter, its free path (the range of two consecutive collisions) forms an astronomical number (10 to 10^{17} km). Our Earth, with a radius of $6.4 \cdot 10^3$ km, would be absolutely transparent to neutrino currents.

If we want to compare the four interactions in terms of intensity, we can place them in the following order in terms of strength:

Strong interaction 1 say,

Electromagnetic interactions..... 10^{-3}

Weak interaction 10^{-14}

Gravitational interactions..... are in the order of 10^{-40} .

From the point of view of the structure of the universe and its evolution, the gravitational interaction as a whole plays a fundamental, decisive role. But if we look at the structure of matter at all stages, we see that each interaction has its own place and scale.

Interaction is closely connected with the concepts of motion, space, time. This is why the concept of interaction is so important in scientific knowledge. In formulating the concept of interaction, it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

1. Interactions do not exist in any material body.
2. Interactions between objects are the source of all kinds of actions. At the heart of all natural phenomena and processes in nature lies the interaction of species of matter.
3. The interaction is associated with the migration of matter in space. The interaction is transmitted at a finite velocity ($v \leq c$) without occurring at a distance in an instant.
4. Since the interaction of the physical field is not perceived by man, the interaction between the fields has the character of exchange. But the perception of the result is reflected in the indicators.
5. Various interactions are mainly divided into four main types (nuclear, gravitational, electromagnetic and weak interactions) that are evident in modern physics, and each has a physical field.
6. The concept of interaction is related to the interconnectedness, interdependence, cause and effect of events in nature. The essence of the idea that one cannot know the laws of nature without knowing the interaction must be revealed.

Interactions are a general form of connection between objects and events that cause them to change. Therefore, the interaction should be the basis for the study of the phenomena studied in the whole physics course.

The concept of power should not be replaced by the concept of interaction. Force is a quantitative measure of the interaction of bodies, a quantity that is manifested in the interaction of bodies. Force in mechanics is manifested by the acceleration (or magnitude of deformation) that a body receives in the form of a measure of the mechanical interaction of bodies. In other words, "force is a measure of the displacement of mechanical motion, determined by the product $d(mv) / dt$ obtained over time from the amount of motion moving from one object to another during the interaction. Thus, force is considered to be" one of the general characteristics of the concept of interaction.

The interactions of bodies are quantitatively characterized not only by force, but also by a number of other physical quantities, such as energy, momentum, which more deeply and fully reflect the interaction between material objects. At this time, force is only a definite quantitative characteristic in mechanics. But the concept of force cannot be applied to thermal phenomena, chemical reactions, processes of an organic nature, the interaction of elementary particles, in which case the concept of energy has a wide range. Therefore, from a methodological point of view, it is necessary to pay attention to the following in the formation of the concept of power in students:

1. Force is a measure that qualitatively and quantitatively characterizes the interaction of material objects (serves as a measure in the interpretation of the acceleration and deformation of the body in mechanical interaction.)

2. Force - a vector is a physical quantity that characterizes both the direction and numerical value of the movement of motion from one body to another.

3. The concept of force is not only related to the concept of interaction, it is inextricably linked with many other concepts (force moment, momentum, momentum of impulse, field strength, work and force, etc.), which play an important role in the formation of these concepts.

4. The concept of force - the interaction of material bodies is both a quantitative and a qualitative characteristic, and the cause of the events is also gypsum connected (ie, there is no cause without cause).

When we talk about electric, molecular, nuclear forces, we mean the rotation of the non-mechanical form (movement) of motion.

Power should not be replaced by interaction. Power is not a measure of interaction, but a measure of interaction. The cause of the self-contraction of a body motion is not the force F , but the interaction with another moving body ("standing" or with another moving body).

Physical concepts should be inextricably linked with other forms of dialectical thinking, such as analysis and rounding, systematization and generalization, in the growth of learners' mental thinking activities in the learning process.

If physical concepts are taught step by step, their meaning and essence are logically correct, it will be possible to better study and explain physical phenomena and laws only when their content is scientifically analyzed methodologically. With the help of physical concepts, the essence of mysterious phenomena in nature is revealed. The laws and ideas that characterize the occurrence of these phenomena are also evolving, changing, gaining new meanings and expanding as the educational process develops.

All phenomena, processes, ideas, principles, laws and theories in physics, theoretical and practical study of nature - are reflected in the form of the conclusion of the correct and complete formation of physical concepts. Therefore, in the study of nature and the phenomena in it, the discovery of the essence of physical concepts is of great importance and plays an important role in the formation of the scientific worldview in learners.

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QISHLOQ XO‘JALIGI CHIQINDILARIDAN BIOMASSA OLISH TEKNOLOGIYALARI

Annotatsiya. Maqola qishloq xo‘jaligi chiqindilaridan foydalanib, noananaviy energiya xom-ashyo manbalaridan biri bo‘lgan biogaz olish texnologiyasiga qaratilgan. Maqolada biogaz olishda asosan, biomassalardan foydalanish mumkinligi, biomassalarning kimyoviy tarkibi, atrof-muhitda hosil bo‘lish sharoitlari, hamda biogazlarni olishda yangi texnologiyalar bioreaktorlarni ishlab chiqish, ularni ishlatish tartiblari va atrof-muhitni ekologik sharoitlarini yaxshilash masalalarini xal etish mumkinligi to‘g‘risida fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so‘z: biomassa, biogaz, bioreaktor, substrat, issiqlik izolyatsiyasi, ingibator, desulfurizatsiya, bioo‘g‘it.

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TECHNOLOGIES OF BIOMASS RECOVERY FROM AGRICULTURAL WASTE

Abstract. The article focuses on the technology of obtaining biogas, one of the non-conventional sources of energy raw materials, using agricultural waste. In the article, mainly, the possibility of using biomass in the production of biogas, the chemical composition of biomass, the conditions of its formation in the environment, as well as the development of new technologies for the production of biogas in bioreactors the procedures for their use and the possibility of solving the problems of improving the ecological conditions of the environment considered.

Key words: biomass, biogas, bioreactor, substrate, thermal insulation, inhibitor, desulfurization, bio fertilizer.

Qishloq xo‘jaligi joylarida, shaxarlarda hamda rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda biomassaning qo‘llanilishi iqtisodiy o‘shishning afzalliklaridan biri bo‘lib xisoblanadi. Fermerlar daromadining ortishi va bozorlarning diversifikatsiyasi, agrar ishlab chiqarishning kamayishi va qo‘shimcha pul muomalasi, xalqaro bozordagi raqobatbardoshlikning ortishi, qishloq joylarida iqtisodning umumiy jonlanishi, tevarak atrofga salbiy ta‘sirning ortishi – bularning bari biomassadan energiya manbai sifatida foydalanishning muxim sabablaridan biri bo‘lib hisoblanadi. Fermerlarning yangi moliyaviy xarakatlari va qishloq axolisi, qishloqlarning umumiy moddiy holatini yaxshilashi va bundan keyin ham maxalliy tejamkorlikning jonlanishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Xullas, bu shaharlarda migratsiya darajasining pasayishini bildiradi, bu esa yer yuzidagi ko‘plab regionlar uchun juda muhimdir.

Biogaz olish metan ajralib chiquvchi achitish jarayoni bilan bog‘liq. Bu jarayon uch bosqichdan iborat bo‘lib, organik moddalarni mikroorganizmlarning ikkita asosiy-kislotali va metanli guruhlari bo‘yicha ajratishni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Ajratish jarayonlari tarkibida azot, fosfor, kaliy bo‘lgan organik birikmalarni mineralashtirish bilan birga kechadi va buning natijasida o‘simliklar o‘ziga oson singdira oladigan azot, fosfor va kaliyning mineral formalari hosil bo‘ladi.

Biogaz ishlab chiqarish jarayoni uch bosqichga bo‘linadi:

1. Hidroliz;
2. Oksidlanish;
3. Metan hosil bo‘lishi.

Ushbu murakkab o‘zgarish jarayonida ko‘plab mikroorganizmlar ham ishtirok etadi va ularning orasida eng asosiylari metan hosil qiluvchi bakteriyalar hisoblanadi.

Qayd etilganidek, biogaz va o‘g‘itlar xosil bo‘lishining ushbu jarayoni maxsus bioreaktorlar - metantanklarda amalga oshiriladi.

Bioreaktorlarda organik xomashyoning biologik parchalanishi quyidagi uch xil harorat rejimi va muddatda amalga oshirilishi mumkin:

1. 30-40 va undan ko‘p kun mobaynida 5-25 °C haroratda psixrofil rejim;
2. 12-20 kun mobaynida 25-37 °C haroratda mezofil rejim;

3. 5-12 kun mobaynida 49-60 °C haroratda termofil rejim. Psixrofil rejimda biomassaning achishi juda sekin ro'y beradi. Qariyb ikki oyda, demak gaz hosil bo'lishi kam va olinadigan o'g'it sifati ham juda past bo'ladi.

Ko'pgina qishloq biogaz qurilmalari mezofil harorat rejimida ishlaydi. Termofil harorat rejimi asosan yirik biogaz qurilmalarida xomashyoni markazlashtirilgan holda qayta ishlash uchun qo'llaniladi.

Bioreaktorga substrat solib turish uslubi uzluksiz yoki davriy bo'lishi mumkin. Davriy uslubda ma'lum miqdorda suv bilan aralashtirilgan yangi go'ngga biroz achitqi qo'shiladi va u bioreaktorga solinadi. Substrat bir yoki ikki kun ichida uning haroratini oshirish uchun ochiq havoda qoldiriladi. Keyingi ikki yoki uch kun ichida u anaerob sharoitda achitiladi va biogaz ishlab chiqarish boshlanadi. 10-14 kundan so'ng unumdorlik eng yuqori darajaga yetadi. Keyin gaz hosil bo'lishi kamaya boshlaydi va biroz vaqtdan so'ng u taxminan maksimal ishlab chiqarish darajasining yarmiga yetadi.

Davriy jarayonning boshqa uslubi achitish va saqlash tizimlarini birlashtirishdan iborat. Bu holatda bitta rezervuar ham bioreaktor xam to'plagich vazifasini o'taydi. Rezervuar xomashyo achishining tezligiga qarab, asta-sekin go'ng bilan to'ldiriladi. Bu tizimning afzalligi uning arzonligidadir. Ta'kidlash kerakki, go'ngni bu tarzda qayta ishlash chog'ida ma'lum miqdorda issiqlik yo'qotilishi va beqaror gaz hosil bo'lishim mumkin.

Fermer xo'jaliklari qo'llaydigan eng keng tarqalgan biogaz qurilmasi - uzluksiz biogaz to'playdigan biogaz qurilmalaridir. Go'ng to'plab bo'lingach, bir yo'la bioreaktorga joylanadi. Tuproqni oziqlantirish zarurati tug'ilganida ishlatilgan go'ng bioreaktordan bo'shatib olinadi. Bunda zarurat bo'lmaganda esa, ishlatib bo'lingan substrat reaktordan yig'ma tankka solinadi va qoldiq biogazni ushlab qolish uchun rezina membrana bilan qoplanadi.

Qurilmaning yana bir ommalashgan turi - uzluksiz ishlaydigan reaktordir. Bunday qurilmada bioreaktorga har kuni ma'lum miqdorda chiqindi solib turiladi, shuncha miqdordagi achigan substrat maxsus hovuzga bo'shatiladi. Bioreaktordagi substrat miqdori doimiyligicha qoladi. Ko'pchilik kichik qurilmalarga bir kunlik xomashyo kuniga 1-2 marta solib turiladi. Uzluksiz rejimda ishlaydigan katta bioreaktorlar har soatda go'ng bilan to'ldiriladi.

Metantankda biogaz hosil bo'lishiga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi ko'plab omillar mavjud va ular o'rtasidagi bog'liklik nihoyatda murakkab xususiyatga egadir. Metantankda olinadigan biogazning foydali miqdori bakteriya tomonidan hosil qilingan gaz hamda jarayon maromida kechishi uchun foydalaniladigan gaz mikdoridan farq qiladi. Hosil bo'ladigan biogaz mikdori muayyan darajada metantankka solinadigan xomashyo miqdori, tarkibidagi qattiq moddalar, ularning biologik parchalanishi, achitish uchun ishlatiladigan harorat, shuningdek, ingibitorlar mavjudligiga bog'liqdir.

Jarayon maromida kechishi uchun zarur bo'lgan energiya esa metantankning harorati, dastlabki xomashyo va atrof-muhit haroratiga bog'liq. Bioreaktorning ustki darajasi, issiqlik izolyatsiyasi uchun foydalaniladigan

issiqlikni almashtirib beruvchi qurilma samaradorligi, xomashyoni aralashtiradigan va yetkazib beradigan mexanizmning energiya iste'moli esa boshqa omillar sirasiga kiradi.

Bioreaktorda substratni aralashtirib turish zaruriyati quyidagilar bilan bog'liq:

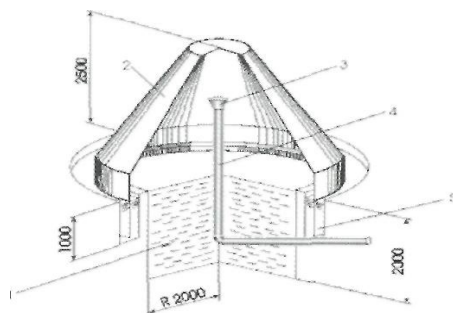
- yangi substratni achigan biomassaga qo'shish;
- bioreaktorning butun hajmi bo'yicha bir xil issiqlik yetkazib berish;
- substrat sirtida qatqaloq va tubida cho'kindilar hosil bo'lishining oldini olish;
- substrat ichidagi biogazni chiqarib yuborish.

Agar substrat mexanik aralashtirilmasa, cho'kindilar, sirtida esa qobiqlar hosil bo'ladi. Uzlüksiz biogaz ishlab chiqarish jarayonida qobiq qurigandan so'ng uni yo'q qilish juda qiyin bo'ladi, Iqtisodiy fikr-mulohazalardan kelib chiqqan holda, kichik biogaz qurilmalarida faqat bitta qorigichdan foydalaniladi. Shu munosabat bilan ushbu qorish moslamasini qobiq va cho'kindilar hosil bo'lishining oldini olish maqsadida sozlash zarur.

Odatda bir daqiqada 15-50 oborot tezlikka ega bo'lgan sekin aylanadigan mikserlardan foydalaniladi. Shuni e'tiborga olish kerakki, qorigichlarning hamma turi ham to'g'ri kelgan substratlar uchun mo'ljallanmagan. Xususan, gorizontall parrakli qorigich yirik qoramolning tarkibida somon qo'p bo'lgan go'ngi uchun yaxshi moslashtirilgan. Shunga qaramay, ushbu moslama suyuq substratlarni ham aralashtirish uchun kulay. Parrakli mikserlar bu borada eng keng qo'llanilayotgan qorigich hisoblanadi. Ular substrat tarkibi, bioreaktor shakli va katta-kichikligidan qat'iy nazar qo'llash uchun ixcham. Cho'ktirma dvigatellarni sovutish zarurati hisobga olingan holda, ular uchun achitish harorati 40 °C oshmasligi lozim.

Odatda biogaz qurilmalarining ehtiyot qismlari va uzellari zanglashining oldini olish maqsadida biogazni vodorod sulfiddan tozalash (desulfurizatsiyalash) kerak. Fermer xo'jaligi sharoitida ko'pgina hollarda vodorod sulfidni yo'q qilishning biologik uslubi qo'llaniladi. Buning uchun esa biogazga mikrobiologik uslubda oksidlangan havo qo'shiladi. Oksidlangan havo to'g'ridan-to'g'ri bioreaktor yoki gazgolderga yetkazib beriladi. Jarayon uchun zarur havo miqdori vodorod sulfidi (H₂S) quyuqligiga qarab, biogaz miqdorining 2-6 % ni tashkil etadi.

Anaerob achitish qurilmalari hajmi fermer xo'jaligi miqyosiga karab, turli xil bo'lishi mumkin. Ular turli qurilish materiallaridan tayyorlanishi va turli shakl hamda hajmga ega bo'ladi. Bioreaktorga qurilishiga nisbatan katta miqdorda kapital mablag' sarflanadi. Odatda fermer xo'jaliklari uchun mo'ljallangan biogaz qurilmasi unchalik katta bo'lmaydi, chorva mollari go'ngi esa ushbu bioreaktorlar uchun zarur xomashyo hisoblanadi. Fermer xo'jaliklarida biogazdan issiq suv olish va xonalarni isitish, ovqat tayyorlash va boshqa maishiy maqsadlarda foydalaniladi.



1– rasm. Konussimon qalpoqli qurilma sxemasi

1- xomashyo solinadigan fermentator chuqurchasi; 2-qalpoq; 3-chiqaruvchi quvur; 4-biogaz uzatadigan quvur (shlang); 5-suvni gidrozatvor kanali

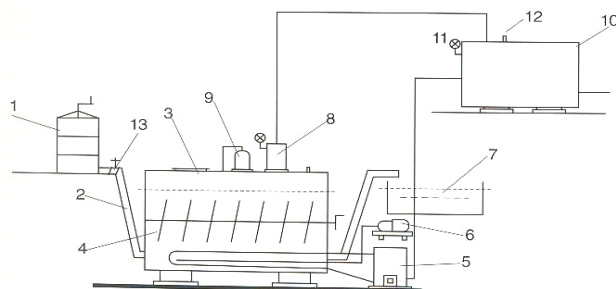
Turli manbalardan olingan organik chiqindilar bilan ta'minlanadigan yirik biogaz qurilmalar markazlashtirilgan biogaz zavodlari, deb ataladi. Bunday zavodda ishlab chiqiladigan biogazdan kogeneratsiya qurilmalarida issiqlik va elektr energiyasini birgalikda ishlab chiqarish uchun foydalaniladi.

Odatda biogaz qurilmalar to'rtta asosiy elementdan iborat bo'ladi:

- ishlab chiqarish moduli anaerob bioreaktor va yig'ma tank hamda go'ngni ketkizadigan tizimni o'z ichiga oladi:
- biogazni saklash va tozalash tizimi;
- biogazni foydali maqsadda ishlatish va bioo'g'itlardan foydalanish uskunasi.

Bioreaktor gorizontal yoki vertikal shaklda qurilishi mumkin. Gorizontal konstruksiya quyidagi afzallikparga ega: unda samarali va energiya tejaydigan qorigichlardan foydalanish mumkin, yangi substrat achigan substrat bilan aralashmaydi, u bioreaktorning bir qismidan teskari tomonga asta-sekin o'tadi. Shu tariqa katta miqdorda biogaz ishlab chiqarishga erishiladi. Texnik va iqtisodiy nuqtai nazardan gorizontal bioreaktorlarning eng katta hajmi odatda 200-300 m³ dan oshmaydi.

Bioreaktorlari hajmi 300 m³ dan ortiq bo'lgan biogaz qurilmalar uchun vertikal konstruksiyadan foydalaniladi. Ular dumaloq ko'ndalang kesimga ega beton konstruksiyalardan quriladi. Vertikal bioreaktorlar ustki maydonning hajmga nisbatan yaxshi joylashuvi nuqtai nazaridan ustuvorlikka ega. Shunday qilib, qurilish materiallariga bo'lgan extiyoj kamayadi va issiqlik isrofi ham pasayadi. Vertikal konstruksiyaning asosiy nokulayligi-biogaz olishning uzluksiz uslubidan foydalanishning qiyinligidir.



2-rasm Xomashyo ko‘lda solinadigan, gazgolderli, xomashyo ko‘l yordamida va pnevmatik aralashiriladigan, reaktordagi xomashyoni isitadigan biogaz qurilmasi sxemasi

1-tayyorlov rezervuari; 2-xomashyoni yuklash va bo‘shatish; 3-bioreaktor; 4-xomashyoni aralashirish uchun qo‘lda boshqariladigan va pnevmatik qurilma; 5-suv qaynatadigan qozon; 6-kompressor; 7-bioo‘g‘it rezervuari; 8-gaz filtri; 9-kondensator; 10-gazgolder; 11-manometrlar; 12-saqlovchi klapan; 13-surilma qopqoq.

Davriy ishlaydigan biogaz qurilmalari to‘liq ishga tushirilgach, zichlab yopiladi. Qurilma biroz vaqt ichida biogazni faol ajratib chiqara boshlaydi, biomassa to‘liq qayta ishlangandan so‘ng qurilma bo‘shatilib, ishlash jarayoni yana takrorlanadi. Bioreaktor ichida biomassaning aralashishi biogaz qurilmasining ishlash samaradorligini ancha oshiradi, chunki cho‘kindi va suzib yuruvchi qobiqlar hosil bo‘lishiga to‘sqinlik qiladi xamda reaktorda biomassa me‘yorida aralashishini ta‘minlaydi.

Unchalik katta bo‘lmagan qurilma uchun bo‘shagan yoqilg‘i sisternalaridan foydalanish masalaning eng sodda yechimdir. 60 m³ hajmga ega standart yoqilg‘i sisternasi bazasidagi bioreaktor sxemada keltirilgan. Ichki devorlar metall yoki g‘ishtdan tayyorlanishi mumkin. Ularning asosiy vazifasi go‘ng oqimini zarur tomonga yo‘naltirish va uning reaktor ichidagi yo‘lini uzaytirish hamda tutash idishlar tizimini tashkil etishdir. Sxemada devorlar shartli ravishda ko‘rsatilgan: ularning soni va joylashuvi go‘ngning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlariga, ya‘ni oquvchanligiga, shuningdek, xomashyo tarkibidagi to‘shama miqdoriga bog‘liq.

Bioreaktor hajmi go‘ng miqdoridan kelib chiqqan holda aniqlanadi. Go‘ng miqdori esa hayvonlar soniga, uni chiritish uslubiga ham bog‘liq. Negaki, to‘shamasiz go‘ngni yuvishda oqovanning umumiy miqdori bir necha bor ortadi. Bu esa isitishga ko‘p energiya sarflanishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Bioreaktorning bir kunlik ishlab chiqarish unumdorligi tarkibidagi quruq modda 8-15% bo‘lgan go‘ng solinganda reaktor hajmiga nisbatan tahminan ikki baravar ko‘p miqdorni tashkil etadi. Masalan, 60 m³ hajmga ega bioreaktor bir kunda 100-150 m³ biogaz ishlab chiqaradi.

Bioreaktorni mezofil rejimda ishga tushirishda uni 90 foiz miqdorda substrat bilan to‘ldirish va bioreaktorda 7-12 kun mobaynida saqlash zarur. Shundan so‘ng undagi achitilgan mahsulotni olib, yangi substrat solish mumkin.

Qanday konstruksiya tanlanishidan qat'iy nazar reaktor quyidagi talablarga javob berishi shart:

- suv va gaz o'tkazmaslik: suv o'tkazmaslik suvning sirqib ketmasligi vasizotsuvlar ifloslanishiningoldini olish. Gaz o'tkazmaslikishlabchiqiladigangazningto'liqmiqdorinisaqlash, shuningdek, reaktordabiogazning havobilanaralashibketishining oldini olish uchun zarur;

- eng kam yer maydoni qurilish qiymatini va reaktor devorlari orqali issiqlik yo'qotilishini kamaytiradi:

- issiqlikni saqlash izolyatsiyasi biogaz qurilmasining kuz-qish davrida samarali ishlashida muhim o'rin tutadi;

- reaktor konstruksiyaning barqarorligi barcha og'irlikni ko'tarish uchun zarur (gaz bosimi, xomashyo og'irligi va bosimi, qoplama og'irligi) va bu qurilmaning uzoq vakt ishlashining kafolati xisoblanadi:

- konussimon yoki yarim doira shaklidagi tubli va yuzali silindr reaktorning eng yaxshi shakli hisoblanadi. Beton yoki g'ishtdan tayyorlangan kvadrat reaktorlardan foydalanish tavsiya etilmaydi. Negaki xomashyo bosimi tufayli reaktor burchaklarida yoriqlar paydo bo'ladi, shuningdek, qattiq zarrachalar to'planib, achitish jarayoniga xalaqit beradi. Xomashyo yuzasida qobiq qatlam paydo bo'lishining oldini olish va uning to'liq achishini ta'minlash uchun reaktor ichki devorlar yordamida bir qancha seksiyalarga bo'linishi mumkin.

Reaktorlar kuyidagi materiallardan tayyorlanishi mumkin:

- po'lat idishlar germitikligi bilan ustun turadi va katta bosimni ko'tara oladi hamda tayyorlanishi ham oson. Tayyor sig'imlardan foydalanish iqtisodiy jihatdan foydali. Yetarli sig'imga ega metall sisterna mavjud bo'lsa, ichki va tashqi devorlarida kavak bor-yo'qligi, payvand sifati va boshqa kamchiliklari tekshirilishi va albatta bartaraf etilishi lozim. Keyin ularning sirti tozalanib, bo'yalishi kerak;

Reaktor sifatida foydalaniladigan plastik idishlar yumshoq va qattiq bo'ladi. Yumshoq sig'imlarga shikast yetkazish oson va yil bo'yi ishlashi uchun sovuqqa chidamli qilish qiyin. Qattiq plastik sig'imlar konstruksiyasi pishiqligi bilan ajralib turadi va chirimaydi. Shuning uchun organik chiqindilarni psixrofil qayta ishlash uchun ulardan foydalanish tavsiya etiladi.

- Beton sig'imlar rivojlangan davlatlarda ancha ommalashgan. Gaz o'tkazmaslikning shartliligi sifatli qurish va maxsus qoplamalardan foydalanishni talab etadi, chunki reaktor burchaklarida tez-tez yorilishlar paydo bo'lib turadi. Beton sig'imlar qurilishi uchun kam pul sarflanishi va foydalanish muddati cheklanmagani ularning afzallik tomonlaridandir;

- G'isht terish kichik reaktorlarni qurishda ko'p ishlatiladigan uslub hisoblanadi. Shu maksadda yaxshi pishirilgan g'ishtlar, beton bloklar yoki sifatli toshlardan foydalanish mumkin.

Reaktorlarda o'rnatiladigan nazorat-o'lchash asboblari reaktordagi xomashyo sathini, uning ichidagi xarorat va bosimni nazorat qilishda foydalaniladi.

Bioo'g'it va uni qo'llash imkoniyatlari quyidagicha tavsiflanadi. Biogaz texnologiyalarini qo'llash biogazdan tashqari ekologik toza va yuqori samarali organik o'g'it (bioo'g'it) ishlab chiqarish imkonini ham beradi. Bioo'g'it tarkibidagi tuproqning singdiruvchanligi va nam tortishini oshiradigan organik va mineral moddalar unda biochirindilar ko'payishiga xizmat qiladi, tuproq yemirilishining oldini oladi hamda qishloq xo'jaligi ekinlari hosildorligini oshiradi.

Qishloq joylarda biogaz texnologiyalaridan foydalanishning xalqaro tajribasi bo'yicha ko'plab nashrlar biogaz, yani metanga boy yonuvchi gaz ushbu texnologiyalarning asosiy mahsuli hisoblanishi, bioo'g'it esa bu jarayonning ko'shimcha mahsuloti ekanidan dalolat beradi. Shuni unutmash kerakki, bu issiqlik va elektr energiyasi keskin yetishmasligi sezilayotgan tumanlarga taalluqlidir.

Birok tuprog'i yemirilishga moyil aa tuprogida chirindi miqdori kam bo'lgan muayyan bir qishloq hududida bioo'g'itlar tarkibidagi ozuqa qiymati yuqoriligi tufayli katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuningdek, organik chiqindilarni anaerob achitish orkali qayta ishlash imkoniyati paydo bo'ladi.



3-rasm. Biogaz qurilmalarining fermer xo'jaligi tizimidagi roli va ahamiyati

Organik moddalar qishloq xo'jalik ekinlari yetishtiriladigan yerlarda muhim o'rin tutadi. Yerdagi organik moddalarning asosiy qismi dastlab barqaror makromolekulalarga (chirindiga) biologik aylantirilishi lozim. Chirindi tarkibiga chirindi kislotalar (yerlar unumdorligi uchun juda muhim) kiradi, shuningdek, uning tarkibida mikroorganizmlar ta'siri ostida o'simliklarni oziqlantiradigan asosiy ozuqa elementlari ham bor.

O'zbekistonning issiq iqlimli sharoitida qisqa muddatli samara katta ahamiyatga ega. Negaki qisqa vaqt ichida o'tadigan jadal biologik ta'sir ostida go'ngning chorva mollari uchun somon yoki to'shama kabi fraksiyalari ham parchalanadi. Ushbu jarayon uchun odatda ko'p vaqg talab etiladi, Mezofil sharoitida anaerob achitish jarayonida organik moddaning 25-30 foizi parchalanadi va shu tariqa azotning tarkibi 1 % dan 1,5 % ga oshadi. Anaerob achitish davomida yangi mineral azot hosil bo'lmaydi, azotning 15-18 % ammoniyga (NH₄) aylanadi, Anaerob achitilgan organik chiqindilarda (quyqum, kompost) azot asosan polimerizatsiyalangan organik shaklda (chirindi) yoki oksidlangan shaklda (nitrat va nitrit) bo'ladi.

Ko'plab yer usti va suv o'simliklari uchun ammoniy tuprokdagi oksidli azotdan ko'ra qimmatli azot manbai ekani haqida talay amaliy dalillar mavjud. Ammoniy kam ishqorlanadi va, demak, zarrachalar, masalan tuproq va chirindi almashinuvi uchun ko'proq yaroqli bo'ladi.

O'tkazilgan tajribalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, go'ngni biogaz qurilmalarida achitish natijasida olinadigan suyuq, bioo'g'it tarkibida ammiakli azot 260% ga ko'payar ekan. Femer xo'jaliklaridan kompostlangandan so'ng olinadigan oddiy go'ng tarkibidagi ammiak azoti 17, 5 % kamayadi. Bu suyuq eritma tarkibidagi ammiak kompost go'ngida hosil bo'lganiga qaraganda istalgancha mavjud bo'lishidan dalolatdir.

Anaerob achitish natijasida go'ng tarkibidagi organik uglerodning 30-40% karbonat angidrid gazi va metanga (va boshqa gazlarga) parchalanadi. Organik uglerodning qolgan qismi esa saqlanib qoladi va uning tarkibida rivojlantiradigan ozuqa moddalari bo'ladi,

Bioo'g'itlar suyuq eritmasining organik fraksiyasi tarkibida 30-40% o'zlashtirilmagan lignin, sellyuloza va lipid materiallari (quruq vaznda) bo'ladi. Bu moddalar ishlov berilgan yerga sepilganda o'simliklar tomonidan o'zlashtirilishi oson bo'ladi. Suyuq fraksiyaning qoldig'i dastlab, xomashyo tarkibida bo'lgan, ammo bakteriologik parchalanmaydigan yoki modifikatsiyalanmaydigan moddalardan (mineral zarrachalar, tuzlar va hokazo) iborat.

Suyuq bioo'g'itlarning asosiy afzalliklari:

- achitish jarayonitufaylibioo'g'itlarniqisqamuddatichida ishlab chiqarish;
- azot yo'qotilishining kamayishi;
- azot ammoniy (NH_4) shaklida bo'lgani tufayli uni o'simliklar yaxshi o'zlashtirishi;
- kasallik qo'zg'atuvchi mikroblar va mikroorganizmlar sonining kamayishi;
- bioo'g'it suyuq eritmasi biogaz qurilmasida to'liq qayta ishlangandan so'ng yoqimsiz hidi yo'qoladi va bu chivin yoki boshqa hashoratlar paydo bo'lishining oldini oladi;

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, biogaz qurilmalarini qo'llash ekologik ahvolni yaxshilash imkonini beradi. Bu qishloq xo'jalik yerlaridan yanada samarali foydalanish va organik chiqindilarni qayta ishlash (azot ishqorlanishining kamayishi, atmosferaga ammiak va metan chiqishining ozayishi) bilan bog'liq. Ushbu bilvosita foyda ko'p hollarda bevosita ekologik foydadan oshadi, ya'ni yoqilg'ining organik turlarini biogaz bilan almashtirish atmosferani ifloslantiradigan karbonat angidrid gazi va boshqa issiqxona gazlarining atmosferaga chiqishini kamaytiradi.

Adabiyotlar:

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LANDSHAFTLARNING SHAKLLANISHIDA TUPROQLARNING O'RNI (SURXONDARYO VILOYATI MISOLIDA)

Annotatsiya. Hozirgi kunda sayyoramizda atrof muhitga bo'layotgan ekologik buhronlar kuchayib, insoniyatning oldida bir qancha muammolar paydo bo'ldi. Birgina qishloq xo'jaligi sohasining o'zida bir qancha ko'rib chiqilishi lozim bo'lgan ko'pgina holatlar uchraydi. Jumladan, Surxondaryo viloyati O'zbekiston Respublikasining janubiy hududlarida joylashgan mintaqa hisoblanadi. Uch tarafdin tog'lar bilan o'ralgan, iqlimi subtropik, tabiiy landshaftlarning qishloq xo'jalik landshaftlariga aylantirilishi va inson tomonidan kuchli o'zgartirilgan landshaft shakllariga hos bo'lgan jarayonlarni boshlab bergan. Qishloq xo'jaligining rivojlantirilishi evaziga Kattaqum massivi atrofi, Qiziriqdara cho'l botiq hududlari yaqin o'tmishda vohaga aylantirilgan, ammo hozirgi kunda yerlarning holati noto'g'ri foydalanish, tabiiy geografik jarayonlar va eng asosiysi inson omili hisobiga bir qator geoeologik vaziyatlar mazkur hududda bo'y ko'rsatdi.

Kalit so'zlar. qishloq xo'jaligi, landshaft, tuproq, relyef, antropogen ta'sir, atrof muhit.

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THE ROLE OF SOILS IN THE FORMATION OF LANDSCAPES (IN THE EXAMPLE OF SURKHANDARYA REGION)

Abstract. Nowadays, the environmental crises on our planet are intensifying, and a number of problems have appeared in front of humanity. In the field of agriculture alone, there are many cases that need to be considered. In particular, Surkhandarya region is a region located in the southern regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Surrounded by mountains on three sides, the climate is subtropical, it initiated the processes characteristic of the transformation of natural landscapes into agricultural landscapes and strongly modified human-made landscape forms. Due to the development of agriculture, the surroundings of the Kattakum massif, the hollow areas of the Kyziriqdara desert were turned into an oasis in the recent past, but now a number of geoeological situations have appeared in this area due to the improper use of land, natural geographical processes and, most importantly, the human factor.

Key words. agriculture, landscape, soil, relief, anthropogenic influence, environment.

Kirish. Respublikamizda qishloq xo'jaligi yerlaridan oqilona foydalanish tuproq unumdorligini oshirish va muhofaza qilish bo'yicha zarur chora tadbirlar, tadqiqotlar o'tkazilmoqda. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 17 iyundagi "Qishloq xo'jaligida yer va suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-5742-son Farmonida ko'rsatib berilganidek, hozirda qishloq xo'jaligida 20 mln ga, shu jumladan 3.2 mln ga sug'oriladigan ekin yer maydonlaridan foydalanilib, aholi ehtiyoji uchun oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari, iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari uchun zarur hom ashyo yetishtirilmoqda [1]. Dunyo bo'yicha esa qishloq xo'jaligi uchun yaroqli yerlar maydoni 397 mln gani tashkil etadi [4].

O'zbekistonda tuproq eroziyasiga bag'ishlangan ilmiy tadqiqotlar XX asr boshlariga borib taqaladi. Respublikamizda tuproqlar va uning xususiyatlariga doir ilk izlanishlarni L.T. Zemleyanskiy (1937), M.A. Pankov, Z.N. Antoshina (1942), X.M. Maxsudov (1970) ka'bi olimlar tadqiqot olib borishgan.

Xususan, Surxondaryo viloyati yerlarning meliorativ holati yomonlashuvi, yer osti suv sathining ko'tarilishi, ikkilamchi sho'rlanish, tuproq unumdorligi pasayishi, afg'on shamolining ta'siri, shamol eroziyasining kuzatilishi (odatda shamol 3.0 mm gacha yuzani siljita oladi) va boshqalar hisobiga vaziyat yomonlashgan. Bu borada obikor (sug'oriladigan) yerlarda kuzatilayotgan salbiy jarayonlarni yuzaga keltiruvchi omillarni aniqlash va mazkur jarayonlarning oldini olishning ilmiy asoslangan samarador chora-tadbirlarini va texnologiyalarini ishlab chiqish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Asosiy qism. Viloyat tekislik qismi hududida cho'l zonasiga xos tabiiy sharoit kuzatilib iqlimning issiq, quruq, seroftob bo'lganligidan tuproq hosil bo'lish jarayoni sust kechadi. Yoz qurg'oqchil, harorat yuqori bo'lganligidan mumkin bo'lgan bug'lanish yog'inga nisbatan 15-20 marotaba ortiqligi tuproq tarkibida har xil tuzlar to'planib tuproqning sho'rlanishiga sabab bo'ladi. Hududining yer osti suvlari nisbatan chuqur joylashgan tekisliklarida tog' oldi tekisliklari va adirlarda bo'z, tog'larida jigar rang, qo'ng'ir, tog'-o'rmon kabi avtomorf tuproqlar tarqalgan. Aksincha, yer osti suvlari yuzaga yaqin bo'lgan joylarda gidromorfli tuproqlar – o'tloq, botqoq, botqoq-o'tloq kabi tuproqlar uchraydi [5].

Hozirgi kunda oziq ovqat muammosini hal qilishda qishloq xo'jaligini zamonaviy texnologiyalarga asoslangan, yangicha shaklda modernizatsiya qilish, rivojlantirish istiqbollari ko'rib chiqilishi va hayotga tadbiiq etilishi kerak. Viloyatda qishloq xo'jaligi yerlarining umumiy maydoni – **276399** ga, ekin maydonlari esa – **237471** ga ni tashkil qiladi. Bundan tashqari **29** ta agroklastlar va ularda turli yo'nalishlarga ixtisoslashgan **5698** ta fermer xo'jaligi faoliyat ko'rsatmoqda [10].

Tuproq unumdorligini belgilash va baholashda uning umumiy fizik va kimyoviy xossalari – granulometrik tarkibi, solishtirma hajm massasi va g'ovakligi, tarkibi, chirindi miqdori, mineral tarkibi tuproq unumdorligini belgilovchi muhim xossalardan hisoblanadi. Tuproq zichligining yomonlashishi uning g'ovakligi, aeratsiya, suv o'tkazuvchanligi, shuningdek, tuproq namligi sarflanishi va harakatchanligi hamda ozuqa moddalar miqdorini o'zlashtirilishi fizik va suv-fizik xossalari, tuproqqa ishlov berish sifatini esa fizik-mexanik xususiyatlari orqali belgilanadi. Surxondaryo botig'ining landshaftlarida sug'oriladigan tuproqlarning sug'orish davomiyligi, avvaldan sug'oriladigan taqirli-o'tloqi tuproqlarda hajm massasi 1, 44-1, 55 g/sm³, o'tloqi taqir tuproqlarda 1, 44-1, 71 g/sm³ ni, yangidan o'zlashtirilgan cho'l-qumli tuproqlarda 1, 44-1, 48 g/sm³ ni tashkil etib, kuchli zichlashganligi aniqlandi. Avvaldan sug'oriladigan o'tloqi tuproqlarning esa, yuqori qatlamlardan - quyi qatlamlarga tomon mos ravishda 1, 37-1, 50 va 1, 49- 1, 47 g/sm³ ni, yangidan ochilgan taqirli tuproqlarda 1, 33-1, 56 g/sm³ tashkil qilib, o'rtacha va kuchli zichlashgan tuproqlarga bo'linadi [9].

Bundan tashqari tuproqlarning xususiyatlarini o'zida aks ettiruvchi omil bu o'simliklar hisoblanib, indikator vazifasini o'taydi. Antropogen omillarning ortishi hisobiga tuproqlarning og'ir metallar va radioaktiv moddalar bilan ifloslanishi kuzatiladi. Bu esa bir qator muammolarni yuzaga keltiradi. Turli mikro va makro elementlarning ortib borishi, o'simliklar va insonlarda metabolizmning buzilishiga olib keladi. Ularning tuproqda me'yordan ziyod bo'lishi o'z navbatida gidrosfera, atmosfera va litosferada bioxilma-xillikni buzilishiga olib keladi [3].

Shu o'rinda qishloq xo'jaligida foydalaniladigan tuproqlarning holatini xolisona nuqtai nazardan qaralganda qilinishi lozim bo'lgan bir qator jarayonlar mavjud. Jumladan, sug'oriladigan yerlarning meliorativ holatini yanada yaxshilash, melioratsiya va irrigatsiya obyektlari tarmoqlarini rivojlantirish, zovur drenaj tizimlarini yangilash va qurish, qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarish sohasiga intensiv usullarni, eng avvallo, suv va resurslarni tejaydigan zamonaviy agrotexnologiyalarni joriy etish, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini yanada mustahkamlash, ekologik toza mahsulotni ishlab chiqarishni kengaytirish hamda atrof muhitga qishloq xo'jaligi landshaftlarining ta'sirini optimallashtirish lozim. Surxondaryo viloyatining adir mintaqasi bo'ylab o'tgan chegarasida tekislik hududlarini (markaziy va janubiy) Surxondaryo botig'i deb nomlanadi. Hudud arid cho'l zonasida, hududiy jihatdan Respublikamizning janubida joylashganligi ham agroiqlimiy jihatlarini asoslaydi. Botiq landshaftlari tuproqlarida tuz to'planishi va ikkilamchi sho'rlanish jarayonlari mintaqaviy xarakteri asosan uch omilga bog'liq tarzda rivojlanadi. Jumladan, yer osti suvlari holati, tuproq eritmasi konsentratsiyasi va obikor dehqonchilikda foydalaniladigan suvlarining sifatiga bevosita aloqador bo'lib, ular orasida yer osti suvlarining ahamiyati juda yuqori hisoblanadi. Ma'lumki, grunt suvlari yer yuzasiga qancha yaqin va

minerallashganlik darajasi yuqori bo'lsa, tuproqlarda tuz to'planishi jarayonlari shunchalik tez sodir bo'ladi.

Qishloq xo'jaligi tarmoqlaridan biri dehqonchilikda, landshaft komponentlaridan biri tuproqlarning ham alohida parvarishga muhtoj tomonlari mavjud. Ayniqsa, hududning sug'oriladigan o'tloqi, o'tloqi-taqir, taqirli o'tloqi, taqirli, sur tusli qo'ng'ir, botqoq-o'tloqi, qumli cho'l hamda qumli-o'tloq tuproqlarida olib boriladi. Hozirgi kunda so'ngi ma'lumotlarga qaraganda tuproqlarning qariyb umumiy 58 % turli darajada sho'rlangan.

M.A. Pankov malumotiga ko'ra, kuchsiz sho'rlangan tuproqda hosildorlik sho'rlangan tuproqqa nisbatan 20-30 %, o'rtacha sho'rlanganda 40-60 %, kuchli sho'rlanganda esa 80% va undan ham ko'proq kamayishi kuzatiladi [2].

Surxondaryo viloyatida tuproqlarning sho'rlanganlik holati

№	Sho'rlanganlik darajasiga ko'ra tavsifi	Foiz hisobida (%)
1	Sho'rlanmagan	41.5
2	Kuchsiz sho'rlangan	32.3
3	O'rtacha sho'rlangan	16.8
4	Kuchli sho'rlangan	9.4

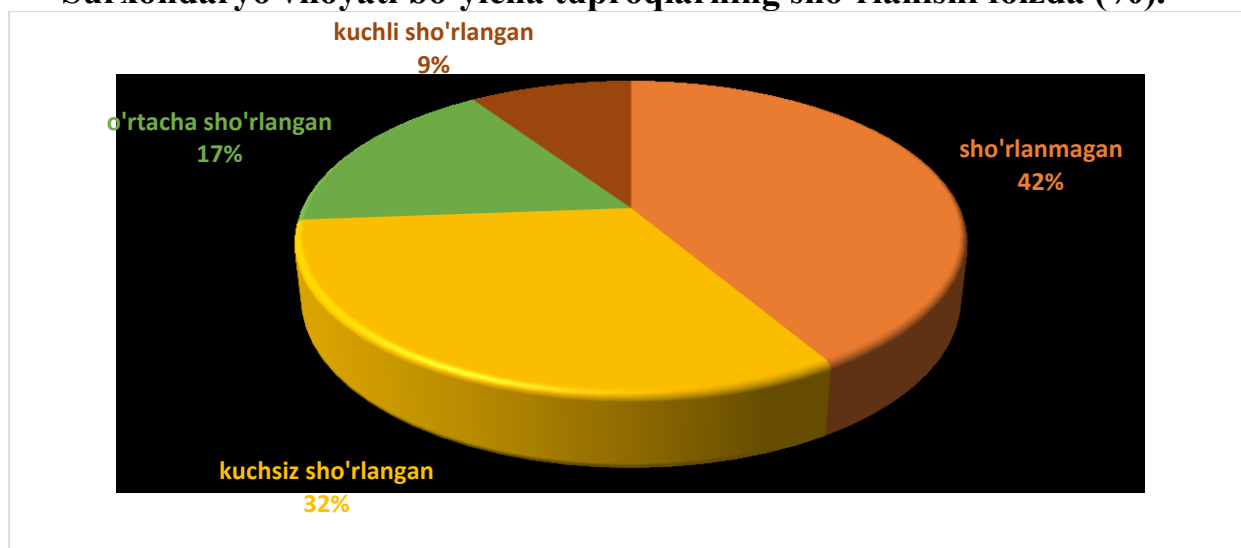
Manba: ma'lumotlar asosida muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.

V.A. Kovda, L.N. Mamedov, V.Ye. Kabayev, V.A. Buriginar hisoblashicha, tuzlarning konsentratsiyasi ma'lum darajaga yetganda (ularning zaharliligiga qarab) o'simlikning qurish davri boshlanadi. Bu davrda tuproq eritmasidagi osmotik bosimning oshishi natijasida suv va ozuqa moddalar o'simliklar tomonidan qiyin shimiladi. Bu esa o'simliklarni o'sishdan to'htatib, "o'lishga" olib keladi [2].

Bizga ma'lumki, tuproqlarning sho'rlanishiga juda ko'p omillar sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Bunda qishloq xo'jaligi landshaftlarining muayyan shaklda ekologik holatlarga ro'baru kelishi va atrof muhitga antropogen ta'sir yukini kamaytirish masalalarini oldini olish choralari ko'rilmas ekan milliy iqtisodiyotimizda iqtisodiy o'sishning orqaga ketishiga sabab bo'ladi. Buning uchun agrar sohani rivojlantirish asnosida qishloq xo'jaligini jahon standartlariga mos "yashil inqilob" asosida qurish zarurati tug'iladi. Atrof muhitni muhofaza qilish chora tadbirlarining yanada izchil optimal yo'llarini ishlab chiqishni taqozo etadi. Tuproq unumdorligining asosiy omillaridan biri chirindi ekanligini V.V. Dokuchayev aniqlagan va cho'l mintaqasi tuproqlari unumdorligini baholashda chirindi miqdoridan foydalanib tuzgan [2].

Surxondaryo tabiiy geografik okrugining grunt suvi yer betiga yaqin bo'lgan janubiy rayonlarda sho'rlangan tuproq, gil jinslardan iborat bo'lgan yerlarda esa to'q tusli bo'z tuproq uchraydi.

Surxondaryo viloyati bo'yicha tuproqlarning sho'rlanishi foizda (%).



Manba: Surxondaryo viloyati o'lkashunoslik atlasida ma'lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.

Hudud bo'yicha eng sho'rlangan yerlarning umumiy maydoni 128600 ga ni tumanlar bo'yicha esa Qiziriq, Sherobod, Muzrabot, Bandixon, Jarqo'rg'on, Angor va Termiz tumanlari kiradi. Agrolandshaftlarni barpo qilishda tuproq bonitirovkasi (*tuproqning granulometrik va kimyoviy tarkibi*) skeleti, karbonatligi, sho'rlanganlik darajasi va boshqalar inobatga olinadi. Ma'lumot o'rnida O'zbekiston hududida ko'pincha ishqoriy va sho'rlangan tuproqlar uchraydi. Bunga esa inson omili ta'sirida vujudga kelgan bir qancha xususiyatlar sababchi hisoblanadi. Tuproqlarni qishloq xo'jaligida joylashgan relyefining qay darajada nishablik tomonlarini ham hisobga olishni taqozo etadi. Xususan ba'zi ekinlarni ekish jarayonida yerning nishabligi 1^o dan oshmagan holda, tuproq yuvilishi va sho'rlanishning barqarorlashuvini ta'minlash mumkin. Hozirgi kunda zamonaviy texnik tadbirlar asosida yerlarni lazerlash orqali nishab tekisligini hisobini olish ishlari bunga yaqqol misoldir.

Chunonchi, lazerli tekislashning afzalliklariga quyidagilar misol bo'ladi: sug'orishga sarflanadigan suv 20-25 foizga tejaladi, tuproq sho'rlanishining kamayishiga erishiladi, sug'orish vaqti, ishchi kuchi, energiya sarfi kamayadi, ekinlar bir tekisda unadi, ekinlar bir xil namlik va ozuqa bilan ta'minlanadi [10].

Masalaning tub mohiyatini ochish va muammoning oldini olishda tuproqlarning sho'rlanishini oldini olish uchun qaratilgan zaruriy taklif va tavsiyalar:

- GAT texnologiyalari orqali relyefning barcha xususiyatlarini o'rganish va lazerlash. Qishloq xo'jaligi uchun mos toifalarga ajratish va yerlarini mukammal baholash hamda xaritalashtirish;
- Yirik, o'rta va kichik hajmdagi kanal yo'llarini beton qoplamali strukturada yotqizish shart sharoitlari;

- Zovur (*ochiq va yopiq*) va drenajlarning ishlash muddati o'tgan hududlarda yangilash ishlarini olib borish;
 - Suv omborlari, selxona va boshqa turdagi gidrografik obyektlarni suvi, imkon qadar yer osti suvlari sifatida sizilishini oldini olish choralari;
 - Intensiv qishloq xo'jaligiga o'tishda suvni tejavchi, tomchilatib sug'orish texnologiyalariga asoslangan ishlar samaradorligini oshirish choralari;
 - Turli xil kimyoviy dori - preparatlari orqali tuproq unumdorligini susaytiruvchi moddalarni berishni optimal yo'llarini ishlab chiqish;
 - Aholi tomorqalari va agrolandshaftlarda qurg'oqchilik davrida sifatsiz zovur suvlaridan foydalanishni cheklash;
 - Asosan atrof muhit uchun bezarar, tuproq holatini yaxshilovchi organik - chirindi miqdorini oshiruvchi, tabiiy go'ngdan fermer ho'jaliklarida keng foydalanish;
 - Qadimdan o'zlashtirilib kelinayotgan voha ma'daniy tuproqlari maydonini ko'paytirish choralari (zaruriy agrotehnik tadbirlar asosida) va b;
- Xulosa o'rnida shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, yurtimizda qishloq xo'jaligi va uning tarmoqlari rivojlanishi kelajak istiqbollarini belgilab beradi.

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MIKRO GES SUV ENERGIYASI PARAMETRLARINI TAHLIL QILISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Mikro geslarni quvvatlari bo'yicha tanlangan qurilmalarini ishlab chiqish va tadqiq qilish tavsiyalari keltirib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Mikro ges, quvvat, suv oqimi, energiya parametrlari, nominal quvvat, samaradorlik, energiya iste'moli.

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ANALYSIS OF PARAMETERS OF MICRO-HEDP HYDROPOWER

Abstract. In this article, recommendations for the development and research of devices selected for the power of microwaves are given.

Keywords. Micro hydro, power, water flow, energy parameters, nominal power, efficiency, energy consumption.

Zamonaviy sharoitda birinchi navbatdagi vazifalardan biri RES (qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalari) negizida elektr stansiyalarining raqobatbardoshligini umuman oshirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar majmuasini amalga oshirish, shuningdek, MikroGES va ularning kombinatsiyalaridan foydalanishning ilg'or texnologiyalarini aniqlashdan iborat. ulardan muayyan hududda foydalanish iqtisodiy, texnik va ijtimoiy jihatdan asoslanadi.

Shu bilan birga, qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalaridan foydalanish hududning muhandislik infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish yo'nalishlarini belgilab beruvchi va belgilangan vazifalarni hal etish yo'llarini ko'rsatuvchi hududni barqaror rivojlantirish dasturining organik va zarur elementi sifatida qaraladi. muammolar.

Shunday qilib, energetika muammosi va uni hal etish uchun muqobil energiya manbalarini jalb etish zarurligi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “Muqobil energiya manbalarini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarorida qayd etilgan. Olingan ifoda har qanday shakldagi energiya ekstensivlik va intensivlik omillari mahsulotiga mutanosib bo‘lgan ma‘lum fizik tamoyillarga mos keladi. Bunda H bosimi suyuqlikning intensivlik koeffitsienti yoki energiya intensivligining ko‘rsatkichi, suv hajmi W kenglik omili yoki energiya iste‘molining miqdoriy ko‘rsatkichidir.

Suv oqimining energiya quvvati zichligi E_w

$$E_w = \rho_w \cdot Q_w \cdot V_w^2 / (2 \cdot S) = \rho_w \cdot V_w^3 / 2, \text{ kW/m}^2$$

ρ_w – suvning zichligi;

Q_w – suv iste‘moli ($Q_w = S \cdot V_w$);

V_w – suv tezligi;

S – suv oqimining ko‘ndalang kesimi maydoni.

Suv energiya oqimining kuchi N_w ga teng

$$N_w = E_w \cdot S = S \cdot \rho_w \cdot V_w^3 / 2 \quad (2.59)$$

GESlarning energiya parametrlari

Mikro GESning chiqish quvvati (iste‘molchiga o‘tkaziladigan quvvat) teng

$$N_{MГЭС} = N_T \cdot \eta_{II} = N_w \cdot \eta_T \cdot \eta_{II} \quad (2.60)$$

bu erda N_T - turbina quvvati;

η_P - samaradorlik energiyani turbinadan iste‘molchiga o‘tkazish (generatoridagi mexanik yo‘qotishlar va yo‘qotishlar hisobga olinadi)



Biroq, agar qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarini etkazib berish rejimlari va yuklanish jadvallari sezilarli darajada mos kelmasa, o‘rta quvvatli Hidroelektrostansiyasi talab qilinishi mumkin va shunga mos ravishda ushbu qayta tiklanadigan energiyaga asoslangan elektr stantsiyasining nominal quvvati uchun katta zaxira bo‘lishi kerak. energiya manbai. Shu munosabat bilan, qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarining har bir turi uchun alohida elektr stansiyalaridan tashkil topgan bir nechta qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalariga

asoslangan MikroGES qurilmalar taklif etiladi. Ma'lumki, elektr stantsiyalarining parametrlarini tanlashning asosiy mezonlari energiya va ishlab chiqarilgan energiyaning narxidir. Xuddi shu mezonlar, pirovardida, belgilangan yuk sharoitlari ta'minlangan holda, MikroGES elektr stantsiyalari, shu jumladan kombinatsiyalanganlar uchun asosiy hisoblanadi

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TALABALARDA BOSHQARUVCHILIK KOMPETENTLIGINI BAHOLASH VA UNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING PSIXOLOGIK JIHATLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada bo‘lajak pedagoglarning ijtimoiy va kasbiy kompetentligini rivojlantirish, talabalar va bo‘lajak pedagoglarda kasbiy va ijtimoiy kompetentlikni shakllantirishda turli metodlarga asoslanish masalalar va ularni rivojlantirish haqida so‘z boradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: kompetentlik, ijtimoiy kompetentlik, kasbiy kompetensiya, multimedia, kasbiy ta’lim, makrotexnologiya.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ASSESSING MANAGEMENT COMPETENCE IN STUDENTS AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

Abstract. The article is devoted to the development of social and professional competence in future pedagogues. The issues of relying on different methods in the formation of professional and social competence in students and future pedagogues were touched upon.

Key words: competence, social competence, professional competence, multimedia, professional education, macro-technology.

Jahon ta’lim va ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasalarida tahsil oluvchilarning kelgusidagi kasbiy va kreativ kompetentligini rivojlantirish, shaxsiy kamolotini ta’minlash uchun zarur pedagogik shart-sharoitlarni yaratish, fanlarga oid motivatsion doirasini kengaytirish tuzilmasini modernizatsiyalash, pedagogik-psixologik sharoitlarini aniqlash hamda uning sifatini nazorat qilish va baholash mexanizmini ishlab chiqishga oid izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. Jamiyat va madaniyatning rivojlanishi bugungi kunda ta’lim va tarbiya ishlarining qanday tartibda amalga oshirilayotganligiga bog‘liq. Bu esa davlat ahamiyatiga ega ijtimoiy qonuniyatdir. Davlatning buyuk kelajagi, albatta, biz yoshlarni chuqur bilimli bo‘lib yetishishimiz bilan bog‘liqligini unutmagan holda mahoratli pedagoglarni shakllantirishni asosiy maqsad qilib belgilab olishimiz zarur. Hozirda respublikamizda olib borilayotgan keng ko‘lamli islohotlarning taqdiri yoshlarning ma’naviy kamoloti, intellektual salohiyati va kasbiy fazilatlariga bog‘liq. Axborot texnologiyalari asrida yashayotganimizga qaramasdan ta’lim

jarayonida hali ham zamonaviy texnologiyalardan samarali foydalana olmayotgan pedagoglarni uchratamiz. Ko‘plab pedagoglarimiz faoliyati faqat ma‘ruza bilan cheklanib qolmoqda. Bo‘lajak pedagoglar o‘z oldilariga ta‘lim jarayonini interfaol metodlar, multimedia, slayd, audio-video vositalari bilan boyitish uchun o‘zlarida texnologik kompetentlikni, mahoratni shakllantirishni maqsad qilib olishlari shart. Buyuk rus pedagogi Y.A.Komenskiy “Eshitsam unutamani, ko‘rsam eslab qolaman, bajarsam anglab yetaman” deb bejiz ta‘kidlamagan. Kompetensiya - muayyan fan bo‘yicha talaba egallagan nazariy bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarni kundalik hayotda duch keladigan nazariy va amaliy masalalarni yechishda foydalanib, amaliyotda qo‘llay olishidir. Kasbiy kompetentlik mutaxassis tomonidan alohida bilim, malakalarning egallanishini emas, balki har bir mustaqil yo‘nalish bo‘yicha integrativ bilimlar va harakatlarning o‘zlashtirilishini nazarda tutadi. Shuningdek, kompetentsiya mutaxassislik bilimlarini doimo boyitib borishni, yangi axborotlarni o‘rganishni, muhim ijtimoiy talablarni anglay olishni, yangi ma‘lumotlarni izlab topish, ularni qayta ishlash va o‘z faoliyatida qo‘llay bilishni taqozo etadi. Kasbiy kompetentlik quyidagi holatlarda yaqqol namoyon bo‘ladi:

- murakkab jarayonlarda;
- noaniq vazifalarni bajarishda;
- bir-biriga zid ma‘lumotlardan foydalanishda;
- kutilmagan vaziyatda harakat rejasiga ega bo‘la olishda Kasbiy kompetentsiyaga ega mutaxassis:

- o‘z bilimlarini izchil boyitib boradi;
- yangi axborotlarni o‘zlashtiradi;
- davr talablarini chuqur anglaydi;
- yangi bilimlarni izlab topadi;
- ularni qayta ishlaydi va o‘z amaliy faoliyatida samarali qo‘llaydi.

Ijtimoiy kompetensiya jamiyatda bo‘layotgan voqea yoki hodisa, jarayonlarga dahldorlikni his qilish va ishtirok etishni ifodalaydi. Kasbiy mavqeyining o‘rishiga intilish ham ijtimoiy kompetentlikning bir bo‘lagi hisoblanadi. Ijtimoiy-psixologik kompetentlik ta‘lim tizimini boshqarish uchun muhim. Kompetentlikni “tajribaga ega bo‘lgan kishi”, “yaxshi biladigan inson” kabi ma‘nolarni bildirishi eski adabiyotlarda ko‘p izohlangan. Hozirda esa kompetentlik ta‘lim jarayonida sodir bo‘ladigan vaziyatlarda, kutilmagan holatlarda o‘zini qanday tutishi, muloqotga kirishuvchanligi, izchil rivojlanib boruvchi va murakkab jarayonlarda harakatlanishga egalikni anglatadi.

Kompetentlik turlarining umumiy tomonlari va farqlari aniqlanib, ta‘lim yo‘nalishlari bo‘yicha maxsus kompetentliklar ro‘yxati shakllantirilishi kerak. Maxsus kompetentliklar guruhidan ularning qaysi birlari birinchi bosqichda, qaysisi ikkinchi bosqichda va qaysilari uchinchi bosqichda muhimligi, shuningdek, qaysi bosqichlari ularni rivojlantirish kerakligi aniqlanadi

Shuningdek, ta‘lim mazmuni uch darajada:

- tayanch kompetentlik (o‘quv rejasidagi barcha blok fanlari uchun);

- fanlararo kompetentlik (o‘quv rejasidagi bir blok fanlari to‘plami uchun);
- predmet doirasidagi kompetentlik (o‘quv rejasidagi bir fan yuzasidan) shaklida keltirilgan.

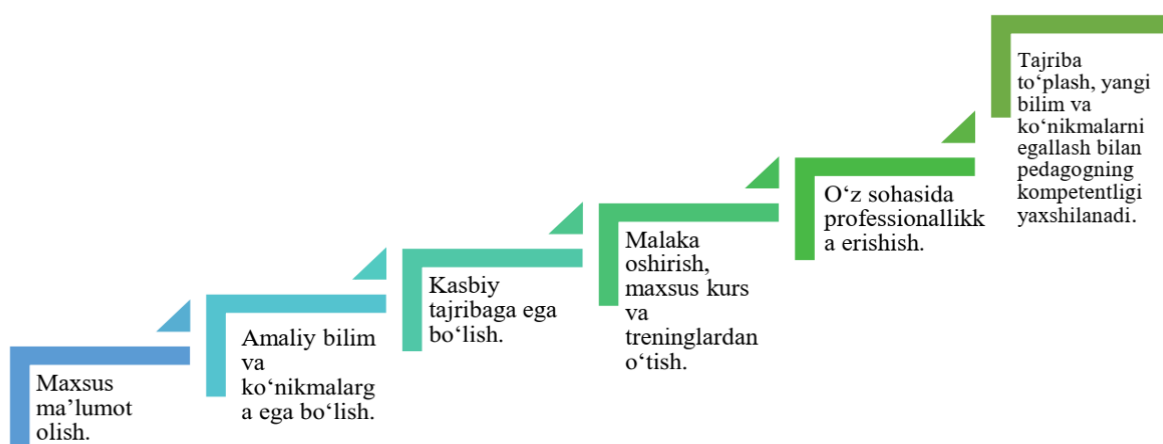
Kompetentlik uch muhim omil bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni o‘zlashtirishni nazarda tutadi:

- boshqa odamlar bilan munosabatlar madaniyatini;
- o‘z faoliyat sohasi haqida axborot olish ko‘nikmasini;
- o‘quv axborotini boshqalarga berish ko‘nikmasini.

Kasbiy kompetentlikning tabiatini nazariy tahlil qilish, uning mazmunini modellashtirish, oliy ta'lim muassasasi talabalarining kasbiy kompetentligini shakllantirishning reflektiv monitoringi kontseptsiyasini ishlab chiqish ilgari surilgan gipotezani har tomonlama asoslashga yitish imkonini beradi. Eksperimental nuqtai nazardan, gipotetik jihatdan oliy ta'lim muassasasi talabalarining kasbiy kompetentligini shakllantirishning reflektiv monitoringi texnologiyasi uni loyihalash va amalga oshirishning asosida quyidagilar qo‘yilgan bo‘lsa, samarali bo‘ladi.

Kasbiy kompetensiyani shakllantirish bosqichma-bosqich va doimiy tarzda amalga oshiriladigan jarayondir. Uni quyidagi ketma-ketliklarga bo‘lishimiz mumkin:

1-shakl



Shunday qilib, bugungi kun talabidan kelib chiqqan holda mehnat bozorida yuzaga keladigan kuchli raqobatga bardoshli bo‘lish ehtiyoji har bir mutaxassisni o‘zida kasbiy kompetentlik va unga xos sifatlarni tarkib toptirishga undaydi. Lug‘aviy jihatdan “qobiliyat”, mazmunan esa “faoliyatda nazariy bilimlardan samarali foydalanish, yuqori darajadagi kasbiy malaka, mahorat va iqtidorni namoyon eta olish” ma’nosini anglatuvchi kompetentlik negizida muayyan sifatlarni namoyon bo‘ladi. Xususan, pedagogga xos kasbiy kompetentlik negizida ijtimoiy, maxsus (psixologik, metodik, informatsion, kreativ, innovatsion hamda kommunikativ), shaxsiy, texnologik va ekstremal kompetentlik kabi sifatlarni aks etadi. Bir qator, xususan, A.K. Markovning tadqiqotlarida pedagogik

kompetentlikning tarkibiy asoslari qayd etib o'tilgan. Talabanning kasbiy kompetensiyasi pedagogik (o'quv va tarbiya) jarayonni samarali, muvaffaqiyatli tashkil etilishini ta'minlaydi. Kasbiy kompetensiyaga ega bo'lish uchun talaba o'z-o'zini izchil rivojlantirib borishga e'tiborni qaratishi zarur. O'z-o'zini rivojlantirishda talabaga "Individual rivojlanish dasturi" qo'l keladi. Zero, ushbu dasturda pedagogda mavjud bo'lgan kompetentlik sifatleri va rivojlantirish zarur bo'lgan sifatni aniq, xolis ifodalash mumkin.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, kompetentlikni shakllantirish bosqichma-bosqich va uzluksiz jarayondir. U ta'lim muassasasida boshlanadi va ish joyida mehnat faoliyati davomida tajribali ustozlar nazorati ostida davom etadi. Kasbiy kompetentlik nafaqat bilim darajasi, balki xodimning amaliy ko'nikmalari, hayotiy tajribasi va shaxsiy fazilatleri jamlanmasidir.

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XIZMAT KO'RSATISH SOHASINI INNOVATSION RIVOJLANTIRISH VA SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH YO'LLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada bugungi kunda mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotida xizmatlarning o'rni va ahamiyati, xizmat ko'rsatish sohasini innovatsion rivojlantirish va samaradorligini oshirish yo'llari muallif tomonidan atroflicha yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: iqtisodiyot, xizmat ko'rsatish, innovatsion rivojlanish, samaradorlik.

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WAYS OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND INCREASE EFFICIENCY OF THE SERVICE FIELD

Abstract. In this article, the role and importance of services in the economy of our country today, the ways of innovative development and efficiency improvement of the service sector are detailed by the author.

Key words: economy, service, innovative development, efficiency.

XXI asrda ishlab chiqarish va aylanma sohalarida innovatsion texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqish va joriy etish, korxonalarni tashkil etish va boshqarishning yangi usullari bozor raqobatining asosiy omillariga, operatsion samaradorlikni oshirish va tovarlar va xizmatlar sifatini oshirishning kuchli vositasiga aylandi. Zamonaviy iqtisodiyotda xizmat ko'rsatish sohasining o'rni bu sohada iqtisodiy o'sishning fundamental omillari, ya'ni: yangi ilmiy bilimlar, intellektual kapital, axborot texnologiyalari, moliya sektori xizmatlari, konsalting va boshqalar shakllanganligi bilan bog'liq.

Bundan kelib chiqadiki, iqtisodiyotni yanada rivojlantirish va aholi turmush darajasini yuksaltirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan xizmat ko'rsatish va

servis sohasida keng ko'lamli ilmiy-texnikaviy, sifat va tarkibiy o'zgarishlar dolzarb bo'lib bormoqda.

Bu esa inson salohiyati, iste'mol qilinadigan resurslar va ko'rsatilayotgan xizmatlarga qo'yiladigan yangi talablardan kelib chiqqan holda ijtimoiy rivojlanishning yangi mexanizmini shakllantirishni taqozo etadi.

Ushbu o'tishning muhim omillaridan biri ta'lim, yuqori texnologiyali tibbiyot, ilmiy-tadqiqot va ishlanmalar (ITI), aloqa, shuningdek, sanoatning kichik tarmoqlarini o'z ichiga olgan bilim va yuqori texnologiyali iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish va rivojlantirishdir. innovatsiyalarni ishlab chiqish va joriy etish. Xizmat ko'rsatish bozorining ushbu segmentlarida innovatsiyalarni joriy qilmasdan turib, innovatsion siyosatning asosiy maqsadi – aholi turmush darajasini oshirishga erishish mumkin emas.

Hozirgi vaqtda iqtisodiyotning turli tarmoqlari (shu jumladan, xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi) va mamlakat aholisining hayot sifatini innovatsion rivojlantirish jarayonlarining o'zaro ta'siri, o'zaro ta'siri va o'zaro ta'siri masalalari jamiyatda dolzarb va keng muhokama qilinmoqda. Biroq, bu muammo bo'yicha ilmiy ishlanmalar juda tor tarzda taqdim etilgan. Mahalliy olimlar orasida V.A. Degterevaning aholi turmush sifatini oshirishning asosi sifatida xizmat ko'rsatish sohasini rivojlantirish strategiyasini ishlab chiqish sohasida yechimlarni topishga bag'ishlangan ishlarini alohida ta'kidlash joiz.

Bizning fikrimizcha, xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi va uning tarkibiy elementlari (tarmoqlari) tashkilotlarining innovatsion rivojlanishining strategik yo'nalishlari joriy etish sohalari (qo'llash xususiyati) bo'yicha belgilangan innovatsiya turlariga muvofiq shakllantiriladi. Bizning fikrimizcha, xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi quyidagi innovatsiyalar guruhlarini bilan tavsiflanadi:

1) texnologik innovatsiyalar - xizmatlar ko'rsatish texnologiyasi sohasidagi innovatsiyalar, yangi xizmatlarni ko'rsatish va yangi tegishli mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarish imkonini beradigan yangi uskunalarni joriy etish;

2) xizmat ko'rsatish innovatsiyalari (xizmat ko'rsatish innovatsiyalari) - xizmatlarning iste'mol qiymatini oshirish, ko'rsatilayotgan xizmatlar tarkibi va turlarini o'zgartirish, xizmatlarning sifat xususiyatlarini yaxshilash;

3) tashkiliy-boshqaruv – biznes jarayonlarini takomillashtirish, boshqaruvning yangi usullarini joriy etish, qarorlar qabul qilish, xizmat ko'rsatish sohasida yangi axborot-kommunikatsiya resurslaridan foydalanish;

4) ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy - mehnat sharoitlarini yaxshilash va aholi turmush sifatini yaxshilashga yordam beradigan xizmat ko'rsatish korxonalarini faoliyati uchun ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va huquqiy sharoitlarning o'zgarishi;

5) moliyaviy - xizmat ko'rsatish sohasini moliyalashtirish va investitsiyalarni jalb qilish uchun yangi moliyaviy vositalar va texnologiyalarni yaratish.

Iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishi tarmoq tuzilmasi, iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari va tarmoqlari o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning o'zgarishi bilan birga kechadi. Tarmoq sifatida ta'lim ijtimoiy takror ishlab chiqarishning zarur bo'g'ini bo'lib, u har

qanday soha kabi iqtisodiy tizimning asosini ta'minlovchi iqtisodiy munosabatlar xarakteri bilan ajralib turadi.

Ta'lim iqtisodiyotini shakllantirishning dastlabki bosqichlarida ham, hozirgi vaqtda ham asosiy muammolar qatorida rejalashtirish usullarini takomillashtirish, tayyorlanayotgan mutaxassislarni tayyorlash va ishga joylashtirish rejalarini muvozanatlash, sohalar (profillar), ta'lim shakllari o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni asoslash muammolari saqlanib qolmoqda. kadrlar tayyorlash va ta'lim uchun zarur bo'lgan xarajatlarni jamoatchilik tomonidan belgilash.

Shunday qilib, mintaqada innovatsion faoliyatning dolzarbligi uning asosiy vazifasi korxonaning ilmiy ishlanmani "bugungi kun" ni tom ma'noda "ertaga" amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan shaklda olishini ta'minlashga qaratilganligi bilan belgilanadi. so'zdan.

Innovatsion korxonalar va kichik innovatsion korxonalar sektori ilmiy tashkilotlar va oliy o'quv yurtlari bilan tashkiliy o'zaro aloqada bo'lishi viloyatda ishlab chiqarish tarmoqlarini rivojlantirishning asosi hisoblanadi. Innovatsion korxonalarini statistik hisobga olish va tizimlashtirish o'ziga xos qiyinchiliklarga ega bo'lib, ular "innovatsion korxonona", "innovatsion-faol", "kichik innovatsion korxonona" ta'riflari bilan bog'liq. Bu qiyinchiliklar, masalan, oziq-ovqat sohasida ular aniq korxonalarini innovatsion deb tasniflash (yoki tasniflamaslik) uchun korxonalarining innovatsion salohiyatini baholamasliklari bilan bog'liq.

Innovatsion yondashuv rivojlangan mamlakatlarda va zamonaviy mamlakatda bozor munosabatlarining rivojlanishi sharoitida keng tarqaldi va inqirozli vaziyatlarni bartaraf etish zarur bo'lganda, uning roli ham katta.

Turar-joy bo'lmagan binolarni ijaraga berish g'oliblarining huquqlari ularning funktsional maqsadini saqlab qolish majburiyatlari bilan ta'minlanishi kerak. Loyihadan oldingi hujjatlarni ishlab chiqish va tanlovlar o'tkazishda foydalaniladigan aholiga maishiy xizmat ko'rsatish obyektlarini joylashtirishning tarmoq sxemasini ishlab chiqish zarur. Buni chakana savdo ob'ektlari hududlarida ularni qurish yoki rekonstruksiya qilish vaqtida qilish tavsiya etiladi.

Tarmoqni rivojlantirish uchun shuningdek, iste'mol bozori korxonalarini tizimida xizmat ko'rsatish korxonalarini piyoda masofada joylashtirish, shu jumladan, bunday tizimga kompleks maishiy xizmat ko'rsatish korxonalarini joylashtirish bo'yicha faol ishlarni amalga oshirish zarur.

Xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi korxonalarini rivojlantirish uchun investitsiyalarni jalb qilish.

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HARAKAT MIQDORI VA TARKIBINI XARAKAT XAVFSIZLIGIGA TA'SIRINI O'RGANISH

Annotatsiya. Transport vositalari sonining ko'payishi, shuningdek, tezlik va transport intensivligining oshishi yo'l harakati xavfsizligi muammosining yanada dolzarb bo'lishiga olib keladi. YTHning o'sishi bilan yaxshi ilashishi asosiy ko'rsatkichi-bu ilashish koeffitsienti bo'lib, u avtomobilning barqarorligi va boshqarilishiga tahsir qiladi. Maqolada shinalarning yo'l sirtiga ilashish koeffitsienti qiymatiga tahsir yetuvchi sharoit va sharoitlar o'rganiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: avtomobil, sekinlashuv, adgeziya koeffitsienti, yo'l yuzasi, yo'l sinovlari, pnevmatik shina, iqlim sharoiti.

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STUDYING THE INFLUENCE OF THE QUANTITY AND CONTENT OF MOVEMENT ON MOVEMENT SAFETY

Abstract. An increase in the number of vehicles, as well as an increase in speed and intensity of traffic, makes the problem of road safety more urgent. The main indicator of the good handling of YTH with growth is the coefficient of friction, which affects the stability and control of the car. The article examines the conditions and conditions that affect the value of the coefficient of adhesion of tires to the road surface.

Key words: car, deceleration, adhesion coefficient, road surface, road tests, pneumatic tire, climatic conditions.

Jahonning biron – bir davlatini transport vositalarisiz tasavvur etish mushkul. Xalq xujaligining har bir tarmog'i transport vositasi bilan bog'liq. Davlatimizning iqtisodi, sanoati rivojlanishida avtomobil transportining o'rni benihoya cheksiz.

Birinchi avtomobil 1886 yilda ixtiro qilingan bo'lib, unda hozirgidek odam yoki yuk tashish hech kimning xayoliga kelmagan.

1926 yilgi xalqoro Kelishuv yana ikkita yo‘l belgisi bilan boyitildi. 1931 yilgi Jeneva konferensiyasida yo‘llardagi signallashtirishni yagonalashtirish Konvensiyasi qabul qilindi.

AQSHda harakatlanish xavfsizligi federal xizmatlarining intilishlariga qaramay, har bir shtatda gubernator tarafidan tasdiqlangan yo‘l harakati qoidasi tatbiq etiladi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasida «Yo‘l harakati xavfsizligi tug‘risida»gi qonun 1999 yil 19 avgustda Oliy Majlisning XV-sesiyasida qabul qilindi. Bu qonun harakat xavfsizligini huquqiy ta‘minlovchi asosiy me‘yoriy xujjat bulib, shu sohada yuzaga keluvchi munosabatlarni tartibga soladi hamda fuqarolarning hayoti, sog‘lig‘i va mol mulkini muhofaza etishini ta‘minlashga ularning huquqlari qonuniy manfaatlarini, shuningdek, atrof muhit himoyasiga qaratilgan.

Yuqorilardan kelib chiqqan holda yo‘llarda xavfsiz harakatlanishni tashkil qilishning asosiy maqsadi-har bir transport vositalarining yuqori tezlik bilan yo‘lning turli bulaklaridan, yilning har qanday ob-havo sharoitida xavfsiz utkazish va piyodalarni xavfsiz harakatlanishini ta‘minlashdan iborat, deb tushiniladi. Bundan kelib chiqadigan asosiy vazifalar quyidagilar:

- transport vositalarining va piyodalarning harakat tartibini belgilash va ta‘minlash;

- yo‘l harakati qatnashchilariga qulayliklar yaratish;

- avtomabillarning yuqori samaradorlik bilan ishlashini ta‘minlash va eng yaxshi yo‘l sharoitlarini vujudga keltirish;

- harakat xavfsizligini ta‘minlash va iloji boricha yo‘l transport hodisasini eng kam sodir etilishiga erishish;

- atrof-muhitni ifloslantirmaslik;

- transport vositalarining va yo‘l inshootlarining tez ishdan chiqmasligini ta‘minlash;

SHuningdek xaydovchilik guvohtnomasini endigina quliga olgan, hali etarlicha tajribaga va transport vositasini boshqarish mahoratiga ega bulmagan haydovchi uchun minglab avtomabillar, yuzlab piyodalar harakatlanayotgan, har qadamda uchraydigan kuplab yo‘l belgilari va chiziqlari, svetofor qurilmalari uchraydigan yo‘llarda xavfsiz harakatlanish oson ish emas. Har qanday haydovchi ham yo‘llarda uchrashi mumkin bulgan turli holatlarni shoshilmasdan, tug‘ri va oqilona baholab harakatlanishga yillar utgan sari uzida kunikma hosil qiladi. Buning uchun unga ma‘lum bir vaqt kerak bulib, u eng avvalo «Yo‘l harakati qoidalari»ni mukammal urganishi va xavfsizlik talablarini chuqur anglashi darkor. CHunki, tajribalar va sodir bulayotgan yo‘l-transport hodisalarining tahlili shuni kursatmoqdaki, falokatlar aksariyat qismini haydovchili guvohtnomasi olganiga bir yil yoki undan kam vaqt bulgan haydovchilar sodir etishmoqda. Bundan qanday xulosa chiqarish mumkin?

SHu o‘rinda bir narsani ta‘kidlash zarurki, ayrim haydovchilarimiz keragidan ortiqcha ehtiyotkorlikka yo‘l quyib ham kungilsiz holatlarni kelib chiqishiga sababchi bulib qolishadi. YA’ni, ular kerak bulsa bulmasa tormozni

bosishadi. Yoʻlning aniq bir tezlida yurish belgilab berilgan qismida ezlikni kamaytirib yuborishadi. Aytib oʻtilgan holatlarning barchasi pirovard natijada biror-bir kungilsizlikni, yoʻl-transport hodisasini keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. SHu tufayli harakatlanishning eng xavfsiz tezligi bu transportlar oqimi bilan birgalikda, harakatlanishidir.

Tajribalardan maʼlumki, agar haydovchi ana shunday harakatlansa, unda transport vositalarini quvib oʻtishga yoki tormozni ortiqcha bosishga hojat qolmaydi. Bundan tashqari, serqatnov koʻchalarda koʻpchilik bilan birga harakatlanishning boshqa afzalliklari ham bor. Jumladan tajribasiz haydovchi transportlar oqimi bilan birga oʻzi uchun nomaʼlum boʻlgan yoki ilk marta harakatlanayotgan, transportlar harakati bir necha boʻlaklar buylab yoʻlga qoʻyilgan chorralardan xavfsiz oʻtish imkoniyatiga ega buladi. Albatta, bu oʻrinda haydovchi svetofor va yoʻl belgilari, chiziqlari, shuningdek, tartibga soluvchining ishoralariga birinchi navbatda amal qilishi zarur.

Hamon shunday ekan, har bir haydovchi harakat vaqtida yoʻl haqida, yoʻl belgilari va chiziqlari tugʻrisida kuproq maʼlumot toʻplashga oʻrganishi, harakat yunalishini oʻzgartirayotganida, tormoz olayotganida orqani koʻrsatuvchi ichki va tashqi koʻzgoʻlarga qarab borishga odatlanishi va bunga oʻzida koʻnikma hosil qilishi kerak.

Respublikamizning bozor iqtisodiyotiga bosqichma-bosqich oʻtishda fuqarolarimizga qator qulayliklar, engilliklar yaratib, tadbirkorlikka yoʻl ochib berilgan. SHu jumladan bugungi kunda yoʻlovchi tashuvchi davlat korxonalari hamda xususiy tadbirkorlar oʻrtasida raqobat ham oʻz-oʻzidan kelib chiqmoqda. Bu respublikamiz, qolaversa, poytaxtimiz ahliga keng imkonyatlar eshiklarini ochib bormoqda.

Fuqarolarimiz hayotiga va harakat xavfsizligiga, texnik talablarga tuliq javob beradigan transport vositalarini tanlash imkoniyatlariga ega bulishmoqda, lekin qushtirnoq ichidagi tadbirkorlar ham borki, ular xohlagan yunalishga chiqib, bir-ikki yurish qilib kelsa choy -chaqasi tayyor, YTH xodimlari tuxtatib hujjatlarini soʻraganlarida. bahonalar bisyor.

Ushbu qarorga asosan, mulkchilik shaklidan qatʼiy nazar muntazam qatnovlarni amalga oshiruvchi avtobuslar va yunalishli taksilar haydovchilari:

- tender kontraktiga muofiq ushbu yunalishda ishlash huquqini tasdiqlovchi guvohnomaga;

- tegishli litsenziyaga (litsenziya kartochkasiga);

- yunalish hujjatlariga;

- yoʻl varaqasi va chiptalarni hisobga olish varaqasiga;

- yoʻl varaqalarida yoʻlga chiqishdan oldin avtotransport vositalarini texnik kurikdan va haydovchilarni tibbiy kurikdan utganligi xaqidagi qaydlarga;

- qatnov jadvaliga va yunalish chizmasiga (shahar atrofida, shaharlararo, xalqaro yunalishlarda undan aholi yashash joylaridan utish vaqti, ovqatlanish, dam olish, tungi uxlash vaqti va joyi kursatilgan holda) ega boʻlishi kerak.

Bu hujjatlari bulmagan taqdirda yo'lovchilarga avtoxizmat kursatish umuman mann etiladi, chunki haydovchi uzi bilan bir necha un kishining hayotiga javob beradi. SHuning uchun ham «D» toifali haydovchilik guvohnomasiga ega bulish uchun fuqarolarimizga bir qator talablar quyilgan. Xususan, fuqaro sog'lom, yoshi 21 da bulishi, hamda 3 yillik haydovchilik tajribasiga ega bulishi kerak. Bundan kuzlangan asosiy maqsad, yo'lovchilar xavfsizligini va harakat xavfsizligini ta'minlash, sodir etilishi mumkin bulgan og'ir oqibatlarga olib keluvchi yo'l-transport hodisalarning oldini olish, yo'lovchi tashish madaniyatini tug'ri shakllantirishdan iborat. Avtobuslarning bekatlarda ikkinchi va uchinchi qatorda tuxtab, harakat ishtirokchilariga xalaqit berib, uzgalar hayotiga xavf tug'dirishi fuqarolarimiz tomonidan urinli e'tirozlarga sabab bulmoqda. Bu urinda uz-uzidan savol tug'iladi. Nazorat qiladigan organ va tashkilotlar qaerda, nimaga chorasi kurilmaydi? Darhaqiqat, yuqorida zikr etilgan qaror yuzasidan hozirda biror tadbirga xaydovchilar tulik amal kilishmaydi.

Xulosa shuki, ayrim haydovchilarimiz yarim yil, bir yil transport vositasini boshqarishgandan sung, o'zlarini tajribali, har qanday holatlardan ham osongina chiqib ketadigandek his qilishadi. Albatta, bu aldanchi tuyg'u. O'z mahorati va tajribasiga ortiqcha baho bergan haydovchilarimiz ba'zi hollarda harakatning boshqa ishtirokchilariga nisbatan hurmatsizlik qilishadi. YA'ni, transport vositalarini keskin harakatlari bilan boshqarishadi, quvib o'tish talablarini qupol ravishda buzishadi, belgilanmagan yoki taqiqlangan joylarda tuxtashadi. Yo'lni kesib utayotgan piyodalarga e'tibor qaratishmaydi.

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TREATMENT OF COMPLICATIONS OF INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES USING METHODS OF FOLK MEDICINE

Abstract. In this article, we will discuss the complications of inflammation of the stomach and intestines in the body and treat them in the direction of folk medicine. Stomach-intestinal disease is a type of disease related to the gastrointestinal tract, that is, the esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, and rectum, and accessory organs of digestion, liver, gall bladder, and pancreas. At the same time, we studied the ways to prevent this disease and to treat it after it is contracted, and we gave the necessary recommendations.

Key words: Organism, stomach, intestine, inflammation, complication, throat medicine, esophagus, gastrointestinal tract, small intestine, large intestine, gall bladder, pancreas.

Introduction

A peptic ulcer is an open wound in the lining of the stomach sometimes similar ulcers appear in the part of the intestine behind the stomach. In this case, it is a duodenal ulcer. Both types of stomach ulcers are called peptic ulcers. They appear, develop and are treated according to the same scenario. Therefore, the concept of peptic ulcer can be called an exact synonym of gastric ulcer. Peptic ulcers are very common. For example, one in ten people in the United States suffers from this disease. The older you are, the higher your risk of developing a stomach ulcer. This disease is especially common in people over 60 years old. Stomach contains acid that helps digestion. But it can also digest the walls of the organ. To prevent this, the inner mucous part of the stomach is covered with a layer of protective cells that it actively produces. If for some reason this layer is destroyed, the mucus decreases, and the acid starts to eat away at the stomach wall. In this way, a wound is formed. Stomach diseases are diseases that affect the stomach. Inflammation of the stomach due to infection of any cause is called gastritis, and when other parts of the gastrointestinal tract are involved, it is called gastroenteritis. When gastritis becomes chronic, it is associated with several diseases, including atrophic gastritis, pyloric stenosis (narrowing of the opening from the stomach to the first part of the small intestine (pylorus), and stomach cancer. Another common condition is peptic ulcer disease. Ulcers damage the

lining of the stomach, which protects the stomach tissue from stomach acids. In most cases, peptic ulcers are caused by infection with the bacterial *Helicobacter pylori* (a gram-negative, microaerophilic, helical (spiral) bacterium that is normally found in the stomach).⁵⁷

In 1890, Ivan Petrovich Pavlov was appointed to the founding commission of the Military Medical Academy, and physiology five years later. "Small stomach" or "separated stomach" surgery has attracted a lot of attention. In his experiments, he developed anesthesia and many techniques to relieve the discomfort of the animal. In 1935, at the request of Pavlov, a statue of a dog was erected near the Institute of Experimental Medicine in St. Petersburg in memory of those used in the experiment.

What to do to prevent peptic ulcer? There is no guarantee that the wound will not appear clearly. But there are several ways to reduce the risks: Avoid taking non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) unless necessary. If fever or pain relief is needed, choose the lowest effective dose of NSAIDs. All this will be written in the instructions. Take NSAIDs with food. Discuss with your therapist which pain reliever is the safest for you. You can find an alternative to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

Analysis and results

1) Lemon water One of the herbal recommendations for treating intestinal infections, lemon water helps clear inflammation in the intestines.

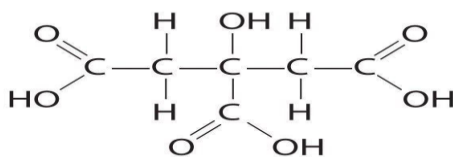


Figure 1. Citric acid

2) Garlic It is recommended to eat 2 cloves of raw garlic a day to treat intestinal infection at home.

3) Ginger Antibacterial substances contained in ginger prevent the spread of infection.

4) Turmeric It is effective in preventing infection that occurs and spreads in the intestines.

5) Honey water Water with honey helps to clean the infection in the intestine.

6) Peppermint tea Peppermint tea is a herbal tea that relaxes the bowels. It clears the infection and inflammation in the intestines, and helps the intestines to function in a healthy way.

⁵⁷ Davidson's principles and practice of medicine., Illustrated by Robert Britton., 21st Nicki R. Colledge: , Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone/Elsevier, 2010.



Figure 2. A chemical active ingredient in the peppermint plant

7) Potato water Peel and wash 1 potato, then grate it, strain the juice from the grated potato and eat it.

8) Flaxseed Flaxseed is a natural herbal supplement that relaxes the bowels and facilitates digestion during intestinal infections.

9) Homemade yogurt Homemade yogurt, which facilitates the removal of bacteria from the intestines, helps to get rid of infection by strengthening the immune system.

10) Onion It is recommended to eat raw onions to clear inflammation in the intestines.

Conclusion-In conclusion, the human body is a complex system. At the same time, its normal vital activity is ensured only by the condition of the optimal level of three components. This is not only a biological, but also a mental and social basis of health. All of them are closely connected with each other, in a dialectical unity. For example, biological health is directly related to social health, and social health is directly related to biological health. Similar relationships exist between other components. The medical basis of health lies in the adoption of preventive measures divided into three levels. The first is intended for all categories of adults and children. The goal of such prevention is to improve the health of people throughout their lives. And the main tools of this stage are the development of recommendations for maintaining health, using folk recipes, maintaining a healthy lifestyle, etc. The second level of prevention of medical diseases is designed to identify various indicators of human predisposition and existing risk factors. Such work is carried out in combination with the collection of information about genetic characteristics and the conduct of a certain lifestyle. In other words, the work of doctors in this case is not aimed at treating a certain type of illness. It is aimed at the secondary prevention of pathologies. As part of tertiary care, doctors are working to prevent relapse in patients throughout the community.

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CHEMICAL BASIS OF FORMATION OF USING METHODS OF STONES IN THE BODY AND THEIR TREATMENT FOLK MEDICINE

Abstract. In this article, various causes and complications of the formation of stones in the body are given, as well as an understanding of the methods of treatment of stone accumulation diseases in the body using folk medicine.

Key words: gastritis, intestine, stomach, angioedema, amino acids, barley, immunosuppression, immunity, vitamin, dyspepsia, diarrhea, enterocolitis, stomach wall, stones, protein, cholesterol, gallbladder.

Introduction

The human body is made up of known cells. Stones are freely located in the human body. These stones can be formed by Ca- calcium and Na- sodium salts. Stones can appear not only in the kidney and gall bladder, but also in the exits of the pancreas, salivary glands, tonsils, veins, intestines, bronchi, and the edges of the palate. Metabolism of substances and energy, chemicals such as Ca- calcium, cholesterol, purine bases, Na- sodium, soil structure, disturbance of nutrition, changes in the acidity of water are several pathological processes, as well as stones in organs such as kidneys, bladder and bile ducts. causes it to form. Stones can form not only in the kidneys and bile ducts, but also in the excretory ducts of the pancreas, salivary glands, intestines, bronchi, tonsils, the edges of the palate, the inner parts of veins and other places. There are several types of stones that appear in different parts of the urinary system and bile ducts in the human body. For example: the surface of Ca- calcium oxalate in the kidney is uneven and rough, which inflames and bleeds the mucous membrane. Due to the pigments in the blood, there are oxalate stones that are colored brown. Such stones have a high density and are difficult to erode. The main reason for the appearance of this type of stones is the high consumption of fruits and vegetables rich in ascorbic acid and the lack of vitamin B6. In addition, yellow, smooth stones, urates, formed from uric acid, are also found. Uric acid is a residue of protein metabolism in the body. This situation depends on the environment, and when the pH value in urine drops below 5.5, uric acid begins to crystallize. Disruption of the composition of urine is caused by increased consumption of poor quality water, sour, bitter, and salty foods. In addition, white, smooth, fast-growing and easily decaying

phosphates, consisting of $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ -calcium phosphate, are found in the kidney. One of the main reasons for the formation of such a stone is infection of the organs located in the pelvic cavity. In this case, the acidity of urine changes as a result of the entry of bacteria from the rectum into the urinary organs. An alkaline environment is ideal for the formation of phosphate stones Citruvite-coral stones contain magnesium ammonium phosphate MgNH_4PO_4 , CaCO_3 . An alkaline environment has a positive effect on their formation and accelerates the formation of stones. This type of stone is a fast-growing and chronically recurring stone. In addition, kidney stones are more common in women than in men. The fact that stones can be passed from mother to child during pregnancy is included in the genetic cause of stone formation. Stone formation in the urinary and bile ducts is a common disease nowadays. Even these diseases can be repeated chronically and cause human death. The formation of stones is influenced by the alkaline environment in the human body and accelerates the process. To determine the formation of stones in the kidneys and bile ducts, it is necessary to conduct blood and urine analyzes with special laboratory tests. If the amount of Calcium (Ca) in the blood is more than 2.5 mmol/l, and in the urine is more than 0.015g/100ml, Potassium K^+ is more than 0.15g/100ml, and Phosphate PO_4^{3-} is more than 0.12g/mol, it means that stones are starting to form in the body. Among stone diseases, the most common is in the kidney and bile ducts. Any stone diseases are caused by excessive dehydration of the body. These diseases are also caused by changing fashions and dry weather conditions.

1.The relevance of the topic: Kidney stone disease (nephrotiasis) is a disease caused by the formation of stones (concrement) in the kidney and urinary tract. It has been found that it occurs more often in older people, that is, in women than in men. Kidney stones can form in the kidney, calyx, urinary tract and bladder. The disease is chronic along with the outbreak. The causes of the disease are mineral metabolism disorders, vitamin deficiency, kidney inflammation. As a result of sticking of salt crystals insoluble in urine around the protein residues, they form microlili, and they grow again and form stones. Their size can be from several mm to 10 cm. 4.The disease can also occur as a result of genetic predisposition. It is mainly associated with an increase in the amount of oxalate, phosphate, citruvite (coral) stones and salts such as $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$, Mg_3N_2 , H_3PO_4 , CaCO_3 .



Figure 1. Calcium carbonate formula

Patients suffering from the disease may have painful urination, nausea, vomiting, cloudy urine, and bleeding in the urine (due to the edge of the stones damaging the urinary tract). If there are stones in both kidneys, it is characterized by oligouria, hematuria, and anuria.

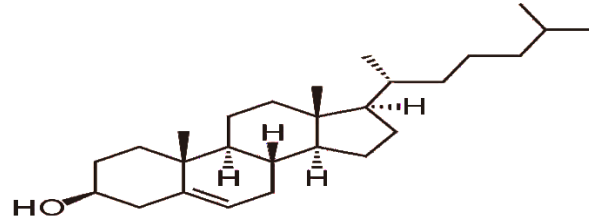


Figure 2. Cholesterol formula

Gallstone disease (Cholelithiasis) is formed in the gallbladder and bile ducts. The reasons can be an increase in the amount of cholesterol in the blood, a violation of metabolism, a violation of the work of the digestive organs, disturbances in the development of bile ducts, a derailment of the diet and many other reasons. Mainly, in this disease, we observe symptoms such as pain in the right intercostal space, mouth watering, stool discoloration. To check, it is necessary to undergo laboratory tests such as biochemical analysis of blood, cholecystography, UTT, MR and CT. Ultra sound and electromagnetic rays are used to crush the stone. If not treated in time: Pericholecystitis-inflammation of the gallbladder, rupture of the gallbladder-peritonitis and abdominal abscess. For prevention, proper nutrition, timely treatment of gastrointestinal diseases, and consumption of more fluids are necessary. In conclusion, we can make the following conclusions about this disease: Any disease is caused by changes and problems in the diet. The environment and the weather also have an effect on our body. in order to get it, we need to eat less salt and salty products and drink more liquid. Cholelithiasis, cholelithiasis is a disease characterized by formation of stones in the gallbladder and bile ducts as a result of a metabolic disorder in the body, where bile stagnates. The disease is more common in women. It develops slowly. Often, for several years, the patient feels heaviness under the right ribs, the mouth becomes dry, and the throat boils 2. (especially when fried, smoked, salted products are eaten). These are the first symptoms of gallstone diseases, and when the disease is delayed, the pain is stabbing under the right ribs, and the pain spreads to the abdomen, right shoulder blade, right shoulder, spine and interscapular area. These symptoms indicate gallstones. The number and size of stones are different, the composition is the same (cholesterol, bile pigment, calcium salt, etc.) and mixed. Substances such as oxalic acid, purine bases, magnesium, phosphoric acid salts, and uric acid serve as the basis for stone formation in kidney stone disease. Inadequate fluid intake and amount, sedentary lifestyle, high intake of meat products, high sodium intake, etc. participates as an additional component. That is, Ca-calcium and Na-sodium are mutually synergistic elements, and the more Na-sodium is consumed, the more Ca-calcium increases. Excess Ca-calcium is excreted in the urine. Hypercalciuria is mainly caused by the following three factors:

1. Bad absorption of Ca-calcium in the intestine;
2. Release of Ca-calcium from bone due to pathological processes;

3. It is considered that the kidney cannot regulate the amount of Ca-calcium.

Due to the listed factors, stones containing $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$, CaC_2O_4 , CaCO_3 appear. The most common of them are stones of CaC_2O_4 type. Epithelial migration is observed in cholecystitis. Mineral salts, as well as elements such as Ca-calcium and K- potassium are absorbed into the migrating cells. At the same time, they accumulate layer by layer, and each new layer is separated from the other layer by lines like a tree trunk sawed crosswise. The appearance of such stones is caused by an increase in the level of cholesterol and high-density lipoprotein, multiple pregnancies, metabolic diseases, diseases of the organs of the gastrointestinal tract, excessive production of bile, its dampness, bilirubin, biliverdin, glucuronic acid, etc. Factors such as changes in the standard of substances were studied. It has been determined that there are 3 stages of stone formation in the human body.

Stage 1: Initial physico-chemical stage

Stage 2: Stone formation stage

Stage 3: Clinical stage - acute, chronic stage

Gallstones can also be caused by eating too much food and not exercising enough. Gallbladder inflammation is caused by inflammation of the gallbladder and bile ducts, anatomical changes in them (scarring, adhesions) and decreased movement of these organs (lack of regular meals, flatulence, constipation, etc.). The type of food, genetic characteristics of a person, tendency to obesity, etc. can cause gallstones. As a result of metabolic disorders, bile stagnation, the amount of bile acid in the bile decreases, which causes bile pigments - cholesterol and bilirubin to precipitate and form stones from them. The amount of bile acid depends to some extent on the composition and amount of fat consumed. Stones are formed when there is too much or too little fat in the food. In case of gallstone disease, the patient must strictly follow the diet prescribed by the doctor. It is important to engage in physical education and prevent obesity. Spasmolytic drugs, anti-inflammatory antibiotics and sulfanilamides are used during an attack of the disease. If the disease lasts a long time and causes complications, surgery is performed.

Conclusion- In order to prevent the formation of diseases in the body, a person should first of all follow a healthy lifestyle and proper nutrition. In case of gallstone disease, the patient must strictly follow the diet prescribed by the doctor. Doing physical education and taking measures not to gain weight are important in the prevention of gallstone diseases in addition, it is necessary to take it under the supervision of a doctor from time to time

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SHAMOL ENERGIYASIDAN SAMARALI FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya. Bugungi kunda chorvachilik chiqindilarini qayta ishlash orqali elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalari allaqachon keng qo'llanilmoqda, Volga mintaqasida, shu jumladan 40 kVt dan 5 mvtgacha bo'lgan qurilmalar mavjud. 1 kubometrning energiya samaradorligi biogaz (55-70 % - Ch4, 45-30 % - CO2) 6 kVt / soatgacha bo'lishi mumkin va undan foydalanganda ichki yonish dvigatelining elektr energiyasini olish uchun energiyaning 45% elektr energiyasi va 55% issiqlik energiyasi shaklida chiqariladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Muqobil energiya, shamol generatori, gelioenergetika, quyosh kollektori, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish.

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EFFICIENT USE OF WIND ENERGY

Abstract. Today, technologies for generating electricity through the processing of livestock waste are already widely used, there are devices in the Volga region, including from 40 kW to 5 MW. The energy efficiency of 1 cubic meter biogas (55-70 % - Ch4, 45-30% - CO2) can be up to 6 kWh, and when using it, 45% of the energy for obtaining electricity from an internal combustion engine is released in the form of electricity and 55% in the form of thermal energy.

Keywords: Alternative energy, wind turbine, solar energy, solar collector, environmental protection.

Bugungi kunda chorvachilik chiqindilarini qayta ishlash orqali elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalari allaqachon keng qo'llanilmoqda, Volga mintaqasida, shu jumladan 40 kVt dan 5 mvtgacha bo'lgan qurilmalar mavjud. 1 kubometrning energiya samaradorligi biogaz (55-70 % - Ch4, 45-30 % - CO2) 6 kVt / soatgacha bo'lishi mumkin va undan foydalanganda ichki yonish dvigatelining elektr energiyasini olish uchun energiyaning 45% elektr energiyasi va 55% issiqlik energiyasi shaklida chiqariladi. Biogazning hosildorligi 20 (qoramol go'ngi) dan 600 gacha (pekmez) kamdan-kam hollarda 1 tonna substrat uchun 1300 kubometrni tashkil qiladi [9].

Bugungi kunda bu muqobil energiyaning eng keng tarqalgan manbalaridan biri bo'lib, turli manbalarga ko'ra uning global elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarishdagi ulushi 2% ga yetishi mumkin. Yevropa ittifoqining ba'zi

mamlakatlarida shamol generatorlari yordamida ishlab chiqariladigan energiya ulushi 40% dan ortiq.

Mustaqil bino va inshootlarning elektr energiyasi manbai sifatida maishiy ehtiyojlar uchun kam quvvatli (10 kVtgacha) muqobil energiya (elektr, issiqlik va bio - yoki boshqa yoqilg'i shaklida) olish usullarini ko'rib chiqishga bag'ishlangan.

Energiya olishning asosiy alternativ usullari orasida quyidagilarni ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin:

- shamol energetikasi;
- geliyenergetika;
- gidroyenergetika;
- bioyenergetika.

Shamol elektr stansiyasi - shamolning kinetik energiyasini elektr energiyasiga aylantirishga asoslangan energiya sanoati [4]. Energiyani konvertatsiya qilish, qoida tariqasida, shamol generatorlarining turli xil konstruksiyalari tomonidan amalga oshiriladi.

Shamol generatorining ishlashining asosiy sharti 3 m/s dan yuqori tezlikda harakatlanadigan havo massalarining mavjudligi, shuning uchun, qoida tariqasida, ularning joylashgan joyi qirg'oq zonalari, tepaliklar, tokchalar (qirg'oq zonasida joylashgan).

Zamonaviy shamol generatorlari balandligi 100 m dan oshishi mumkin va pichoqlarning diametri bir necha o'n metrga yetadi. Nominal ish rejimlarida chiqish quvvati (shamol tezligi 10 m/s) 10 Mvtgacha yetadi.

Dizayn bo'yicha shamol generatorlarini gorizont va vertikalga bo'lish mumkin. Ikkinchi tur yanada istiqbolli, chunki u shovqinsizroq va shamol massasi tezligiga nisbatan kamroq talabchan (1 m/s dan), ammo bazi sabablarga ko'ra shamol generatorlarining gorizont konstruksiyalari ko'proq tarqalgan. Vertikal shamol generatorlarining ishlash muddati 20 yilgacha bo'lishi mumkin [5].

Shamol generatorlari yordamida olingan elektr energiyasining narxi an'anaviy energiya yordamida olingan elektr energiyasining narxi 1, 5-2 so'm/(kVt*soat) bilan taqqoslanadi..

Shamol generatorlarining kamchiliklari orasida shovqinning nisbatan yuqori darajasi (shamol generatorining rotori yaqinida 100 db gacha va 300 m masofada 45 db dan oshmasligi kerak), katta tebranish yuklari ham qayd etilishi kerak. Shu sababli, shamol generatorlarini turar-joy binolaridan 300 m dan kam bo'lgan masofada o'rnatish tavsiya etilmaydi.

Shamol energiyasidan foydalanishning yana bir usuli-bu bino va inshootlarni isitish uchun uni issiqlik energiyasiga aylantirish, bu yondashuv bilan shamol generatorining ulanish sxemasi va uni boshqarish ancha soddalashtirilgan hisoblanadi.

Shamol qurilmasining tuzilishi generator, generator joylashgan ustun, pichoqlar, batareyalar, inverterni o'z ichiga oladi.

10 kVtgacha bo'lgan kam quvvatli shamol generatorlari ko'pincha avtonomdir, ya'ni.energiya tarmoqlariga ulanmagan holda bo'ladi.

Bioyenergetika

Yana bir yo'nalish – biogazni CO₂ dan tozalash orqali donni qayta ishlash chiqindilaridan tayyor bioyoqilg'ini, masalan, biometanni, mahalliy gazning analogini olish.

Ushbu texnologiyani rivojlantirishning navbatdagi bosqichi maishiy chiqindilarni qayta ishlash bilan bog'liq bo'lib, unda ikkita juda muhim vazifa hal qilinadi, elektr energiyasini olish va maishiy va sanoat chiqindilarini xavfsiz yo'q qilish, ya'ni ekologik vaziyatni yaxshilash [10].

Qoida tariqasida, yuqoridagi qurilmalar 40-100 kVt / s dan ortiq quvvatga ega va ishlab chiqarish asosida yaratilgan bo'lib, ular faoliyati natijasida ko'p miqdordagi energiya tejaydigan biomassa, ya'ni chorvachilik, oziq-ovqat ishlab chiqarish va boshqalardan ajralib chiqadi.

Muqobil energiya olishning deyarli barcha usullarining umumiy muammolari quyidagilardan iborat:

- misol tariqasida, bu tartibga solinmagan energiya manbalari, ya'ni. elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarish yorug'lik nurlanishining intensivligiga, ob-havo sharoitlariga, mavsumga, atrof-muhit haroratiga, shamol tezligi va yo'nalishiga va boshqalarga bog'liq bo'lib, bu ularning umumiy elektr tarmoqlariga integratsiyasini sezilarli darajada murakkablashtiradi va ishlab chiqarilgan muqobil energiya narxini oshiradi;

- qabul qilingan elektr energiyasini 220 V, 50 Gts sanoat standartiga etkazish zarurati, buning uchun qimmat invertorlar (olingan energiyaning elektr parametrlarini o'zgartirgichlar) ishlatiladi, ularning narxi muqobil energiya olish uchun barcha uskunalar narxining 50 foizigacha yetishi mumkin, shu bilan birga ularning ishlashi paytida elektr energiyasining katta qismi issiqlik hosil bo'lishiga sarflanadi;

-avtonom tizimlarda o'zgaruvchan energiya ishlab chiqarilmasa, elektr energiyasini to'plash zarurati tufayli akkumulyator batareyalaridan foydalanish zarurati (ularning narxi butun kompleksning umumiy qiymatining 25 foizigacha yetishi mumkin).

Yuqoridagilardan xulosa qilishimiz mumkinki, muqobil energiya olishning universal usuli yo'q. Ularning afzalliklari va kamchiliklarini birlashtirib, bir necha usullardan foydalanish kerak. Kam miqdordagi elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarish uchun bunday muvaffaqiyatli kombinatsiyaga misol sifatida inverter va batareyalar bilan birgalikda ishlaydigan past quvvatli elektr energiyasi va shamol generatoridan iborat kompleksni keltirish mumkin.

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BO'LAJAK TARBIYA FANI O'QITUVCHILARINI KASBIY-METODIK RIVOJLANTIRISH ORQALI FANNI O'QITISHGA TAYYORLASH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada bo'lajak tarbiya fani o'qituvchilarini kasbiy-metodik tayyorlash nazariyasi va uning o'ziga hos xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan, mazkur masalaga doir metodik tavsiyalar taqdim etilgan. Maqolada bo'lajak tarbiya fani o'qituvchilarini kasbiy-metodik rivojlantirish orqali tarbiya fanini o'qitishga tayyorlash va o'qituvchilarning darslarda zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiya, interfaol metodlar va ta'limiy o'yinlardan foydalanish kabilari yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: kasbiy, metodik, texnikaviy, axborotli, insonparvarlik, model, mas'uliyat, kreativlik, majburiyat, huquqiy ong va madaniyat, ma'rifatparvarlik, innovatsion, interfaol.

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PREPARATION OF FUTURE EDUCATION SCIENCE TEACHERS FOR TEACHING SCIENCE THROUGH PROFESSIONAL-METHODICAL DEVELOPMENT

Abstract. In this article, the theory of professional-methodical training of future education science teachers and its specific features are analyzed, methodological recommendations on this issue are presented. The article describes the preparation of future education teachers for teaching education through professional and methodical development, as well as the use of modern pedagogical technology, interactive methods and educational games by teachers.

Key words: professional, methodical, technical, informative, humanitarian, model, responsibility, creativity, commitment, legal consciousness and culture, enlightenment, innovative, interactive.

KIRISH. Bugungi shiddat bilan rivojlanib borayotgan davrda mamlakatimizda tarbiya fanining mazmun va mohiyatini barkamol avlodni tarbiyalash va ta'lim berishga qaratilganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Yurtimizda sog'lom, yetuk va barkamol avlodni tarbiyalash, yosh avlodni XXI asr texnika asri talablariga to'liq javob beradigan har tomonlama rivojlangan shaxs sifatida voyaga yetkazish bo'yicha zarur shart-sharoitlar va imkoniyatlar yaratilgan.

Tarbiya jarayonida o'quvchilarning axloqiy sifatlarini tarkib toptirish muhim masalalardan biridir. Axloq normalarini o'quvchilar ongiga singdirish zarur. Respublikamizda milliy ta'lim tizimining huquqiy asoslarini shakllantirish uchun keng sharoit yaratilgan. O'z navbatida, islohotlar ta'lim tuzilmasi va mazmun-mohiyatini takomillashtirish imkonini berdi. Mamlakatimiz Prezidenti Sh.M. Mirziyev ta'kidlaganidek, "Biz ta'lim va tarbiya tizimining barcha bo'g'inlari faoliyatini bugungi zamon talablari asosida takomillashtirishni o'zimizning birinchi darajali vazifamiz deb bilamiz" [1]

Tarbiya - yosh avlodni har tomonlama voyaga yetkazish, unda ijtimoiy ong va xulq-atvorni tarkib toptirishga yo'naltirilgan faoliyat hisoblanadi. Shaxsni aqliy, jismoniy, axloqiy, ma'naviy sifatlarini shakllantirishga qaratilgan bo'lib, insonning jamiyatda tutgan o'rni va turmush tarzini yaxshilashini ta'minlash uchun zarur bo'lgan xususiyatlarini tarkib toptirish jarayonidir. Tarbiya inson shaxsini shakllantirish, uning ijtimoiy, siyosiy, madaniy, ma'rifiy hayotida faol ishtirokini ta'minlashga qaratilgan barcha ta'sirlar, tadbirlar, harakatlar, intilishlar majmuini anglatadi.

Tarbiya nafaqat oilada, maktab, bolalar va yoshlar tashkilotlarida olib boriladigan jarayonlar bo'libgina qolmay, balki uning yetakchi g'oyalari gazeta va jurnallar, ommaviy axborot vositalari orqali singdirilgan mafkurani ham o'z ichiga oladi. Chunonchi, tarbiya ta'limga nisbatan kengroq bo'lgan tushunchadir. Bunday tarbiyaning oila va tarbiyaviy muassasalar hamda jamoat tashkilotlari tomonidan amalga oshirilishini nazarda tutadi. Shunday ekan, tarbiya ta'lim olish bilan uzviy chambarchas bog'liq holda amalga oshirilib kelinadi. Ta'lim-tarbiya orqali shaxsda ezgu ma'naviy-axloqiy sifatlar tarkib topib boradi.

Tarbiya fani O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining tashabbusi bilan umumiy o'rta ta'lim muassasalarida 2020-2021-o'quv yilidan boshlab joriy qilindi. Ushbu fan Uzluksiz ma'naviy tarbiya konsepsiyasining bir qismi sifatida o'quvchilarda "Milliy tiklanishdan-milliy yuksalish sari" g'oyasini singdirish, ularni ijtimoiy muvaffaqiyatli hayotga tayyorlash, faol fuqarolik pozitsiyasi, mas'uliyat, majburiyat, huquqiy ong va madaniyat, teran dunyoqarash, sog'lom e'tiqotlilik, ma'rifatparvarlik, bag'rikenglik kabi fazilatlarni shakllantirishni maqsad qilib qo'ygan.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA. O'rta Osiyo mutafakkirlarining tarbiya haqidagi fikrlari, o'g'itlari shunday kuchga egaki, ular yoshlar qalbida insoniylik urug'larining ko'rinishiga, g'ururi hayot yo'liga olib chiqishiga yordam beradi. Shu bois biz uchun qadrli bo'lgan allomalarimizdan Bahovuddin Naqshband, Abu Nasr Forobiy, Yusuf Xos Hojib, Kaykovus, Abu Rayxon Beruniy, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Umar Xayyom, Alisher Navoiy, Abdurahmon Jomiy, Jaloliddin Davoniy, Munavvar qori, Abdulla Avloniy, Hamza Hakimzoda Niyoziy, Asqar Zununov va boshqalarning ta'lim-tarbiya va ma'rifat haqidagi g'oyalaridan keng foydalanish bugungi kun talabiga javob bera oladigan yoshlarni tarbiyalashda muhim omil bo'lib hisoblanadi.

Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida malakali mutaxassislarni tayyorlashda kasbiy-metodik tayyorgarlik tamoyili muhim o'rinni egallaydi. Bu tamoyilni tadqiq etgan pedagog olimlar V.A.Suhomlinskiy, V.P. Bepalko V.A.Slastenin, I.YA.Lerner, A.K.Markova, E.F.Zeer, N.N.SHahmatova V.V.Kraevskiy, I.A.Zimnyaya, A.V.Barannikov, V.A.Adolf, M.V.Dolgiy, A.R. Hayrullin[61] kabi pedagog-olimlar shug'ullanishgan[4]. O'zbekiston olimlaridan bo'lajak o'qituvchilarni bilim va malakalarni shakllantirish, malakali kadrlar tayyorlash masalasini U.Tolipov, N.Sayidahmedov, F.Yuzlikayev, N.Muslimov, O.Qo'ysinov, D.Himmataliyev, B.Rahimov, M.Urazova, SH.Urakov, N.Niyazova va boshqalar o'zlarining ilmiy-tadqiqotlarida muammoni ilmiy-uslubiy jihatdan tahlil etishgan[9].

Kasbiy-metodik tayyorgarlik va kasbga yo'naltirilganlik asosida, insonning kelajak kasbga nisbatan munosabatini ifodalovchi ehtiyojlar, qiziqish va nizomlar tizimi tushuniladi. V.Kuzmina va V.A.Slastenin o'z asarlarida pedagogik mutaxassisliklarga nisbatan kasbiy-metodik tayyorgarlik muammolarini o'rganib chiqadilar[5]. Bo'lajak tarbiya fani o'qituvchilarini kasbiy-metodik rivojlanishini takomillashtirish jarayonining o'ziga hos xususiyatlarini tahlil etib, ushbu jarayonni amalga oshirish quyidagi tamoyillariga muvofiq amalga oshirilishi kerak deb tahmin qildik:

➤ hamkorlik faoliyatini yetakchi o'ringa ko'tarish, ta'lim sub'ektlari o'rtasidagi shaxslararo o'zaro munosabatni ta'minlash (professor-o'qituvchi va talabalar o'rtasida);

➤ talabaning o'quv faoliyatiga shaxs sifatida kiritilishini psixologik va pedagogik qo'llab-quvvatlash;

➤ ta'lim mazmuni va uni ta'limga joylashtirish jarayoni muammosi;

➤ kasbiy-metodik tayyorgarlik uchun modellash orqali mashg'ulotlarga bosqichma-bosqich o'tish.

Shuningdek, bo'lajak tarbiya fani o'qituvchilarining maxsus fanlardan nazariy va amaliy bilimlarni to'liq egallashi bu ularning kelajakdagi faoliyati davomida zarur bo'lgan yuqori darajadagi kasbiy-metodik tayyorgarligiga ega ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR. Bo'lajak tarbiya fani o'qituvchilarda kasbiy-metodik rivojlanishini takomillashtirish modelining yana bir asosiy tarkibiy qismlaridan biri-bu ta'lim tamoyillari hisoblanadi. "Princip" atamasi lotincha "principium" so'zidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, "asos", dastlabki, nazariyaning boshlang'ich holati, ilm-fan, mashqlar" degan ma'noni anglatadi. Prinsiplar -bu asosan nazariya va fanning asosiy tahminlari bo'lib, ular har bir inson javob berishi kerak bo'lgan asosiy talablardir. Pedagogik tamoyillar-bu asosiy g'oyalar bo'lib, unga rioya etilishi pedagogik maqsadlarga erishishga yordam beradi. Oliy ma'lumotli o'quv jarayonini o'rganayotgan olimlar quyidagi didaktik prinsiplarni tanlaydilar:

✓ onglilik va faollik; ✓ muntazam va izchil; ✓ ilmiy tavsif; ✓ ko'rinishi; ✓ mahkamlik; ✓ mavjudlik; ✓ nazariya va amaliyot o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik [6, 296].

Pedagogik psixologiyasida bo'lajak o'qituvchilarining kasbiy-metodik tayyorgarligi modeli kasbiy va ijtimoiy-psixologik sifatlar, bilimlar, malakalar hajmi va strukturasi in'ikosi sifatida ta'riflanadi. Shu nuqtai nazarda bakalavr modeli odatda quyidagi komponentlarni o'z ichiga oladi:

-bo'lajak o'qituvchilarining faoliyati taqozo etadigan psixologik normalar - professiogrammasi;

-bo'lajak o'qituvchilarining kasbiy-lavozim talablari, bakalavr faoliyati mazmunini aniq-ravshan tasvirlash, ya'ni bakalavr muayyan biror lavozimga ega bo'lganda kasbiy vazifalarni qanday hal qilishi;

-kasbiy faoliyatning zaruriy turlari va ular malakasi darajasining qo'shilishi.

Ta'lim berish va tarbiyalash usullari bo'lajak o'qituvchilarining kasbiy-metodik tayyorgarligini takomillashtirish samaradorligini ta'minlashda katta ahamiyatga ega. O'qituvchilarning kasbiy-metodik tayyorgarligi ularning kasbiy faoliyatga doir bilimlar, ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini tashkil qilish, o'z-o'zini rivojlantirish kabi asosiy kasbiy faoliyat sohalarida aks etadi. Bu esa o'z navbatida, o'qituvchining o'z fanini o'qitishga doir bilimlarni mukammal bilishi va harakatga keltirishi, ta'lim jarayonini loyihalash, tashkil qilish va baholash uchun zarur bo'lgan tayanch kompetensiyalarni egallashi, shuningdek, o'qitish va tarbiyalash jarayonini ta'lim sohasidagi innovatsion ilmiy yutuqlar, zamonaviy pedagogik va axborotkommunikatsiya texnologiyalari asosida intensiv tashkil etish, uzluksiz va tizimli o'z-o'zini rivojlantirishni talab etadi.

Mavzuga doir ilmiy adabiyotlar va mavjud holat tahlilidan ko'rinadiki, quyidagilar o'qituvchining metodik tayyorgarligini takomillashtirish, o'zini o'zi tahlil qilish va baholash, o'zini o'zi rivojlantirish, uzluksiz malaka oshirish zaruratini keltirib chiqaradi:

- ta'lim sohasida xalqaro tajribalar va qiyosiy tahlil natijalari;
- zamonaviy texnologiyalarning takomillashuvi;
- jamiyat ehtiyoji hamda ta'limga bo'lgan talabning o'sishi;
- jamiyat ehtiyoji va talablari asosida o'qituvchi rolining o'zgarishi;
- DTS va o'quv dasturlarining optimallashtirilishi [11, 12].

Jamiyatdagi globallashtirishning keskin o'sib borishi, jahon miqyosida ta'lim tizimidagi islohotlar mazkur jarayonning faol ishtirokchisi va amaliyotga tatbiq etuvchi takomillashtirish, kasbiy rivojlantirishni talab etadi. Buning uchun esa, dunyo ilm-fanida o'qituvchi kompetensiyasini shakllantirish, o'qituvchilarning metodik tayyorgarligini takomillashtirish orqali ularni kasbiy rivojlantirish bo'yicha pedagog va uslubchi olimlar tomonidan olg'a surilgan ilmiy-nazariy qarashlarni o'rganish lozim [13, 14]. Ammo, mazkur tadqiqotlar va boshqa pedagogik-psixologik ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarida bo'lajak tarbiya fani o'qituvchilarining metodik tayyorgarligini takomillashtirish va kasbiy rivojlantirish ilmiy pedagogik muammo sifatida yetarli darajada tadqiq etilmagan. Xususan: – ayrim tadqiqotlarda bo'lajak kasb ta'limi o'qituvchilarini kasbiy shakllantirish masalalari keng yoritilgan;

– o‘qituvchilarining metodik tayyorgarligini takomillashtirish bo‘lajak mutaxassislar misolida o‘rganilgan;

– fanni o‘qitish jarayonida talabalarning metodik tayyorgarligini rivojlantirish texnologiyasi, shuningdek, pedagog kadrlar malakasini oshirish va kasbiy faoliyati monitoringini tashkil etish mazmuni, ko‘rsatkichlari, infratuzilmasi, dasturiy va metodik ta‘minoti, axborot resurslarini shakllantirish tizimi, pedagogik va texnik bilimlar integratsiyasi asosida kasbiy faoliyatga tayyorgarlikni diagnostika qilish usullari ishlab chiqilgan;

– bo‘lajak tarbiya fani o‘qituvchilarini kasbiy rivojlantirishga doir xorijiy va mahalliy tadqiqotchilarning fikrlari umumlashtirilmagan;

– bo‘lajak tarbiya fani o‘qituvchilarining metodik tayyorgarligini takomillashtirish va kasbiy rivojlantirish muammolari alohida qayd etilmagan;

– o‘qituvchilarning kasbiy va metodik tayyorgarligiga qo‘yiladigan zamonaviy talablar, o‘qituvchilarni uzluksiz kasbiy rivojlantirish mazmuni, mexanizmi, shartsharoitlari va metodikasi mazkur tadqiqotlarda yoritilmagan;

– bo‘lajak tarbiya fani o‘qituvchilarini kasbiy rivojlantirish tamoyillari, nazariy va pedagogik jihatlari ilmiy asoslanmagan.

Bu esa, o‘z vaqtida, o‘qituvchilarni uzluksiz kasbiy rivojlantirish bilan bog‘liq quyidagi vazifalarni hal qilish zaruriyatini keltirib chiqaradi:

- bo‘lajak tarbiya fani o‘qituvchilarining kasbiy ehtiyojlaridan kelib chiqib, metodik tayyorgarlikni takomillashtirish, kasbiy rivojlantirishga doir tizimli va uzviy amalga oshirish lozim bo‘lgan ustuvor vazifalarni aniqlash va belgilash;

- bo‘lajak tarbiya fani o‘qituvchilarini kasbiy rivojlantirish omillari, o‘qituvchida professionallikni rivojlantirishga doir kasbiy rivojlanishning bosqichlari va darajalarini aniqlash va belgilash. Bo‘lajak tarbiya fani o‘qituvchilarining metodik tayyorgarligini takomillashtirish va kasbiy rivojlantirishning ilmiy pedagogik muammo sifatidagi ahamiyatini tadqiq qilish, bo‘lajak tarbiya fani o‘qituvchilarini kasbiy rivojlantirish tamoyillari, nazariy va pedagogik jihatlarni ilmiy asoslashdan iborat.

XULOSA

Bo‘lajak tarbiya fani o‘qituvchilarini kasbiy-metodikasini oshirish va dars jarayonida interfaol metodlar va ta‘limiy o‘yinlardan, zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish o‘qituvchilarni mustaqil, erkin fikrlashga, ijodiy izlanish va mantiqiy fikrlash doiralarini kengaytirish bilan birga ularni darslarda o‘rganganlarini hayot bilan bog‘lashga, qiziqishlarini oshirishga yordam beradi. Bo‘lajak tarbiya fani o‘qituvchilarining bunday zamonaviy talablar asosida yaratilgan sharoitlardan samarali foydalanib, darslarni ilg‘or pedagogik hamda axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari asosida tashkil etilishi ta‘lim-tarbiya jarayonini sifatini yanada oshirishini kafolatlaydi. bo‘lajak o‘qituvchilarni kasbiy-metodik tayyorgarligini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha O‘zbekiston va xorijlik pedagog-olimlarning ilmiy ishlaridan kelib chiqib uning didaktik imkoniyatlari va modelini ishlab chiqildi. Unga ko‘ra kasbiy-metodik tayyorgarlik jarayonini maqsadi, vazifalari, tamoiyl va mazmun, shakl, uslublar

va vositalarga rioya etilishida pedagogik natijalarga erishiladi. Bunga kasbiy-metodik tayyorgarligi takomillashtirish bevosita ta'lim jarayonini tashkil etishning shakl, usul va vositalarini to'g'ri tanlashga bog'liqdir.

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STUDY OF THE STRUCTURE, CHARACTERISTICS AND METHODS OF OBTAINING BASIC FOOD ACIDS

Abstract. We all know that the foods we eat every day contain various types of acid and more.

Food acids are a group of substances of organic and inorganic nature, diverse in their properties. The composition and characteristics of the chemical structure of food acids are different and depend on the specifics of the food object, as well as on the nature of acid formation. This article discusses the main food acids, study their physical and chemical properties, and get acquainted with methods for determining acids in food products.

Keywords: distinctive feature, lactic acid, dairy products, biochemical transformation, digestive processes, carcinogenic nitrosamines, cancer pathologies.

Almost all food products contain acids and their acidic and moderate salts. In processed products, acids come from raw materials, but they are often added during production or formed during fermentation. Acids give products a specific taste and smell, extend shelf life, and also contribute to their better absorption [1].

Organic acids most often found in plant objects are malic, citric, tartaric, oxalic, pyruvic, and lactic. Lactic, phosphoric, and other acids are common in animal products. In addition, fatty acids are found in a free state in small quantities, which sometimes worsen the taste and smell of products. As a rule, food products contain mixtures of acids [2]. Due to the presence of free acids and acid salts, many foods and their aqueous extracts are acidic.

As a result of food processing and storage, acidity may change. Thus, the acidity of cabbage, cucumbers, apples and some other vegetables and fruits increases during the fermentation process as a result of the new formation of acids. The acidity of the dough increases during the fermentation process, and the acidity of milk increases during the production of, for example, kefir, sour cream, and yogurt; At the same time, fermented milk products have new properties compared to the original raw materials, and some of them are considered dietary [3].

When storing finished products, their acidity may increase, as a result of which their quality decreases (souring of table grape wines, dairy products, rancidity of fats, etc.). Fresh wheat and rye flour always has an acidic reaction, which is caused by acidic salts, mainly KH_2PO_4 and $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)$. During long-

term storage, the acidity of flour increases as a result of the enzymatic breakdown of phosphoglycerides with the formation of fatty acids and phosphoric acid, as well as due to the hydrolysis of fats into fatty acids and glycerol. At high humidity during the storage of sugar and flour, lactic acid is formed under the influence of lactic acid bacteria, which can subsequently be converted into acetic and propanoic acids under the action of appropriate bacteria [4].

The acidity of milk and dairy products is formed both due to lactic acid, which is formed as a result of biochemical transformations of lactose in milk, and due to other acids and acid salts contained in milk, as well as acid groups of casein.

The most typical components of various fruits and berries are citric and malic acids. Among other acids, quinic, succinic and oxalic acids are often found. Common acids also include shikimic, glycolic, fumaric, glyceric and tartaric acids [5]. The concentrations of individual organic acids in different fruits and berries are different. Citrus fruits contain mainly citric acid and small amounts of malic acid. The content of the latter in oranges is 10 - 25%, in tangerines - up to 20%, in grapefruits and lemons - up to 5% in relation to total acidity. Unlike fruits, orange peels contain a significant (approximately 0.1%) amount of oxalic acid [4].

Citric acid is also the main acid in the acid spectrum of pineapples, where its content reaches 85%. The share of malic acid in these fruits accounts for about 10%.

The dominant acid in pome and stone fruits is malic acid, and its content in their acid spectrum ranges from 50 to 90%.

In sour varieties of apples, malic acid makes up more than 90% of the total acidity; in cherries and cherries its concentration reaches 85 - 90%, in plums (depending on the variety) - from 35 to 90% [6]. Other acids in these fruits include citric and quinic.

More than 90% of the acidity is due to malic, citric and quinic acids in fruits such as peaches and apricots, and the ratio of malic and citric acids can fluctuate over a wide range, which in some cases is associated with changes in the content of these acids in fruits during the ripening process. It has been established, for example, that when peaches ripen, the amount of malic acid in them increases significantly, and citric acid decreases.

Unlike other types of fruits, the main one in grapes is tartaric acid, which makes up 50 - 65% of the total acidity. The remainder is made up of malic (25 - 30%) and citric (up to 10%) acids. The content of tartaric acid during the ripening of grapes decreases less intensively than tartaric acid [7].

The acid spectrum of vegetables is predominantly represented by the same organic acids, the ratio of which varies widely. In addition to the already known ones, succinic, fumaric, pyroglutamic and some other acids of various structures are found in vegetables. The presence of inorganic acids in tomatoes - phosphoric, sulfuric and hydrochloric - is their distinctive feature. Lactic acid is the main organic acid in milk and dairy products. Its formation is associated with the

biochemical transformation of milk sugar - lactose, under the influence of lactic acid bacteria.

The main function of organic acids that make up food is determined by their participation in digestive processes [8].

Some other effects have been found for various organic acids.

It has been shown that certain food acids, such as citric acid, prevent the formation of carcinogenic nitrosamines in the body and help reduce the risk of the occurrence and development of cancer pathologies. Citric acid (respectively, citrate) also promotes the absorption of calcium by the body (its content in bones and teeth is 0.5 - 1.5%), and has an activating or inhibitory effect on certain enzymes. Benzoic acid has an antiseptic effect [9].

However, the negative effects of some acids are known. For example, oxalic acid in the form of a calcium salt can be deposited in joints or in the form of stones in the urinary tract. The main food sources of this acid are green gooseberries, spinach leaves, sorrel and nettle. In contrast, urea citrate plays an important role in processes that prevent the precipitation of calcium salts in the ureters. The formation of complexes with calcium and magnesium also underlies the process of bleeding inhibition. Tartaric acid is not absorbed by the human body.

Food acids in the composition of food raw materials and products perform various functions determined by the quality of food objects. As part of a complex of flavoring substances, they participate in the formation of taste and aroma, which are among the main indicators of the quality of a food product. It is taste, along with smell and appearance, that has a more significant impact on the consumer's choice of a particular product when compared with such indicators as composition and nutritional value. Changes in taste and aroma are often characteristic signs of the onset of spoilage of a food product or the presence of foreign substances in its composition [5].

The main taste sensation caused by the presence of acids in the product is sour taste, which is generally proportional to the concentration of H^+ ions. For example, the threshold concentration (the minimum concentration of a flavoring substance perceived by the senses) that allows one to perceive a sour taste is 0.017% for citric acid and 0.03% for acetic acid [1].

In the case of organic acids, the perception of sour taste is also influenced by the anion of the molecule. Depending on the nature of the latter, combined taste sensations may occur, for example, citric acid has a sweet and sour taste, and picric acid has a bitter and sour taste. A change in taste sensations also occurs in the presence of salts of organic acids. For example, ammonium salts give foods a salty taste. Naturally, the presence of several organic acids in the product composition in combination with flavoring organic substances of other classes determines the formation of original taste sensations, often characteristic exclusively of one specific type of food product [5].

Nutrition is the main factor ensuring optimal growth and development of the human body, its ability to work, and adaptation to the effects of various environmental conditions. The nutritional factor has a decisive influence on human life expectancy and active activity. In the process of nutrition, food is transformed from an external into an internal factor, the elements of food serve as a source of energy for the physiological functions and structural elements of the human body.

Food chemistry is the science of the chemical composition of food systems (raw materials, intermediate products, finished food products), its changes during the process flow under the influence of various physical, chemical and biochemical factors. She studies the relationship between the structure of the properties of nutrients and the nutritional value of food products. This science develops new principles and methods for analyzing food systems, as well as quality management systems. The main direction of food chemistry is the chemical composition of food raw materials, semi-finished products, finished food products, nutritional value and environmental safety. Based on this, we can conclude that it is very important to understand what we eat and what chemicals are contained in our products.

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THE PRACTICE OF TEACHING ESP AT VOCATIONAL COLLEGES BY USING AUTHENTIC MATERIALS

Abstract. The article deals with the process of teaching illustrating the procedure of conducting experiment with a target group. It explains how to use authentic materials in ESP classrooms at vocational colleges revealing the detailed descriptions of the experimental part of the study. The stages of how the process of teaching was organized spanning the aim of the experiment, its participants, the selection of teaching materials and conducting speaking activities on the basis of listening sources are described. Moreover, the article sheds light on the procedure of applying those materials into practical lessons with the target groups, namely Experimental and Control groups, and produces the outcome reached at the end of the practical teaching.

Key words: experimental group, control group, ESP, authentic materials, CEFR, target language and language proficiency.

Introduction

Authentic materials are not made deliberately to teach language learners in a classroom; conversely, they are created to accomplish some communicative aims (Martinez, 2002). The role of authentic materials is deemed to be significant as of increasing students' motivation for learning and making learners exposed to the real language according to most experts' opinions. Meanwhile, authentic reading and listening materials (such as announcements, instructions, timetables, newsflashes, weather reports, etc.) can be incorporated into a variety of multi-skill communicative activities such as games, simulations, projects, and drama activities to develop students' language proficiency.

The role of authentic materials in teaching languages, particularly the English language, is undeniable as they elevate students language skills into a higher one. However, to determine to what extent authentic materials can influence learners' language proficiency, we decided to conduct an experiment with a group of students at vocational college.

Main part

The participants of the conducted research were the second year students of the Vocational Technological College named after Mirzo Ulug'bek (Uzbekistan, Tashkent). English is not the major of the students of this Vocational Technological College as most attention is paid to teaching physics, chemistry and biology. The students of this college learn English merely for the reason that they should be able to handle conversations within the scope of their major professional fields including oil and grain products, culinary and computer

technology. Moreover, they are supposed to become aware of technical English to operate in these spheres successfully. Alongside with the data about students' major, other factors spanning their age, gender and language background are also considered as important points of the experiment.

The students vary at age (ranging at the ages of 16-17). As they are college students, the students' level of English proficiency is B1 in accordance with Common European Framework of Reference; and there are mostly representatives of Uzbek culture.

The experiment was conducted with two groups of these college students (overall 24 participants). The groups didn't have any distinctions concerning the number of students as both experimental (EG) and control (CG) groups consisted of 12 students equally.

Generally, the experiment that aims at evaluating the influence of authentic materials on college students includes two main phases pre-experimental and post-experimental tests. Based on the State Educational Standards of Uzbekistan, college students are required to have B1 level in accordance with Common European Framework of Reference. Therefore, pre-experimental listening and speaking tests were conducted to gather data on the students' language skills before the practical teaching.

The results of the listening test indicated that students' listening skills were relatively lower than they were supposed to be. In fact, the students were supposed to fulfill the tasks with the result of 80 % completion. However, it turned out to be 60% completion according to the results of the test. Moreover, a speaking test on the basis of the content of the listening task was conducted to reveal the students' level of language proficiency in communicative competence. To follow this procedure, we worked out the criteria for Speaking Evaluation concerning the requirements stated in the documents of State Educational Standards. The topics were chosen in accordance with course syllabus and students' professional orientation.

It should be mentioned that some daily conversations including giving instructions, describing professional fields, giving suggestions and other issues were taken into consideration while organizing speaking test. After all the data relevant to the research was collected, we precisely analyzed them to reach a final conclusion about the participants' level.

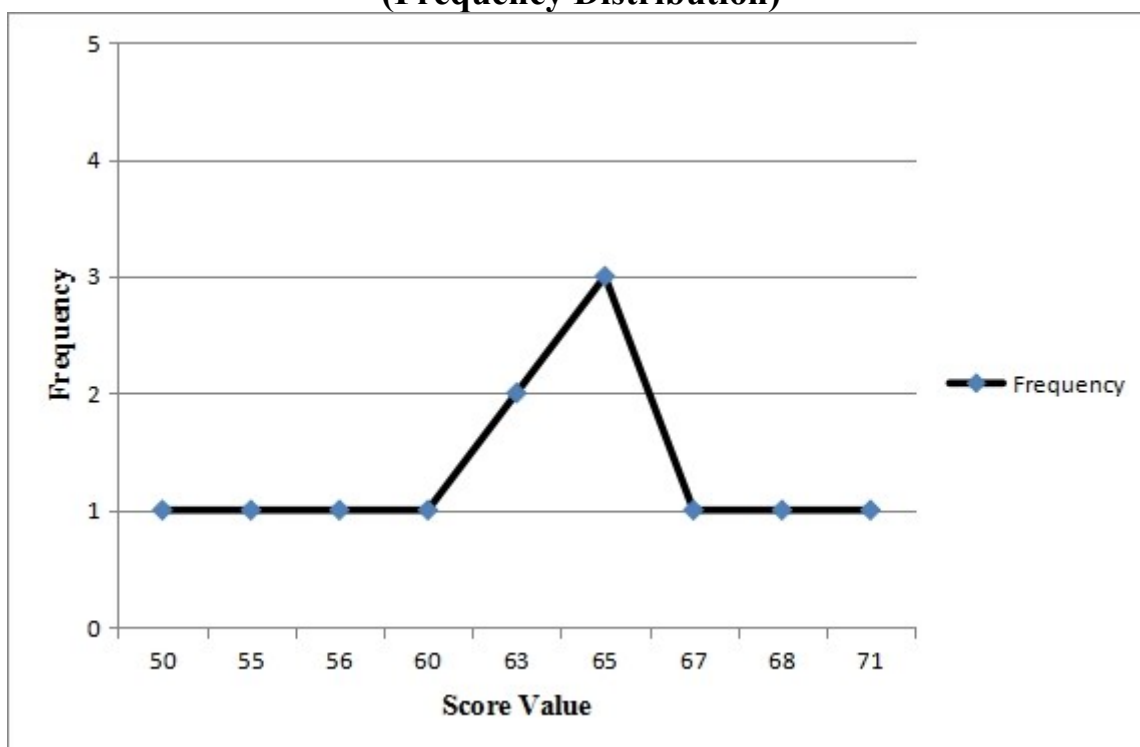
The pre-test results, which helped to determine the participants' listening and speaking skills, will be presented in the Table 1.

Table 1. Pre-experiment Test Results of the level of language performance in listening and speaking

The number of students	Listening skills (%)	Speaking skills (%)
24	60 %	65 %

During the pre-experimental teaching we constructed the chart of Frequency Distribution to summarize data of pre-test and clearly see how many participants performed in the same way and what their range of performance was.

Figure 1. Experimental Group's Pre-Experiment Speaking Test Results (Frequency Distribution)



Let's examine Experimental Group's Pre-Experiment Speaking Test Results Frequency Distribution (Figure 1). As it can be seen from the chart, the students' scores on speaking task ranged between 52 and 69 with several of them having identical figures in some cases. The fact of great variety of scores shows heterogeneity of subjects and helps teachers to come up with reliable results and see how the hypothesis of the study applies to the learners of different initial levels. The main trend of the figure below shows that the majority of identical results occurred in the middle of the range of scores, which suggests that the selection of subjects was adequate and some of them were merely of the average initial level of language performance.

Having identified the level of students' language proficiency in listening and speaking skills we divided the participants into experimental (EG) and control groups (CG). While dividing them into two groups, we carefully considered to provide both groups with identical level, to be more precise, the most successful

8 students who had better results than the others were separated into two groups equally (4 of them in the CG and the rest four in EG). After having several sessions with EG and while CG continued to study with the use of adapted materials, we took the post-test from both groups to compare their results with those of the pre-test.

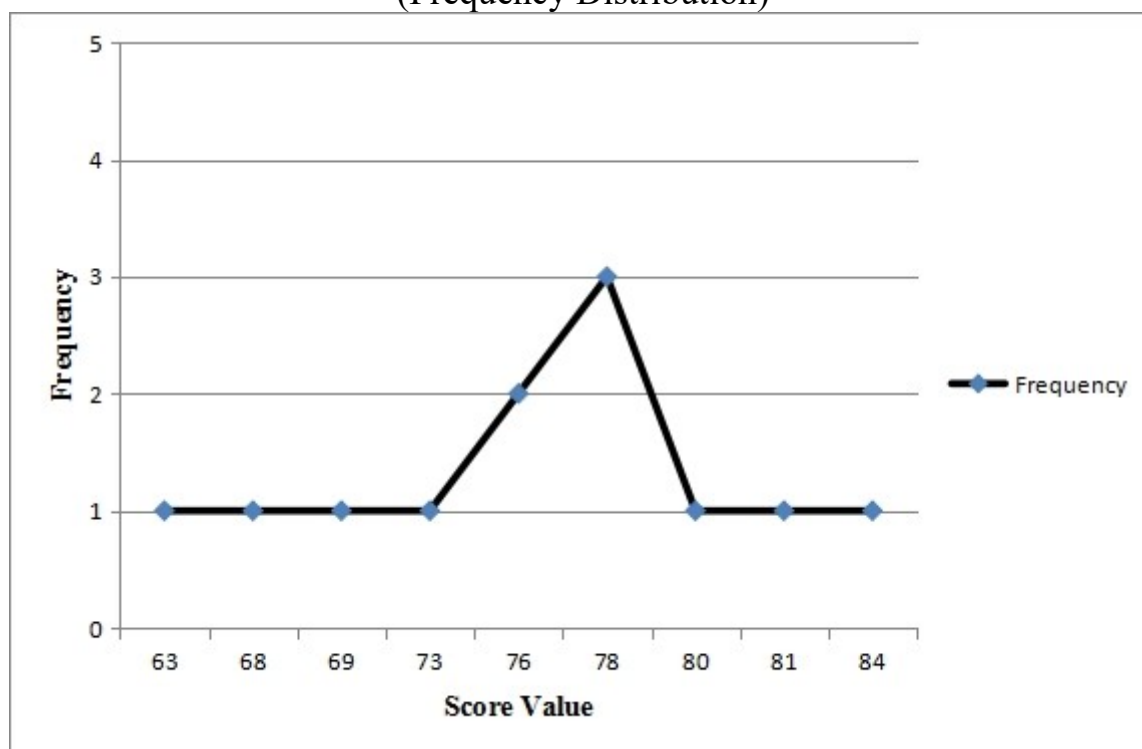
Post-experiment test results of both groups are provided in Table 2.

Table 2.

Groups and number of students	Listening skills (%)	Speaking skills (%)
EG - 12	70%	78 %
CG - 12	63 %	67%

The experimental group's test results on speaking will be presented with frequency distribution.

Figure 2. Experimental Group's Post-Experiment Speaking Test Results (Frequency Distribution)



It is obvious from the chart that the scores of students in accomplishing speaking tasks range between 65 and 83 with several of them having identical figures at some points. In comparison to the chart presenting pre-experimental speaking test results of the participants, the statistics shows that students' overall performance in fulfilling speaking tasks generally progressed by 13% after the experimental teaching process. The main trend of this figure also indicates that the majority of identical results are produced in the middle of the range of scores. In fact, the chart serves as an evidence for that vocational college students who were involved in the experimental teaching made strides in improving their

language proficiency, to be more precise, speaking skills after having a number of practical English lessons based on authentic listening materials.

As it has been mentioned, an apparent growth of EG students' language proficiency can be detected from the presented table. Indeed, this suggests the development of speaking skills as well as listening of the majority of EG students in comparison to the results of the pre-experiment test.

The next table enables us to become aware of the results of both tests simultaneously and draw vital conclusions about the success of the experimental teaching which is closely connected with the effectiveness of authentic sources in a teaching process.

Table 3. Results of Pre and Post-Experiment Tests of Experimental and Control Groups of the Level of Language Performance (listening and speaking)

Experimental teaching (ET)	Groups and number of students	Listening skills (%)	Speaking skills (%)
Pre – ET	EG - 12	60 %	65%
Post – ET	EG - 12	70%	78 %
Pre – ET	CG - 12	60 %	65%
Post – ET	CG - 12	63 %	67%

It can easily be detected from Table 3 that in comparison to the results of the experimental group, the figures of the control group do not show any significant difference with the pre-experiment test results.

The CG did not experience authentic listening materials in the period of the primary research, which can be concluded that authentic listening materials influence the development of learners' communicative competence. With listening tasks based on authentic materials, we can notice steady improvement of EG's speaking skills in English as shown after the post-test results. In fact, the authentic listening materials and speaking tasks made contribution to developing students' communicative competence. The progress of the EG in comparison to the control one's was noticed in listening skills' development: all of the 12 examinees in the experimental group progressed in the listening section of the post-experiment test. Moreover, the figures representing the compared scores differ from one another, making us infer that the progress was obvious.

Subsequent to the experimental teaching, a survey among EL teachers (5) and students (15) was conducted, in which the participants were inquired to present their opinions in terms of effectiveness of authentic materials for the target ESP lessons and evaluate those materials in terms of effectiveness. The teachers and students were asked to rank the given below statements on the following five-point scale: 1 – completely disagree; 2 – disagree; 3 – partially agree; 4 – agree; and 5 – strongly agree (see Appendix). The scale has been converted to present the overall result including 1- Very poor, 2- Poor; 3- Average, 4 - Very good, and 5- Excellent. Teachers and students responded anonymously so they could feel completely free to be honest.

Table 4. Evaluated aspect

Evaluated Aspects	Percentage of teachers and students who ranked the aspect as <i>Very good</i> and <i>Excellent</i> .
Opportunities provided by the materials to listen to authentic English (only the teachers' evaluation)	100
Opportunities motivated the students' activity during the lesson.	88
Opportunities provided by authentic listening materials to enlarge vocabulary.	84
Overall perception of the effect of the materials in the English classrooms.	86
Positive effects of authentic tasks on developing communicative competence	93

While conducting this survey we asked both teachers and students to evaluate the course materials objectively so that reliable data would be reached through this process. The results of the survey have been generalized and presented in the percentages of "Very good" and "Excellent" responses. Having fulfilled this task the participants provided their opinions about the efficiency of the listening materials presented during English classes. Moreover, during the interviews conducted in this research, the students expressed their opinions asserting that the listening materials gave them a lot of chance to become aware of some important vocabulary related to their study and major fields; different types of speaking activities arranged during the classes appealed to them and motivated them to learn English better.

Conclusion

The analysis of the data gained through the experimental teaching provided positive results, to be more precise, students' language proficiency (their speaking skills) improved with the help of authentic sources. To state it precisely, authentic listening materials provided the learners with substantial opportunity to enhance communicative competence by motivating them to study. More importantly, the statistics proved that students' overall performance in fulfilling speaking tasks has generally progressed by over 10% within a short period.

Overall, the students of the experimental group improved their language performance starting to produce utterances that were followed by cohesion and encompassed some essential vocabulary pertaining to their major professional fields. The result of the experimental teaching proved that bringing authentic materials into ESP lessons at vocational colleges is highly effective to improve learners' language proficiency.

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СОЗДАНИЕ И УСЛОВИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ХЛОПКОВО- ТЕКСТИЛЬНЫХ КЛАСТЕРОВ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАРАКАЛПАКСТАН

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена рассмотрению роли и сущности хлопково-текстильных кластеров в развитии региона, а также особенности создания хлопково-текстильных кластеров в Республике Каракалпакстан.

По результатам исследования автором изучены проблемы в развитии кластерной системы и сделаны соответствующие выводы

Ключевые слова: хлопково-текстильный кластер, импорт, экспорт, промышленность.

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CREATION AND CONDITIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF COTTON- TEXTILE CLUSTERS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Abstract. This article shows the role of the development of the textile cluster in the region, as well as the development of the textile cluster in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Based on the results of the study by the author there was researched the problems in the cotton-textile clusters developing.

Key words: textile cluster, import, export, industry.

Узбекистан считается одним из крупнейших в мире производителей хлопка и его относят к пятерке крупнейших производителей хлопка в мире.

Внешняя торговля Узбекистана в основном опирается на сельское хозяйство и хлопковые изделия являются ключевым аспектом в этой сфере.

В период продолжающегося финансово-экономического кризиса и обострения конкуренции, цена на хлопковое волокно, которое было основной статьей экспорта в Узбекистане, постепенно снижалось и этого было недостаточно, чтобы покрыть его расходы. С целью увеличения производства товаров местного производства и повышения экспортного потенциала, в настоящее время критически важно создание хлопковых кластеров, которые предназначены для обеспечения эффективной переработки хлопкового волокна и превращения его в готовую продукцию.

[1]

В связи с этим, в первую очередь, планируется повысить финансовую рентабельность хлопковолокнистого производства, путем внедрения и реализации рыночных механизмов выращивания хлопка-волокна, его продажи и переработки.

Сегодня, основываясь на соответствующем опыте передовых стран, в Узбекистане началось внедрение кластера в экономику сельского хозяйства.

Согласно концепции стратегии развития Республики Узбекистан до 2035 года, в качестве ускоренного развития сельского хозяйства в Республике Узбекистан выступает развитие системы агропромышленных кластеров.

Основной целью этого является снизить зависимость от импорта, увеличить объёмы импортозамещающей продукции, обеспечить их диверсификацию и локализацию, что, в свою очередь, приведет к развитию повышению национального экспортного потенциала.

На сегодняшний день наша страна уделяет особое внимание экспорту хлопкового волокна, его переработке и экспорту готовой продукции.

Отметим, что вопросами кластеризации экономики занимаются различные зарубежные и отечественные специалисты на протяжении долгих лет, однако, еще многие проблемы данной концепции остаются не изученными на сегодняшний день.

Трактовки термина «кластер» в экономике, его описание и классификация, а также эволюция кластерного подхода получили широкое распространение в работах отечественных и иностранных исследователей. «Кластер» в переводе с английского означает «группа», «скопление». [2]

В 1990 году Майкл Портер определил кластер или промышленную группу, как группу географически соседствующих взаимосвязанных компаний и связанных с ними организаций, действующих в определенной сфере и характеризующихся общностью деятельности и взаимодополняющих друг друга. Географические масштабы кластера могут варьировать от одного города или штата до страны или даже ряда соседствующих стран. [3]

В Узбекистане кластерный подход уже зарекомендовал себя в сельскохозяйственной промышленности. Республика постепенно переходит от экспорта хлопка-сырца к экспорту готовой продукции. В ближайшие годы — на полную переработку хлопкового волокна по цепочке от хлопка-сырца до готовой одежды. [4]

В частности, в Республике Каракалпакстан на сегодняшний день налажена деятельность 63 агропромышленных кластеров по всем направлениям сельского хозяйства (10 из них хлопково-текстильные кластеры, 30 зерновые кластеры, 13 плодоовощные кластеры, 10 кластеров рисоводства). С 2018 года в Республике Каракалпакстан были созданы 10 хлопково-текстильных кластеров.

В 2018 году в Республике Каракалпакстан первым наладил свою деятельность ООО "Бўстон кластер". За кластером закреплено 10 195 га земельного участка, в том числе за кластером – 2 147 га, за 224 фермерскими хозяйствами – 8 048 га. С момента образования кластера урожайность хлопчатника увеличилась с 18, 5 ц/га до 30, 5 ц/га (прирост 12 ц/га). На данный момент кластером приобретен хлопкоочистительный завод в Элликалинском районе, и теперь полностью организована последовательность непрерывной цепочки переработки сырья в кластере.

Мощность производства 11 950 тонн волокна, 10 000 тонн пряжи, 5 000 тонн ткани, 3 500 тонн готовой продукции, 10, 1 тысячи тонн масличных культур из технических семян введена в эксплуатацию. Фактически созданы 1147 рабочих мест. Из них 787 постоянных и 360 сезонных.

В марте 2019 года в Берунийском районе Республики Каракалпакстан был создан ООО "Beruniy cluster", который охватывает 10 030 га земельного участка.

Наше исследование всех действующие хлопково-текстильных кластеров в Республике Каракалпакстан показало, что в настоящее время несмотря на то, что формирование и функционирование кластеров в регионе находится на начальном этапе развития, они имеют высокие темпы роста показателей экономической эффективности.

Но при этом развитие агропромышленных кластеров в регионе не достигло таких масштабов, которые способны существенно изменить ситуацию в агропромышленной сфере, где по-прежнему мы можем увидеть разрыв между производством и переработкой сельскохозяйственной продукции, низкий уровень жизни и высокий уровень безработицы в сельской местности. Этому способствует существование следующих проблем, которые были выявлены на основе проведенного исследования:

- рассредоточенность хозяйств на огромных территориях при слабо развитой инфраструктуре;

- агропромышленные кластеры чаще всего создаются по инициативе властей, а управляющей компанией выступает какой-либо институт развития региона, изменив свою организационно-правовую форму;

- информационный дефицит и низкая доступность статистических данных в регионе. Такая ситуация способствует огромным барьером при проведении аналитических исследований и препятствует притоку инвестиции в развитие кластерных структур;

- проблемы законодательной базы по созданию и развитию кластеров, а также отсутствие методических рекомендации по реализации агропромышленной кластерной политики в регионе,

- недостаточность квалифицированного персонала в области кластерного управления.

Таким образом, развитие агропромышленных кластеров является мощным инструментом, который стимулирует региональное развитие,

увеличение занятости, заработной платы, отчислений в бюджеты различных уровней, повышение устойчивости и конкурентоспособности регионального АПК.

Несмотря на определенные успехи, существующие проблемы препятствуют росту его инвестиционной привлекательности. Поэтому необходимо усовершенствование эффективных механизмов повышения инвестиционной привлекательности кластерных структур в Республике Каракалпакстан.

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НЕФТЬ-ГАЗ САНОАТИГА ОИД ТЕРМИНЛАР ТИПОЛОГИЯСИ

Аннотация. Мазкур мақолада нефть-газ саноатида оид терминлар типологиясининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари ёритилган. Шунингдек, термин фан, техника, ишлаб чиқаришнинг муайян терминологик тизимнинг таркиби тўғрида маълумот берилган.

Калит сўзлар: нефть-газ, термин, моддалар, нефть-газ геофизикаси, кислород, окись алюминия, водная фаза, углеводород, петролейный эфир.

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TYOLOGY OF TERMS RELATING TO THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

Annotation. This article covers the peculiarities of the typology of terms related to the oil and gas industry. Also, the term science, technology, production is given information on the correctness of the composition of a particular terminological system.

Keywords: Oil-Gas, term, substances, oil-gas geophysics, oxygen, okis aluminium, vodnaya phase, hydrocarbon, petroleynium ether.

Терминология ҳар қандай миллий тилнинг мустақил соҳаси бўлиб, касбий фаолият билан чамбарчас боғлиқ. Термин фан, техника, ишлаб чиқаришнинг муайян соҳасига тегишли муайян терминологик тизимнинг таркиби бўлиб, унинг концептуал мазмуни тизимдаги ўрни билан белгиланади.

Нефть-газ саноати оғир ва мураккаб иш жараёнларнинг кетма-кетлигидан иборат саналади. Хусусан нефть-газ саноати деганда қуйидаги ишлар мажмуи тушунилади: кидирув ишлари, кудукнинг қурилиш ишлари, қазиб олиш ишлари, транспорт орқали ташиш фаолияти, нефтни қайта

ишлаш, нефтни реализация қилиш, газни қайта ишлаш ва унинг маҳсулотларини қайта ишлаш сингари иш жараёнларини бир-бирдан ажратиб бўлмайди. Ушбу занжир ўз ичига нефть-газ саноатида амалга ошириладиган ишларнинг хомашё базасидан оқилона фойдалана олиш имкониятини тақдим этиш билан бирга, инвестицион фаолиятда ва таваккалчилик даражаси бўйича юқори баҳоланган капиталнинг интенсивлигини ташкил этади. Нефть-газ саноатининг қазиб олинган ресурсларнинг қайта тикланмаслиги ҳамда нефть-газ қудукдарининг маҳсулдорлиги бўйича чегаравий жойлашганлиги тармоқнинг асосий хусусиятларидан саналади.

Нефть-газ саноати терминологияси умумий ҳолда 2 терминологик турга ажратилади: 1) нефть-газ қазиб олиш; 2) нефть ва газни қайта ишлаш.

Терминологик бирликларни таҳлил қилишимиз қуйидаги мавзуй гуруҳларни аниқлашга имкон берди:

- 1) моддалар;
- 2) нефть-газ геофизикаси;
- 3) нефть-газни қайта ишлаш маҳсулотлари;
- 4) нефть-газни қайта ишлаш моддалари ва маҳсулотларининг хусусиятлари;
- 5) технологик жараёнлар ва операциялар;
- 6) жиҳозлар ва ускуналар;
- 7) нефть-газ саноатида ишлаб чиқариш, ташиш ва реализация қилиш иштирокчилари;
- 8) нефть-газ қазиб олиш соҳасидаги ҳужжатлар.

«Моддалар» терминлари: кислород / oxygen, окисьалюмин / aluminum oxide, силикагель / silica gel, сув фазаси / aqueous phase, юқори октангли қўшимча / high-octant additive, дистиллят / distillate, очик рангли дистиллят / light distillate, фракция / fraction, углеводород / hydrocarbon, енгил углеводород / light hydrocarbon, маргинал углеводородлар / marginal hydrocarbons, тўйинган углеводородлар / saturated hydrocarbons, диенлар / dienes, изомеризат / isomerizate, петролейли эфир / petroleum ether, фуллерен / fullerene, нефть крекинг газы / petroleum cracking gas, алканлар / alk.

«Нефть-газни қайта ишлаш маҳсулотлари» терминлари: oil / нефть, gas / газ, natural gas / табиий газ, liquefied gas / суюлтирилган газ, asphalt / асфальт, bitumen / битум, liquid bitumen / суюқ битум, construction bitumen / қурилиш битуми, insulating bitumen / изоляцион битум, propane / пропан, butane / бутан, jet fuel / реактив ёқилғи, defoamer / дефоамер, fuel / ёқилғи, diesel fuel / дизел ёқилғиси, paraffins / парафинлар, rubber / каучук, dump tails / думп думлари, lubricant / мойлаш материаллари, demulsifier / демулсификатор, tar / смола, gasoline / бензин, heavy gasoline / оғир бензин, wax / мум, petroleum jelly / нефть жели, rubber / каучук, petroleum semi-manufactures / нефть ярим ишлаб чиқариш.

Янги иқтисодий муносабатларнинг шаклланиш шароитида давлат саноатнинг асосий тармоқлари, чунончи ёқилғи-энергетика мажмуи корхоналарига катта ёрдам берди. Бу борадаги давлат сиёсати энергетика стратегиясининг асосий йўналишлари сифатида нефть ва газ конденсатини қазиб олишни кўпайтириш орқали ёқилғи мустақиллигини таъминлаш белгиланди. Нефть-газ саноатига оид терминларни қуйидаги типологик белгилари аниқланди (1-жадвалга қаранг):

1-жадвал.

Нефть-газ саноатига оид терминлар типологияси

№	Нефть-газ саноати терминлари типологияси	Терминларга мисоллар
1.	Бурғулаш	“RLG International Inc.” компанияси иштироки “Ўзбекнефтгаз” АЖ, “Кудукларни бурғулаш ва капитал таъмирлашнинг эксплуатацион самарадорлигини ошириш”, “Диагностика” лойиҳаси
2.	Газ узатиш тизими	табiiй газ йўқотишларини камайтириш
3.	Водород энергетикаси	энергия ресурслари
4.	Корпоратив кредит рейтинги	“Ўзбекнефтгаз” АЖнинг корпоратив кредит рейтингини олиш мақсадида “Fitch”, “Moody's” ва “Standard & Poor's” халқаро рейтинг агентликлари ва инвестиция банклари билан ҳамкорликда тизимли ишлар олиб борилмоқда
5.	Кончилик	нефть-газ соҳасида олиб борилаётган ислохотлар энергия тежамкор технологиялар, машина ва ускуналар, углеводород хомашёсини геология-қидирув, қазиб олиш, ташиш, қайта ишлаш ва сотиш соҳалари, янги кашф этилган ва илгари тўхтатиб қўйилган конлар, узок муддатли ўзлаштирилган захиралар
6.	Қайта ишлаш	табiiй газни қайта ишлашни кенгайтириш рентабеллиги тозаланган метан асосида синтетик суюқ ёқилғи, полиэтилен, полипропилен, полимер маҳсулотлари, газ-кимё кластери

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, нефть-газ саноатига оид терминлар типологияси моддалар, нефть-газ геофизикаси, нефть-газ қайта ишлаш маҳсулотлари, нефть-газ қайта ишлаш моддалари ва маҳсулотларининг хусусиятлари, технологик жараёнлар ва операциялар, жиҳозлар ва ускуналар. нефть-газ саноатида ишлаб чиқариш, ташиш ва реализация қилиш иштирокчилари, нефть-газ қазиб олиш соҳасидаги ҳужжатлар каби мавзулар бўйича гуруҳлаштириш имконини беради. Бунда нефть-газ саноатига оид матнларни таржима қилишдаги қийинчиликларни аниқлашни талаб этади.

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ИЗУЧЕНИЕ РОЛИ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫХ БАНКОВ В РЕГУЛИРОВАНИИ ФИНАНСОВЫХ РЫНКОВ

Аннотация. На сегодняшний день центральный банк – это не только оператор финансового рынка и орган надзора, но и институт антикризисного управления и развития. Исходя из этого, чтобы выполнять свою функцию института развития, центральный банк должен активно поддерживать правительство в проведении структурных реформ, особенно в секторе финансов. По мере уточнения целей и задач центральному банку необходимы новые инструменты, главным образом долгосрочные, поскольку инструменты, имеющиеся в распоряжении центрального банка в настоящее время, характеризуются краткосрочным действием.

Ключевые слова: центральный банк, финансовые органы, инфляция, ликвидность, активы.

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STUDYING THE ROLE OF CENTRAL BANKS IN REGULATING FINANCIAL MARKETS

Abstract. Today, the central bank is not only a financial market operator and a supervisory authority, but also an institute for crisis management and development. Therefore, in order to fulfill its function as a development institution, the central bank must actively support the Government in carrying out structural reforms, especially in the financial sector. As the goals and objectives are clarified, the central bank needs new instruments, mainly long-term ones, since the instruments currently available to the central bank are characterized by short-term action.

Keywords: central bank, financial authorities, inflation, liquidity, assets.

Есть ли у центральных банков инструменты для обеспечения финансовой стабильности? Одним из очевидных инструментов поддержания финансовой стабильности является функция кредитора последней инстанции. Во время финансового кризиса центральные банки

вливали огромные объемы ликвидности через механизм кредитора последней инстанции, чтобы разморозить систему. Хотя это обеспечило ликвидностью отдельные финансовые институты, на рынке сохранялась неликвидность, что подчеркивает ограниченность этого способа преодоления неликвидности. Центральные банки могут вливать ликвидность, но трудно гарантировать, что обильные дешевые средства будут использованы для покупки активов, стоимость которых быстро снижается. Единственным выходом для центральных банков может стать покупка таких активов. Другими словами, центральные банки должны быть не только кредиторами, но и, в крайнем случае, маркет-мейкерами. Эти проблемы еще не ясны и тем более не решены. Однако они должны быть решены в самом ближайшем будущем.

Центральные банки большинства стран мира сегодня сталкиваются с новыми вызовами и проблемами, суть которых, на наш взгляд, заключается в следующем. Возобновились дебаты о независимости центральных банков. При этом следует отметить, что в последние годы уровень как политической, так и операционной независимости центральных банков снижается. Снижение политической независимости можно объяснить усложнением системных проблем. Однако мы считаем, что снижение операционной независимости является следствием снижения политической независимости и может иметь далеко идущие последствия, связанные с нарушениями в операционной среде центральных банков.

Должен ли центральный банк также осуществлять регулирование и надзор за банками? Во многих моделях регулирования центральный банк является финансовым учреждением в строгом смысле этого слова, и полномочия по регулированию и надзору за банками делегированы другому учреждению. В настоящее время, по крайней мере частично, финансовый кризис вызван отсутствием координации и обмена информацией между центральным банком и надзорными органами, и считается, что лучшим решением для обеспечения финансовой стабильности является делегирование центральному банку полномочий по регулированию и надзору за банками. Конечно, эта проблема все еще ждет окончательного решения. Универсального ответа не существует, о чем свидетельствует разнообразие существующих моделей регулирования. Каждая страна и каждый центральный банк должны решать эту проблему в соответствии со своими конкретными обстоятельствами.

Какова роль центрального банка в предотвращении роста цен на активы? Растет понимание того, что регулирование скачков цен на активы должно быть обязанностью центральных банков. Однако существуют разногласия по поводу того, должны ли центральные банки предотвращать рост цен на активы с помощью денежно-кредитной политики или предотвращать рост цен на активы с помощью регулирования. Нет никаких сомнений в том, что для того, чтобы контролировать инфляцию цен на

активы, центральным банкам необходима зрелая система суждений и анализа природы риска.

В Узбекистане проблема высокой инфляции всегда являлась широко обсуждаемой в обществе и правительстве. Многие потребители жалуются на рост цен, который негативно сказывается на их благосостоянии. Однако возникает вопрос, насколько велика инфляция в Узбекистане и справедливо ли ее называть высокой.

Центральный банк Узбекистана ожидал, что инфляция снизится до 9% в 2022 году, но прогноз не учитывал внешние факторы, которые оказали существенное влияние на экономическую ситуацию в стране.

Таким образом, в последние годы экономика Узбекистана столкнулась с инфляцией, превышающей 10% в год. Для развивающихся стран с быстро меняющимися экономическими моделями галопирующая инфляция - вполне нормальное явление. В отличие от развитых стран, рост инфляции сопровождается ускорением экономического роста.

Например, по итогам 2022 года ВВП Узбекистана достиг более 888 трлн сумов — что составляет более чем на 20% относительно 2021 года. Если вычесть инфляцию из прошлогоднего экономического роста, показатель останется положительным как в совокупном, так и в долларовом выражении. Пока темпы экономического роста превышают инфляцию, экономика существенно растет.

Условием, необходимым для поддержания низкой инфляции, является сбалансированная макроэкономическая политика. Влияние вливаний через кредитные и бюджетные каналы на денежную массу и совокупный спрос должно быть соизмеримо с возможностями экономики

С инфляцией необходимо бороться, прежде всего, с помощью монетарных мер, то есть усилий центрального банка. Регулирующие органы влияют на ценовую стабильность экономики с помощью инструментов денежно-кредитной политики, включая значительные изменения процентных ставок, и несут ответственность за ценовую стабильность экономики. Основная задача - контролировать количество денег в обращении. Источником роста денежной массы в этом случае может быть либо быстрое увеличение банковского кредитования экономики, либо значительный дефицит бюджета.

Ключевая ставка является основным инструментом денежно-кредитной политики, с помощью которого центральный банк может влиять на инфляцию. Доступность капитала снижается, поскольку повышение ставки влечет за собой увеличение стоимости кредита. Такие действия регулирующих органов приводят к сокращению денежной массы в экономике и, как следствие, к снижению инфляции.

Но поскольку центральные банки могут бороться только с монетарными причинами инфляции, инструменты денежно-кредитной политики бесполезны для борьбы с шоками со стороны предложения. Чтобы

замедлить рост инфляции, необходимы скоординированные действия центрального банка и фискальных органов (Министерства финансов).

Дополнительно нужно отметить, что важно учитывать несовершенство внутреннего рынка, то есть отсутствие адекватной конкуренции. Поскольку государство продолжает играть важную роль в экономике, государственные предприятия действуют не в соответствии с рыночными реалиями, а в соответствии с руководящими принципами политики. Кроме того, во многих секторах экономики, таких как автомобильная промышленность, существуют монополии, которые влияют на рыночные цены. В связи с этим необходимы дополнительные структурные реформы для повышения уровня конкуренции в экономике. Для этого, в частности, необходимо снизить импортные пошлины и разрешить иностранным игрокам выходить на внутренний рынок. Центральный банк выступал за такие меры ещё в 2018 году.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ НАВЫКОВ И УМЕНИЙ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО УСТНОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ У СТУДЕНТОВ

Аннотация. В данной исследовательской работе основное внимание уделяется изучению развития навыков у студентов колледжей и подчеркивается важность развития навыков устного общения для их профессионального роста и будущих начинаний.

Ключевые слова: устное общение, способности, мнение, построение профессиональных отношений, эффективное сотрудничество.

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FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL ORAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS AND ABILITIES IN STUDENTS

Annotation. This research paper focuses on the study of skill development in college students and highlights the importance of developing oral communication skills for their professional growth and future endeavors.

Key words: oral communication, abilities, opinion, building professional relationships, effective cooperation.

Профессиональные навыки устного общения необходимы в различных аспектах жизни, включая рабочее место и личные отношения. Эффективная вербальная коммуникация позволяет людям ясно выражать идеи, точно передавать информацию и вступать в содержательные беседы. Кроме того, это позволяет отдельным лицам выстраивать позитивные профессиональные отношения, эффективно сотрудничать и эффективно разрешать конфликты. Таким образом, развитие и оттачивание профессиональных навыков устного общения имеет решающее значение для успеха студентов в их будущей карьере и личной жизни.

Кроме того, внедрение технологий в образовательные учреждения оказало большое влияние на формирование навыков и умений профессионального устного общения у студентов. Использование онлайн-платформ и инструментов виртуальной коммуникации предоставило студентам возможность участвовать в беседах в режиме реального времени с людьми из разных слоев общества, тем самым повышая их навыки межкультурного общения. Кроме того, интеграция мультимедийных ресурсов, таких как видео и аудиозаписи, позволила студентам практиковаться и улучшать свое произношение, интонацию и общую

подачу материала. Эти достижения произвели революцию в том, как студенты учатся и развивают свои навыки устного общения, подготавливая их ко все более взаимосвязанному глобальному обществу, в которое они вступят после окончания учебы. Профессиональная вербальная коммуникация относится к обмену информацией, идеями и сообщениями в профессиональной обстановке с эффективным и надлежащим использованием языка. Она включает в себя различные компоненты, включая ясность, лаконичность и согласованность, которые обеспечивают точную и результативную передачу сообщений.

Владение языком является обязательным условием эффективного устного общения в профессиональном контексте. Это позволяет людям четко формулировать свои мысли, понимать сложные идеи и участвовать в содержательных дискуссиях. Кроме того, владение языком позволяет студентам продемонстрировать свои знания и опыт, повышая их шансы на успех в выбранной ими области. Развитие языкового мастерства требует постоянной практики, знакомства с различными языковыми контекстами и понимания культурных нюансов. Поэтому учебные заведения должны уделять приоритетное внимание программам языкового обучения, которые направлены на расширение словарного запаса, грамматики и навыков произношения учащихся, а также на развитие культурной восприимчивости и навыков межкультурной коммуникации.

Активное слушание - важнейший навык, который необходимо развивать при формировании профессионального устного общения. Это предполагает уделение полного внимания говорящему, избегание перебиваний и обеспечение обратной связи для обеспечения понимания. Активные слушатели чутки, терпеливы и непредвзяты, что способствует эффективному общению и развитию сильных межличностных отношений.

Невербальная коммуникация играет жизненно важную роль в эффективной передаче сообщений, поскольку она включает в себя использование мимики, языка тела и жестов. Эти невербальные сигналы часто могут передавать больше, чем просто слова, позволяя людям выражать эмоции, отношение и намерения. Понимание и интерпретация невербальных сигналов являются важными навыками в профессиональном вербальном общении, особенно среди студентов, развивающих свои способности. Способность распознавать и интерпретировать невербальные сигналы общения помогает учащиеся лучше понимают других людей и общаются с ними, способствуя успешному взаимодействию и взаимоотношениям в различных профессиональных условиях. Более того, осознание собственных невербальных сигналов может способствовать эффективному общению, поскольку люди могут согласовывать свои вербальные и невербальные сообщения, чтобы избежать путаницы и точно передавать свои мысли. В целом, невербальная коммуникация дополняет вербальную коммуникацию и усиливает ее воздействие, играя решающую

роль в формировании навыков и умений, необходимых для профессионального общения у студентов.

Ясность и лаконичность имеют первостепенное значение в эффективном профессиональном устном общении. Студенты должны стремиться выражать свои мысли ясно и прямо, избегая расплывчатых или двусмысленных формулировок. Систематизируя мысли и идеи в сжатой форме, учащиеся могут представлять информацию упорядоченным и понятным образом, повышая общую эффективность своего общения.

Эмпатия и эмоциональный интеллект являются необходимыми навыками для эффективного вербального общения между учащимися. Эмпатия позволяет людям понимать чувства других людей и разделять их, воспитание большего чувства связи и сострадания. Эмоциональный интеллект включает в себя способность распознавать собственные эмоции и управлять ими, а также воспринимать эмоции других людей и реагировать на них. Развитие этих навыков может привести к улучшению коммуникации, разрешению конфликтов и сотрудничеству, что в конечном итоге повысит общее качество межличностных взаимодействий в условиях колледжа.

Образовательная среда играет решающую роль в формировании навыков и умений профессионального устного общения у студентов. Она предоставляет студентам платформу для взаимодействия со своими сверстниками и учителями, создавая среду совместного обучения. Кроме того, она предлагает различные ресурсы и инструменты, такие как библиотеки и технологии, которые способствуют развитию коммуникативных навыков. Эта среда поощряет студентов участвовать в дискуссиях, дебатах и презентациях, повышая их способность эффективно выражать идеи. Кроме того, присутствие знающих и доступных преподавателей способствует созданию благоприятного пространства для того, чтобы студенты могли обрести уверенность в своих навыках устного общения.

Дискуссии, с другой стороны, способствуют развитию критического мышления и позволяют учащимся выражать свои мнения и идеи, учась у своих сверстников. Более того, эти мероприятия и дискуссии способствуют созданию инклюзивной учебной среды, в которой учащиеся чувствуют, что их ценят и поощряют к участию, способствуя их общему росту и развитию как эффективных коммуникаторов.

Групповые проекты и презентации обычно используются на курсах колледжа как способ для студентов развить свои навыки и умения в профессиональном устном общении. Эти занятия позволяют студентам попрактиковаться в формулировании своих идей, сотрудничестве с другими людьми и представлении информации в понятной форме. С помощью групповых проектов студенты учатся эффективно работать в команде, разрешать конфликты и делегировать задачи. Презентации требуют от

студентов изложения своих выводов или аргументов в убедительной и увлекательной манере, оттачивая их ораторские способности. В целом, этот опыт способствует формированию и развитию основных коммуникативных навыков, которые имеют решающее значение для успеха как в академической, так и в профессиональной сферах.

С другой стороны, личная мотивация и самосознание играют решающую роль в формировании навыка и умений профессионального устного общения у студентов. По мере того как люди начинают лучше осознавать свои собственные сильные и слабые стороны, они могут эффективно направлять свои усилия на улучшение своих коммуникативных навыков. Кроме того, личная мотивация выступает в качестве движущей силы, которая подталкивает студентов постоянно стремиться к совершенству в своих способностях к вербальному общению.

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РОЛЬ ФИНАНСОВЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ В ЭКОНОМИКЕ СТРАНЫ

Аннотация. Роль финансовых инвестиций в экономике страны крайне важна. Инвестиции могут поспособствовать экономическому росту страны в целом, созданию новых рабочих мест, развитию инфраструктуры, технологической модернизации и повышению конкурентоспособности той или иной страны. Инвестиции в различные сектора экономики помогают стимулировать производство, увеличивать объем товаров и услуг и способствовать технологическим инновациям.

Ключевые слова: инвестиции, инновация, инвесторы, развитие, прогресс, международная торговля.

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THE ROLE OF FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS IN THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

Abstract. The role of financial investments in the country's economy is extremely important. Investments can contribute to the economic growth of the country as a whole, create new jobs, develop infrastructure, modernize technology and increase the competitiveness of a country. Investments in various sectors of the economy help to stimulate production, increase the volume of goods and services and promote technological innovation.

Keywords: investment, innovation, investors, development, progress, international trade.

В современной экономике для начала любого вида бизнеса необходимы капитальные вложения в виде реальных или финансовых инвестиций для финансирования его реализации, т.е. инвестиций, т.е. прибыли или других выгод. Инвестиции играют важную роль как на мировом уровне, так и на уровне одной страны. Действительно, инвестиции определяют будущее страны в целом и отдельных субъектов, являются движущей силой экономического и социального развития. Инвестиции бывают разного вида, рассмотрим следующие виды:

Реальные инвестиции. К ним относятся, например, покупка готового бизнеса, приобретение нематериальных активов, таких как патенты, авторские права и торговые марки, строительство, реконструкция и капитальный ремонт.

Финансовые инвестиции. К ним относится, например, покупка ценных бумаг и деривативов.

Спекулятивные инвестиции. В этом случае главной особенностью инвестиций является ставка на получение дохода от изменения цен на активы. Действует принцип "покупай дешево и продавай дорого". Спекулятивные инвестиции осуществляются в акции, а также в валюту, драгоценные металлы и облигации.

Венчурные инвестиции. Речь идет о долгосрочных инвестициях в молодые компании. Венчурные инвестиции сопряжены с высоким риском полной потери вложенных средств, но при этом могут принести инвестору значительный доход. Примером успешных венчурных инвестиций может служить вложение Softbank в молодую компанию Alibaba в 2000 году. После IPO Alibaba в 2014 году инвестиции Softbank выросли с 20 миллионов долларов США до 74 миллиардов долларов США. Примером неудачных венчурных инвестиций может служить крах медицинского проекта Theranos. До своего краха Theranos привлекла не менее 500 миллионов долларов США от венчурных инвесторов.

Портфельные инвестиции. Это инвестиции в несколько активов, сформированные в виде портфеля из нескольких ценных бумаг, а не одного вида активов (например, акций определенной компании).

Интеллектуальные инвестиции. Это инвестиции в интеллектуальное производство. Сюда входят профессиональная подготовка, научные разработки, интеллектуальная собственность и творческий потенциал группы. [2]

Основная проблема, препятствующая экономическому развитию, заключается не в неспособности экономики производить, а в том, что капитал оказывается в руках социальных слоев, которые используют его непроизводительно. Помимо инвестиций, являющиеся критически важным фактором, определяющим темпы экономического роста и развития, существуют и другие факторы развития, такие как лучшая и более эффективная организация, лучшее и более эффективное использование производственного оборудования, более лучший уровень труда и качественного образования, эффективное применение новых технологий и технический прогресс. Основным критерием для определения темпов развития экономической системы является объем инвестиций, а также рост дохода на душу населения, наряду с другими факторами, которые являются доступными средствами достижения экономического развития общества в целом.

Новую жизнь понятие «инновация» получило в начале XX в. в научных работах австрийского и американского экономиста Й. Шумпетера в результате анализа «инновационных комбинаций», изменений в развитии экономических систем. Именно Шумпетером был впервые введен данный термин в экономике

В настоящее время большое количество исследовательских работ посвящено влиянию различных экономических и институциональных факторов на инвестиции в целом и на объём привлекаемых прямых иностранных инвестиций (ПИИ) в частности. Конечной целью всех этих исследований (в отношении институциональных факторов) является ответ на вопрос о будущей политике государства в части увеличения объема привлекаемых прямых иностранных инвестиций. Между тем, значительная часть данных в отчетах, созданных группой «Ведение бизнеса» при Всемирном банке, применительно к инвестиционной деятельности и ПИИ, остается нерассмотренной, создание и координацию работы научно-технического совета по отбору инновационных проектов для участия в международных программах финансирования; поддержку и оказание консалтинговых услуг инновационным субъектам по вопросам привлечения инвестиций. [3]

Огромную роль в решении инвестиционных проблем должны сыграть встречи руководителей инновационных предприятий и потенциальных инвесторов.

Японский исследователь Кожима разработал теорию ПИИ, согласно которой

существует взаимосвязь между международной торговлей и прямыми иностранными инвестициями. Исходя из этой модели, прямые капиталовложения и торговля взаимодополняют друг друга и способствуют экономическому росту стран. Он выделил ресурсную, трудовую и рыночную ориентацию в качестве трёх основных мотивов осуществления иностранных инвестиций со стороны корпораций [1]:

- различия в масштабах и уровнях развития национальных экономик;
- подверженность большинства экономик региона ценовым колебаниям;

- недостаточный объём золотовалютных резервов отдельных стран;
- отсутствие единой нормативно-правовой базы в области ПИИ;
- ощутимые административные барьеры, а именно: высокий уровень бюрократии, длительные процедуры и сроки оформления земельных участков,

получения технических условий на электроснабжение объекта, получения

разрешений на строительство в ряде стран СНГ [Мамедов, 2019];

- слабое участие банковских систем и суверенных фондов в финансировании

национальных экономик;

• отсутствие двусторонних и единого многостороннего ФПИ в рамках СНГ.

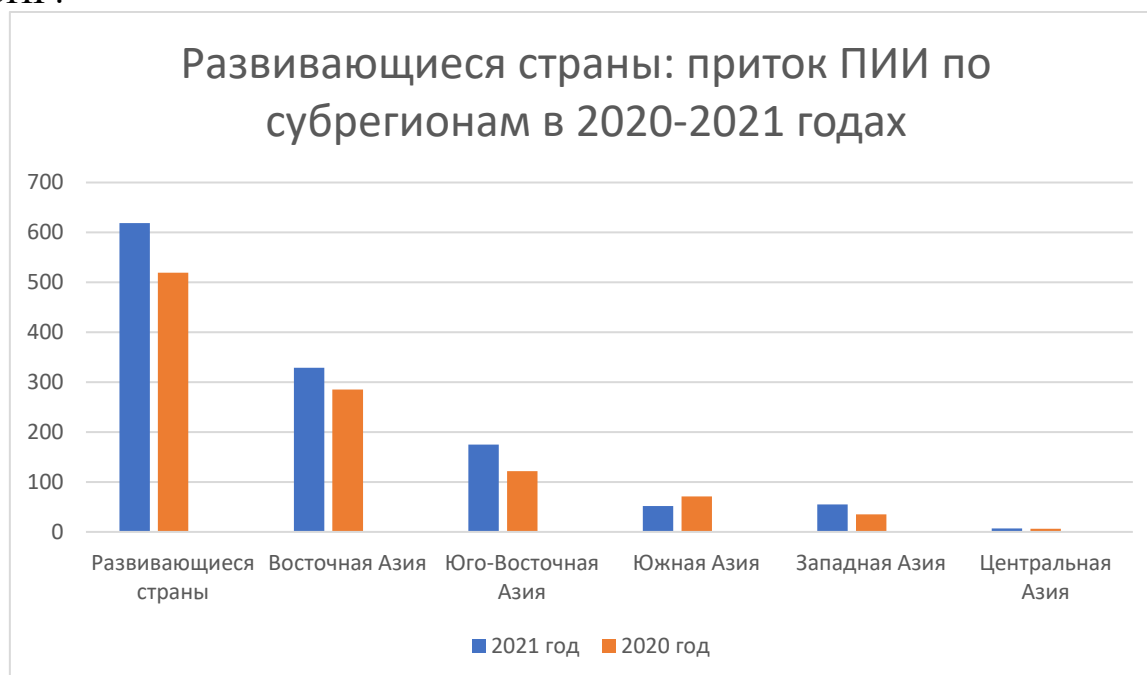


Рисунок 1 Развивающиеся страны: приток ПИИ по субрегионам в 2020-2021 годах

Несмотря на несколько волн COVID-19, объем ПИИ в развивающуюся Азию увеличился третий год подряд, достигнув рекордных 619 миллиардов долларов США. Это подчеркивает устойчивость Азиатского региона к внешним потрясениям. Регион является крупнейшим в мире получателем ПИИ, на долю которого приходится 40 % от общего объема глобального притока. Тенденция к росту в 2021 году распространяется на весь регион, за исключением Южной Азии (Рисунок 1).

Однако приток по-прежнему характеризуется высокой концентрацией: шесть стран и регионов. На долю шести стран и регионов (Китай, Гонконг (Китай), Сингапур, Индия, Индонезия и Объединенные Арабские Эмираты, в указанном порядке) пришлось более 1,5 % притока. На долю этих регионов (в таком порядке) пришлось более 80 % внутрирегиональных ПИИ.

В развивающихся странах Азии наблюдался значительный рост инвестиций в сектора, связанные с ЦУР. Международное проектное финансирование в этих секторах выросло на 74 % до 121 млрд долларов США, в основном благодаря высокому интересу к возобновляемым источникам энергии. Стоимость проектов в этом секторе выросла на 123 % до 77 млрд долларов США с 34 млрд долларов США в 2020 году. [6]

В ближайшие годы предстоит провести фундаментальные реформы международного налогообложения. Ожидается, что эти реформы будут

иметь серьезные последствия для инвестиционной политики, особенно в странах, которые используют налоговые льготы и особые экономические зоны. [6]

Прежде всего, проблему необходимо решать на законодательном уровне. Обеспечение должного правопорядка и национальной безопасности в стране также является прерогативой государства, что, в свою очередь, является основой для развития инвестиционной деятельности.

Необходимо внести изменения в законы и законодательные акты в области инвестиционных процессов, внести изменения в государственную политику, связанную с увеличением финансовых и реальных инвестиций, установить меры по регулированию и ограничению задолженности, гарантировать защиту вложений в определенные инвестиции. Если государство не создаст необходимых условий, то экономика любой страны не сможет нормально развиваться, а инвестиции не будут осуществляться в достаточном количестве.

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ТРЕБОВАНИЯ, ПРЕДЪЯВЛЯЕМЫЕ МАРКЕТОЛОГУ В УСЛОВИЯХ ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются проблемы подготовки маркетологов, необходимости повышения квалификации действующих кадров, которые работают в предпринимательских единицах, а также вернут преподавательскую деятельность по подготовке кадров будущих маркетологов. Предлагается вариант внесения в тарифно-квалификационный справочник обязанности и требования к специалистам в области маркетинга.

Ключевые слова. Маркетолог, требования к специалисту, должностные обязанности, повышение квалификации, переподготовка кадров, сертификация.

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REQUIREMENTS FOR A MARKETER IN THE CONDITIONS OF DIGITALIZATION OF THE ECONOMY

Abstract. The article deals with the problems of training marketers, the need to improve the skills of existing personnel who work in business units, as well as teaching teaching activities for the training of future marketers. It is proposed to include in the tariff-qualification guide duties and requirements for specialists in the field of marketing.

Key words. Marketer, requirements for a specialist, job responsibilities, advanced training, retraining, certification.

Развитие современной цивилизации характеризуется высоким уровнем инноваций, глобализацией во всех сферах, включая образование. Это усиливает конкуренцию среди квалифицированных специалистов, в том числе и маркетологов, побуждая их, кроме своих профессиональных компетенций, осваивать современные цифровые технологии, особые коммуникативные и многие другие навыки. Без них невозможны полное профессиональное развитие и успешность.

Такое условие, тем более, в условиях расширения цифровизации, меняются требования к маркетологам, которые должны стать проводниками как на внутреннем, так и на внешнем рынках в непростых условиях, которые характеризуются Пандемией, мировым экономическим кризисом, а также многих других объективных и субъективных условиях, маркетологи должны проводить экономическую политику предприятий и отдельных предпринимателей, что бы выжить в условиях жесткой конкурентной борьбы, обеспечения безопасности продуктов и услуг, удовлетворения существующих потребностей при ограниченности различных видов ресурсов.

50 лет назад в своей поистине революционной статье «Маркетинговая близорукость», опубликованной в Harvard Business Review, Тед Левитт [1] продемонстрировал, насколько опасно трактовать это безобидный, на взгляд, вопрос слишком узко. Левитт утверждал, что в свое время железнодорожники проиграли в конкурентной борьбе авто и авиаперевозчикам лишь потому, что вовремя не осознали простого факта: железнодорожные компании занимаются транспортировкой конкретных грузов, а не некими абстрактными «железнодорожными перевозками». Тоже можно привести в пример, как ведущие компании в 90-х годах по производству телефонов «Nokia», «Siemens», «Motorolla» остановились на достигнутом, посчитав, что они всю жизнь будут снимать сливки – это привело к потере своего некогда бесспорного лидерства, причем гораздо быстрее, чем это можно было предположить.

Например, для специалистов менеджеров по маркетингу, целесообразно было бы предусмотреть следующие обязанности и требования.

Обязанности:

- составление и реализация контент-плана как стратегических планах предприятия, так и в социальных сетях;
- бюджетирование (таргетированная реклама, блогеры, кросс-промо);
- подготовка материалов для рекламных активностей в социальных сетях;
- взаимодействие с блогерами для повышения активностей в социальных сетях;
- организация кросс-промо;
- обработка обращений, жалоб и предложений потребителей, в том числе, в социальных сетях;
- делегирование обязанностей смежным вакансиям (дизайнеру постов, таргетологу, e-mail маркетологу и др.);
- анализ эффективности продвижения по системе ФОССТИС

Требования к специалистам:

- опыт работы специалистом в области маркетинга и SMM;
- умение пользоваться сервисами для работы с постами;

- навски работа с графическими редакторами на базовом уровне;
- знание настроек таргетированной рекламы на базовом уровне;
- умение писать посты в разных стилистиках (рекламные, вовлекающие, развлекательные), при чем на трех языках (узбекском, русском и английском);
- высокая степень грамотности;
- наличие портфолио, примеры успешно реализованных проектов;
- ответственность, исполнительность, креативность;
- наличие сертификата Ассоциации маркетологов Узбекистана.

Основной задачей данного проекта является систематизация и приведение к единым требованиям к должностям по маркетингу, выявить необходимость повышения квалификации или же переподготовки существующих кадров. Как нами уже отмечалось в статьях повышение квалификации необходимо прежде всего преподавателям ВУЗов, которые преподают для бакалавриатуры и магистратуры по специальности «Маркетинг», «Брендинг», «Торговое дело».

Во-вторых, следует повысить квалификацию или переподготовить уже действующих маркетологов, которые занимают эти должности в предпринимательских единицах.

В-третьих, это эффективное обучение студентов, маркетологов, готовящихся в стечах ВУЗов, качество которых зависит от условия подготовленности первых двух указанных выше категорий работников.

Начиная с этого учебного года приём в магистратуру производилось с учетом наличия сертификата IELTS или соответствующего сертификата государственного тестового центра Республики Узбекистан. То, что знание прецедента, поступающего в магистратуру, должно соответствовать международной системе оценки знания английского языка это правильно и нужно. Однако это только одна сторона. К сожалению, знание по специальности отходит на второй план. Пару лет назад отменили все блоки однородных специальностей, что привело к тому, что выпускников неправильных направлений бакалавриатуры, например, педагогических или сельскохозяйственных направлений, у которых не было базового экономического, не говоря ум про маркетингового, образования, в течение двух лет необходимо было выпустить специалистом в области маркетинга.

Такое отношение подготовке студент магистратуры снимает значимость и качество подготовки мастеров своего дела. К тому же, на наш взгляд, нельзя стандартно подходить к подготовке специалистов различной направленности в настоящее время при подготовке и выпуска специалистов в магистратуре в обязательном порядке необходимо защитить магистерскую диссертацию, что, на наш взгляд, не всегда целесообразно. Это связано с тем, не все выпускники магистратуры пойдут в науку или преподавательскую деятельность. В упомянутом выше ТКС (тарифно-квалификационный справочник) в настоящее время отсутствует обязанности

и полномочия магистров. А они могут пойти по управленческой работе или же по созданию собственной предпринимательской единицы. Для них, как нам представляется, писать магистерскую диссертацию нетпадобностей. Иначе говоря, нужно отходить от академического звания магистра, на более практическую деятельность.

В условиях перехода на самостоятельные рельсы, как наш экономический университет, необходимо вырабатывать новые правила и требования их выполнения. Здесь требуется творческий подход, что позволит будущим студентам магистратуры самим выбирать, что им больше всего необходимо. Да и ВУЗам будет выгодно градировать подготовку специалистов в пределах от одного до трех лет, а не как сейчас в обязательном порядке в течение двух лет. При наличии уникального предложения целовая аудитория, как пишут современные маркетологи [6], будет готова больше покупать или больше платить. Это зависит от того, насколько будет повышаться требования к маркетологам.

Господствовавший на протяжении последних 250 лет подход быстро меняется на постиндустриальную модель уровня потребителя. В рамках этой модели потребительская ценность создается в ходе взаимодействия с клиентами, конкурентные преимушества возникают на открытом рынке, а основные затраты связаны с привлечением, удовлетворением потребностей и удержанием покупателей. Вот именно в этом необходимо проявление мастерство и навыки маркетологов, что зависит от выполнения вышеуказыванных требований.

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КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ ПОТРЕБНОСТИ СТУДЕНТОВ — ОДНО ИЗ ВЕДУЩИХ ПОНЯТИЙ ИНТЕНСИВНОЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ОБУЧЕНИЯ

Аннотация. Данная статья помогает целенаправленно найти ориентир и мотивацию для подтягивания интереса к дальнейшему изучению языка. В статье даны показатели эффективности обучения тем или иным путём. Важно отметить, что дано рациональная оценка материалу для обучения с точки зрения эффективности для облегченного осмысленного понимания для студентов.

Ключевые слова: коммуникация, мотивация, индивидуализация, коммуникативная компетенция, познавательный интерес, прогрессивное обучение, речевая разновидность, целесообразность, осмысление, содержательность.

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COMMUNICATION NEEDS OF STUDENTS IS ONE OF THE LEADING CONCEPTS OF INTENSIVE LEARNING TECHNOLOGY

Annotation. This article helps to purposefully find a benchmark and motivation for pulling interest in further study of the language. The article gives indicators of the effectiveness of teaching in one way or another. It is important

to note that a rational assessment of the material for learning from the point of view of efficiency is given for a facilitated meaningful understanding for students.

Key words: communication, motivation, individualization, communicative competence, cognitive interest, progressive learning, speech variety, expediency, comprehension, meaningfulness.

Коммуникация, мотивация, индивидуализация — ведущие понятия методики преподавания русского языка. Эта триада обеспечивает сравнительно высокие результаты в тестах успеваемости, активности, прилежания и интереса.

Никакая деятельность, в том числе и речь, невозможна без потребности в ней. Это потребность выражать свои мысли, делиться ими, обмениваться информацией в процессе общественного производства и других видов социальной деятельности, выражать свои чувства, намерения, стремления.

Коммуникативная компетенция — это овладение разными видами речевой деятельности на русском языке[58].

Овладение коммуникативной компетенцией является важнейшей целью обучения русскому на современном этапе развития. В силу этого учебный процесс по русскому языку предполагает решение реальных или правдоподобно имитированных задач общения в сферах речевой деятельности, отвечающих требованиям учащихся. Узконаправленная, конкретная мотивация студентов под влиянием учебной мотивации, формируемой путем развития познавательного интереса к предмету, широкого знакомства с историей, культурой, вопросами развития медицины, с известными учеными-медиками, может перерасти в универсальную мотивацию.

Любая профессиональная компетенция опирается на интеллектуальный потенциал и социальную активность ее носителя, предполагает развитие логического мышления, аналитико-моделирующих умений, осмысления и обобщения признаков и связей явлений, способов действия из одних видов деятельности в другие. В этой связи можно говорить о базовой компетенции, включающей широкие фоновые знания и типовые умения, как основе любой профессиональной, предметной и частной компетенции.

Для студентов следует считать подготовку к учебно-профессиональной сфере деятельности, отличающихся определённым своеобразием:

1. подготовка к практическим занятиям,
2. сдача контрольных работ и тестов

58 Зимняя И.А. Понимание как результат рецептивных видов речевой деятельности // Психология и методика обучения чтению на иностранном языке: Сб. научн. тр. / МГПИИЯ им. М. Тореза. Вып. 130. М., 1978.

3. консультации
4. подготовка докладов и сообщений,
5. неформальное общение внутри учебной группы, потока и т.д.

Потребность такого общения возникает у них ещё до начала конкретного коммуникативного акта. Эта потребность порождается самой учебной деятельностью студента, вытекает из неё. Поэтому определение необходимых для студента навыков и умений речевого общения надо начинать с анализа деятельности обучаемых в условиях реальной коммуникации. При этом конкретную мотивацию его речевого поведения приобретает, когда появляется конкретный партнёр по общению.

Анализ коммуникативных потребностей студентов показал, что чтение и аудирование являются основными источниками получения профессионально значимой информации для учащихся в период обучения в вузе.

Обучение языку на современном этапе, постулирует коммуникативная методика, должно быть максимально приближено к условиям и целям реального использования языка каждой возрастной, социальной и дифференцированной по образовательному признаку категорией учащихся. Такая задача предполагает тщательное изучение коммуникативных потребностей тех, кто учится языку. На этой основе выделяется языковой материал, входящий в разнообразные речевые формы и формулы, обеспечивающие удовлетворение этих потребностей. Учебное занятие разворачивается таким образом, что, создавая напряжение речевой потребности, проблемная ситуация позволяет удовлетворить эту потребность через предъявление и активизацию соответствующего речевого материала. И здесь возникают следующие вопросы:

1. Как соотносятся цели и задачи обучения и выделяемые в связи с ними коммуникативные потребности обучаемых, и как они соотносятся с особенностями языкового и речевого материала? Насколько этим особенностям соответствует воплощение коммуникативных потребностей?

2. Как соотносится способ отбора языкового материала для того или иного типа обучения с применяемым коммуникативным принципом обучения? Как при этом соблюдается принцип системности подачи материала? Какие свойства языкового и речевого материала учитываются при отборе материала для обучения разным видам речевой деятельности?

Коммуникативная компетенция соотносится и в обучении, и в реальном употреблении в речи носителей языка таким образом, что каждая последующая из названных компетенций обеспечивается предыдущей. Предполагается, что в учебном процессе перейти от первой компетенции ко второй можно через отработку речевых операций, а для этого необходимо установить должную пропорцию в комплексном применении системного, функционального и собственно коммуникативного подходов. Методика должна быть гибкой и многообразной, как гибок и многообразен сам язык.

В настоящее время создание любого коммуникативно ориентированного учебника начинается с установления коммуникативных потребностей учащихся. Предполагается, что если установить их совокупность, то уже одним этим обеспечивается коммуникативный, т.е. наиболее современный и прогрессивный, тип обучения. Доминирующей функционально-речевой разновидностью является язык специальности. Практика убеждает, что на изучение языка специальности целесообразно планировать не 40, а 80-85% учебного времени, проводя отбор и минимизацию подлежащего изучению языкового материала по различным спец. дисциплинам и определив уровень требуемой коммуникативной компетенции, перечень навыков и умений, которые необходимо сформировать.

Процесс обучения языку специальности исключает подмену занятий по специальности, носит упреждающий характер, имеет своей конечной целью формирование у студента языковой и речевой компетенции, достаточной для чтения учебниковых текстов по спец. дисциплинам, прослушивания лекций преподавателей, участия в семинарских занятиях, выполнения заданий по спец.предметам в устной и письменной форме.

Тематика каждого урока дается заранее с предварительной установкой: читаем и говорим о людях, медицине и стране:

1. Здоровье — это дар природы.
2. Выдающийся офтальмолог (С. Федоров).
3. Охрана материнства и детства.
4. Международная деятельность Общества Красного Креста Здоровье и долголетие.
5. Арал и здоровье населения Каракалпакии.

На продвинутом этапе обучения при работе над дальнейшим повышением профессиональной компетенции полезно использовать художественные тексты, которые вводили бы учащихся в сферу их будущей профессиональной деятельности. Решение этой задачи диктует необходимость подбора художественных текстов, в которых находила бы отражение практическая работа специалистов. Работа над текстами должна быть построена таким образом, чтобы учащиеся не только увидели речевое своеобразие текста, глубоко и полностью осмыслили содержательную его сторону, но и почувствовали рабочую атмосферу, в которой трудятся их будущие коллеги.

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ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ НАРУШЕНИЯ ЛИПИДНОГО ОБМЕНА У ЖЕНЩИН С ГИНЕКОЛОГИЧЕСКИМИ ПРОБЛЕМАМИ

Резюме. Проведено проспективное нерандомизированное исследование с участием 82 женщин, у которых были оценены параметры липидного обмена и процессов липопероксидации. После общеклинического обследования в соответствии с гинекологическим статусом женщины были разделены на три группы –репродуктивный возраст, перименопауза, постменопауза. Параметры липидного профиля определяли ферментативным методом с расчетом коэффициента атерогенности; субстраты и продукты процессов липопероксидации определяли спектрофлуорофотометрическими методами.

Статистический анализ был выполнен с использованием непараметрических критериев. У женщин в перименопаузе по сравнению с женщинами репродуктивного возраста отмечено повышение уровней триглицеролов 90% ($p < 0,05$), холестерина липопротеидов очень низкой плотности 110% ($p < 0,05$), субстратов с сопряженными двойными связями на 27% ($p < 0,05$), активных продуктов тиобарбитуровой кислоты (ТБК-АП) на 25% ($p < 0,05$) при снижении уровней кетодиенов-сопряженных триенов (КД-СТ) на 46% ($p < 0,05$) с последующим повышением уровней общего холестерина на 22% ($p < 0,05$), холестерина липопротеидов низкой плотности на 40% ($p < 0,05$), КД-СТ на 100% ($p < 0,05$) и снижении ТБК-АП на 22% ($p < 0,05$) в постменопаузальном периоде. Значение коэффициента атерогенности выше у женщин в постменопаузе по сравнению с женщинами репродуктивного возраста ($p < 0,05$).

Ключевые слова: климактерический синдром, симвастатин, дислипидемия, перекисное окисление липидов, антиоксидантная защита.

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INDICATORS OF LIPID METABOLISM DISORDERS IN WOMEN WITH GYNECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

Resume. A prospective non-randomized study was conducted with the participation of 82 women, in whom the parameters of lipid metabolism and lipoperoxidation processes were evaluated. After a general clinical examination,

in accordance with the gynecological status, the women were divided into three groups – reproductive age, perimenopause, and postmenopause. The parameters of the lipid profile were determined by the enzymatic method with the calculation of the atherogenicity coefficient; substrates and products of lipoperoxidation processes were determined by spectrofluorometric methods.

The statistical analysis was performed using nonparametric criteria. In perimenopausal women, compared with women of reproductive age, there was an increase in triglycerol levels of 90% ($p < 0.05$), very low density lipoprotein cholesterol of 110% ($p < 0.05$), substrates with conjugated double bonds by 27% ($p < 0.05$), active products of thiobarbituric acid (TBK-AP) by 25% ($p < 0.05$) with a decrease in ketodiene-conjugated trienes (CD-CT) levels by 46% ($p < 0.05$) followed by an increase in total cholesterol levels by 22% ($p < 0.05$), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol by 40% ($p < 0.05$), CD-CT by 100% ($p < 0.05$) and a decrease in TBK-AP by 22% ($p < 0.05$) in the postmenopausal period. The value of the atherogenicity coefficient is higher in postmenopausal women compared with women of reproductive age ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords: menopausal syndrome, simvastatin, dyslipidemia, lipid peroxidation, antioxidant protection.

Актуальность. В период биологически закономерного регресса функции яичников гормональная перестройка приводит к снижению активности обменных процессов, перераспределению жировой ткани с формированием абдоминально-висцерального ожирения- ключевого компонента МС [1, 4]. В основе МС лежит инсулинорезистентность, которая определяет развитие полиметаболических нарушений, артериальной гипертензии и кардио-васкулярных осложнений [5; 6]. При исходном наличии МС у женщин в пременопаузе ожидаемо прогрессирование обменных нарушений.

Менопаузальная гормональная терапия (МГТ) является главенствующей в ряду мероприятий, направленных на борьбу с климактерическими нарушениями [6]. Однако использовать ее эффекты не всегда возможно и целесообразно из-за наличия противопоказаний, отрицательного отношения женщины, высокой медикаментозной нагрузки. Очевидна потребность в действенных нелекарственных технологиях, направленных на сохранение физического и психического здоровья, повышение качества жизни женщины с МС, вступающей в период инволюции гонад.

Поиск эффективных и безопасных методов профилактики и коррекции дислипидемических расстройств в перименопаузальный период жизни женщин во всем мире является не только медицинской, но и медико-биологической и социальной-экономической проблемой. Одна из важных патогенетических причин увеличения числа женщин перименопаузального периода с развитием климактерического синдрома (КС) –

дислипидемические расстройства. В целях лечения ряда гинекологических заболеваний в сочетании с соматическими, в настоящее время многие исследователи рекомендуют назначать класс препаратов - статины. Изучение механизмов позитивного влияния статинов и ЗГТ на клиническое течение климактерического синдрома имеет принципиальное значение в выборе тактики лечения. Определение места статинов в ЗГТ позволит решить задачу поддержания здоровья женщин перименопаузального возраста.

Цель работы — повышение эффективности лечения женщин, страдающих климактерическим синдромом, путем сочетанного назначения статинов и ЗГТ.

Материал и методы. В исследование были включены 40 женщин в возрасте от 48 до 54 лет с климактерическим синдромом. Больные были рандомизированы на 2 группы. Пациенткам 1-ой группы (20 женщин) проводилась базисная терапия, включающая гормональную терапию Фемостоном. Пациентки 2-ой группы (20 больных) наряду с базисной терапией получали симвастатин (Вазилип, KRKA, Словения) по 40 мг/сут. Группы сопоставимы по возрасту и симптомам.

Результаты. В крови женщин с климактерическим синдромом до лечения отмечалось достоверное увеличение уровня ОХС, ХС ЛПОНП, ХС ЛПНП и ТГ на фоне сниженного содержания ХС ЛПВП, что явилось причиной высокого КА. Это указывало на высокий риск повреждения сосудистого эндотелия. Для подтверждения наличия связи нарушенного обмена ХС с уровнем ЦИК мы провели корреляционный анализ. Как показали результаты, до лечения коэффициент корреляции ЦИК с ОХС составил +0,65 ($P < 0,001$), с ХСЛПНП — +0,71 ($P < 0,001$), с ХС ЛПОНП — +0,80 ($P < 0,001$), с ТГ — +0,63 ($P < 0,001$), а с показателем ХС ЛПВП зависимость была обратной и коэффициент корреляции был равен -0,72 ($P < 0,001$). После проведенного лечения у женщин 1 и 2 групп наблюдалась отчетливая динамика уменьшения ОХС, ХС ЛПНП, ХС ЛПОНП, ТГ и увеличения ХС ЛПВП на фоне снижения уровня ЦИК по сравнению с таковыми показателями, полученными у больных до лечения. Это отразилось на корреляционной связи между изучаемыми показателями. Так, после лечения коэффициент прямой корреляции ЦИК с ОХС у женщин 1-ой и 2-ой групп уменьшился на 23,6 и 51,4%, с ХСЛПНП — на 21,8 и 59,6%, с ХС ЛПОНП — на 19,6 и 50,4%, с ТГ — 22,1 и 45,5%, а с показателем ХС ЛПВП коэффициент обратной корреляции увеличился на 18,3 и 33,7%, соответственно. Из этого следует, что более выраженные изменения корреляционной связи после проведенного 6-месячного лечения были во 2-ой исследуемой группе, где включение симвастатина обусловило большее уменьшение уровня ЦИК, ОХС, ХС ЛПНП, ХС ЛПОНП и ТГ на фоне увеличения уровня ХС ЛПВП по сравнению с таковыми у больных 1-ой группы в указанные сроки наблюдения. Такое различие в изменении

показателей липидного обмена и уровня ЦИК следует связывать со способностью симвастатина ингибировать активность ГМГ-КоА-редуктазы, ответственной за синтез ХС, что приводит к снижению уровня ОХС в гепатоцитах. Это вызывает экспрессию ЛПНП- и ЛПОНП-рецепторов гепатоцитов, увеличивая захват ЛПНП и ЛПОНП из плазмы крови путем эндоцитоза, возрастает интенсивность этерификации с образованием холестеринэстеров или ХС ЛПВП — лабильных полярных легкорастворимых и катаболизируемых эфиров холестерина. Известно также, что статины обладают способностью подавлять печеночный синтез аполипопротеинов (апо)β-100 и липопротеинов с высоким содержанием ТГ [4].

Выводы. Включение симвастатина в комплексное лечение женщин с патологическим климактерием повышает эффективность ЗГТ, о чем свидетельствует улучшение клинического течения КС, восстановление липидного статуса (увеличение ЛПВП, снижение ЛПНП и коэффициента атерогенности), нормализация процессов липопероксидации, активности антиоксидантной защиты и метаболических сдвигов NO-системы эритроцитов.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПАРАЛЛЕЛЬНЫМИ НАСОСАМИ: ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ ПРОЦЕССА И РЕСУРСОВ

Аннотация. Данная статья рассматривает эффективное управление параллельными насосами в различных технических системах, таких как отопление, вентиляция, кондиционирование воздуха и водоснабжение. Основные принципы управления, включая изменение скорости вращения насосов, использование переменных частотных преобразователей и умных систем управления, рассмотрены в контексте оптимизации энергопотребления и повышения надежности системы. Также обсуждаются стратегии оптимизации управления, включая адаптивное и предиктивное управление, мониторинг и аналитику, а также обучение и оптимизацию для достижения оптимальных результатов в эксплуатации параллельных насосов.

Keywords: parallel pumps, speed control, variable frequency converters, smart control systems, adaptive control, predictive control, monitoring and analytics, energy efficiency, reliability, adaptation to change.

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EFFICIENT CONTROL OF PARALLEL PUMPS: PROCESS AND RESOURCE OPTIMIZATION

Abstract. This article examines the effective control of parallel pumps in various technical systems, such as heating, ventilation, air conditioning and water supply. Basic control principles, including variable pump speeds, variable frequency drives and smart control systems, are discussed in the context of optimizing energy consumption and improving system reliability. Control optimization strategies are also discussed, including adaptive and predictive control, monitoring and analytics, and learning and optimization to achieve optimal results in parallel pump operation.

Ключевые слова: параллельные насосы, управление скоростью, переменные частотные преобразователи, умные системы управления, адаптивное управление, предиктивное управление, мониторинг и аналитика, энергоэффективность, надежность, адаптация к изменениям.

Параллельные насосы являются ключевым элементом в многих системах, таких как отопление, вентиляция, кондиционирование воздуха, водоснабжение и другие технические системы. Эффективное управление этими насосами играет важную роль в обеспечении надежной и энергоэффективной работы системы в целом. Давайте рассмотрим основные принципы и стратегии эффективного управления параллельными насосами.

Понимание параллельных насосов

Перед тем как говорить об управлении параллельными насосами, важно понимать их структуру и функциональность. Параллельные насосы представляют собой несколько насосных единиц, работающих параллельно для обеспечения требуемого расхода и давления в системе. Это может быть особенно полезно в случае больших объемов жидкости или переменного спроса на систему.

Основные принципы управления параллельными насосами

1. **Управление скоростью:** Один из основных способов управления параллельными насосами – это изменение скорости вращения насосных моторов. Это позволяет регулировать расход жидкости в соответствии с текущими требованиями системы.

2. **Управление количеством насосов:** в зависимости от нагрузки и требуемого давления можно включать или отключать отдельные насосные единицы для оптимизации энергопотребления.

3. **Использование переменных частотных преобразователей (ЧПП):** ЧПП позволяют точно регулировать скорость вращения насосов и тем самым оптимизировать энергопотребление.

4. **Использование умных систем управления:** современные системы автоматизации и управления (например, на основе Интернета вещей) позволяют мониторить и управлять параллельными насосами на основе реальных данных о нагрузке и условиях работы системы.

Стратегии оптимизации управления

1. **Адаптивное управление:** Используйте алгоритмы, которые могут адаптироваться к изменяющимся условиям работы системы и динамически регулировать параметры насосов.

2. **Предиктивное управление:** Прогнозируйте изменения в нагрузке системы на основе исторических данных и принимайте предварительные меры для оптимизации работы насосов.

3. **Мониторинг и аналитика:** Постоянно отслеживайте работу насосов, собирайте данные о эффективности и энергопотреблении для выявления возможных улучшений.

4. **Обучение и оптимизация:** Используйте данные и опыт работы системы для обучения управляющих алгоритмов и постоянного совершенствования стратегий управления.

Преимущества эффективного управления параллельными насосами

• **Экономия энергии:** Оптимизированное управление позволяет снизить энергопотребление системы за счет точной регулировки работы насосов.

• **Улучшенная надежность:** Правильное управление помогает предотвратить излишнее напряжение на оборудование и продлить его срок службы.

• **Адаптация к изменениям:** Гибкое управление позволяет легко адаптироваться к изменяющимся условиям работы системы без потери производительности.

Заключение

Эффективное управление параллельными насосами является важным аспектом обеспечения энергоэффективной и надежной работы технических систем. Понимание основных принципов управления и использование современных технологий позволяют достичь оптимальных результатов в эксплуатации параллельных насосов.

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КОРХОНА ВА ТАШКИЛОТЛАРДА ЁНГИН ХАВФСИЗЛИГИНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШНИНГ ТИЗИМЛИ УСУЛИНИ ИШЛАБ ЧИҚИШ

Аннотация. Мақолада корхоналарда юзага келаётган ёнгин хавфсизлигини таъминлашдаги муаммолар ва уларнинг ечими баён этилган бўлиб, бу муаммоларни ҳал этишда корхона раҳбарининг мажбуриятлари, ёнгинни ўчириш учун зарур бўлган сувни тозаллигини таъминлаш, ишчи-ходимларнинг ёнгин хавфсизлиги бўйича ўқитиш тизимлари ва ундаги асосий бажарувчи шахслар аниқ кўрсатиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: ёнгин хавфсизлиги, ўт ўчириш, раҳбар ходим, заҳира сув, сув тозаллиги, ишчи ходим, талабалар, ўқитиш, ёнгин олдини олиш, ёнгин олдини олиш тизими, қонунлар.

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DEVELOPING A SYSTEMATIC METHOD OF ENSURING FIRE SAFETY IN ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Annotation. The article indicates the problems of ensuring fire safety in enterprises and ways to solve them, as well as the responsibilities of the enterprise manager in solving these problems, ensuring the purity of water necessary for extinguishing fires, fire safety training systems for workers and key actors.

Key words: fire safety, fire extinguishing, manager, backup water, water purity, employee, students, training, fire prevention, fire protection system, laws.

Ҳозирги кунда барча мамлакатнинг ишлаб чиқариш корхоналари, ташкилотлар, қолаверса, аҳоли яшаш жойларида ёнгин хавфсизлигини таъминлаш муҳим масалалардан бири бўлиб ҳисобланади. Бунинг асосий сабабларидан бири барча ҳудудларда ёнгинлар профилактикаси соҳасида тизимли чора-тадбирлар амалга оширилаётганлигига қарамадан,

аҳолининг маиший ҳаётида ва тадбиркорлик субъектлари фаолиятида ёнғинлар билан боғлиқ нохуш ҳодисалар рўй бермоқда.

Нохуш ҳодисаларнинг юзага келиши давлат ёнғин назорати бўйича қонунчиликда белгиланган механизмларни қайта кўриб чиқиш ҳамда аҳоли ва тадбиркорлик субъектларининг ёнғин хавфсизлиги маданиятини оширишга қаратилган қатъий чора-тадбирларни амалга ошириш зарурлигини кўрсатмоқда.

“Ёнғин хавфсизлиги тўғрисида”ги Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Қонуни, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Ўзбекистон Республикасида фавқулодда вазиятларнинг олдини олиш ва бартараф этиш ҳамда ёнғин хавфсизлигини таъминлашнинг сифат жиҳатидан янги тизимини жорий этиш тўғрисида” 2019-йил 10-апрелдаги ПФ-5706-сон ҳамда “Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг айрим ҳужжатларига ўзгартириш ва қўшимчалар киритиш тўғрисида” 2023-йил 2-августдаги ПФ-125-сон фармонлари ижросини таъминлаш, шунингдек, ёнғин хавфсизлиги соҳасида давлат назоратини амалга ошириш тизимини сифат жиҳатидан янада такомиллаштириш мақсадида Вазирлар Маҳкамаси қарор қилади:

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг “Давлат ёнғин назорати тўғрисидаги низомни тасдиқлаш ҳақида” 2013-йил 4-октябрдаги 272-сон қарорига иловага мувофиқ қуйидагиларни назарда тутувчи ўзгартириш ва қўшимчалар киритилсин:

Фавқулодда вазиятлар вазирлигининг давлат ёнғин назорати органларига ташкилий-ҳуқуқий шаклидан қатъи назар, юридик ва жисмоний шахсларга тегишли бўлган объектларда батафсил, назорат ва тезкор текширувлар ўтказиш;

Давлат ёнғин назорати органларининг асосий вазифаларига ҳамда жисмоний ва юридик шахсларнинг мурожаатларига асосан бино ва иншоотларнинг ёнғин хавфсизлиги талабларига мувофиқлигини баҳолаш (ёнғин аудити) хизматини кўрсатиш ва бу йўналишда мустақил баҳоловчи ёнғин аудиторлик ташкилотлари фаолиятини мувофиқлаштириш;

Ёнғин хавфсизлиги ёнғин натижасида келиб чиқадиган вайронагарчиликларнинг олдини олиш ва ҳимоя қилиш учун муҳим ва зарурдир. Ёнғин хавфсизлиги ёнғин натижасида шикастланиш ва биноларга зарар этказиш хавфини камайтиради. Иш жойида ёнғин хавфсизлиги бўйича ишларни ташкил этиш, хавфсизликни таъминлаш йўналишидаги ишлар режсини ишлаб чиқиш ва қўллаш нафақат қонун-қоидаларга риоя қилиш, балки фавқулодда ёнғин пайтида бинода бўлиши мумкин бўлган ҳар қандай нохушликнинг олдини олиш учун ҳам жуда муҳимдир.

Ёнғин хавфсизлигини таъминлаш баробарида ёнғин содир бўлганда уни ўчириш, хавфли объектда қолган кишилар ва мол-мулкни эвакуация қилиш ишлари ҳам асосий масалалардан саналади. Айнан бу йўналишда олиб бориладиган ишларнинг туб моҳияти барча ташкилотларда ёнғин хавфсизлиги бўйича йўл қўйилган қачиликнинг мавжудлигидир.

Ёнғин бўлиши натижасида кўриладиган моддий ва маънавий зарарлар умумий ҳолда қуйидагича кўрсатилиши мумкин:

-бино ва иншоотлар, машина ва механизмлар, иш ўрнидаги жиҳоз ва материалларнинг ишдан чиқиши;

-инсоннинг жароҳатланиши, хаттоки нобуд бўлиши.

Кўриладиган зарарларни камайтиришнинг бошланғич омили Далат қонунлари асосида ишларни ташкил этиш бўлиб ҳисобланади. Масалан, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2020-йил 20-октябрдаги 649-сон қарорига ИЛОВАнинг 3-боби –“Ташкилий-техник тадбирлар”да “Ёнғин хавфсизлиги тўғрисида”ги Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонуни, ёнғин хавфсизлиги соҳасидаги норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар ва норматив ҳужжатлар ҳамда ушбу Қоидаларнинг талабларига ҳар бир обектда риоя этилишини ва бажарилиши назорат қилинишини таъминлаш ташкилот раҳбарининг мажбуриятига кириши кўрсатиб қўйилган.

Ёнғин хавфсизлиги талаблари асосида корхона ҳовлисида заҳира сув бўлишини таъминлаш ёнғин даврида оловни ўчиришда қулайлик туғдиради. Бу ҳолдаги сув заҳиралари учун шароитдан келиб чиққан ҳолда сув ҳовузларини қуришда ҳовузларни икки ёки уч бўлмалли қилиш қулайлик туғдиради.

Текширишлар шуни кўрсатдики, биринчи бўлмада сувни ифлословчи механик жисмлар – ўсимлик барг ва шохлари, турли хил катталиқдаги полиэтилен жисмлар бўлиши ундан ёнғинни ўчиришга мўлжалланган автомобиллар идишини тўлдиришда, қолаверса, ўчириш жараёнида ҳалақит бериши мумкин. Айнан иккинчи ва учинчи бўлмалардаги сув тиниқлиги ва таркибидаги ортикча жисмлар бўлмаслиги улардан фойдаланиш қулайлигини яратади.

Ёнғин хавфсизлигини таъминлашнинг тизимли усули дегандан қуйидагилар тушунилади:

-ёнғин хавфсизлигини таъминланганлик даражасини аниқлаш;

-ёнғин хавфсизлигини таъминлашдаги камчиликларни бартараф этиш;

-ёнғин хавфсизлиги бўйича ишчи-ҳодимларни ўқитиш жараёнини ташкил этиш.

Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “Ёнғин хавфсизлиги тўғрисида” қонунининг 14-моддаси “Ёнғин хавфсизлиги чора-тадбирларини ишлаб чиқиш ва амалга ошириш” бўлиб, бунда – “... ёнғин хавфсизлиги чора-тадбирлари ёнғин хавфсизлигини таъминлашга, шу жумладан ёнғин хавфсизлиги талабларини бажаришга доир ҳаракатлардир.

Ёнғин хавфсизлиги чора-тадбирлари ёнғин хавфсизлиги тўғрисидаги қонун ҳужжатларига, ёнғин хавфсизлиги соҳасидаги норматив ҳужжатларга мувофиқ, шунингдек ёнғинларга қарши курашиш тажрибаси, моддалар, материаллар, технологик жараёнлар, буюмлар, конструкциялар, асбоб-ускуналар, бинолар ва иншоотларнинг ёнғин хавфлиликка баҳо бериш

асосида ишлаб чиқилади...” – деб кўрсатилган. Ушбу қонун моддаси асосида олий таълим муассасаларининг Меҳнат муҳофазаси ва техника хавфсизлиги йўналиши юқори курс талабаларидан корхоналарда ишчи-ходимларни ёнғин хавфсизлиги бўйича ўқитиш ишларини амалга оширишда фойдаланиш мумкин.

Бунинг аҳамиятли томони шундаки, биринчидан талабаларнинг ёнғин хавфсизлиги бўйича тайёргарлик кўриши билан уларнинг малакаси, ўқитишни амалга ошириши билан кўникмаси ортади, иккинчидан ишчи ходимларнинг ёнғин хавфсизлигини таъминлаш бўйича билим ва малакаси ортади.

Ўқитишнинг бундай усулда ташкил этишда дастлаб машғулот режаси тузилади. Бунда мутахассис педагогнинг жиддий тайёргарлик кўриши талаб этилади. Чунки, биринчидан ўқув машғулотларини ташкил этиш тизимига эътибор берилиши, иккинчидан тушунтириш усулини танлаш талаб этилади. Бунинг асосий сабаби корхона ишчи ва ходимлари учун ўқув машғулотларини оммавий усулда ўтказиш самарали бўлади. Тушунчалар беришда содда, қисқа гап ва сўзлардан фойдаланиш лозим.

Хулоса ўрнида айтиш мумкинки, ҳозирга қадар талабалардан фойдаланиш асоси кўрсатилмаган ҳолда бунга доир аниқ кўрсатмалар мақолада ўз аксини топди. Энг муҳими юқорида келтирилган тушунчалар асосида корхоналарда иш юритилса, ёнғин олди олинishi, ёнғин даврида жароҳатланиш ва бахтсиз ҳодисалар келиб чиқишига чек қўйилади.

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ГЕНДЕР ГЕОГРАФИЯСИНИНГ ИЖТИМОЙ ЖИҲАТЛАРИ

Аннотация. Мақолада социал иқтисодий географиянинг янги тармоғи бўлган гендер географиясининг шаклланиши ва ривожланишининг ижтимоий масалалари, шунингдек, гендер тадқиқотларининг назарий асослари қисқча баён қилинган.

Таянч сўзлар: гендер географияси, гендер, социал жинс, гендер тенглиги, квир-тадқиқот, гендер тадқиқотлари.

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SOCIAL ASPECTS OF GENDER GEOGRAPHY

Annotation. The article briefly outlines the issues of the formation and development of a new branch of social geography – gender geography, as well as the theoretical foundations of gender research.

Keywords: gender geography, gender, social sex, gender equality, kvir-research, gender research.

Гендер тадқиқотлар ривожланаётган билим соҳаси бўлиб, унда янги гендер назариялари шаклланиб, илмий асосланиб борилмоқда. Мазкур тадқиқотлар кенг доирадаги фанларда метод ва ёндашувларга таяниб, қуйидаги кичик бўлимларга бўлинади: гендер социологияси; гендер психологияси; гендер географияси; фалсафада гендер ёндашуви; гендер иқтисодиёти; гендер сиёсатшунослиги; гендер тенглик сиёсати, гендер компетенцияси, гендер таълими, гендер тилшунослиги; гендер антропологияси кабилардир.

XX асрнинг иккинчи ярмида географик билишнинг теранлашишини ва жамият мураккаблашувининг объектив жараёнини ҳамда унда фаолиятнинг янги тармоқлари ва жабҳаларининг вужудга келишини акс эттирган янги йўналишларнинг шаклланиши содир бўлди. Шу даврда гендер тадқиқотларнинг бўлими бўлган гендер географияси таркиб топди ва ривожлана бошлади.

Инглизча “гендер” сўзи латинча “genus” сўзидан келиб чиққан бўлиб, ўзбек тилида “уруғ, зот, насл” маъноларини англатади. “Гендер” тушунчаси турли жамият ва маданиятларда фарқ қиладиган аёллар ва эркеклар

орасидаги социал тафовут ва муносабатларга мансуб. Бу тушунча одамнинг жамиятдаги хулқини ва бу хулқ қандай идрок қилинишини белгилайдиган социал жинсдир. У “жинс” тушунчасидан фарқ қилган ҳолда эркаклар ва аёллар ўртасидаги жисмоний тафовутларга эмас, балки уларнинг социал таркиб топган муносабатларига ва ишларига (ролларига) мансуб [1].

Гендер – жамиятда инсон хулқини ва бу хулқ жамиятда қандай идрок қилиниши (ўзлаштирилиши)ни белгилайдиган социал жинс. Гендер термини америкалик психоаналитик Р.Столлер томонидан XX асрнинг иккинчи ярмида муомалага киритилган бўлиб, асл биологик (анатомик, генетик, физиологик жиҳатларни ўз таркибига сингдирган “биологик жинс” тушунчасидан фарқ қилган ҳолда социал жинсни англатади [4]. Гендер – бу эркаклар ва аёллар ролларининг биологик жиҳатдан ва маълум муносабатларга боғлиқ бўлмаган социал-маданий жиҳатидир (социал жинс). Гендер географияси америка ва инглиз география мактабларида XX асрнинг 60-йилларида иқтисодий ва социал географиянинг тармоғи сифатида вужудга келди. Ижтимоий географиянинг таркибий қисми сифатида гендер географияси АҚШ ва Буюк Британияда деярли бир пайтда ривожлана бошлади. Бу йилларда гендер роллар, муносабатлар, уларнинг регионал фарқлари ва жой, ҳудудий жараёнлар, ландшафтлар ва атроф муҳит билан ўзаро таъсири географик тадқиқотларда инновацион ва анча кенг маълум бўлган жабҳаларга айланди. 1970-йиллардан бошлаб нафақат гендер географияси тадқиқотларининг доираси кенгайиб қолмасдан, балки фаннинг ўзи ҳам инглиз-америка мактаби чегараларидан чиқиб интернационал сажияга эга бўлди. Социал географиянинг аёлнинг ижтимоий ҳаётдаги ролини, айниқса уларнинг меҳнат жараёнида, социал хизматларда ва бошқа соҳаларда бандлигини, турли мамлакатларда аёлларнинг тенг бўлмаган аҳволининг сабаларини ўрганадиган тармоғи. Гендер географияси гендер ёндашуви асосида яратилган [5]. Украиналик географ Н.И.Мезенцеванинг (2013) фикрича, гендер географияси ижтимоий-географик фан бўлиб, ижтимоий-географик жараёнларда гендер ўзаро нисбатларининг регионал фарқларини, гендер идентификацияси ва жамиятдаги гендер ролларини идрок қилишнинг регионал хусусиятларини ўрганади [3]. Гендер географиясининг объектини турли ижтимоий-географик жараёнлардаги, регионлардаги гендер ўзаро нисбатлари ва регионал социумдаги гендер идентификацияси, предметини эса гендер ўзаро нисбатлари ва гендер идентификациясидаги ҳудудий тафовутлар ташкил этади. Социал географиянинг таркибий қисми бўлган гендер географияси сиёсий ва электорал география, аҳоли турмуш даражаси ва сифати географияси, тиббиёт географияси ва бошқа фанлар билан бир қаторда тармоқ фанларига мансуб деб ҳисоблайди. Гендер географиясининг тадқиқот предметига ҳудудий ўлчамдаги гендер муносабатларининг назарий асослари, бутун замонавий маданият антропосентризмнинг

регионал хусусиятлатини очиб бериш, гендер роллари системасини регионал ўлчамда ўрганиш киради.

Социал география гендер муаммоларини тадқиқ қилиш учун зарур бўлган барча назарий-методологик асосларга эга деб ҳисоблайди. Айрим ҳудудлар ва умуман регионлар социал ривожланишининг гендер жиҳатлари, гендер муаммолари шаклланишининг шароит ва омилларини аниқлаш, ҳудудий жиҳатдан гендер нотенглиги динамикасини тадқиқ қилиш гендер географияси тадқиқотларининг асосий йўналишларидир.

Гендер аёллар ва эркаклар орасидаги фарқ бўлиб, жамият томонидан моделлаштирилган ва социал институтлар қўллаб қуватлайдиган эркак ва аёлнинг хулқининг қадриятлари, меъёрлари ва тавсифларининг тизими, аёллар ва эркакларнинг шахслар сифатида эришган ҳаёт усули, роллари ва муносабатлари тизимидир. Жамиятшуносликда гендер - бу социал жинс. Айнан гендер эркак ва аёл жамиятда бажарадиган ролни белгилаш асосида туради. Оддийроқ қилиб айтганда гендер деб жамият аъзосидан унинг жинсий мансублигига мос ҳолда кутиладиган хулқ сифатида белгилаш мумкин. Гендер стратегияси доирасида гендер тенглик тушунчаси жамият ҳаёти ва фаолиятининг барча соҳаларида, шу жумладан сиёсат, иқтисодиёт, ҳуқуқ, маданият, таълим, илм-фан, спорт муносабатларида хотин-қизлар ва эркакларнинг ҳуқуқ ҳамда имкониятларининг тенглигини англатади. Гендер тенглиги ва жинсий тенглик, аниқроғи: эркаклар ва аёллар ўртасидаги тенглик - бу оилада эркаклар ва аёллар ўртасида тенг ҳуқуқларга эришишни назарда тутадиган тушунча ва бошқа қонуний муносабатлар. Баъзи тадқиқотчиларнинг фикрига кўра, гендер тенглиги - бу патриархал тизимдан кейинги ижтимоий-жинсий муносабатларнинг кейинги босқичи. Гендер тенглиги тамойили инсоннинг шахс сифатида пайдо бўлишига тўсқинлик қиладиган барча ижтимоий тўсиқларни ўрганиш ва йўқ қилиш, шунингдек, ҳаётнинг барча соҳаларида эркаклар ва аёллар шахсиятини англаш учун тенг ижтимоий имкониятларни яратишдан иборат [1]. Ижтимоий-географик жараёнлардаги гендер ўзаро нисбатларининг регионал тафовутлари: гендер сиёсатининг давлат стратегияси, унинг қонунчилик ва институционал таъминланиши; ҳудуднинг социал-иқтисодий ривожланишининг даражаси ва аҳоли турмуши сифати; ҳудуднинг шаҳарлашув даражаси; хўжаликнинг ихтисослашуви, аҳолининг жинсий-ёш тузилмаси, аҳоли турмуш тарзи ва менталлиги, жамиятдаги тарқалган гендер стереотиплари билан боғлиқ. Гендер географиясида асосий йўналишларни регионларда сиёсий ва бошқарув жараёнларидаги, меҳнат бозоридаги, таълим ва илмий фаолиятдаги, социал –демографик жараёнлардаги гендер ўзаро нисбатларини, уларнинг динамикаси ва хусусиятларини тадқиқ қилиш ташкил этади.

Гендер географияси ижтимоий-географик жараёнлардаги гендер нисбатларининг ҳудудий тафовутларини ва гендер идентификациясининг ҳамда жамиятда гендер ролларининг идрок қилинишининг регионал

хусусиятларини ўрганади. Гендер нисбатларининг ҳудудий тафовутлари меҳнат ресурсларида, социал-демографик ва бошқарув жараёнларида яққол намоён бўлади. Гендер географияси тадқиқотларининг предметиға ҳудудий ўлчамдаги гендер муносабатларнинг назарий асослари, регионал ўлчамдаги социал-жинсий (гендер) ролларни, яъни индивидлардан кутиладиган ахлоқ моделларини жамият томонидан яратилган “эркак” ва “аёл” тўғрисидаги тасаввурларнинг мос бўлиши киради. Гендер географияси вазифаларига барча қоидаларда нафақат субъект-эркакка, балки субъект-аёлга йўналтирилган фанни яратиш киради. Гендер тадқиқотлар фанлараро тадқиқотлар амалиёти бўлиб, социал жинс (гендер) назариясининг билиш имкониятларидан ижтимоий ҳодиса ва улар ўзгаришларининг таҳлили учун фойдаланилади, Бу тадқиқот соҳаси аёллар бўйича тадқиқотлар (аёлларга, феминизмга, гендерга ва сиёсатга тааллуқли), эркаклар бўйича тадқиқотлар ва квир-тадқиқотларни камраб олади (*квир-тадқиқот* гендер тадқиқотлар доирасидаги хулқнинг жинс - рол моделларини гепермеъёрийлик шароитларида ва гендер ўхшашлик контекстида ўрганадиган мустақил илмий фан ёки ўрганиш соҳаси). Гендер нисбатларининг ҳудудий тафовутлари меҳнат ресурсларида, социал-демографик ва бошқарув жараёнларида яққол намоён бўлади. Тарихий ривожланишда, ҳозирги пайтда ва прогноз қилинадиган келажакда қараладиган социал реалликнинг феноменлари, ҳодисалари ва жараёнлари гендер тадқиқотларининг объектларидир.

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КАТЕГОРИЯ ВЕЖЛИВОСТИ И СРЕДСТВА ЕЁ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ В МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ РЕЧИ НА ОСНОВЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация. Данная статья представляет собой всесторонний анализ категории вежливости и методов её выражения в медицинской речи, фокусируясь на сравнительном аспекте между английским и русским языками. Исследование основано на многофакторном анализе коммуникативных стратегий медицинского персонала, направленных на создание уважительного и эмпатичного взаимодействия с пациентами.

Статья обсуждает использование форм обращения в медицинской речи, таких как "вы" и "господин/госпожа" на русском языке, а также их англоязычные аналоги, в контексте поддержания формальности и доверительности. Особое внимание уделяется выражению эмпатии в медицинских диалогах, включая утешительные слова и жесты, направленные на проявление заботы о пациентах.

Статья также рассматривает языковую доступность в медицинской речи, подчеркивая важность использования простого и понятного языка при объяснении диагнозов и лечения. Культурная чувствительность рассматривается в контексте учета культурных особенностей пациентов, чтобы обеспечить качественное и уважительное общение.

Окончательно, статья выделяет соблюдение профессиональных норм в медицинской коммуникации, включая конфиденциальность и уважение к правам пациента. Обобщая результаты исследования, статья предоставляет практические выводы для улучшения качества обслуживания пациентов и подчеркивает необходимость учета языковых и культурных аспектов в медицинской лингвистике на обоих языках.

Ключевые слова: вежливость, медицинская речь, коммуникативные стратегии, формы обращения, языковая доступность, профессиональная коммуникация, сравнительный анализ, культурная чувствительность, врачебное взаимодействие, языковые особенности, пациентская удовлетворенность, качество обслуживания, медицинская лингвистика.

THE CATEGORY OF POLITENESS AND THE MEANS OF ITS EXPRESSION IN MEDICAL SPEECH BASED ON THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

Annotation. This article presents a comprehensive analysis of the category of politeness and methods of its expression in medical speech, focusing on the comparative aspect between the English and Russian languages. The study is based on a multivariate analysis of medical personnel's communication strategies aimed at creating respectful and empathic interactions with patients.

The article discusses the use of forms of address in medical speech, such as “you” and “Mr/Madam” in Russian, as well as their English counterparts, in the context of maintaining formality and trust. Particular attention is paid to expressing empathy in medical dialogues, including comforting words and gestures aimed at demonstrating concern for patients.

The article also examines language accessibility in medical speech, emphasizing the importance of using simple and understandable language when explaining diagnoses and treatments. Cultural sensitivity is considered in the context of considering the cultural background of patients to ensure quality and respectful communication.

Finally, the article highlights adherence to professional standards in medical communication, including confidentiality and respect for patient rights. By summarizing the findings of the study, the article provides practical implications for improving the quality of patient care and highlights the need to consider linguistic and cultural aspects in medical linguistics in both languages.

Keywords: politeness, medical speech, communication strategies, forms of address, language accessibility, professional communication, comparative analysis, cultural sensitivity, medical interaction, language characteristics, patient satisfaction, quality of service, medical linguistics.

Вежливость в языке обычно относится к использованию определенных лингвистических форм и выражений для выражения уважения, доброжелательности и такта в общении.⁵⁹ Эта категория включает в себя различные лингвистические аспекты, которые могут варьироваться в зависимости от культурных и языковых особенностей. Вот несколько основных аспектов вежливости в языке:

⁵⁹ <https://books.google.co.uz/books?id=OG7W8yA2XjcC&printsec=frontcover&hl=ru#v=onepage&q&f=false>

Формы обращения: выбор формы обращения (ты/вы, использование титулов, имени и фамилии) может существенно влиять на восприятие уважения в различных языках и культурах.

Вежливые фразы и слова: Использование вежливых фраз, таких как "пожалуйста", "спасибо", "извините", является важным аспектом вежливости в языке. Такие выражения подчеркивают уважение к собеседнику.

Употребление формул уважения: в некоторых языках существуют определенные формулы уважения, которые применяются при общении с более старшими, высшими по положению и т.д. Эти формулы могут включать в себя особые выражения и грамматические конструкции.

Особенности коммуникации в разных контекстах: вежливость в языке может также зависеть от контекста общения. Например, стиль общения может существенно различаться в формальных и неформальных ситуациях.

Использование официального языка: в некоторых ситуациях (официальные документы, бизнес-корреспонденция) требуется использование официального и вежливого языка с учетом норм и стандартов.

Уважение к культурным особенностям: вежливость также может проявляться через уважение к культурным особенностям языка, таким как правила употребления форм обращения или спецификации вежливых оборотов.

Понимание этих аспектов важно при взаимодействии с людьми из разных культур и соблюдении социокультурных норм в общении.

Начало формы

Вежливость играет важную роль в медицинской коммуникации, поскольку она способствует установлению доверительных отношений между пациентами, медицинским персоналом и другими участниками здравоохранения. Это важно для обеспечения эффективного взаимодействия и достижения положительных результатов лечения. Вот несколько аспектов роли вежливости в медицинской коммуникации:

Установление доверия: Вежливость помогает создать атмосферу доверия между пациентом и медицинским персоналом. Когда пациент чувствует, что его воспринимают с уважением и заботой, это способствует более открытому обмену информацией о состоянии здоровья, симптомах и предпочтениях.

Содействие эмоциональному комфорту: Медицинские процедуры и обсуждение заболеваний могут вызывать стресс у пациентов. Вежливость врача или медицинского персонала может смягчить этот стресс и создать атмосферу, в которой пациент чувствует себя комфортно обсуждать свое состояние.

Ясное и понятное общение: Вежливость помогает сделать коммуникацию более понятной и доступной. Врачи, использующие вежливые формы обращения и язык, способствуют лучшему пониманию сведений о заболевании, рекомендациях по лечению и других важных медицинских аспектах.

Соблюдение конфиденциальности: Вежливость также связана с соблюдением конфиденциальности пациентов. Врачи и медицинский персонал должны уважать право пациентов на конфиденциальность и обеспечивать безопасность их личной информации.

Работа в команде: в медицинских учреждениях важно, чтобы врачи, медсестры и другие члены медицинской команды вели себя вежливо и уважительно друг к другу. Это способствует более эффективной коммуникации внутри команды, что в свою очередь может повысить качество предоставляемой медицинской помощи.

В целом вежливость является неотъемлемой частью эффективной медицинской коммуникации, и ее применение способствует более позитивному опыту для пациентов и улучшению результатов лечения.

Начало формы

Выражение вежливости в медицинской речи может различаться в зависимости от языковых и культурных особенностей. Вот несколько аспектов сравнительного анализа выражения вежливости в медицинской речи на английском и русском языках:

Формы обращения:

Английский: в медицинской речи на английском языке преимущественно используется форма "you". Врачи и медсестры обращаются к пациентам по имени или используют общепринятые формы обращения, такие как "Mr.", "Mrs.", "Miss", если это уместно.⁶⁰

Русский: в русской медицинской речи более распространено использование формы "вы" при обращении к пациентам. Однако врачи также могут использовать формы "ты" или обращаться по имени, особенно в неформальных ситуациях.

Вежливые фразы и слова:

Английский: вежливые фразы, такие как "please", "thank you", "excuse me", широко используются в англоязычной медицинской коммуникации. Также приветственные формулы могут включать "How are you?" и подобные.

Русский: в русской медицинской речи часто используются слова и фразы, выражающие благодарность, например, "спасибо", "пожалуйста". Также используются выражения заботы о пациенте, например, "Как вы себя чувствуете?".

Официальность и тон:

⁶⁰ <https://books.google.co.uz/books?id=nEWjmUIgFC8C&printsec=frontcover&hl=ru#v=onepage&q&f=false>

Английский: Медицинская речь на английском обычно склонна к формальности. Врачи и медсестры используют профессиональный тон и избегают слишком прямого обращения, сохраняя определенное расстояние.

Русский: в русской медицинской речи тоже часто поддерживается формальность, но в некоторых случаях врачи могут быть более непосредственными и использовать близкие формы обращения в зависимости от контекста.

Соблюдение конфиденциальности:

Английский: забота о конфиденциальности выражается в терминах, таких как "privacy" и "confidentiality". Пациентам предоставляется информация о том, как их данные будут использованы и храниться.

Русский: в русской медицинской речи также подчеркивается важность конфиденциальности. Используются термины "конфиденциальность" и "личное пространство" для обеспечения защиты частной информации пациентов.⁶¹

Следует отметить, что эти общие тенденции могут варьироваться в зависимости от конкретных контекстов и культурных особенностей. Важно для медицинского персонала быть чувствительным к культурным различиям и адаптировать свое общение в соответствии с потребностями и предпочтениями пациентов.

В исследовании категории вежливости и средств её выражения в медицинской речи на английском и русском языках мы обнаружили, что эти аспекты играют важную роль в эффективном взаимодействии между медицинским персоналом и пациентами. Оба языка демонстрируют схожие тенденции в использовании вежливых форм обращения, выражении эмпатии и языковой доступности.

В медицинской речи важно стремиться к созданию доверительной и поддерживающей обстановки, особенно учитывая чувствительность ситуаций, с которыми сталкиваются пациенты. Выявленные общие черты, такие как уважение, эмпатия, языковая понятность и культурная чувствительность, являются ключевыми факторами в успешном общении в медицинской среде.

Дальнейшие исследования могут фокусироваться на детальном анализе специфических лексических единиц, используемых в медицинской речи каждого из этих языков, а также на эффективных методах обучения медицинского персонала в области межкультурной коммуникации. В целом, углубленное понимание вопросов вежливости в медицинской лингвистике может значительно улучшить качество медицинского обслуживания и повысить уровень удовлетворенности пациентов.

⁶¹ <https://books.google.co.uz/books?id=OUAD3KKPRwIC&printsec=frontcover&hl=ru#v=onepage&q&f=false>

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**МИЛЛИЙ ИҚТИСОДИЁТДА НОДАВЛАТ ТАЪЛИМ
ТАШКИЛОТЛАРИНИНГ ЎРНИ ВА УНИ РИВОЖЛАТИРИШНИНГ
ТАШКИЛИЙ-ҲУҚУҚИЙ ЖИҲАТЛАРИ**

Аннотация. Мақолада нодавлат таълим ташкилотларининг мамлакат миллий иқтисодиётидаги аҳамияти, ушбу тармоқ соҳаларини ривожлантиришида ҳукумат томонидан олиб борилаётган ижтимоий-иқтисодий сиёсат, нодавлат ташкилотлар томонидан кўрсатилаётган таълим хизматлари сифатини назорат қилувчи ташкилотларнинг вазифалари, шунингдек таълим фаолияти билан шуғулланувчи нодавлат ташкилотларида бухгалтерия ҳисобини юритишининг долзарб масалалари ёритилган.

Калит сўзлар: нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари, давлат мактабгача таълим ташкилотлари, нодавлат мактабгача таълим ташкилотлари, бухгалтерия ҳисоби, таълим хизматлари, таълим жараёни, молиявий ҳисобот.

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**THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL EDUCATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS
OF ITS DEVELOPMENT IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY**

Abstract. The article describes the importance of non-governmental educational organizations in the national economy of the country, the socio-economic policy of the government in the development of these sectors, the tasks of organizations that control the quality of educational services provided by non-governmental organizations, as well as the current issues of accounting in non-governmental organizations engaged in educational activities.

Keywords: non-governmental educational organizations, public preschool educational organizations, non-governmental preschool educational

organizations, accounting, educational services, educational process, financial reporting.

Бугунги кунда, ушбу нодавлат мактаблар фаолиятини ривожлантириш бўйича қатор чора-тадбирлар ишлаб чиқилмоқда. Бу борада мамлакатимиз Президентининг “Мактабгача ва мактаб таълими вазирлиги ҳамда унинг тизимидаги ташкилотлар фаолиятини самарали ташкил этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”⁶²ги Фармонида нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари тармоғини янада кенгайтириш, ушбу фаолиятни амалга ошириш бўйича рухсат бериш тартиб-қоидаларини енгиллаштириш, лицензия олишда назарда тутилган жараёнларни соддалаштиришга оид алоҳида вазифалар белгилаб берилган. Шунингдек, ушбу Фармонда мактабгача ва мактаб таълими соҳасида ислохотларни чуқурлаштириш ва тизим фаолиятини трансформация қилиш бўйича йўл харитаси ишлаб чиқилган бўлиб, унда нодавлат мактабгача ва умумий ўрта таълим ташкилотлари учун лицензия бериш тартиб-қоидаларини такомиллаштиришга қаратилган қатор чора-тадбирлар ишлаб чиқилган:

- нодавлат мактабгача ва умумий ўрта таълим ташкилотлари фаолиятида ўқитувчиларнинг малака тоифалари, шунингдек синфхоналарда ўқувчиларнинг сонига қўйилган чекловларни енгиллаштириш;

- ушбу ташкилотларнинг спорт заллари бўлмаган тақдирда бошқа корхоналарнинг таълим стандартларига тўлиқ жавоб берадиган спорт мажмуаларидан текинга ёки ижара шартномаси асосида фойдаланишлари учун рухсат бериш;

- вазирлик ҳамда ҳудудий бошқармалар томонидан текшириш жараёнларини ваколатли органларни хабардор қилган ҳолда ўтказишни ташкил этиш ва бошқалар.

Юқорида кўрсатиб ўтилган жараёнлардан айтиш жоизки, бугунги кунда, нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари фаолиятига бўлган эътибор кундан-кунга кучайиб, ушбу ташкилотларнинг мамлакат миқёсидаги ўрни ва аҳамияти тобора ортиб бормоқда.

Мамлакатимизда таълим хизматларига бўлган эътибор кун сайин ошиб, ушбу хизматларни амалга оширувчи таълим хизматларини кўрсатувчи ташкилотларнинг фаолиятини тартибга солиш ва уларни ривожлантириш бўйича қатор меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар ишлаб чиқилмоқда. Иқтисодий адабиётларда ҳам таълим хизматлари турлари ва уларнинг сифатини янада ошириш, давлат ва нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари фаолиятини ривожлантириш бўйича қатор илмий тадқиқот ишлари олиб борилган. Жумладан, мамлакатимиз иқтисодчи олимларидан Ж.Р.Тохиров ўзининг “Таълим хизматлари сифатини оширишда давлат-

62 Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Мактабгача ва мактаб таълими вазирлиги ҳамда унинг тизимидаги ташкилотлар фаолиятини самарали ташкил этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги Фармони. 2023 йил 26 май. ПФ-79-сон.

хусусий шерикликнинг ташкилий-иқтисодий механизмларини шакллантириш”⁶³ номли тадқиқот ишида давлат-хусусий шерикчилик асосида ташкил этилган хўжалик юритувчи субъектлар мисолида таълим хизматлари сифатини ошириш, ушбу хизматлар бозорини ривожлантириш ҳамда уларнинг сифатини белгиловчи кўрсаткичлар тизимини такомиллаштириш каби масалалар тадқиқ этилган.

Бугунги кунгача бажарилган илмий тадқиқот ишларида асосан олий таълим муассасалари мисолида ишлар бажарилган бўлиб, нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари ва улар томонидан кўрсатиладиган нодавлат таълим хизматлари бўйича аниқ бир таърифлар мавжуд эмас. “Нодавлат таълим ташкилоти – давлат таълим стандартлари, давлат таълим талаблари ва ўқув дастурларига мувофиқ таълим хизматлари кўрсатиш фаолиятини амалга ошириш ҳуқуқини берадиган лицензия асосида ёки хабардор қилиш тартибида таълим хизматлари кўрсатувчи юридик шахс”⁶⁴ ҳисобланиб, ушбу тармоқ ташкилотлари ижтимоий-иқтисодий вазифаларни амалга ошириб, аҳолига таълим хизматларини кўрсатадилар.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамаси томонидан 2019 йил 24 декабрда “Нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари фаолиятини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”⁶⁵ги Қарори қабул қилинди ва ушбу норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатда нодавлат таълим ташкилотларининг намунавий устави белгилаб берилди. Нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари томонидан кўрсатиладиган хизматлар лицензия асосида амалга оширилиб, ушбу ҳужжат Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Таълим сифатини назорат қилиш давлат инспекцияси томонидан берилиши кўзда тутилган. Бироқ, бугунги кунда, ушбу инспекция фаолияти тугатилган бўлиб, ушбу ташкилотга бириктирилган вазифалар Мактабгача ва мактаб таълими вазирлиги ва унинг таркибидаги ташкилотларга ўтказиб берилган. Мактабгача ва мактаб таълими вазирлиги структурасини қуйида келтирилган расм орқали ифодалаймиз:

63 Тохиров Ж.Р. Таълим хизматлари сифатини оширишда давлат-хусусий шерикликнинг ташкилий-иқтисодий механизмларини шакллантириш. Иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) диссертация автореферати. -Т.: 2022.

64 Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “Таълим тўғрисида”ги Қонуни. 2020 йил 23 сентябрь, № ЎРҚ-637-сон.

65 Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг “Нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари фаолиятини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги Қарори. 2019 йил 24 декабрь. 1028-сон.



1-расм. Мактабгача ва мактаб таълими вазирлиги структураси⁶⁶

Юқорида келтирилган расм асосида кўриш мумкинки, Мактабгача ва мактаб таълими вазирлиги йирик структурага эга ташкилот ҳисобланиб, унинг таркибий тузилмасига таълим хизматларини назорат қилиш фаолияти билан шуғулланадиган барча ташкилотлар қиради.

Олиб борилган тадқиқот натижалари асосида хулоса қилиш мумкинки, аҳолининг таълим хизматларига бўлган талабларини тўлиқроқ қондириш мамлакат олдидаги асосий ва долзарб вазифалардан ҳисобланиб, ушбу тармоқ корхоналари фаолиятини ислоҳ қилиш, мавжуд камчиликларни бартараф этиш лозим бўлади. Шу боис, нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари фаолиятини ривожлантириш бўйича айрим муаммо ва камчиликлар мавжуд бўлиб, тадқиқот жараёнида ушбу камчиликлар ва уларни бартараф этиш бўйича қуйидаги хулоса, илмий таклифлар ҳамда тавсиялар ишлаб чиқилди:

* Республикамизда таълим хизматларини кўрсатиш фаолияти билан шуғулланувчи нодавлат ташкилотлари ўртасида рақобатбардошлик даражаси паст бўлиб, ушбу хизмат кўрсатиш тармоқларига давлат томонидан кенг имкониятлар очиб бериш, уларнинг фаолиятларини ривожлантириш бўйича ҳар томонлама шар-шароитлар қилиб бериш лозим.

* Нодавлат таълим ташкилотларини моддий техника базасини модернизациялаш, замонавий ахборот технологиялари билан мақсадида уларга имтиёзлар бериш ҳамда ушбу инфор­мацион технологияларни қўллашда мутахассис кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш лозим.

⁶⁶ Тадқиқотлар асосида муаллиф ишланмаси.

* Бугунги кунда, нодавлат таълим ташкилотларида ташқи инвесторларни жалб этиш улар фаолиятини ривожлантиришнинг энг асосий омилларидан бири ҳисобланади. Ушбу вазифаларни амалга ошириш учун молиявий ва бошқарув ахборот фойдаланувчилари учун ахборотларни ҳисобот шаклларида шаффоф ва аниқ акс эттириш лозим. Бу эса, корхона ва ташкилотлар олдидан, хусусан нодавлат таълим ташкилотларида молиявий ҳисобот шаклларида халқаро стандартлар асосида тузиш вазифасини юклайди.

Юқорида келтирилган фикр-мулоҳазалар асосида айтишимиз мумкинки, нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари фаолиятини ҳар томонлама қўллаб-қувватлаш, хизмат кўрсатиш базасини кенгайтириш, модернизациялаш бугунги куннинг долзарб ва муҳим масалаларидандир. Ушбу масалаларни ижобий ҳал қилишда ташкилотларни самарали бошқариш, уларнинг фаолиятларини халқаро тажрибалар асосида янгитдан ташкил этиш, таълим хизматлари турларини оширган ҳолда уларнинг рақобатбардошлигини таъминлаш, таълим хизматлари таннархини пасайтириш орқали ташкилот даромадини ошириш, ташкилотларнинг инвестицион жозибадорлигини оширган ҳолда хорижий инвесторларни жалб қилиш талаб этилади. Бу эса, нодавлат таълим ташкилотларида таълим хизматлари, ушбу жараёнларни амалга оширишда харажатлар ҳамда хизматларни сотишдан тушган даромадларнинг бухгалтерия ҳисобини тўғри юритиш, уларни тан олиш ва баҳолаш ҳамда хорижий инвесторлар учун ахборот имконини очиб бериш мақсадида халқаро стандартлар асосида молиявий ҳисобот шаклларида тузишни долзарб вазифа қилиб қўймоқда.

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НОДАВЛАТ ТАЪЛИМ ХИЗМАТЛАРИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ТАШКИЛИЙ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

Аннотация. Мақолада нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари фаолиятини мувофиқлаштиришга қаратилган норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар ҳамда нодавлат таълим ташкилотларида бухгалтерия ҳисобини юритишнинг долзарблиги, таълим фаолиятини кўрсатувчи нодавлат ташкилотларда бухгалтерия ҳисобини юритишнинг бошқа масалалари ёритилган.

Калит сўзлар: таълим хизматлари, нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари, бухгалтерия ҳисоби, бошқарув ҳисоби, таълим жараёни, молиявий ҳисобот.

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ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES OF NON-GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL SERVICES DEVELOPMENT

Abstract. The article describes the legal documents aimed at coordinating the activities of non-state educational organizations, the relevance of accounting in non-state educational organizations, and other issues of accounting in non-state educational organizations.

Keywords: educational services, non-governmental educational organizations, accounting, management accounting, educational process, financial reporting.

Ҳозирги кунга келиб турли хил мулкчилик шаклида таълим хизматлари фаолиятини амалга ошириб келаётган ташкилотлар мавжуд бўлиб, уларнинг сони тобора ортиб бормоқда. Бундай ташкилотлар сирасига нодавлат таълим ташкилотларини мисол келтириш мумкин. Жумладан, Давлат статистика маълумотларига кўра 2022/23 ўқув йилида таълим

фаолияти билан шуғулланиб келаётган 194 та67 нодавлат мактаблар фаолият юритиб келинмоқда ва улар томонидан таълим фаолияти билан боғлиқ бир қанча хизмат турлари кўрсатилмоқда. Бу борада мамлакатимиз Президентининг “Мактабгача ва мактаб таълими вазирлиги ҳамда унинг тизимидаги ташкилотлар фаолиятини самарали ташкил этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”68ги Фармонида нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари тармоғини янада кенгайтириш, ушбу фаолиятни амалга ошириш бўйича рухсат бериш тартиб-қоидаларини енгиллаштириш, лицензия олишда назарда тутилган жараёнларни соддалаштиришга оид алоҳида вазифалар белгилаб берилган.

Юқорида кўрсатиб ўтилган жараёнлардан хулоса қилиш мумкинки, бугунги кунда, нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари фаолиятига бўлган эътибор кундан-кунга кучайиб, ушбу ташкилотларнинг мамлакат миқёсидаги ўрни ва аҳамияти тобора ортиб бормоқда.

Т.Тимофеевнинг фикрича “Таълим хизматлари нодавлат таълим ташкилотларида пуллик асосида амалга оширилади. Пуллик таълим хизматлари нодавлат олий таълим муассасаларида асосий даромад манбаи ҳисобланади”69. Иқтисодий адабиётларда келтирилган ушбу тадқиқот натижаларидан хулоса қилиб айтиш мумкинки, нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари томонидан кўрсатиладиган хизматларга берилган ушбу тавсиф ва таърифлар муҳим илмий аҳамият касб этади ва таълим хизматларининг алоҳида томонларини очиб беради. Бироқ, хорижий ва маҳаллий олимлар томонидан келтирилган ушбу таъриф ва тавсиялар, айнан нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари фаолиятларига хос бўлган жиҳатларни очиб бермайди, деб ҳисоблаймиз. Бу эса, бугунги тадқиқот олдида нодавлат таълим ташкилотларида амалга ошириладиган таълим хизматларининг барча жабҳаларини ўзида қамраб оладиган иқтисодий таъриф ишлаб чиқиш вазифасини юклайди.

Бугунги кунда Республикамизда нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари фаолиятини ривожлантиришга қаратилган бир қанча чора-тадбирлар ишлаб чиқилган бўлиб, ушбу норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар ва уларда келтирилган вазифалар билан қуйидаги жадвал маълумотлари орқали танишиб чиқамиз:

67 <https://anhor.uz/uz/society/davlat-va-hususij-maktablar-a-ida/>

68 Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Мактабгача ва мактаб таълими вазирлиги ҳамда унинг тизимидаги ташкилотлар фаолиятини самарали ташкил этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги Фармони. 2023 йил 26 май. ПФ-79-сон.

69 Тимофеева Т.В. Бухгалтерский учет доходов и расходов негосударственных образовательных учреждений. Автореферат диссертации на соискание ученой степени кандидата экономических наук. – Москва: 2009. 171-с.

**Ўзбекистон Республикасида нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари
фаолиятини тартибга солиш бўйича қабул қилинган норматив-
ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар⁷⁰**

№	Ҳужжат рақами	Ҳужжат санаси	Ҳужжат номи
<i>Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Фармонлари</i>			
1	ПФ-79	26.05.2023 й.	Мактабгача ва мактаб таълими вазирлиги ҳамда унинг тизимидаги ташкилотлар фаолиятини самарали ташкил этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида
<i>Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Қарорлари</i>			
2	ПҚ-3276	15.09.2017 й.	Нодавлат таълим хизматлари кўрсатиш фаолиятини янада ривожлантириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида
3	ПҚ-5161	25.06.2021 й.	Нодавлат таълим ташкилотларини давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлаш ва таълим жараёнида ёшлар учун қўшимча шарт-шароитлар яратиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида
4	ПҚ-302	01.07.2022 й.	Нодавлат спорт-таълим муассасаларида олимпия ва паралимпия спорт турлари бўйича спортчиларни тайёрлаш ва уларни давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлаш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида
5	ПҚ-49	31.01.2024 й.	Нодавлат умумий ўрта таълим ташкилотлари тармоғини кенгайтириш ва ушбу жараёнга тадбиркорлик субъектларини жалб қилиш имкониятларини ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида
<i>Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг Қарорлари</i>			
6	ВМҚ-466-сон	22.08.2022 й.	Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт соҳасида фаолият кўрсатадиган мактабдан ташқари нодавлат спорт-таълим муассасаси тўғрисида низомни тасдиқлаш ҳақида
7	ВМҚ-513-сон	20.09.2022 й.	Қишлоқ ҳудудларида хорижий тилларни ўқитиш фаолиятини ташкил этиш учун нодавлат таълим ташкилотларини қўллаб-қувватлаш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида
8	ВМҚ-612-сон	19.10.2022 й.	Нодавлат секторда профессионал таълимни ривожлантиришга шарт-шароитлар яратилиши ҳамда педагог кадрларни аттестациядан ўтказиш тизими такомиллаштирилиши муносабати билан ўзбекистон республикаси ҳукуматининг айрим қарорларига ўзгартириш ва қўшимчалар киритиш тўғрисида
9	ВМҚ-79-сон	27.02.2023 й.	Республикадаги нодавлат таълим ташкилотларининг ўқув курсларида ёшларнинг

⁷⁰ <https://lex.uz/uz/> ахборот манбааси асосида муаллиф ишланмаси.

			ахборот технологиялари соҳасида таҳсил олиши учун таълим кредити ажратишни тартибга солиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида
10	ВМК-181-сон	02.05.2023 й.	Давлат олий таълим муассасалари, республикадаги хорижий ва нодавлат олий таълим ташкилотлари талабаларини моддий ҳамда ижтимоий қўллаб-қувватлаш тизимини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида

Жадвал маълумотларидан кўриш мумкинки, бугунги кунда, нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари фаолиятларини такомиллаштиришга қаратилган ўндан ортиқ норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар ишлаб чиқилган бўлиб, мамлакатимизда ушбу тармоқни ривожлантиришга катта эътибор берилмоқда. Бундай натижалар асосида хулоса қилиш мумкинки, Республика миқёсида нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари фаолиятини ривожлантириш, ушбу ташкилотларда турли хил таълим хизматларини кўрсатиш жараёнини тўғри ташкил этиш, таълим хизматлари турларини кўпайтириш, уларнинг сифати ва рақобатбардошлигини ошириш, ички бошқарув тизимини тўғри йўлга қўйиш, молиявий-бошқарув ахборот фойдаланувчиларнинг талабларига мувофиқ ҳисобот шакллари тақдим этиш каби вазифалар бугунги куннинг долзарб масалаларидан бири ҳисобланади.

Нодавлат таълим ташкилотларида бухгалтерия ҳисобининг назарий асосларини такомиллаштириш бўйича олиб борилган тадқиқотлар асосида қуйидаги хулоса қилиш мумкинки, Республикада нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари фаолиятини тартибга солишга оид ўндан ортиқ норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар қабул қилинган бўлиб, ушбу ҳужжатлар нодавлат таълим ташкилотлари фаолиятини ҳар томонлама ривожлантиришга қаратилгандир. Бу эса, ушбу тармоқ фаолиятини ривожлантиришда асосий омиллардан бири бўлиб ҳисобланади.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ КИШЕЧНОЙ МИКРОФЛОРЫ У НОВОРОЖДЕННЫХ

В этой статье рассматриваются симптомы микробиоза кишечника у детей, родившихся после хирургического вмешательства. В этой статье рассматривается влияние многих факторов на развитие микробиома кишечника у новорожденных, включая методы родов. Методы непрямых родов влияют не только на состав микробиома кишечника, но и на развитие ребенка. Согласно результатам этого исследования, в группу риска развития заболеваний желудка на ранней стадии должны входить дети, перенесшие хирургическое вмешательство. По этой причине им необходимо разработать и внедрить механизмы государственного регулирования гастроэнтерологии.

Ключевые слова: операция, лактации у матерей, микрофлора кишечника, пробиотики, условно-патогенной флоры.

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FEATURES OF INTESTINAL MICROFLORA IN NEWBORNS

This article discusses the symptoms of the gut microbiota in children born after surgery. This article examines the influence of many factors on the development of the intestinal microbiome in newborns, including delivery methods. Indirect delivery methods affect not only the composition of the intestinal microbiome, but also the development of the child. According to the results of this study, the risk group for developing stomach diseases at an early stage should include children who have undergone surgery. For this reason, they need to develop and implement mechanisms for state regulation of gastroenterology. This article discusses the symptoms of the gut microbiota in children born after surgery. This article examines the influence of many factors on the development of the intestinal microbiome in newborns, including delivery

methods. Indirect delivery methods affect not only the composition of the intestinal microbiome, but also the development of the child.

Keywords: surgery, lactation in mothers, intestinal microflora, probiotics, opportunistic flora.

Введение. За последние годы как в зарубежных странах, так и в Узбекистане количество кесаревых сечений выросло в 3-4 раза. По данным ВОЗ, 30-35% всех детей, рожденных в Америке и Австралии, рождаются путем кесарева сечения. В Индии, Китае, Бразилии и Турции эти цифры достигают 60-70% [1, 2, 3]. Формирование микробиома человека начинается еще тогда, когда ребенок находится в утробе матери [4, 5]. Исследования показали, что плацента и околоплодные воды содержат микроорганизмы [6]. Кишечная микробиота участвует в обмене углеводов, витаминов, аминокислот и синтезе короткоцепочечных жирных кислот. Витамины и аминокислоты играют важную роль в развитии плода [7, 8]. Из литературы известно, что у детей, рожденных путем кесарева сечения, наблюдается более длительное формирование микрофлоры кишечника по сравнению с детьми, родившимися нормально [9, 10].

Первичное заселение микробами стерильного до рождения организма ребенка происходит во время родов при контакте с кожей матери и микрофлорой влагалища при прохождении по естественным родовым путям [11, 12]. Дети, рожденные путем кесарева сечения, не имеют первичного контакта с микрофлорой матери [13]. Следовательно, микрофлора кишечника формируется не микробами матери, а микробами окружающей среды и медицинского персонала. В результате колонизация кишечника состоит в основном из аэробных и факультативно-анаэробных микробов [14].

На микробиоценоз кишечника новорожденных влияет и режим питания (2). Из-за операции детям не дают вовремя грудное молоко. Ребенок находится на грудном вскармливании матери, получающей антибиотикотерапию с первых мгновений его жизни. Это состояние также влияет на микрофлору кишечника. В первую неделю жизни детей микрофлора кишечника является важным этапом развития иммунитета и играет ведущую роль в поддержании нормального гомеостаза [15, 16]. Несформированность кишечной колонизации у детей раннего возраста приводит к развитию инфекционных и неинфекционных заболеваний [17]. Исследования показали, что респираторные заболевания, кишечные инфекции, ожирение и астма чаще встречаются у детей, рожденных путем кесарева сечения, по сравнению с детьми, рожденными естественным путем [18]. В настоящее время большое внимание уделяется пробиотикам в коррекции микробиоты кишечника [8, 11]. В настоящее время широко изучается роль пробиотиков в восстановлении микробиоты кишечника у детей, рожденных путем кесарева сечения [7].

Известно, что в последние годы наблюдается тенденция увеличения показаний к операции кесарева сечения [12], исходя из этого, актуально изучение адаптационных особенностей детей, рожденных путем кесарева сечения в раннем детстве, физиологических компенсаторно-приспособительных процессов к внешней среды при определении особенностей кишечных инфекционных заболеваний у них [5].

Цель исследования: изучить адаптивные особенности детей, рожденных путем кесарева сечения в раннем детстве.

Материалы и методы исследования. Материалом для исследования послужили протоколы истории болезни 80 пациенток, родившихся методом кесарева сечения в течение 2021 года в родильном комплексе № 1 города Самарканда. В качестве материалов исследования исследовали кровь, мочу, кал, а в качестве методов исследования проводили общий анализ крови, мочи, кала, бактериологические методы.

Результаты и их обсуждение. Анализированы результаты наблюдения, проведенного среди детей, рожденных кесаревым сечением и естественным родами в течение 2021 года в родильном комплексе №1 города Самарканда. Под наблюдением находились пациенты из города Самарканда и районов Самаркандской области, которые были разделены на 2 группы: основную и контрольную. Основную группу составили 40 детей, рожденных путем кесарева сечения, вторую группу (контрольную) - 40 детей, рожденных физиологическим путем. Сбор фекалий начинался с первого дня после рождения ребенка. В ходе исследования также были изучены акушерско-гинекологический анамнез, показания к проведению операции кесарева сечения, показатели состояния здоровья, физического и нервно-психического развития новорождённых обеих групп.

В группе детей, рожденных путем физиологического и кесарева сечения, достоверных изменений по полу, сроку гестации (37, 7–39, 2 нед), показателям физического развития, шкале Апгар не выявлено. В связи с тем, что мы ориентировались на микробиоценоз кишечника, другие патологии углубленно не анализировались. Изучена продолжительность лактации у матерей детей, рожденных путем физиологического и кесарева сечения. У большинства матерей детей основной группы были случаи гипогалактии вследствие снижения лактации после кесарева сечения. В течение первой недели 76, 5% детей этой группы находились на искусственном вскармливании.

Установлена корреляция между искусственным вскармливанием новорожденных вследствие гипогалактии и нарушением микробиоценоза кишечника детей. Вес младенцев в обеих группах измеряли ежедневно. С целью определения причин нарушения процесса формирования нормального биоценоза у детей, рожденных путем кесарева сечения, мы также изучили особенности питания рожавших женщин и особенности развития лактации. Учитывая антибактериальную терапию, дискомфорт

после операции, психоэмоциональный стресс, нарушение режима дня и питания у матерей детей, рожденных путем кесарева сечения, прикладывание к груди матери было гораздо позже, в конце вторых суток и в начале третьих суток. После операции кесарева сечения суточная секреция материнского молока была меньше, чем при физиологических родах. Достаточная секреция молока отмечена у 78% женщин контрольной группы на 5-й день родов, а у 28% женщин, родивших путем кесарева сечения, достаточная секреция молока отмечалась на 7 день. Также у обеих групп детей изучали состояние микробиоценоза кишечника. Анализ показал, что у детей основной группы выявлены *Clostridium spp*, *St. epidermidis*, количество *Candida albicans* оказалось более изолированным по сравнению с контрольной группой. Из литературных данных известно, что на особенности адаптационного процесса у детей, рожденных путем кесарева сечения, могут влиять фармакологические вещества, применяемые во время операции. Назначенная матери антибиотикотерапия влияет не только на нарушение устойчивой микрофлоры детей, но и на увеличение микроорганизмов условно-патогенной флоры [2, 5, 6]. У детей контрольной группы *St. aureus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* вообще не обнаружены. Известно, что характер и способ вскармливания также оказывают существенное влияние на микрофлору кишечника новорожденных. Массу тела детей измеряли в обеих группах в течение 5-7 дней. При анализе физиологической потери веса у детей основной группы данный показатель составил более 10%. Восстановление физиологической потери массы тела у 50% детей контрольной группы произошло на 4-5 сутки после рождения, а у детей основной группы это состояние протекало длительно. Физиологическое восстановление массы тела у детей, рожденных путем кесарева сечения, отмечено у 50% новорожденных к 8-9 дню после рождения. Поэтому сроки выписки малышей этой группы из роддома также удлинились. У детей, рожденных путем кесарева сечения наблюдалась относительно большая потеря физиологической массы тела и относительно поздний процесс восстановления. В литературных источниках указано, что дети, рожденные путем кесарева сечения, имеют более медленные адаптационные процессы по сравнению с детьми, рожденными естественным путем. Рождение ребенка физиологическим путем, обеспечивает активацию компенсаторно-приспособительных реакций у плода, а родоразрешение путем кесарева сечения приводит к нарушению приспособительных реакций в раннем детстве [2, 4, 5].

На момент выписки из роддома 80% детей контрольной группы находились на натуральном вскармливании, 16% на смешанном, 4% на искусственном вскармливании. 48% детей основной группы находились на естественном, 35% - на искусственном, а 17% - детей находились на смешанном вскармливании. Таким образом, кесарево сечение по-разному влияет на развитие ребенка. Поэтому этот фактор может оказывать свое

воздействие не только в раннем младенчестве, но и до достижения ребенком определенного возраста. Учитывая адаптационные изменения у малышей, рожденных путем кесарева сечения, целесообразно брать их под контроль отдельного диспансерного наблюдения.

Заключение: У детей, рожденных путем кесарева сечения, нарушение микробиоценоза кишечника с первых дней рождения повышает риск развития острых инфекционных кишечных инфекций в дальнейшем. Поэтому дети, рожденные путем кесарева сечения, должны быть включены в группу риска по кишечным инфекциям в раннем грудном возрасте, а методы коррекции содержания микробиоценоза кишечника у них требуют разработки и внедрения.

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ОЦЕНКА ПАРАМЕТРОВ РЕГРЕССИОННОЙ МОДЕЛИ МЕТОДОМ НАИМЕНЬШИХ КВАДРАТОВ В EXCEL

Аннотация: рассмотрена задача с применением регрессии. Особое внимание обращается на упрощение способа вычислений, связанного с регрессионным анализом: ошибочная оценка условий применимости метода наименьших квадратов; неправильный выбор альтернативных методов при нарушении условий применимости метода наименьших квадратов.

Ключевые слова: метод наименьших квадратов, регрессионная модель, программу Microsoft Excel, функции MS Excel.

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ESTIMATING PARAMETERS OF A REGRESSION MODEL USING THE LEAST SQUARE METHOD IN EXCEL

Annotation. a problem using regression is considered. Particular attention is paid to simplifying the method of calculations associated with regression analysis: erroneous assessment of the conditions for the applicability of the least squares method; incorrect choice of alternative methods when the conditions of applicability of the least squares method are violated.

Key words: least squares method, regression model, Microsoft Excel program, MS Excel functions.

Метод наименьших квадратов (МНК, англ. Ordinary Least Squares, OLS) – один из методов оценки параметров регрессионных моделей. Достоинством метода являются – статистические свойства МНК-оценок (при выполнении предпосылок Гаусса-Маркова – несмещенность и эффективность), простота математических выводов и практической реализации.

МНК позволяет решить задачу «наилучшего» приближения выборочных данных $X_t, Y_t, t = 1, \dots, n$, линейной функцией:

$$f(X) = a + bX \quad (1)$$

– для парной регрессии. Смысл «наилучшего» приближения определяется выбором критерия. В методе наименьших квадратов – это сумма квадратов отклонений (остатков):

$$F(\hat{a}, \hat{b}) = \sum_{t=1}^n e_t^2 = \sum_{t=1}^n (Y_t - \hat{Y}_t)^2 = \sum_{t=1}^n (Y_t - (\hat{a} + \hat{b}\hat{X}_t))^2$$

где e_t^2 квадраты отклонений величин. Оценки параметров \hat{a} и \hat{b} должны быть подобраны таким образом, чтобы функция $F(\hat{a}, \hat{b})$ была минимальной:

$$F(\hat{a}, \hat{b}) = \sum_{t=1}^n e_t^2 \rightarrow \min(2)$$

Для решения последней задачи, которая является задачей на безусловный экстремум, составляются необходимые условия экстремума (First Order Condition)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \hat{a}} = \sum_{t=1}^n (Y_t - (\hat{a} + \hat{b}\hat{X}_t))^2 \overset{\hat{a}}{\prime} = -2 \sum (Y_t - (\hat{a} + \hat{b}\hat{X}_t)) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \hat{b}} = \sum_{t=1}^n (Y_t - (\hat{a} + \hat{b}\hat{X}_t))^2 \overset{\hat{b}}{\prime} = -2 \sum X_t (Y_t - (\hat{a} + \hat{b}\hat{X}_t)) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Производя некоторые преобразования систему уравнений можно записать в виде:

$$\begin{cases} \sum (Y_t - (\hat{a} + \hat{b}\hat{X}_t)) = 0 \\ X_t \sum (Y_t - (\hat{a} + \hat{b}\hat{X}_t)) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sum (Y_t - \hat{a} - \hat{b}\hat{X}_t) = 0 \\ X_t \sum (Y_t - \hat{a} - \hat{b}\hat{X}_t) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

или $\begin{cases} \sum e_t = 0 \\ X_t \sum e_t = 0 \end{cases}$

Система (3) называется системой нормальных уравнений. В (3) столько уравнений, сколько параметров требуется оценить по выборочным данным. Из решения системы нормальных уравнений находятся МНК-оценки параметров:

$$\begin{cases} \sum Y_t - \hat{a}n - \hat{b} \sum X_t = 0 \\ \sum X_t Y_t - \hat{a} \sum X_t - \hat{b} \sum X_t^2 = 0 \\ \hat{a} = \frac{1}{n} \sum Y_t - \hat{b} \frac{1}{n} \sum X_t = \bar{Y} - \hat{b}\bar{X} \end{cases}$$

где \bar{X} и \bar{Y} - средние значения по выборке:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n X_t, \bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n Y_t$$

Подставив для \hat{a} выражения, во второе уравнение системы нормальных уравнений

$$\sum X_t Y_t - \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum X_t \right) \left(\sum Y_t \right) + \hat{b} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum X_t \right) \left(\sum Y_t \right) - \hat{b} \sum X_t^2 = 0$$

приходим к следующей оценке параметра b

$$\hat{b} = \frac{n \sum X_t Y_t}{n \sum X_t^2 - \left(\sum X_t \right)^2} = \frac{\sum x_t y_t}{\left(\sum x_t \right)^2}$$

где $x_t = X_t - \bar{X}$, $y_t = Y_t - \bar{Y}$ - значения переменных центрированные по средним выборочным; Таким образом, МНК –оценки параметров парной регрессионной модели выражаются через выборочные данные следующим образом:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{b} &= \frac{\sum x_t y_t}{\sum x_t^2} \\ \hat{a} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum Y_t - \hat{b} \frac{1}{n} \sum X_t = \bar{Y} - \hat{b}\bar{X} \end{aligned}$$

Реализация регрессионного анализа в программе MS Excel.

Для проведения расчетов по линейному методу МНК можно использовать программу Microsoft Excel (входит в программный пакет Microsoft Office и является мощным табличным редактором, дающий высокие результаты вычислений и предоставляющий доступный сервис пользователю). Наиболее просто реализуются вычисления коэффициентов линейной регрессионной модели (1). Для этого можно использовать следующие встроенные функции MS Excel:

ОТРЕЗОК (INTERCEPT) (диапазон_Y; диапазон_X) – определяет точку пересечения линейного тренда с осью ординат;

НАКЛОН (SLOPE)(диапазон_Y; диапазон_X) – определяет коэффициент наклона линейного тренда;

КОРРЕЛ(диапазон_Y; диапазон_X) – вычисляет коэффициент корреляции

Каждая из функций принимает два аргумента, разделяемых знаком точка с запятой «;». Каждый из аргументов определяет диапазон ячеек, в котором находятся значения зависимой (диапазон_Y) и независимой

(диапазон_X) переменных. Диапазоны должны быть одинаковой формы (вектор-строка или вектор-столбец одинаковой длины). В более общем виде линейный МНК может быть реализован с помощью встроенной функции ЛИНЕЙН, которая производит вычисления коэффициентов линейной регрессии и дополнительно рассчитывает ряд статистических показателей. Вычисленные коэффициенты регрессии и статистики возвращаются в виде массива чисел. Поскольку возвращается массив значений, функция должна задаваться в виде формулы массива. Функция ЛИНЕЙН может принимать от одного до четырех аргументов. Обязателен только первый аргумент, остальные – необязательные:

ЛИНЕЙН (диапазонY, [диапазонX], [константа], [статистика])

-ДиапазонY – обязательный аргумент.

Диапазон ячеек, содержащий множество значений зависимой переменной (y);

-ДиапазонX – диапазон ячеек, содержащий множество значений независимых переменных. Если переменных несколько, то они должны располагаться в смежных ячейках. Каждый диапазон значений независимой переменной должен иметь форму, аналогичную диапазонуY.

-Константа. Необязательный аргумент. Логическое значение, которое указывает, требуется ли, чтобы константа а была равна 0. Если аргумент константа имеет значение ИСТИНА или опущен, то свободный член вычисляется обычным образом. Если аргумент константа имеет значение ЛОЖЬ, то значение а полагается равным 0 и значения коэффициентов регрессии подбираются с этим условием.

-Статистика. Необязательный аргумент. Логическое значение, которое указывает, требуется ли вернуть дополнительную регрессионную статистику. Если аргумент статистика имеет значение ИСТИНА, функция ЛИНЕЙН возвращает дополнительную регрессионную статистику. Возвращаемый массив чисел будет иметь следующий вид:

\hat{b}	\hat{a}
$S_{\hat{b}}$	$S_{\hat{a}}$
R2	$s = \hat{\sigma}$
F	$v2$
RSS	ESS

Если аргумент статистика имеет значение ЛОЖЬ или опущен, функция ЛИНЕЙН возвращает только коэффициенты (то есть, вектор-строку). Размер диапазона ячеек, в которые будет записан результат выполнения функции ЛИНЕЙН следующий: 1. Если статистика=ЛОЖЬ, то 1 строка и n столбцов (n-число определяемых параметров). 2. Если статистика=ИСТИНА, то 5 строк и k столбцов (число столбцов равно числу оцениваемых параметров, для парной регрессии – 2).

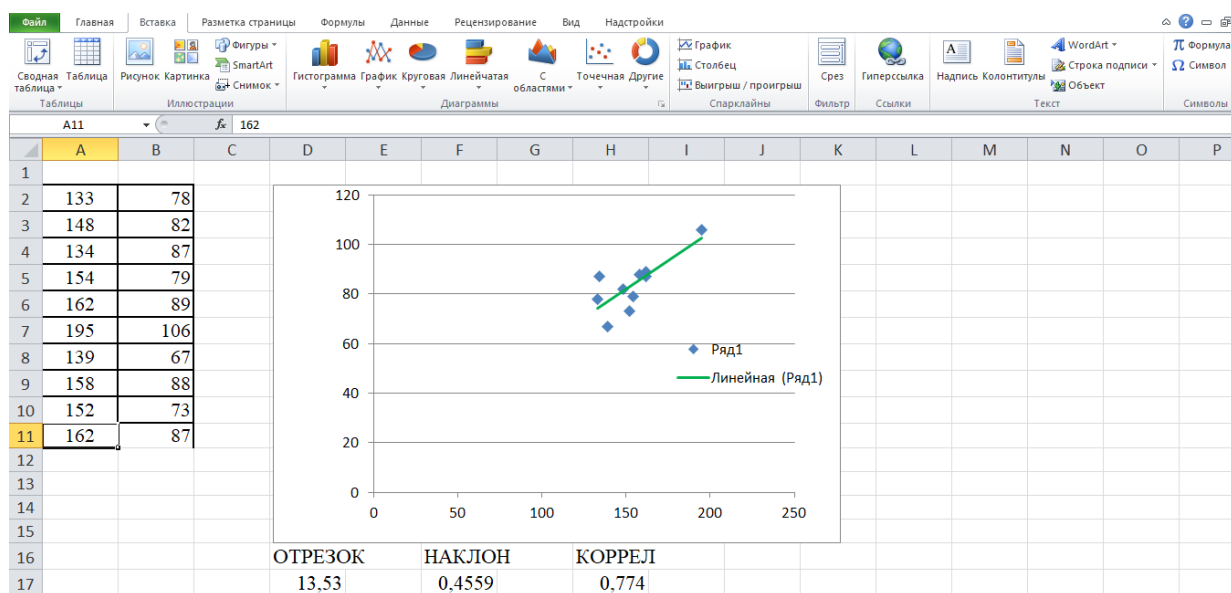
Описание значений, вычисляемых функцией, приведены в таблице ниже.

Величина	Описание
\hat{b}, \hat{a}	МНК-оценки параметров.
$S_{\hat{b}}, S_{\hat{a}}$ и т. д.	Стандартные значения ошибок для коэффициентов $b; a; \dots$
R^2	<i>Коэффициент детерминации.</i> Он характеризует тесноту связи между результативным показателем и набором факторных показателей. Принимает только положительные значения в пределах от 0 до 1. Чем ближе значение коэффициента к 1, тем больше теснота связи. И, наоборот, чем ближе к 0, тем зависимость меньше.
$\hat{\sigma}^2$	Оценка возмущения.
F	F -статистика или F -наблюдаемое значение. F -статистика используется для определения того, является ли случайной наблюдаемая взаимосвязь между зависимой и независимой переменными.
ν	Степени свободы. Степени свободы полезны для нахождения F -критических значений в статистической таблице. Для определения уровня надежности модели необходимо сравнить значения в таблице с F -статистикой, возвращаемой функцией <i>ЛИНЕЙН</i> .
RSS	Регрессионная сумма квадратов.
ESS	Остаточная сумма квадратов, равна сумме квадратов разностей для каждой точки между прогнозируемым значением y и фактическим значением y .

Пример. По территориям региона приводятся данные за 20XX г.

Таблица 2

Номер региона	Среднедневная заработная плата, руб., y	Среднедушевой прожиточный минимум в день одного трудоспособного, руб., x
1	133	78
2	148	82
3	134	87
4	154	79
5	162	89
6	195	106
7	139	67
8	158	88
9	152	73
10	162	87
11	159	76
12	173	115



Используя функцию ЛИНЕЙН, оценим регрессионную модель зависимости размера средней заработной платы в регионе от среднедушевого прожиточного минимума:

\hat{b}	0,920431	76,97649	\hat{a}
$S_{\hat{b}}$	0,279716	24,21156	$S_{\hat{a}}$
R^2	0,519877	12,54959	$s = \hat{\sigma}$
F	10,82801	10	ν^2
RSS	1705,328	1574,922	ESS

Тогда уравнение модели будет записано в виде:

$$Y = 76,98 + 0,92X_t + e_t$$

С увеличением среднедневной зарплаты среднедушевой прожиточный минимум увеличивается на 0,92 процентных пунктов.

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МЕДИА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ПОДГОТОВКИ БИБЛИОТЕЧНЫХ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена внедрению медиа образования в подготовке библиотечных специалистов. Рассматриваются различные типы медиаобразования, информационной грамотности, анализируются передовой опыт развитых стран, такие как, Финландия, Австралия, также приведены примеры исследования по формированию медиа- и информационной грамотности среди студентов, обучающихся по библиотечному направлению.

Ключевые слова: медиа образование, информационная грамотность, цифровая грамотность, медийный формат, библиотека, критическое мышление.

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MEDIA EDUCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF LIBRARY SPECIALISTS TRAINING

Abstract. The article is dedicated to the implementation of media education in the training of library specialists. It explores various types of media education, information literacy, and analyzes advanced experiences from developed countries such as Finland and Australia. Additionally, examples of research on the development of media and information literacy among students studying library science are provided.

Keywords: media education, information literacy, digital literacy, media format, library, critical thinking.

Медиа образование – это область образования, которая занимается изучением и использованием в учебных целях. Существует некоторые понятия, такие как: медиа образование помогает людям стать более осведомленными и критически мыслящими потребителями информации, а также освоить навыки в области создания медийного контента. Кроме того, медиа образование фокусируется на обучении навыкам работы с медийными форматами, включая чтение, просмотр, прослушивание и создание медиа контента. Это включает в себя критический анализ информации, оценку достоверности источников, а также понимание медийных технологий и их воздействия на общество.

В программе ЮНЕСКО⁷¹ по медиа информационной грамотности и представленные в ней рамки компетенций объединяют три разных области — *медиа грамотность, информационную грамотность и цифровую грамотность* — в одном зонтичном понятии: медийная и информационная грамотность. Содержание этого понятия развивается от простой суммы указанных областей, как таковых в направлении к комплексному понятию, охватывающему информацию, медиа и технологии в качестве составных элементов и отражающему цели и задачи медиа информационной грамотности.

В учебном пособии «Мыслите критически, кликайте с умом!» даны ключевые результаты и элементы медийной и цифровой информационной грамотности (Рис.1)

Рисунок 1. Ключевые результаты/элементы медийной и информационной грамотности

ИНФОРМАЦИОННАЯ ГРАМОТНОСТЬ⁷²						
Определять и формулировать информационные потребности	Определять местонахождение и владеть способами получения доступа к информации	Получать информацию	Структурировать информацию	Использовать информацию на этической основе	Распространять информацию	Использовать ИКТ-навыки для переработки информации

⁷¹ Мыслите критически, кликайте с умом! /учебная программа ЮНЕСКО по медийной и информационной грамотности для педагогов и учащихся. ЮНЕСКО – Франция, 2021.- 27 с.

⁷² White Paper. Digital Intelligence (DQ): A Conceptual Framework & Methodology for Teaching and Measuring Digital Citizenship. DQ Institute, 2017.

МЕДИАГРАМОТНОСТЬ				
Понимать роль и функции медиа и интернет-компаний в демократических обществах	Понимать условия, в которых медиа могут реализовывать свои функции	Критически оценивать медийный контент в контексте функций медиа	Использовать медиа для самовыражения и демократического участия	Владеть навыками, необходимыми для создания пользовательского контента (включая ИКТ-навыки)

ЦИФРОВАЯ ГРАМОТНОСТЬ⁷³						
Использовать цифровые инструменты	Понимать, что такое цифровая идентичность	Знать о цифровых правах	Оценивать риски, связанные с технологиями искусственного интеллекта	Развивать навыки цифровой коммуникации	Владеть навыками в области цифрового здоровья	Применять инструменты цифровой безопасности и защиты

Каждый из этих подходов имеет свои преимущества и подходит для различных контекстов обучения и понимания роли грамотностей в современном информационном обществе. Однако большинство международных экспертов, собранных ЮНЕСКО, указывают на тесную связь, а порой и неотделимость информации, медиа и цифровых технологий. Различные специалисты в разных странах мира используют следующую терминологию:

- ✓ Медиа грамотность
- ✓ Информационная грамотность
- ✓ Грамотность в области самовыражения и информации
- ✓ Библиотечная грамотность
- ✓ Новостная грамотность
- ✓ Грамотность в области социальных медиа
- ✓ Критическая грамотность
- ✓ Визуальная грамотность
- ✓ Грамотность в области печатных медиа
- ✓ Компьютерная грамотность
- ✓ Интернет-грамотность
- ✓ Цифровая грамотность
- ✓ Кинематографическая грамотность

⁷³ «Структура ИКТ-компетентности учителей. Рекомендации ЮНЕСКО», 2019. <https://iite.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/ICT-CFT-Version-3-Russian-1.pdf>

- ✓ Навыки критического просмотра фильмов
- ✓ Игровая грамотность
- ✓ Телевизионная грамотность
- ✓ Грамотность в области рекламы
- ✓ Грамотность в области технологий искусственного интеллекта
- ✓ Грамотность в области данных
- ✓ Гражданская грамотность
- ✓ Социальная и эмоциональная грамотность
- ✓ Сетевая грамотность

Н. И. Гендина трактует, что «Медиа образование в библиотечной сфере» позволяет выделить как минимум две взаимосвязанных доминанты: медиа образование в структуре профессионального библиотечного образования, формирование медиа информационной грамотности пользователей в библиотеках разных типов (школьных, публичных, детских, вузовских и т. д.)

Осваивается язык медиа информации, медиа образовательные технологии в системе средств массовой информации, способы рекомендации интернет ресурсов, создание собственной медиа информации с помощью интернет-сервисов, в том числе для продвижения чтения; способы и цел использования медиа-контента в личной и профессиональной жизни.

Медиа информационная грамотность позволяет учащемуся достичь нового качества образования:

- ✓ самостоятельно ставить учебную задачу;
- ✓ проектировать пути ее реализации;
- ✓ решать задачу с использование современных средств ИКТ в электронной среде и оценивать свои достижения;
- ✓ возможность доступа с помощью широкого спектра устройств к большому количеству информационных ресурсов позволяет библиотекарю получить навыки медиа грамотности и помогать в их освоении читателям.

Следует рассмотреть развитые страны в сфере медиа образования в библиотеках таких как, Австралия и Финляндия, в которой страной-лидером в сфере медиа образования является Австралия, где с 1990 года медиа образование школьников – обязательная составляющая учебного процесса.⁷⁴

В направлении формирования медиа грамотности и медиа культуры публичные библиотеки Австралии обеспечивают работу медийных зон. В городской библиотеке г. Аделаида работает медиа лаборатория. Ее пользователи имеют доступ к новейшим технологиям, в том числе

74 Min Shi, & Zhilavskaya, I. V. (2020). "Особенности медиаобразовательной деятельности библиотек в зарубежных странах" [The features of media educational activities of libraries in foreign countries]. *Актуальные направления развития: гуманитарные и социальные науки* [Current Directions of Development: Humanities and Social Sciences], 86(45), 71-76. <https://doi.org/10.34670/AR.2020.86.45.071>

видеокамере Sony HD, Intuous Pro Wacom, программному обеспечению от Adobe Creative Cloud suite, Avid Pro Tools, Sibelius и другим. Это дает им возможность полноценно заниматься съемкой, монтажом, созданием анимации и редактированием фотографий и конечно развивать свой контент в публичных и региональных библиотеках.

В Финляндии активную позицию по вопросам медиа образования занимает Финская библиотечная ассоциация. Финские библиотеки играют важное значение в разнообразных областях, включая образование с применением игровых методов и развитие медиа-компетентности среди пожилых людей. В последнее время Финская библиотечная ассоциация внедряет инновационные методы для медиа образования и акцентирует внимание на его качестве в общественных библиотеках. В небольших муниципалитетах библиотеки часто являются основным центром культурной жизни для детей и молодежи, организуя разнообразные мероприятия, такие как театральные представления, рассказы, показы фильмов и выставки. Благодаря своей деятельности библиотеки обеспечивают безопасный доступ к новым медиа и интернету.

Для того чтобы библиотекари могли эффективно развивать медиа-грамотность у пользователей, им необходимо приобрести компетенции и профессиональные навыки в области обучения информационной и медиа-грамотности.

С. Олефир в исследовании «Медийная и информационная грамотность пользователей библиотек и библиотечных специалистов» предлагает курс «Медийная информационная грамотность»⁷⁵ для студентов библиотечного направления. Его цель – сформировать у студентов, будущих менеджеров информационных ресурсов:

- ✓ новые знания;
- ✓ практические навыки;
- ✓ критического мышления;
- ✓ безопасной деятельности в медиа среде;
- ✓ использования медиа в библиотечном обслуживании.

Будущие библиотекари могут развивать эти навыки, изучая многообразные контенты и жанры медиа, самостоятельно создавая медиа контент, выражая свое мнение, используя различные аналитические инструменты на практике.

Библиотека традиционно рассматривается как хранилище знаний и источник информации. Однако, в современном мире ее роль превращается в нечто большее - она становится центром информационной грамотности. Библиотекари не только предоставляют доступ к информационным ресурсам, но и помогают пользователям развивать навыки анализа, критического мышления и оценки информации. В эпоху цифровой

⁷⁵ Олефир, С. В. Медийная и информационная грамотность пользователей библиотек и библиотечных специалистов / С. В. Олефир // Вестник культуры и искусств. – 2017. - № 4 (52). – С. 24–29.

революции, когда информация стала более доступной, чем когда-либо, медиа образование и библиотека играют ключевую роль в формировании информационной грамотности общества. Эти две сферы, казалось бы, различны по своему характеру и функциям, но их связь становится все более важной в контексте современного образования и культурного развития.

В условиях медиатизации социальных процессов возрастают требования к формированию компетенций, необходимых современному человеку для эффективного труда, плодотворной жизни и успешной социализации в информационном обществе. Вполне обоснованно возникает социальный заказ на доступное и всеобщее медиа образование, уже давно развивающееся в западных странах. Особую актуальность приобретает подготовка библиотечных кадров, обладающих широким спектром компетенций, входящих в понятие медийно-информационной грамотности. Эти кадры, готовые эффективно включаться в профессиональную деятельность, хорошо понимающие происходящие в обществе процессы и имеющие целостное представление об управлении как собственными информационными потребностями, так и потребностями обучающихся, будь то школьники, студенты или взрослые.

Использованные источники:

1. Мыслите критически, кликайте с умом! учебная программа ЮНЕСКО по медийной и информационной грамотности для педагогов и учащихся / ЮНЕСКО – Франция, 2021. – 484 с.
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ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ ТЕОРИИ ВЕРОЯТНОСТИ В ВЫЧИСЛЕНИИ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ПОТЕРЬ ПРИ ПЕРЕДАЧИ СООБЩЕНИЙ ПО КАНАЛАМ СВЯЗИ С ШУМАМИ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрено применение некоторых теорем теории вероятностей для процессов, присущих передаче сообщений по каналам связи частности приведены задачи на энтропию.

Ключевые слова: теория информатизации, теория вероятностей, условная энтропия, условная и безусловная вероятность, матрица, среднее количество информации, вероятность связи.

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ELEMENTS OF PROBABILITY THEORY IN CALCULATING INFORMATION LOSSES WHEN TRANSMISSING MESSAGES OVER COMMUNICATION CHANNELS WITH NOISE

Annotation. The application of some theorems of probability theory for processes inherent in the transmission of messages over communication channels is considered; in particular, entropy problems are presented.

Key words: information theory, probability theory, conditional entropy, conditional and unconditional probability, matrix, average amount of information, communication probability.

Одной из задач теории информации является отыскание наиболее экономных методов кодирования, позволяющих передать заданную информацию с помощью минимального количества символов. Эта задача решается как при отсутствии, так и при наличии искажений (помех) в канале связи [1].

Потери информации в каналах связи с шумами описывают с помощью условной энтропии и энтропии объединения. Если помех нет или их уровень низкий настолько, что они не могут уничтожить сигнал или имитировать сигнал в отсутствие передачи, то при передаче a_i будет получен сигнал b_j , соответствующий переданному сигналу. События А и В жестко связаны, при этом условная вероятность максимальна $P(b_j/a_i) = 1$, и условная энтропия $H(A/B) = 0$, так как $\log P(b_j/a_i) = 0$. Для этого случая количество

информации в принятом ансамбле сообщений В, равно энтропии передаваемых сообщений ансамбля А

$$I(B, A) = H(A)$$

Если уровень помех высок, то любой из принятых сигналов b_j может соответствовать любому переданному сигналу a_i , статистическая связь между переданными и принятыми сигналами отсутствует. Поэтому вероятности $P(a_i)$ и $P(b_j)$ являются вероятностями независимых событий и

$$P(b_j/a_i) = P(b_j); P(a_i/b_j) = P(a_i).$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(A/B) &= - \sum_i \sum_j P(b_j)P(a_i/b_j) \log P(a_i/b_j) = \\ &= - \sum_i \sum_j P(b_j)P(a_i) \log P(a_i) = \sum_j P(b_j)H(A) = H(A) \end{aligned}$$

Так как $\sum_j P(b_j) = 1$, условная энтропия равна безусловной, а количество информации, содержащееся в В, относительно А равно нулю.

$$I(A, B) = H(A) - H(A/B) = 0$$

Информационные характеристики реальных каналов связи лежат между этими двумя предельными случаями. При этом потери информации при передаче k символов по данному каналу связи

$$\Delta I = kH(A/B)$$

Из-за помех часть информации искажается, однако между переданными и принятыми сообщениями существует статистическая взаимосвязь. Это позволяет описывать информационные характеристики реальных каналов связи с помощью энтропии объединения статистически зависимых событий.

Так как

$$H(A, B) = H(A) + H(B/A) = H(B) + H(A/B),$$

то потери в канале связи могут быть учтены с помощью энтропии объединения следующим образом

$$I(B, A) = H(A) + H(B) - H(B, A).$$

Если использовать условную энтропию, то получим

$$I(B, A) = H(A) - H(A/B) = H(B) - H(B/A).$$

Для вычисления среднего количества информации, содержащегося в принятом ансамбле сообщений В относительно переданного ансамбля А в условиях действия помех, пользуются следующими выражениями

$$I(B, A) = \sum_i \sum_j P(a_i)P(b_j/a_i) \log \frac{P(b_j/a_i)}{P(b_j)} (**)$$

$$I(A, B) = \sum_i \sum_j P(b_j)P(a_i/b_j) \log \frac{P(a_i/b_j)}{P(a_i)} (**)$$

Для вычислений часто применяют выражения:

$$I(A, B) = \sum_j P(b_j) \sum_i [P(a_i/b_j) \log P(a_i/b_j) - P(a_i) \log P(a_i)],$$

$$I(B, A) = \sum_j P(a_i) \sum_i [P(b_j/a_i) \log P(b_j/a_i) - P(b_j/a_i) \log P(b_j)]$$

$$I(A, B) = I(B, A)$$

$$= \sum_i \sum_j P(a_i, b_j) \log P(a_i, b_j) - \sum_i \sum_j P(a_i, b_j) \log P(a_i) P(b_j)$$

Для полного описания канала связи необходимо задать: канальную матрицу вида $P(a_i/b_j)$ и безусловные вероятности вида $P(b_j)$ или канальную матрицу вида $P(b_j/a_i)$ и безусловные вероятности $P(a_i)$, или канальную матрицу вида $P(a_i, b_j)$. В последнем случае сумма значений матрицы по столбцам дает безусловные вероятности вида $P(b_j)$ ($\sum_j P(b_j) = 1$), а сумма по строкам дает безусловные вероятности вида $P(a_i)$ ($\sum_i P(a_i) = 1$). Условные вероятности могут быть найдены из выражений

$$P(a_i/b_j) = \frac{P(b_j, a_i)}{P(b_j)} (*)$$

$$P(b_j/a_i) = \frac{P(a_i, b_j)}{P(a_i)} (**)$$

Это (*) частные условные энтропии, индекс i – выбран для характеристики произвольного состояния источника сообщений A , j – выбран для характеристики произвольного состояния адресата B . (**) общая условная энтропия сообщения B относительно сообщения A . характеризует количество информации, содержащееся в любом символе алфавита, и, определяется усреднением по всем символам, то есть по всем состояниям с учетом вероятности появления каждого из состояний, и равна сумме вероятностей появления символов алфавита на неопределенность которая остается после того, как адресат принял сигнал.

Зная условные и безусловные вероятности, можно найти энтропии $H(A)$, $H(B)$, $H(A/B)$, $H(B/A)$. Если уровень помех настолько высок, что с равной вероятностью можно ожидать переход любого символа источника сообщения в произвольный символ первичного алфавита, то энтропия канала связи будет равна $\log m$, а количество информации $I = H(A) - \log m \leq 0$, значение I может отрицательной величиной, что означает, что канал связи вносит дезинформацию.

Пример. Канал связи задан следующей канальной матрицей

$$P(b, a) = \begin{vmatrix} 0,98 & 0,01 & 0,01 \\ 0,1 & 0,75 & 0,15 \\ 0,2 & 0,3 & 0,5 \end{vmatrix}$$

Вычислить среднее количество информации, которое переносится одним символом сообщения, если вероятности появления символов источника сообщений равны $P(a_1) = 0,7$; $P(a_2) = 0,2$; $P(a_3) = 0,1$. Определить информационные потери при передаче сообщения из 400 символов алфавита a_1, a_2, a_3 . Вычислить количество принятой информации.

Решение. Энтропия источника сообщений

$$H(A) = \sum_{i=1}^m P_i \log P_i = -(0,7 \log 0,7 + 0,2 \log 0,2 + 0,1 \log 0,1) = 1,1568 \text{ бит/символ}$$

Общая условная энтропия

$$H(A) = -\sum_i P_i \log(a_i) \sum_i P \left(\frac{b_{j1}}{a_i} \right) \log \left(\frac{b_{j1}}{a_i} \right) = -[0,7 * (0,98 \log 0,98 + 2 * 0,01 \log 0,01) + 0,2 * (0,75 \log 0,75 + 0,1 \log 0,1 + 0,15 \log 0,15) + 0,1 * (0,2 \log 0,2 + 0,3 \log 0,3 + 0,5 \log 0,5)] = 0,473 \text{ бит/символ.}$$

Потери в канале связи

$$\Delta I = kH(B/A) = 400 * 0,473 = 189,5 \text{ бит.}$$

Энтропия приемника

$$H(B) = \sum_{j=1}^m P(b_j) \log P(b_j)$$

$$H(b_1) = \sum_i P(a_i) P(b_1/a_i) = P(a_1) P(b_1 \setminus a_1) + P(a_2) P(b_1 \setminus a_2) + P(a_3) P(b_1 \setminus a_3) = 0,726$$

$$H(b_2) = \sum_i P(a_i) P(b_2 \setminus a_i) = P(a_1) P(b_2 \setminus a_1) + P(a_2) P(b_2 \setminus a_2) + P(a_3) P(b_2 \setminus a_3) = 0,187$$

$$H(b_3) = \sum_i P(a_i) P(b_3 \setminus a_i) = P(a_1) P(b_3 \setminus a_1) + P(a_2) P(b_3 \setminus a_2) + P(a_3) P(b_3 \setminus a_3) = 0,087$$

$$H(b_1) + H(b_2) + H(b_3) = 1$$

$$H(B) = \sum_{j=1}^3 P(b_j) \log P(b_j) = 1,094 \text{ бит/символ}$$

Среднее количество принятой информации

$$I = k [H(B) - H(B/A)] = k H(B) - \Delta I = 400 * 1,094 - 189,5 = 248,1 \text{ бит.}$$

Таким образом, понятия зависимых событий, теоремы об условной вероятности и полной вероятности применяются (в соответствующих обозначениях) в передаче сообщений на расстоянии, что делает весьма важным изучение теории вероятностей в техническом ВУЗе.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИЯ КОРРУПЦИИ

Аннотация. Коррупция является серьезной проблемой, которая существует во многих странах и имеет негативные последствия для экономики, политики и общества в целом. Проблема коррупции актуальна и является одним из основных вызовов современного общества, требующего срочных и эффективных мер для борьбы с ней. В данной статье мы рассмотрим различные методы и стратегии, которые предлагают исследователи для борьбы с коррупцией и повышения прозрачности в государственных и частных структурах.

Ключевые слова: коррупция, причины коррупции, последствия коррупции, меры по противодействию коррупции, эффективность мер противодействия коррупции.

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EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURES

Abstract. Corruption is a serious problem that exists in many countries and has negative consequences for the economy, politics and society as a whole. The problem of corruption is relevant and is one of the main challenges of modern society, requiring urgent and effective measures to combat it. In this article, we will look at the various methods and strategies that researchers propose to combat corruption and increase transparency in public and private structures.

Keywords: corruption, causes of corruption, consequences of corruption, anti-corruption measures, effectiveness of anti-corruption measures.

Введение

Проблема коррупции является одним из основных вызовов современного общества по ряду причин. Во-первых, коррупция препятствует развитию экономики и общества в целом, так как ведет к неэффективному использованию ресурсов, ущербу инвестициям и

ослаблению правового государства. Коррупция также угрожает демократическим институтам, поскольку подрывает доверие граждан к власти и усиливает социальные неравенства.

Во-вторых, коррупция имеет негативные последствия для здоровья населения и образования. Она приводит к отклонениям от правил и стандартов в области здравоохранения и образования, что создает угрозу для здоровья людей и доступности качественного образования.

В-третьих, коррупция подрывает доверие к системе правосудия и правопорядку, поскольку она может способствовать тому, что наказание за преступление будет зависеть от возможностей и статуса человека, а не от тяжести совершенного преступления.

Таким образом, проблема коррупции актуальна и является одним из основных вызовов современного общества, требующего срочных и эффективных мер для борьбы с ней.

Цель исследования противодействия коррупции заключается в анализе эффективных стратегий, механизмов и инструментов, направленных на минимизацию и предотвращение коррупционных действий в различных сферах общественной жизни. Исследование также может быть направлено на оценку эффективности существующих мер противодействия коррупции и выявление их слабых сторон.

Задачи исследования противодействия коррупции включают:

1. Анализ причин и факторов, способствующих развитию коррупции в различных сферах (государственное управление, экономика, правоохранительные органы, образование и т.д.).

2. Изучение международных и отечественных практик противодействия коррупции, а также сравнительный анализ эффективности различных подходов.

3. Оценку эффективности проводимых антикоррупционных кампаний и мероприятий, а также выявление их слабых сторон и возможностей для улучшения.

Результаты исследования могут быть использованы для разработки и внедрения эффективных мер противодействия коррупции на различных уровнях управления и в различных сферах общественной жизни.

Понятие коррупции и её основные формы

Коррупция — это злоупотребление должностными полномочиями в личных интересах или интересах третьих лиц, что влечет за собой нарушение законности и ущемление общественных интересов. Основные формы коррупции включают:

1. Вымогательство (коррупционный сговор) — когда должностное лицо требует от бизнеса или частных лиц взятки для предоставления услуг или разрешений, которые по закону должны быть предоставлены бесплатно или за установленную плату.

2. Подача взяток — когда бизнес или частные лица предлагают взятки должностным лицам для получения преференций или ухода от правовых санкций.

3. Конфликт интересов — когда должностные лица принимают решения, которые могут принести им личное или материальное вознаграждение, что противоречит их должностным обязанностям.

4. Незаконное обогащение — когда должностные лица приобретают активы, которые не соответствуют их законным доходам.

Причины коррупции

Причины коррупции многообразны и могут включать:

1. Недостаточная прозрачность и открытость государственных процессов, что позволяет должностным лицам манипулировать информацией в своих интересах.

2. Низкий уровень жизни и низкие зарплаты государственных служащих, что делает их более восприимчивыми к взяткам.

3. Недостаточное правовое регулирование и слабая правоприменительная практика, что позволяет коррумпированным практикам процветать.

4. Культурные факторы, такие как убеждение, что коррупция является нормальной частью бизнеса или политики.

Последствия коррупции

Последствия коррупции могут быть катастрофическими для экономики и общества:

Экономические — уменьшение инвестиций, снижение конкурентоспособности, искажение распределения ресурсов (коррупция препятствует эффективному распределению ресурсов, подрывает конкуренцию и замедляет экономический рост).

Социальные — увеличение неравенства, ущемление прав и интересов граждан, деградация общественной морали (коррупция часто приводит к перераспределению ресурсов в пользу уже богатых и влиятельных слоев населения, что усиливает социальное неравенство).

Политические — ослабление доверия к государственным институтам, подрыв демократических процессов (коррупция разрушает доверие граждан к государственным институтам и процессам, а также может подрывать государственные институты, включая армию и полицию, что делает страну уязвимой для внутренних и внешних угроз).

Противодействие коррупции требует комплексного подхода, включая законодательные меры, усиление контроля и прозрачности, а также культурные изменения, направленные на создание общества, где коррупция не будет приемлема.

Меры по противодействию коррупции:

Законодательные меры и антикоррупционное законодательство

Законодательные меры включают:

- установление строгих уголовных и административных наказаний за коррупционные преступления;
- разработка и внедрение антикоррупционных стандартов и кодексов поведения для государственных служащих;
- создание независимых антикоррупционных органов.

Прозрачность и открытость в деятельности государственных органов и компаний

Прозрачность и открытость являются ключевыми элементами в борьбе с коррупцией. Они включают:

- публикацию информации о государственных закупках, расходах и доходах государственных органов и компаний;
- обеспечение доступа граждан к информации о деятельности государственных органов и компаний;
- внедрение систем электронного управления и электронных сервисов для упрощения взаимодействия граждан с государственными органами;
- поддержание открытого диалога с общественностью и СМИ.

Эти меры помогают создать среду, в которой коррупция становится менее вероятной и более заметной, что стимулирует более ответственное и прозрачное поведение со стороны государственных органов и компаний.

Активное участие гражданского общества в борьбе с коррупцией

Гражданское общество играет важную роль в противодействии коррупции, осуществляя следующие функции:

- мониторинг деятельности государственных органов и компаний;
- выдвижение инициатив по совершенствованию законодательства и практики противодействия коррупции;
- образование и просвещение населения о коррупции и способах её противодействия;
- поддержку жертв коррупции и свидетелей коррупционных действий.

Таким образом, комплексное противодействие коррупции требует участия всех звеньев общества и государства, а также постоянного совершенствования законодательной базы и институтов контроля.

Международное сотрудничество в области противодействия коррупции и антикоррупционные программы

Международное сотрудничество в борьбе с коррупцией является ключевым элементом глобальных усилий по созданию эффективных механизмов противодействия этому явлению. В рамках такого сотрудничества реализуются различные программы и инициативы, направленные на укрепление антикоррупционной политики и законодательства, а также на содействие прозрачности и подотчетности в деятельности государственных органов и компаний.

Межправительственные соглашения: Важным инструментом международного сотрудничества являются межправительственные соглашения, такие как Конвенция ООН против коррупции и Конвенция

ОЭСР о борьбе с подкупом иностранных должностных лиц в международной торговле. Эти соглашения устанавливают общие стандарты и механизмы для борьбы с коррупцией на международном уровне.

Техническая помощь и обмен опытом: Международные организации, такие как Всемирный банк, Международный валютный фонд и Организация экономического сотрудничества и развития (ОЭСР), предоставляют техническую помощь странам в разработке и реализации антикоррупционных стратегий. Обмен опытом между странами также играет важную роль в улучшении антикоррупционных практик.

Международные антикоррупционные программы: Программы, такие как Проект глобальной инициативы по борьбе с коррупцией (GICC), направлены на содействие совместным усилиям стран по противодействию коррупции. Эти программы часто включают в себя исследования, обучение, разработку инструментов и механизмов, а также мониторинг и оценку эффективности антикоррупционных мер.

Партнерства с гражданским обществом и частным сектором: Международные организации и правительства активно сотрудничают с неправительственными организациями (НПО), бизнесом и академическими кругами для разработки и внедрения инновационных подходов к борьбе с коррупцией. Эти партнерства способствуют более широкому охвату и углублению влияния антикоррупционных инициатив.

Международный суд и правоприменение: Укрепление международного сотрудничества в области правоприменения и судебной власти позволяет эффективно преследовать коррупционеров, особенно в случаях, связанных с транснациональными коррупционными схемами.

В целом, международное сотрудничество в области противодействия коррупции является неотъемлемой частью глобальной стратегии по сокращению коррупции и повышению прозрачности и подотчетности в государственных и частных структурах.

Эффективность мер противодействия коррупции:

Реформы в сфере государственных закупок, направленные на повышение прозрачности и конкуренции.

К реформам в сфере государственных закупок, направленные на повышение прозрачности и конкуренции можно отнести Федеральный закон от 5 апреля 2013 г. № 44-ФЗ "О контрактной системе в сфере закупок товаров, работ, услуг для обеспечения государственных и муниципальных нужд" (далее – закон о контрактной системе).

Он призван заменить Федеральный закон от 21 июля 2005 года № 94-ФЗ «О размещении заказов на поставки товаров, выполнение работ, оказание услуг для государственных и муниципальных нужд» (далее – закон о госзакупках), который вызывал множество нареканий со стороны участников процесса и контролирующих органов (в частности, множественные случаи представления нелегитимного обеспечения

исполнения госконтрактов и масштабная коррупция, угрожающая не только бюджету, но и политической стабильности).

Начиная с 2010 года, поправки в Федеральный закон № 94-ФЗ «О размещении заказов на поставки товаров, выполнение работ, оказание услуг для государственных и муниципальных нужд» вносились 27 раз.

Закон о контрактной системе призван обеспечить открытость и прозрачность в сфере закупок, повысить профессионализм заказчиков, стимулировать введение инноваций, ответственности за результативность обеспечения государственных и муниципальных нужд. Это должно сделать проведение госзакупок более эффективным. Закон о контрактной системе нацелен на создание равных условий для обеспечения конкуренции между участниками закупок.

Контрактная система, предлагаемая в качестве альтернативы устаревшему закону, предполагает переход от практически не действовавшего механизма к регулированию полного цикла государственных закупок и должна заменить действующий закон о государственных и муниципальных закупках.

Введение системы электронного правительства для уменьшения контактов между государственными служащими и заинтересованными сторонами.

Информационные технологии также стали неотъемлемой частью деятельности органов власти. В их структурах образуются подразделения, ответственные за формирование планов информатизации ведомств, в рамках которых реализуются проекты внедрения автоматизированных информационных систем в сфере межведомственного электронного документооборота (МЭДО), управления материально-техническими, финансовыми и кадровыми ресурсами, а также проекты интеграции государственных информационных систем между собой в рамках оказания электронных государственных и муниципальных услуг.

Сформированы прикладные системы информационно-аналитического обеспечения работы государственных и муниципальных органов для быстрого доступа к нормативной, научной, методической и справочной информации. Создаются базы данных по основным направлениям реализации полномочий органов государственной и муниципальной власти.

Ведомства широко используют возможности интернет-сайтов для размещения информации о своей деятельности, а также для предоставления электронных услуг и обеспечения интерактивного взаимодействия с гражданами и бизнесом (электронные приемные).

Развитие культуры подотчетности и ответственности среди должностных лиц и бизнес-сообщества.

Выявление проблем и недостатков в работе антикоррупционных органов

Выявление проблем и недостатков позволяет:

- улучшить организацию и координацию работы антикоррупционных органов;
- обеспечить более эффективное использование ресурсов и инструментов борьбы с коррупцией;
- стимулировать прозрачность и ответственность в деятельности антикоррупционных органов.

Заключение

В заключение можно сказать, что коррупция является серьезной проблемой, которая препятствует развитию стран и ухудшает качество жизни граждан. Для противодействия коррупции необходимо применять комплексный подход, включающий законодательные меры, прозрачность и открытость в деятельности государственных органов и компаний, активное участие гражданского общества, международное сотрудничество и оценку результатов проведенных антикоррупционных мероприятий.

Необходимо также выявлять проблемы и недостатки в работе антикоррупционных органов и находить успешные практики в борьбе с коррупцией. Только при комплексном подходе и совместных усилиях государства, бизнеса и гражданского общества можно добиться существенного снижения уровня коррупции и создать более справедливое и прозрачное общество.

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СРЕДСТВА И СИСТЕМЫ ОХРАННОЙ, ТРЕВОЖНОЙ СИГНАЛИЗАЦИИ

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada obyektlarni qo'riqlashda foydalaniladigan qo'riqlash, tashvish ogoh vositalari va tizimlariga qo'yiladigan umumiy talablar, shuningdek, texnik qo'riqlash vositalarining mo'ljalanishi, turlari va tasnifi yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: xabarlovchi, texnik aniqlash vositasi, elektromexanik, elektrlampa, pasta, aktiv, passiv.

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SECURITY AND ALARM ALARM MEANS AND SYSTEMS

Abstract. This article discusses the general requirements for security and alarm systems and systems used in the protection of objects, as well as the purposes, types, classifications of technical security equipment.

Keyword: detector, technical means of detection, electromechanical, electric lamps, paste, active, passive.

Введение. Вопросы инженерно-технической защиты объектов имеют давнюю историю. К первым устройствам, обеспечивающим ограничение доступа в виде ворот, дверей, стен и решеток человечество пришло много веков назад. По мере развития техники эти устройства стали более совершенны, однако и способы проникновения находят все большее развитие (1).

Защита периметра является первой линией обороны обеспечения безопасности любого объекта.

Средства, используемые для охраны периметра, могут варьироваться от нарисованной на земле белой линии, до сложных интегрированных решений высокого уровня, включающих несколько физических барьеров с многочисленными техническими системами обнаружения, непрерывным видеонаблюдением и постоянным патрулированием.

Защита периметра комплексная задача, для эффективного решения которой важно оптимальное сочетание физической защиты и технических средств обнаружения проникновения на охраняемую территорию.

Средства и системы охранной, тревожной сигнализации.

Системы охранной сигнализации предназначены для определения факта несанкционированного проникновения на охраняемый объект, выдачи сигнала тревоги и включения исполнительных устройств (световых и звуковых оповещателей и т.п.).

Системы охранной, тревожной сигнализации, как правило, подключаются на контрольный блок - прибора приемно-контрольного или контрольной панели.

Эти системы включают в себя:

технические средства обнаружения - извещатели;

технические средства сбора и обработки информации - приборы приемно-контрольные, контрольные панели, системы передачи извещений и т.п.;

технические средства оповещения - звуковые и световые оповещатели, модемы и т.п.

Технические средства обнаружения - это извещатели, построенные на различных физических принципах действия. Извещатель - это устройство, формирующее определенный сигнал при изменении того или иного контролируемого параметра окружающей среды. По области применения извещатели подразделяются на охранные, охранно-пожарные и пожарные. В настоящее время охранно-пожарные извещатели практически не выпускаются и не применяются.

Охранные извещатели по виду контролируемой зоны подразделяются на точечные, линейные, поверхностные и объемные.

По принципу действия они подразделяются на электроконтактные, магнитоконтактные, ударноконтактные, пьезоэлектрические, оптико-электронные, емкостные, звуковые, ультразвуковые, радиоволновые, комбинированные, совмещенные и др (4).

1. Средства связи. Они должны обеспечивать связь как внутри охраняемого объекта, так и за его пределами. Во избежание нежелательных контактов охранников с криминальными элементами посты на объекте должны быть оборудованы только внутренней связью со старшим смены (или с начальником караула). Если же на охраняемом объекте только один пост, то его следует оборудовать как внутренней связью с участками или отделами предприятия (организации), так и внешней связью. В значительной степени негативных контактов охранников по телефону можно избежать за счет использования на объекте средств радиосвязи, переговоры по каналам которой легче контролировать.

2. Средства видеонаблюдения. С их помощью контролируется вход и выход с объекта лиц, въезд и выезд автотранспорта, выборочно

отслеживаются отдельные лица, находящиеся на объекте, просматриваются внутренние помещения (в том числе закрытые).

3. Средства охранной сигнализации. Охранная сигнализация служит для выдачи сигнала тревоги в нерабочее время при попытках проникновения на охраняемых объектах.

4. Освещение объекта охраны. Наличие достаточного освещения на объекте позволяет охране контролировать не только его территорию, но и прилегающую к нему местность. Правильно установленное на объекте электроосветительное оборудование должно обеспечивать малозаметное для постороннего наблюдателя движение охранника по территории объекта. В первую очередь освещаться должен не сам маршрут движения (обхода), а прилегающая к нему территория для того, чтобы охранник не превращался в живую мишень.

5. Ограждение периметра объекта.

6. Запретная зона. Запретная зона может быть расположена как по периметру объекта охраны, так и внутри объекта, вокруг участков с ограниченным доступом. Запретная зона может контролироваться как при помощи служебных собак, так и путем использования различных опто-электронных, ультразвуковых, емкостных и радиоволновых датчиков.

7. Запорные устройства и замки. Имеющиеся на охраняемом объекте замки и запорные устройства должны обеспечивать плотное закрывание дверей и возможность правильного наложения пломб.

8. Контрольно-пропускные пункты (КПП). КПП на охраняемых объектах предназначены для пропуска людей, автомобильного транспорта, железнодорожных вагонов и платформ. На КПП должна быть "вертушка" с блокирующим ее механизмом, а двери надо оборудовать замками с дистанционным управлением с поста охраны.

9. Специально оборудованные места нахождения охранников. К ним относятся: а) наблюдательные вышки; б) постовые будки; в) укрытия для проведения скрытого наблюдения за объектом и прилегающей территорией и для осуществления засады при задержании посторонних лиц, проникших на объект.

Являясь важным условием эффективности охраны объектов, техническая укрепленность прямо влияет на криминогенную обстановку на объекте, особенно при наличии на нем значительных товарно-материальных ценностей. Соотношение технической укрепленности и случаев проникновения на охраняемый объект находится в пропорциональной зависимости.

Решающую роль в пресечении преступных действий должны сыграть средства охранной сигнализации. Рассмотрим основные вопросы их применения при охране стационарных объектов.

Средства сигнализации в охране стационарных объектов

В настоящее время для охраны объектов очень широко используются технические средства. В зависимости от вида сигнализации они подразделяются на:

- технические средства охранной сигнализации;
- технические средства тревожной сигнализации.

Охранная сигнализация предназначена для выдачи сигналов тревоги в охраняемое (нерабочее) время при попытках проникновения или возникновения пожаров на охраняемых объектах.

Тревожная сигнализация предназначена для подачи сигналов тревоги при разбойных нападениях на сберегательные банки и на другие объекты и включается в действие персоналом путем воздействия на скрытно установленные датчики (кнопки, педали).

Тревожная и охранная сигнализация подразделяются на автономную и централизованную. В состав системы охранной сигнализации входят:

- средства обнаружения - датчики;
- средства передачи информации - каналы связи;
- средства приема и обработки информации;
- источники световых и звуковых сигналов.

Датчик - это устройство, устанавливаемое на объекте охраны, которое непосредственно воспринимает информацию о состоянии объекта и преобразует ее в величину, удобную для передачи по каналу связи. Средства передачи информации обеспечивают перенос информации от датчика к средствам приема.

В качестве каналов передачи информации с объектов охраны используются абонентские телефонные линии, электрические линии, специально проложенные кабели.

Средства приема, обработки и воспроизведения информации осуществляют прием информации о состоянии объекта, обрабатывают результаты и выдают оперативную информацию о виде, месте и времени нарушения, если таковое имеется.

Источники световых и звуковых сигналов служат для выдачи сигналов тревоги в случае поступления к ним информации о наличии нарушения линий блокировки на охраняемом объекте. В качестве источников световых и звуковых сигналов тревоги используются электролампы, звонки громкого боя, сирены.

Принцип действия охранной сигнализации заключается в следующем. С помощью датчиков блокируются (то есть защищаются) по всему периметру объекта. Установка датчиков производится таким образом, чтобы при попытке проникновения посторонних лиц на охраняемый объект (то есть в момент открывания дверей, окон, разбития стекла и т.п.) изменялось нормальное состояние этих датчиков. Отдельные датчики соединяются между собой проводниками и подключаются к средствам приема и обработки информации. Последовательно соединенные датчики

вместе с соединительными проводниками образуют электрическую цепь, называемую шлейфом или лучом блокировки. При попытке проникновения нарушителя на объекте изменяется состояние одного или нескольких датчиков, вследствие чего нарушается блокировка объекта: электрическая цепь (шлейф блокировки) либо размыкается, либо замыкается (в зависимости от вида установленных датчиков), система охранной сигнализации срабатывает и выдает сигнал тревоги.

Для повышения надежности охраны наиболее важных объектов (банки, кассы, места хранения оружия) сигнализация на них устанавливается в несколько рубежей, например, первый рубеж - наружный периметр, второй - места возможного проникновения на объект (двери, окна, форточки и т.п.), третий - внутренние помещения по объему, четвертый - непосредственно охраняемые предметы (сейфы, шкафы, ящики и т.д.). При этом каждый рубеж обязательно подключается к самостоятельной ячейке приемно-контрольного прибора с тем, чтобы при возможном обходе нарушителем одного из рубежей был выдан сигнал тревоги с другого.

Датчики по принципу действия подразделяются на следующие виды:

- электромеханические,
- тепловые,
- емкостные,
- ультразвуковые,
- оптико-электронные,
- микроволновые.

Принцип действия электромеханических датчиков основан на восприятии механических воздействий, создаваемых нарушителем, и преобразовании этих воздействий в изменения параметров электрической цепи. Наиболее простыми из данной группы являются прямоконтактные датчики, воздействие на которые приводит к непосредственному замыканию или размыканию цепи. Эти датчики представляют собой выключатели нажимного действия (кнопочные устройства), применяемые для блокировки дверей, окон, форточек, люков и других открывающихся конструкций. При открывании, например, двери происходит разрыв электрической цепи шлейфа блокировки.

В качестве проволочных датчиков используется тонкий провод диаметром 0,1-0,25 мм, алюминиевая фольга шириной 10-12 мм, а также токопроводящий состав "Паста". Проволока и фольга наклеиваются, а "Паста" наносится кистью на внутреннюю сторону легкоразрушаемых поверхностей (стекло, двери, легкие перегородки). При разрушении заблокированных конструкций происходит разрушение и датчиков, что приводит к разрыву цепи шлейфа блокировки.

Натяжные датчики представляют собой несколько рядов стальной проволоки, натянутой по периметру охраняемого объекта между

вертикальными колоннами (стыковыми, промежуточными и сигнальными). В сигнальных колоннах установлены микровыключатели, которые срабатывают как при обрыве, так и при натяжении проволоки в момент раздвигания ее рядов при попытке нарушителя проникнуть на объект. Данное устройство может быть выполнено также в виде козырька над забором.

Магнитоуправляемые датчики применяются для блокировки окон, форточек, дверей, люков и состоят из магнитоуправляемого контакта - геркона (геркон - герметичная стеклянная капсула с запрессованными внутри нее нормально разомкнутыми контактами) и постоянного магнита. Если магнит поместить рядом с герконом, то его контакты под воздействием магнитного поля замкнутся. Геркон крепится обычно на дверной или оконной коробке, а магнит - на открывающейся конструкции так, чтобы при закрытой двери он находился рядом с герконом (на расстоянии не более 10-15 мм). При открывании двери или окна магнит удаляется от геркона и контакты последнего замыкаются, что вызывает сигнал.

Вибрационные датчики применяются для блокирования стеклянных и других легкоразрушаемых поверхностей (пластик, фанера и т.п.).

Контактные вибрационные датчики представляют собой устройства с подпружиненными контактами. При ударе по заблокированной поверхности возникают колебания и происходит кратковременное размыкание контактов датчиков, что приводит к разрыву электрической цепи и выдаче сигнала "Тревога".

Бесконтактные вибрационные датчики (электромагнитные, пьезоэлектрические) действуют по принципу преобразования механических колебаний, возникающих при попытке разрушения заблокированной поверхности, в электрические. Приемно-контрольные приборы регистрируют изменение параметров электрической цепи шлейфа блокировки и выдают сигнал тревоги.

Емкостные датчики применяются для блокирования мест возможного проникновения на объект (оконный, дверной проемы), отдельных предметов (сейф, металлический шкаф, ящик), а также для охраны объектов по периметру. Принцип их действия основан на регистрации изменения емкости антенны, вызванного приближением к ней какого-либо предмета, человека. В качестве антенны используется обычный провод, металлический корпус сейфа, шкафа, другие металлические предметы.

Ультразвуковые датчики предназначены для блокирования помещений по объему и выдают сигнал тревоги как при появлении нарушителя, так и при возникновении пожара. Принцип их действия основан на регистрации изменения ультразвукового поля, вызванного появлением в охраняемом помещении человека или возникновении пожара.

Оптико-электронные (инфракрасные) датчики подразделяются на две группы (5):

активные;
пассивные.

Активные опико-электронные датчики применяются как для блокирования помещений (контроль подступов через витрины, оконные, дверные проемы; блокировка в помещении подходов к охраняемым участкам по периметру, припотолочных пространств слабо укрепленных складских помещений и т.п.), так и для охраны территории по периметру. С их помощью создается барьер из невидимых невооруженным глазом инфракрасных лучей, при пересечении которых выдается сигнал тревоги. Кроме того, датчики данной группы обнаруживают в помещении задымление, вызванное возникновением очага загорания, путем регистрации уменьшения прозрачности среды.

Пассивные инфракрасные датчики позволяют обнаруживать проникновение человека в контролируемую зону путем регистрации изменения интенсивности принимаемого инфракрасного излучения от движущегося объекта, а также возникновения пожара. Эти датчики используются для блокировки подступов к охраняемым участкам в закрытых отапливаемых и неотапливаемых помещениях.

Микроволновые датчики подразделяются на две группы:
частотные;
амплитудные.

Датчики первой из указанных групп обнаруживают проникновение человека в контролируемую зону путем регистрации доплеровского сигнала. Датчики второй группы регистрируют изменения напряженности поля на входе приемника. Микроволновые датчики позволяют формировать эллипсоидную форму зоны обнаружения для блокировки закрытых отапливаемых и неотапливаемых помещений, а также для блокировки периметра различных объектов. Предусмотрена возможность регулирования размеров зоны обнаружения и изменения ее пространственной ориентации (5).

Средства приема, обработки и воспроизведения информации, исходя из назначения и технических возможностей, подразделяются на: однолинейные и многолинейные приемно-контрольные устройства, и на аппаратуру централизованного наблюдения (4). Для охраны объекта, все датчики на котором включены в один шлейф блокировки, используются однолинейные приемно-контрольные приборы. При наличии на объекте нескольких обособленных помещений необходимо иметь соответствующее число шлейфов блокировки. В этом случае используются многолинейные приемно-контрольные устройства. Такие приборы позволяют контролировать соответственно до 30-50 и более шлейфов. Предназначены эти приборы для приема тревожных сообщений либо от объектовых однолинейных приемно-контрольных приборов, либо непосредственно от датчиков, а также для включения местной световой и звуковой

сигнализации и передачи сигнала тревоги на пульт централизованной охраны. Используют их и в качестве пультов централизованного наблюдения за охраной объектов, расположенных на небольшой территории.

Заключения. Для централизованного приема, обработки и воспроизведения информации с большого числа объектов охраны используются пульта и системы централизованного наблюдения. Выдаваемая информация отображается в виде акустических и оптических сигналов, а при наличии счетно-записывающих устройств регистрируется соответствующими приборами.

Пульта и системы централизованного наблюдения обеспечивают контроль состояния шлейфов блокировки на охраняемых объектах, взятие объектов под охрану и снятие с охраны, регистрацию нарушения шлейфов на охраняемых объектах с указанием номера объекта и характера нарушения. Имеется большое количество различных пультов, различающихся между собой по техническим характеристикам, емкости, конструктивному оформлению. Наибольшее распространение получили пульта централизованного наблюдения, позволяющие подключать до 100-120 объектов.

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИДА МУҚОБИЛ ЭНЕРГЕТИКА ТИЗИМИНИНГ РЎЛИ ВА АУДИТИ

Аннотация. Бизга маълумки, республикада иқтисодий барқарор ўсишни таъминлашга ва аҳолининг фаровонлик даражасини оширишга, ёқилғи-энергетика ресурсларига бўлган талаб – эҳтиёжни узлуксиз қаноатлантиришга қаратилган нефть – газ, электр энергетика, кўмир, кимё, қурилиш индустриясини ривожлантиришнинг узоқ муддатли стратегияси.

Калит сўзлар: энергия тежаси, энергия самарадорлиги, энергетик тежамкорлик, ишончли фаолият, энергия сарфи, қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари.

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THE ROLE AND AUDIT OF THE ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. It is known that in the republic, economic recovery, housing and population provision abound with long-term strategic prospects, and in Kazakhstan – energy resources - long-term needs, satisfaction of needs in the nodes of the oil and gas, electric power, chemical, chemical industries.

Keywords: energy saving, energy efficiency, energy saving, reliable activity, energy consumption, renewable energy sources.

Сўнги йилларда мамлакатимизда, аввало, иқтисодийнинг барча тармоқларини ривожлантиришни жадаллаштириш, инвестицион жозибadorлик ва ишбилармонлик фаоллигини ошириш, ишлаб чиқариш ва хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасини кенгайтириш борасида кенг кўламли ислохотлар амалга ошириш ҳамда Ўзбекистон республикасида энергетикани ривожлантириш ва ундан оқилона фойдаланиш бўйича “Энергиядан оқилона фойдаланиш тўғрисида”, “Электр энергетика тармоғини янада ривожлантириш ва ислох қилиш стратегияси тўғрисида”, “Электр энергетикаси тўғрисида”, “Электр ва иссиқлик энергиясидан фойдаланиш қоидаларини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”, “Қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларидан фойдаланиш тўғрисида” ва бир нечта қонунлар қабул қилинди.

Юқорида санаб ўтилган қонунлар ичида 1997 йил 25 апрелда қабул қилинган “Энергиядан оқилона фойдаланиш тўғрисида” ги қонун энергия ҳосил қиладиган ва энергия сарфлайдиган асбоб-ускуналар ҳамда маҳсулотга қонунчиликда назарда тутилган тартибда энергия жиҳатидан самарадорлик кўрсаткичларидан фойдаланиш ҳақидаги қонунлардан бири ҳисобланади. Ушбу қонуннинг мақсади миллий энергетика ресурслари сақланишини, энергиядан ва ишлаб чиқариш имкониятларидан самарали фойдаланишни таъминлайдиган умумий ҳуқуқий асосларни шакллантиришдан иборатдир. Албатта, Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 1997 йил 25 апрелда қабул қилинган «Энергиядан оқилона фойдаланиш тўғрисида»ги 412-И-сонли Қонунига киритилган ўзгартиришлар Қонунчилик палатаси томонидан 2020 йил 1 майда қабул қилинган бўлиб, Сенат томонидан 2020 йил 19 июнда маъқулланган. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Президенти Ш. Мирзиёев 2020 йил 14 июль санасида ушбу ўзгартиш ва қўшимчаларни ЎРҚ-628-сон билан имзолади, Қонун расман эълон қилинди ва эълон қилинган кундан эътиборан кучга кирди. Хулоса ўрнида шуни алоҳида таъкидлаш жоизки, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонунига ўзгартиш ва қўшимчалар киритилганда: «энергиядан оқилона фойдаланиш», «энергияни тежаш ва энергия жиҳатидан самарадорликни ошириш», «давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлашни», «энергия жиҳатидан самарадор», «энергия тежаладиган дастурлар ва лойиҳаларни ишлаб чиқиш», «энергия жиҳатидан тежамкор техника ҳамда маҳсулот» «қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари» каби муҳим жумлалар учрайдики, буларнинг барчаси Қонун энергетика соҳасининг ривожини, истеъмолчиларнинг ҳақ-ҳуқуқлари, Ўзбекистоннинг табиий бойликларидан оқилона фойдаланиш — энергия тежамкорлиги ва самарадорлиги нуқтаи назаридан бирмунча такомиллаштирилган.

Ушбу мақсадда Энергетика вазирлиги томонидан «Энергияни тежаш ва энергия самарадорлигини ошириш тўғрисидаги» қонун лойиҳаси ишлаб чиқилди ва норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар лойиҳаларининг муҳокамаси порталида эълон қилинди. Лойиҳа 7 боб ва 24 моддадан иборат. У энергия тежаш ва энергия самарадорлиги объект ва субъектларига тавсиф берувчи, асосий атама ва тушунчаларни белгиловчи ҳамда энергетика нуқтаи назаридан муносабатларни расмийлаштирувчи янги бўлим ва моддаларни ўз ичига олган. Бундай қонун лойиҳада келтирилган моддалар албатта энергияни тежаш ва самарадорлигини ошириш учун мақсад қилинган.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлиси томонидан 2009 йил 30 сентябрда қабул қилинган “Электр энергетикаси тўғрисида”ги қонуннинг қабул қилиниши электр энергетикаси соҳасидаги муносабатларни тартибга солиш, Ўзбекистон Республикасининг электр энергетика хавфсизлигини таъминлаш, электр энергиясини ҳосил қилиш, узатиш ва сотиш бўйича бошқарув ҳамда хўжалик алоқалари тизимига бозор принциплари ва механизмларини жорий этиш, электр энергетикасининг мутаносиб

ривожланишини таъминлаш, электр энергиясидан ва ёқилғи-энергетика ресурсларидан оқилона фойдаланишга имкониятини беради.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлиси томонидан 2019 йил 27 мартда қабул қилинган “Ўзбекистон Республикасида электр энергетика тармоғини янада ривожлантириш ва ислоҳ қилиш стратегияси тўғрисида” қонун Электр энергетика тармоғининг ишончли фаолият юритишини таъминламасдан туриб иқтисодиёт тармоқлари ва мамлакат ҳудудларининг sanoat салоҳиятини ошириш, тадбиркорлик фаолиятини ривожлантиришни рағбатлантириш, аҳоли фаровонлигини юксалтириш ва ҳаёт сифатини яхшилаш масалаларига бағишланган. Ушбу қонун замонавий шароитларда электр энергетика тармоғида рақобат муҳитини ривожлантириш ва инвестицияларни жалб қилиш электр энергиясини ишлаб чиқариш ва етказиб бериш соҳасидаги фаолиятнинг институционал ва ташкилий-ҳуқуқий асосларини тубдан такомиллаштириш, электр энергетика тармоғини ислоҳ қилиш бўйича вазифаларнинг амалий ижросини таъминлаш, шунингдек, 2017 — 2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси Маъмурий ислоҳотлар концепциясида белгиланган вазифаларни бажариш мақсадларини белгилайди.

Маълумки, республикада иқтисодиёт барқарор ўсишини таъминлашга ва аҳолининг фаровонлик даражасини оширишга, ёқилғи-энергетика ресурсларига бўлган талаб – эҳтиёжни узлуксиз қаноатлантиришга қаратилган нефть – газ, электр энергетика, кўмир, кимё, қурилиш индустриясини ривожлантиришнинг узоқ муддатли стратегияси амалга оширилмоқда. Шу билан бирга, ёқилғи – энергетика тармоғининг мавжуд қувватлари энергия ресурсларига ортиб бораётган талаб-эҳтиёжни тўлиқ даражада таъминламайпти, мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётининг энергия сарфи ҳажми ривожланган мамлакатларнинг ўртача кўрсаткичидан анча юқоридир. Ҳозирги вақтда асосан гидроэлектростанциялар ишлаб чиқараётган қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари ҳиссасига мамлакатда ишлаб чиқарилаётган электр энергияси умумий ҳажмининг атиги ўн фоизи тўғри келмоқда. Ниҳоятда катта салоҳият мавжуд бўлишига қарамасдан, қуёш ва шамол сингари қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларининг имкониятларидан тўлиқ даражада фойдаланилмаётган. Шу муносабат билан, иқтисодиёт тармоқлари ва ижтимоий соҳанинг энергия самарадорлигини ошириш, энергия тежовчи технологиялар ва қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларини кенг жорий этиш давлат сиёсатининг ҳозирги босқичдаги долзарб йўналишларидан бири бўлиб қолиши лозим.

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РОЛЬ ОПТИМАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В ПОВЫШЕНИИ НАДЕЖНОСТИ ЭЛЕКТРОСНАБЖЕНИЯ

Аннотация. Наименьшая мощность СТЭ требуется при наиболее равномерном распределении поездов (по их числу и типу) во времени, содержащих в своем составе станций с ограниченным запасом первичных энергоресурсов.

Ключевые слова: распределение нагрузки, номинальная мощность нагрузки, баланс мощности, распределение нагрузки, форсированная мощность.

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THE ROLE OF OPTIMAL CONTROL IN INCREASING THE RELIABILITY OF ELECTRIC SUPPLY

Abstract. The lowest power of the STE is required with the most uniform distribution of trains (by their number and type) over time, containing stations with a limited supply of primary energy resources.

Keywords: Load distribution, rated load capacity, power balance, load distribution, forced power.

Компенсация реактивной мощности направлена в основном на экономию (уменьшение потерь) при эксплуатации тяговых сетей и одновременно на улучшение качества напряжения. Для нахождения наилучшего решения необходимо сопоставлять стоимость установки компенсирующих устройств и дополнительной аппаратуры к ним (с учетом расходов на эксплуатацию) с экономией на стоимости потерь в тяговых сетях, а также с выигрышем, полученным за счет улучшения качества напряжения ЭПС и не тяговых потребителей. Эффективный вариант компенсации реактивной мощности тяговой нагрузки - распределенная система КУ в тяговой сети, когда КУ включены на постах секционирования и на тяговых подстанциях.

Минимизация потерь электроэнергии в тяговой сети является целевой задачей участия системы тягового электроснабжения (СТЭ) в формировании энергетической эффективности электрической тяги в целом [1]. Наименьшая мощность СТЭ требуется при наиболее равномерном

распределении поездов (по их числу и типу) во времени. Повышение энергетической эффективности режимов работы СТЭ переменного тока с нерациональными потоками реактивной мощности и наличием транзита мощности из-за межсистемных перетоков требует применения автоматического регулирования напряжения на тяговых подстанциях и ввода в работу рациональных мощностей компенсирующих устройств, [2]

Эффективность применения конденсаторных установок в электроэнергетике известна давно [3]. Они позволяют повысить провозную способность железных дорог при больших нагрузках за счет повышения напряжения в тяговой сети до нормируемых значений. С их помощью также нормализуется баланс по реактивной мощности в рассматриваемом узле электроснабжения для обеспечения приемлемого режима напряжения для потребителя, решаются вопросы снижения потерь мощности и в целом повышается качество электроэнергии.

Для выбора номинальной мощности КУ следует выполнить расчет наименьшего действующего напряжения на токоприемнике ЭПС для заданных размеров движения по нормальной (проектной) схеме СТЭ с учетом сгущения поездов в интенсивный час. Расчеты во всех случаях следует выполнять с использованием программных комплексов с имитацией взаимосвязанных мгновенных схем движущихся нагрузок ЭПС [5].

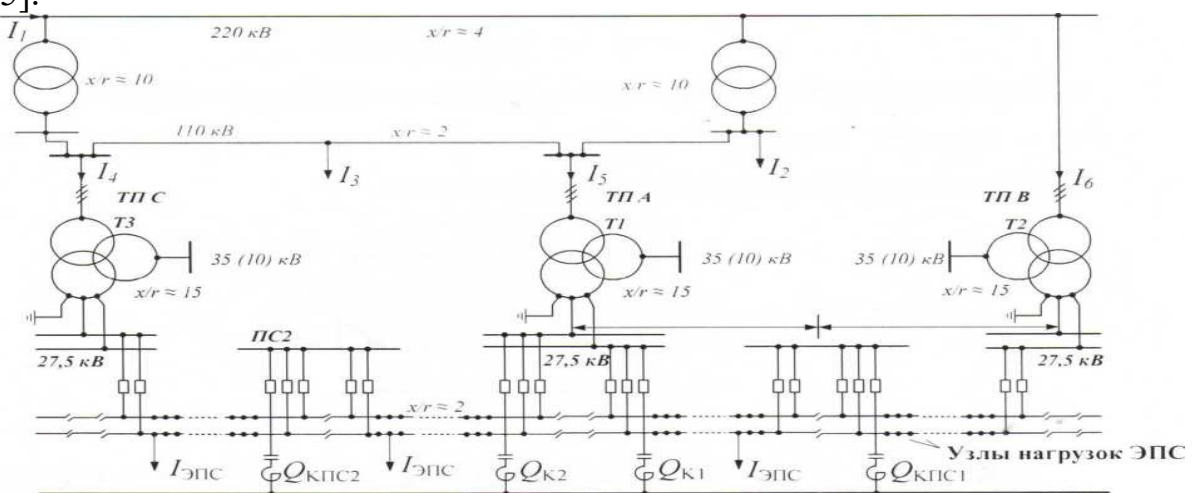


Рис. 1.1. Фрагмент внешнего электроснабжения тяговой сети с распределенной поперечно емкостной компенсацией.

Так для каждой из меж подстанционных зон рассматриваемого участка (рис. 1.1) при заданных размерах движения и нормальной схеме питания определяется фактическое наименьшее напряжение на токоприёмнике ЭПС

$$U_{\text{мин.ф.}} \dot{U}_{\text{Мин.ф}} = (\sum_{i=1}^n \dot{U} - \Delta \dot{U}_{\text{maxi}}) / n,$$

где \dot{U}_{wi} - мгновенное значение напряжения на шинах тяговой подстанции; $\Delta \dot{U}_{\text{maxi}}$ - мгновенное максимальное падение напряжения в

векторе $\Delta \dot{U}_a$ падение напряжений от узлов нагрузок ЭПС до базисного узла; n - количество решенных мгновенных схем за время моделирования T .

$$\Delta \dot{U} = \dot{Y}^{-1} j \quad 1.4$$

где $\dot{Y} = MZ_B^{-1} M_t$ - матрица узловых проводимостей.

Вначале принимаем вариант с размещением КУ на постах секционирования (на рис. 3.1.1. $Q_{кпс 1}$ и $Q_{кпс 2}$). Расчетная мощность КУ, необходимая для повышения напряжения до нормированного значения Q_K , определяется разностью наименьших значений нормированного и фактического действующего напряжения на токоприемнике ЭПС ($U_{мин. норм} - U_{мин. ф}$) и входным индуктивным сопротивлением до КУ ($X_{вх}$) по формуле, $M_{вар}$:

$$Q_K = U_{ном}^2 (U_{мин. норм} - U_{мин. ф}) / \{U_{мин. норм} * X_{вх}\} \quad 1.5$$

где $U_{ном}$ - номинальное напряжение КУ ($U_{ном} = 27,5$ кВ); $X_{вх}$ - входное индуктивное сопротивление до КУ.

Входное индуктивное сопротивление до КУ поста, секционирования при двухстороннем питании контактной сети от смежных подстанций ТП А и ТП В (рис. 3) определяется по формуле, Ом:

$$X_{вх} = \frac{A * B}{A + B} \quad 1.6$$

где $A = X_{ТСa} + 2X_{ТР.a} + 2X_{Ca}$, $B = X_{ТС.в} + 2X_{ТР.в} + 2X_{Cв}$, $X_{ТСa}$ и $X_{ТС.в}$ - индуктивные сопротивления тяговой сети соответственно от подстанций ТП А и ТП В до КУ, Ом; $X_{ТСa}$ и $X_{тсв}$ - индуктивные сопротивления включенных в работу трансформаторов на подстанциях ТП А и ТП В, Ом; X_{Ca} и $X_{Cв}$ - индуктивные сопротивления системы внешнего электроснабжения соответственно до подстанций ТП А и ТП В, Ом.

Индуктивное сопротивление включенных в работу трансформаторов на подстанции ТП А (ТП В) определяется по формуле, Ом:

$$X_{ТР} = U_{кз} * U_{ном}^2 / 100 * n * S_{ТР} \quad 1.7$$

где $U_{кз}$ - напряжение короткого замыкания трансформатора, %; $U_{ном}$ - номинальное напряжение трансформатора ($U_{ном} = 27,5$ кВ), $S_{ТР}$ - номинальная мощность трансформатора, МВ*А, n - количество включенных в работу трансформаторов.

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ТЎЛҚИНЛИ ЭЛЕКТР СТАНЦИЯЛАР

Аннотация. Тўлқинли электр станцияларини қуришдан иқтисодий фойдаларни баҳолашда шуни ёдда тутиш керакки, тўлқинлар пайтида сув сатҳининг энг кучли тебранишлари чекка денгизларга хосдир. Ушбу қирғоқларнинг аксарияти кам аҳоли яшайдиган жойларда жойлашган бўлиб, иқтисодий фаолият ва электр энергиясини оммавий истеъмол қилиш жойларидан сезиларли даражада олиб ташланган.

Калит сўзлар: энергия тежаси, энергия самарадорлиги, энергетик тежамкорлик, ишончли фаолият, энергия сарфи, қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари.

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WAVE POWER PLANTS

Abstract. Assessing the economic benefits of the construction of wave power plants, it should be borne in mind that the marginal seas are characterized by strong fluctuations in the water level of the sleeves during tides. Many of these shores are located in sparsely populated areas and are significantly removed from areas of economic activity and mass electricity consumption.

Keywords: energy saving, energy efficiency, energy saving, reliable activity, energy consumption, renewable energy sources.

Тўлқинли электр станцияларини қуришдан иқтисодий фойдаларни баҳолашда шуни ёдда тутиш керакки, тўлқинлар пайтида сув сатҳининг энг кучли тебранишлари чекка денгизларга хосдир. Ушбу қирғоқларнинг аксарияти кам аҳоли яшайдиган жойларда жойлашган бўлиб, иқтисодий фаолият ва электр энергиясини оммавий истеъмол қилиш жойларидан сезиларли даражада олиб ташланган. Бундан ташқари, у ҳисобга йил фасллари электр стансиялари чиқимларни қоплаш анча жозибадор сезиларли уларнинг қуввати ортади сифатида бўлади, деб ҳақиқатни олиш зарур 5 ва яна ҳам шундай учун 15 million квт. Бироқ, мамлакатнинг чекка ҳудудларида бундай миқёсдаги тўлқин станцияларини қуриш жуда кўп пул талаб қилади ва ҳар доим ҳам тавсия етилмайди.

Шамол ер юзасининг куёш нурлари ва атмосферанинг пастки қатламлари томонидан нотекис исиши натижасида ҳосил бўлади-ҳаво массалари ер юзасига ва ундан юқорига, ердан 7-12 км баландликда ҳаракатлана бошлайди. Шундай қилиб, шамол энергияси куёш фаолиятининг натижасидир. Шамол турбиналарини жойлаштириш учун энг фойдали жойлар — шамол энергиясини конвертация қилиш учун тузилмалар — қирғоқ чизиқлари (қирғоқдан камида 10-12 км), ҳароратнинг пасайиши ва кучли ва барқарор шамол (камида 5 м/с).

Дунёда энг кенг тарқалгани учта пичоқли ва горизонтал айланиш ўқиға ега шамол турбиналарининг дизайни. Бундан ташқари, вертикал айланиш ўқи бўлган шамол турбиналарини қуришга уринишлар қилинган, чунки улар ишлашни бошлаш учун жуда паст шамол тезлигини талаб қиладиган афзалликларга ега деб ишонилади. Бироқ, тормоз механизми билан боғлиқ муаммолар туфайли бундай шамол генераторлари шамол енергетикаси саноатида амалий тақсимланмаган.

Шамол ёрдамида электр энергиясини ишлаб чиқариш бир қатор афзалликларга ега:

1. зарарли чиқиндиларсиз экологик тоза ишлаб чиқариш;
2. мавжудлиги;
3. амалий битмас-туганмаслик.

Бироқ, шамол энергияси бир қатор камчиликларга ега:

1. нотекис энергия чиқиши;
2. энергияни сақлаш зарурати;
3. шовқиннинг ифлосланиши ва телевизор сигналини қабул қилиш учун шовқин мавжудлиги;
4. кушлар ва ҳашаротларнинг учишига аралашини;
5. шамол турбиналарининг юқори нархи;
6. батареяларни ўрнатиш учун катта майдонларга еhtiёж.

Россиянинг умумий шамол салоҳияти 26000 млн.т., техник салоҳияти 2000 млн.т. ва иқтисодий салоҳияти 10 млн.т.

Шамол энергиясининг салоҳияти Россия ҳудудида нотекис тақсимланган. 2-иловада келтирилган Россия Федерациясининг шамол ресурслари харитасида шамол энергияси манбаларининг ер сатҳидан 50 метр баландликда жойлашганлиги кўрсатилган. Ушбу харитага кўра, шамолнинг ўртача тезлиги Varents, Кара, Bering ва Охоцк денгизлари бўйлаб тўпланган. Шамол тезлиги нисбатан юқори бўлган ҳудудларга (5-6 м/с) шимолда Шарқий Сибир, Чукчи ва Лаптев денгизлари ва Шарқда Япония денгизи қирғоқлари киради. Ўрта ва қуйи Volga минтақаларида, Уралсда, Фарбий Сибирнинг дашт минтақаларида ва Байкал кўлида ҳам муҳим манбалар мавжуд.

Россиянинг аксарият ҳудудларида кундузи шамол тезлиги тунга қараганда юқори ва бу фарқлар қишда камроқ сезилади. Россиянинг аксарият минтақаларида ўртача шамол тезлигининг йиллик йўналиши

аҳамияти ва 1 дан 4 м/с гача ўзгариб туради, ўртача 2-3 м/с. юқори амплитудалар

Россиянинг Европа қисмининг марказида, Шарқий ва Ғарбий Сибирда, шунингдек узок Шарқда кузатилади. улар 4 м/с га етади. Россиянинг Европа қисмининг жануби-Шарқий ва жануби-ғарбий қисмида ва Марказий Сибирда йиллик 2 м/с дан кам амплитудалар кузатилади.

Тўлқинли гидроэнергетика - тўлқинлар энергиясини бошқа энергия турларига айлантириш.

Гелгит электр станциялари (ИЕС) юқори оқим ва паст оқим пайтида сув сатҳининг максимал фарқлари билан қирғоқларда жойлашган. Песнинг ишлаш принципи қуйидагича: кўрфазда унинг бир қисмини океандан ажратиб турадиган тўғон қурилмоқда. Юқори оқим ва паст оқим пайтида тўғоннинг турли томонларида сув сатҳининг пасайиши ҳосил бўлади, сув тўғон орқали пастки сатҳга қараб оқади ва бир йўналишда (юқори оқимда), сўнгра бошқа томонда (паст оқимда) айланадиган тескари турбиналарни ҳаракатга келтиради.

Маълумки, республикамызда иқтисодиёт барқарор ўсишини таъминлашга ва аҳолининг фаровонлик даражасини оширишга, ёқилғи-энергетика ресурсларига бўлган талаб – эҳтиёжни узлуксиз қаноатлантиришга қаратилган нефть – газ, электр энергетика, кўмир, кимё, қурилиш индустриясини ривожлантиришнинг узок муддатли стратегияси амалга оширилмоқда. Шу билан бирга, ёқилғи – энергетика тармоғининг мавжуд қувватлари энергия ресурсларига ортиб бораётган талаб-эҳтиёжни тўлиқ даражада таъминламапти, мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётининг энергия сарфи ҳажми ривожланган мамлакатларнинг ўртача кўрсаткичидан анча юқоридир. Ҳозирги вақтда асосан гидроэлектростанциялар ишлаб чиқараётган қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари ҳиссасига мамлакатда ишлаб чиқарилаётган электр энергияси умумий ҳажмининг атиги ўн фоизи тўғри келмоқда. Ниҳоятда катта салоҳият мавжуд бўлишига қарамасдан, қуёш ва шамол сингари қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларининг имкониятларидан тўлиқ даражада фойдаланилмапти.

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БИОМАССА ЭНЕРГИЯСИДАН САМАРАЛИ ФОЙДАЛАНИШНИ ТАДҚИҚ ҚИЛИШ

Аннотация. Биомасса энергиясидан самарали фойдаланишни тадқиқ қилиш. Ушбу жараёнлар натижасида биогаз (метан ва карбонат ангидрид), органик кислоталар, спиртлар ва ацетон олинади.

Юқори намлик (чиқинди сув, маиший чиқиндилар, органик қолдиқларни гидролизлаш маҳсулотлари) бўлган биомасса биологик жараёнлар билан қайта ишланади: анаероб ҳазм қилиш ва ферментация.

Калит сўзлар: энергия тежаш, энергия самарадорлиги, энергетик тежамкорлик, ишончли фаолият, энергия сарфи, қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари.

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STUDY OF EFFECTIVE USE OF BIOMASS ENERGY

Abstract. Research on the efficient use of biomass energy. As a result of these processes, biogas (methane and carbon dioxide), organic acids, alcohols and acetone are obtained. Biomass with high humidity (waste water, household waste, organic residue hydrolysis products) is processed by biological processes: anaerobic digestion and fermentation.

Keywords: energy saving, energy efficiency, energy saving, reliable activity, energy consumption, renewable energy sources.

Намликка қараб, биомасса термохимёвий ёки биологик усуллар билан қайта ишланади. Намлиги паст бўлган биомасса (қишлоқ хўжалиги ва шаҳар қаттиқ чиқиндилари) термохимёвий жараёнлар билан қайта ишланади: тўғридан-тўғри ёниш, пиролиз (термал парчаланиш), суюлтириш, гидролиз. Натижада сув буғлари, электр энергияси, ёқилғи газы, водород, суёқ ёқилғи, кўмир, глюкоза олинади. Юқори намлик (чиқинди сув, маиший чиқиндилар, органик қолдиқларни гидролизлаш маҳсулотлари) бўлган биомасса биологик жараёнлар билан қайта ишланади: анаероб ҳазм қилиш ва ферментация. Ушбу жараёнлар натижасида биогаз (метан ва карбонат ангидрид), органик кислоталар, спиртлар ва ацетон олинади.

Биоэнергия - бу "биомасса энергияси, биогаз ва биомассани қайта ишлаш маҳсулотларини бошқа энергия турларига айлантириш."

Биомасса ердаги қайта тикланадиган энергиянинг энг истиқболли манбаларидан биридир. Бу ҳақиқатга биомассанинг муҳим энергия салоҳияти ва бу энергия манбасининг нисбатан оддий янгилашиши каби ўзига хос хусусиятлари ёрдам беради. Бундан ташқари, ушбу турдаги ёқилғини ишлаб чиқариш ва улардан фойдаланиш катта молиявий инвестицияларни талаб қилмайди.

"Биомасса" атамаси ўсимлик ва ҳайвонот манбаларидан барча қайта ишланадиган органик моддаларни бирлаштиради. Биомасса бирламчи (ўсимликлар, ҳайвонлар, микроорганизмлар ва бошқаларга бўлинади.) ва иккиламчи (бирламчи биомасса ва одамлар ва ҳайвонларнинг чиқиндиларини қайта ишлаш чиқиндилари). Биоёқилғининг уч тури мавжуд: суюқ (етанол, метанол, биодизел), каттиқ (ўтин, сомон) ва газсимон (биогаз, водород).

Биомассадан энергия ишлаб чиқариш дунёнинг кўплаб мамлакатларида энг жадал ривожланаётган тармоқлардан биридир.

Биомассадан энергиядан фойдаланишнинг энг истиқболли йўналишларидан бири ундан биогаз ишлаб чиқаришдир. Биогаз қурилмалари ва қурилмалари Россиянинг исталган минтақаларида куннинг исталган вақтида, органик чиқиндилар ва энергия биомассаси мавжуд бўлган деярли ҳамма жойда ишлаши мумкин.

Гўнган биогазни энг самарали ишлаб чиқариш. Унинг бир тоннасидан 10-12 м³ метан олиш мумкин. Дала деҳқончилигидан 100 million тонна донли сомон каби чиқиндиларни қайта ишлаш 20 миллиардга яқин маблағни бериши мумкин. м³ метан. Пахта етиштириладиган ҳудудларда йилига 8-9 million тонна пахта пояси қолади, ундан 2 миллиардгача пахта олиш мумкин. м³ метан. Худди шу мақсадлар учун маданий ўсимликлар ва ўтларнинг тепаларини йўқ қилиш мумкин.

Россияда ҳар йили Халқ хўжалигининг турли соҳаларида 300 million тоннагача (қуруқ моддалар) ишлаб чиқарилади, шундан: қишлоқ хўжалигида 230 million тонна – чорвачилик ва паррандачиликда 130 million тонна ва ўсимликчиликда 100 million тонна; шаҳарларда – 70 million тонна: 60 million тонна қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқаришида. каттиқ маиший чиқиндилар ва 10 million тонна канализация лойи. Белгиланган миқдордаги чиқиндиларнинг энергия салоҳияти 190 million тонна кубни ташкил қилади.t., ҳақиқатан ҳам 45 million тоннагача су олиш мумкин. Биомассадан энергия олиш технологияларидан фойдаланиш учун энергия ишлаб чиқаришнинг хом ашё манбасига яқинлиги зарур ("ноанъанавий биомасса" учун бу қишлоқ хўжалиги корхоналари, фермер хўжаликлари), бу сизга нисбатан арзон энергиянинг мақбул миқдорини олиш имконини беради. Россияда чернозем вилояти, Krasnodar ўлкаси, Марказий Россия ва Жанубий

Сибирда биомассадан энергия ишлаб чиқаришни ташкил етиш мақсадга мувофиқдир.

Геотермик энергия – бу " геотермик сувларнинг энергиясини бошқа энергия турларига айлантириш."Геотермал манбалар деярли битмас-туганмас ва олинган энергия миқдори бўйича юқори даражада башорат қилиш қобилиятига ега.

Халқаро енергетика агентлиги таснифига кўра геотермал энергия манбалари 5 турга бўлинади:

1. геотермик қуруқ буг ь конлари;
2. нам буг ь манбалари (иссиқ сув ва буг ь аралашмалари);
3. геотермик сув конлари (иссиқ сув ёки буг ь ва сувни ўз ичига олади);
4. магма билан иситиладиган қуруқ иссиқ тошлар;
5. магма, қайси ериган жинслар ҳисобланади.

Сув, буг ёки уларнинг аралашмасининг ҳароратига қараб, геотермик манбалар паст ҳароратли ва ўрта ҳароратга (130-150 гача) ва юқори ҳароратга (150 дан ортиқ) бўлинади. Геотермик манбанинг ҳарорати асосан уни ишлатиш хусусиятини белгилайди.

Геотермал энергиядан фойдаланиш бир қатор аниқ афзалликларга ега:

1. ушбу турдаги энергия захиралари деярли тугамайди;
2. геотермик энергия жуда кенг тарқалган;
3. геотермал энергиядан фойдаланиш катта харажатларни талаб қилмайди.

Бироқ, шу билан бирга, геотермал энергия иккита муҳим камчиликка ега:

1. унинг манбасида геотермал энергиянинг заиф концентрацияси;
2. буг заҳарли газларни ўз ичига олади ва сув олтингугурт ва бошқа аралашмаларни ташийди.

Россияда геотермал энергия потенциал фойдаланиш бўйича биринчи ўринда туради. Россияда ушбу турдаги энергиянинг умумий захиралари 2000 Мвт га баҳоланмоқда. Геотермал энергиянинг иқтисодий салоҳияти йилига 115 million тоннани ташкил этади.

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НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКИ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА И ЧАСТНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА

Аннотация. В данной статье представлены мнения об основных направлениях государственной поддержки малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства, нормативных документах, законах и постановлениях, принятых в нашей стране, реализуемых мерах и их результатах.

Ключевые слова. Предпринимательство, малый бизнес, частный предприниматель, конкуренция, бизнес, кредит, импорт, экспорт, внешний кредит, частный бизнес, гарантия.

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AREAS OF STATE SUPPORT FOR SMALL BUSINESSES AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Annotation. This article presents opinions on the main directions of state support for small businesses and private entrepreneurship, regulatory documents, laws and regulations adopted in our country, measures being implemented and their results.

Keywords. entrepreneurship, small business, private entrepreneur, competition, business, credit, import, export, external loan, private business, guarantee.

Экономические реформы в Узбекистане напрямую связаны с институциональными изменениями во всех отраслях экономики. Объявление 2024 года «Годом молодежи и поддержки бизнеса» в нашей стране создало широкие возможности для улучшения благосостояния нашего народа, увеличения занятости молодежи, развития предпринимательства. В настоящее время в условиях мировой интеграции и глобализации необходимо привлекать инновации к развитию предпринимательства в стране.

Малый бизнес и частное предпринимательство является важным фактором развития экономики, повышения занятости и доходов населения. В целях поддержки представителей этой сферы со всех сторон было принято множество указов и постановлений Президента. В частности, упрощены процедуры государственной регистрации предпринимательской деятельности, получения различных разрешений и многих других услуг. Для облегчения этого было создано Агентство государственных услуг и его местные центры. Введена должность бизнес-омбудсмена (бизнес-омбудсмена).

Как заявил в своем Послании Олий Мажлису Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш.М.Мирзиёев: «...будут созданы более благоприятные условия для развития предпринимательства и малого бизнеса. Следует отметить, что в период пандемии предприниматели в равной степени внесли вклад государству для стабильной работы экономики. Поэтому мы должны стоять на плечах предпринимателей и всегда поддерживать их. В связи с этим обеспечение прав предпринимателей, особенно неприкосновенности частной собственности, должно стать основной задачей государственных органов всех уровней. Для удобства предпринимателей 105 видов лицензий и разрешений будут отменены, а процедуры по 115 будут упрощены»⁷⁶. В последние годы предприняты серьезные шаги по внедрению рыночных механизмов во все сферы нашей экономики. Задача сейчас состоит в том, чтобы создать основу для долгосрочного устойчивого роста посредством глубоких структурных реформ.

Устранить излишние бюрократические препятствия и подводные камни в развитии малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в нашей стране, реализовать конкретные меры по сокращению функций государственного управления и предоставлению большей свободы предпринимательству, различные меры, реализуемые органами государственного управления, особое внимание уделяется вопросу резкого сокращения разрешительных критериев и ограничительных процедур. На этом этапе необходимо обеспечить открытость и прозрачность взаимодействия субъектов предпринимательства с органами государственного управления, налоговыми и контрольными структурами, систему отчетности и механизм представления отчетности в органы финансов, налогов и статистики, предоставлять их в Электронная система шаг за шагом в ходе перехода кардинально упрощается, а субъектам малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства предоставляются дополнительные льготы и преференции, которые помогают быстрее развивать предпринимательскую деятельность и повышать ее эффективность в налоговом, таможенном и налоговом плане. другие выплаты. В целях развития экономики страны целесообразно в стратегии «Узбекистан – 2030»

⁷⁶Послание Президента Республики Узбекистан Шавката Мирзиёева Олий Мажлису. - Т.: 29.12.2020.

отразить следующие основные идеи: «Стать в число стран с доходом выше среднего за счет устойчивого экономического роста; организация системы образования, медицинской и социальной защиты, полностью отвечающей требованиям населения и международным стандартам; создание благоприятных экологических условий для населения; создание справедливого и современного государства на службе народа; гарантия суверенитета и безопасности страны»⁷⁷.

Сегодня финансовая поддержка реализации предпринимательской инициативы населения, дальнейшее совершенствование механизмов обеспечения его занятости прибыльной работой, сокращение бедности путем вывода системы участкового труда на новый уровень, предоставление государственных услуг в республике, области, В районах и городах уделяется внимание распространению инструментов адресной финансовой поддержки непосредственно на районный уровень. Поквартирное исследование социально-экономической ситуации в округе, включая уровень занятости населения, источники доходов семей, использование сельскохозяйственных земель, стремление и потребность в прибыльной работе, служит Основа определения уровня жизни населения.

Согласно Указу Президента Республики Узбекистан от 3 декабря 2021 года №ПФ-29 «О приоритетных направлениях государственной политики по развитию предпринимательства в микрорайоне, обеспечению занятости и сокращению бедности»: «Определение факторы и направления, способствующие развитию предпринимательства в микрорайоне, с учетом специализации предпринимательства и трудовых ресурсов, обеспечения экономического развития микрорайона за счет их использования; путем изучения интересов населения, не имеющего постоянного источника дохода, и безработных, особенно молодежи и женщин, направления их в центры профессионального и предпринимательского обучения и содействия обеспечению трудоустройства выпускников предусматривается реализация вопроса о благотворительности⁷⁸.

Также путем определения имеющихся в округе вакансий и потребности хозяйствующих субъектов в сезонных работниках безработные, прежде всего молодые люди и женщины, включаются в «железный реестр», «женский реестр» и «молодежный реестр» размещения трудоустройство девушек на вакантные рабочие места и привлечение к оплачиваемым общественным работам, развитие семейного предпринимательства жителей микрорайона, в том числе их ремесел, ведения домашнего хозяйства, рационального использования земли, малого

77 Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 11 сентября 2023 года Стратегия «Узбекистан – 2030» №ПФ-158

78 Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 3 декабря 2021 года № ПФ-29 «О приоритетных направлениях государственной политики по развитию предпринимательства в микрорайоне, обеспечению занятости населения и сокращению бедности»

производства, обслуживания и др. Для налаживания такой деятельности необходимо оказать помощь в получении кредитов в рамках программ семейного бизнеса. С учетом специализации микрорайона организовать льготное кредитование ведущих предпринимателей, изъявивших желание начать предпринимательскую деятельность на основе сотрудничества, помочь гражданам, не имеющим опыта самостоятельной предпринимательской деятельности, начать собственное дело. Позитивное оказание практической помощи населению в целях содействия налаживанию сельскохозяйственной, животноводческой, птицеводческой, кролиководческой, пчеловодческой, семеноводческой, рассадной, цветочной деятельности в домашних условиях приводит к результатам.

Для того, чтобы дать возможность безработным жителям микрорайона заняться предпринимательством и постоянной приносящей доход деятельностью, строительство для них теплицы, бурение вертикальных оросительных скважин для орошения своих полей, вступление в сельскохозяйственный кооператив Содействие в получении субсидий на строительство, приобретение оборудования и инструменты труда, аренду зданий и сооружений, обучение профессиям и предпринимательству, выявление свободных зданий и земельных участков по соседству и отчуждение их в установленном порядке внесение предложений в соответствующие организации о выделении субъектам хозяйствования, решение проблем, препятствующих осуществлению предпринимательской деятельности (подключение к инженерно-коммуникационным системам и их использование, получение разрешений и лицензий на начало различной деятельности, бесплатное выделение зданий и земельных участков для предпринимательской деятельности и т.п.), решаемых соответствующими организациями.

Таблица-1

Инновационные факторы, способствующие развитию малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства⁷⁹

Группа факторов	Факторы
Экономический, технологический	Запас финансовых, материально-технических средств, передовых технологий; необходимая экономическая и научно-техническая инфраструктура, государственная программа финансирования инновационной деятельности; финансовое стимулирование инновационной деятельности; экспериментальная проверка целесообразности внедрения и приумножения инноваций, проверка конкурентоспособности инноваций для снижения предпринимательского риска
Политический, юридический	Законодательные меры стимулирования инновационной деятельности, государственная поддержка инновационной деятельности

⁷⁹ Закон Республики Узбекистан «Об инновационной деятельности» №ORQ-630. 24 июля 2020 г.

Управление-организация	Гибкость организационных структур, демократический стиль управления, горизонтальное направление информации, приоритетное самопланирование, корректировки, децентрализация, автономия, формирование проблем, целевые группы, реинжиниринг
Социально-психологическая и культурная	Обеспечение морального стимулирования, общественного признания, самовыражения, свободы творчества. Нормативная психологическая среда в рабочем коллективе

Развитие инновационного предпринимательства зависит от инноваций потребителей, развития научно-технического потенциала национальной экономики, деятельности венчурных фирм и инвесторов, финансирующих рискованную инновационную деятельность.

В заключение, государственная поддержка малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства даже в условиях модернизации экономики заключается в создании материально-технической базы структур, содействии им, совершенствовании внешнеэкономической деятельности, социальных и духовных гарантиях, системе страхования. Мы считаем, что это должно реализовываться через такие факторы, как предоставление необходимой информации, увеличение внешнеэкономической активности. Также в нашей республике необходимо всемерно поддерживать малый бизнес и частное предпринимательство, добиваться того, чтобы они стали сильной отраслью экономики, способной конкурировать на внутреннем и внешнем рынках, стабильно производить качественную продукцию и оказывать услуги.

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ПРЕПОДАВАНИЕ БИОФИЗИЧЕСКОГО МАТЕРИАЛА СТУДЕНТАМ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ФИЗИКИ

Аннотация. Статья знакомит студентов с элементами медицинской биофизики в учебном процессе по физике и использованием методов и методов, позволяющих оптимально раскрыть ее содержание при донесении биофизического материала до сознания студентов на основе ряда физических тем.

Ключевые слова: физика, биофизика, работа, мощность, ватт, мышца, эргометр, сердце, аорта.

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TEACHING BIOPHYSICAL MATERIAL TO STUDENTS WHILE STUDYING PHYSICS

Annotation. The article introduces students to the elements of medical biophysics and the educational process of physics and the use of methods and methods, which allow for optimal exposure to the content of biophysical material and the understanding of students and the basis of physical topics.

Key words: physics, biophysics, labor, power, watt, muscle, ergometer, heart, aorta.

Для обучения студентов элементам биофизики могут использоваться различные формы обучения: урок, экскурсия, практические и лабораторные занятия, самостоятельная исследовательская деятельность студентов, подготовка рефератов и т. д. Однако при изучении материала, связанного с биофизикой, зачастую лучше воспользоваться уроком.

Наблюдения показали, что использование фрагмента целесообразно при ознакомлении учащихся с элементами биофизики, поскольку оно требует очень мало учебного времени и обеспечивает систематическое внедрение биофизики и ее связь с физикой. Использование для этой цели гораздо большего времени считается характерным для различных видов внеклассной и факультативной деятельности учащихся.

Отобранный для изучения биофизический материал должен быть дидактически изменен таким образом, чтобы он был максимально приспособлен для изучения конкретных тем физики, поскольку методы и формы раскрытия содержания элементов биофизики учащимся влияют на

учебную деятельность. от студентов не требует различных методов организации и специальных методов обучения.

Разработать методику ознакомления студентов с элементами биофизики медицинского характера в учебном процессе по физике, не ставя перед собой цель дать предписание на все случаи связи физики и биологии, а передать содержание биофизических знаний. материал в сознании учащихся на основе ряда примеров необходимо использовать приемы и приемы, позволяющие оптимально раскрыть его.

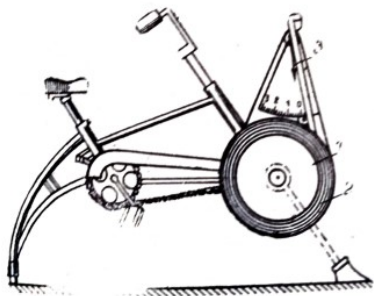
В этой статье мы хотим объяснить связь биофизики с физикой через тему «Работа и мощность».

Информация о труде и силе, которых может достичь человек при прохождении данной темы, вызывает большой интерес у студентов. Объем работы, которую человек может выполнить в течение дня, зависит от многих факторов, поэтому установить предел сложно. В нормальных условиях человек может достичь мощности 70-80 Вт. Иногда в очень коротких условиях мощность человека может достигать нескольких киловатт. Например, когда спортсмен поднимает штангу с ударом, когда борцы поднимают друг друга, когда поднимают тяжелые грузы на автомобилях и другом оборудовании, в человеке проявляется такая огромная сила.

Давайте рассмотрим следующие примеры: 1) Спортсмен массой $m = 70$ кг прыгает на 1 метр выше своего обычного положения стоя (его центр масс поднимается на эту высоту). Какую мощность можно достичь, если время скачка составляет 0, 2 с? 2) Человек массой 70 кг получает около 60 Вт при ходьбе со скоростью 1, 4 м/с. Если его скорость увеличиться до 2 м/с, его мощность достигнет 200 Вт. Это решается на основе формулы $N = F \cdot v$ (1). Из формулы видно, что его мощность пропорциональна скорости человека. После решения таких примеров можно задуматься о переезде и работе. Студенты должны знать, что, если перемещения нет, механическая работа будет равна нулю. Однако все мы знаем, насколько устают мышцы, когда груз держат в вытянутой руке. Если человек долго сидит без движения, т. е., не выполняя механической работы, мышцы спины и области вокруг позвоночника утомляются.

Усталость указывает на то, что мышцы выполняют так называемую статическую работу. Тело не является полностью неподвижным, и в этом случае мышцы часто укорачиваются (на уровне глаза) и растягиваются, даже если они небольшие, чтобы работать против сил тяжести.

Прибор под названием эргометр используется для измерения работы некоторых частей человеческого тела. Устройство эргометра можно объяснить чертежом тормозного (тормозного) велосипеда (рис. 1).



На рисунке стальная лента 2 пропущена через фланец 1 вращающегося колеса. Силу трения между лентой и фланцем колеса измеряют динамометром 3. Умножив длину окружности колеса на силу трения $F_{\text{трени}}$, можно найти работу A , совершаемую при каждом обороте колеса:

$$A = l \cdot F_{\text{трени}} \quad (2)$$

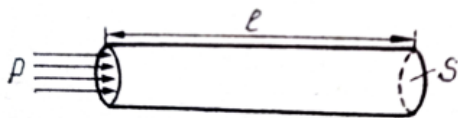
Зная число оборотов n , можно определить полную работу: $A = n \cdot l \cdot F_{\text{трени}} \quad (3)$

Записывая время испытания t с помощью секундомера, определяют среднюю мощность, достигнутую экзаменатором (испытуемым).

$$N_{\text{сред}} = \frac{A_t}{t} \text{ или } N_{\text{сред}} = \frac{n \cdot l \cdot F_{\text{трени}}}{t} \quad (4)$$

После этого можно рассчитать работу и мощность сердца. Работа сердца используется для преодоления сил давления и обеспечения организма кинетической энергией. Прежде всего учащимся следует дать краткую информацию о строении и принципе работы сердца.

После этого определяют работу, совершаемую за одно сокращение левой половины сердца. При этом объем крови (V), перекачиваемой сердцем по сосудам, изображается в виде цилиндра длиной (высотой) l (рис. 2),



при этом предполагается, что кровь поступает в аорту со средним давлением P . В этом случае: $A_1 = F \cdot l = P \cdot sl = pV \quad (5)$ будет

равен. В свою очередь, чтобы передать кинетическую энергию крови в

объеме V , совершается следующая работа: $A_2 = \frac{m g^2}{2} = \frac{\rho \cdot V \cdot g^2}{2} \quad (6)$ Здесь ρ

— плотность крови, v — скорость движения крови в аорте. Таким образом, работа, совершаемая при однократном сокращении левой половины сердца,

равна: $A_r = A_1 + A_2$ или $A_r = pV + \frac{\rho V g^2}{2} \quad (7)$ Следовательно, совершаемая

работа в этом случае будет состоять из суммы потенциальной и кинетической энергий, исходя из законов механики.

Если работа правой половины сердца равна 0, 2 работы левой стороны, то общая работа, совершаемая всем сердцем за одно сокращение,

равна: $A = A_r + 0,2A = pV + \frac{\rho V g^2}{2} + 0,2(pV + \frac{\rho V g^2}{2}) = 1,2(pV + \frac{\rho V g^2}{2}) \quad (8)$

Эта формула подходит для любого состояния организма. В активном состоянии человека кровь течет быстрее, чем в состоянии покоя. Убедиться в этом можно, выполнив соответствующие расчеты. Предположим, что дано $P=100 \text{ мм.рт.ст}=1,3 \cdot 10^4 \text{ Па}$; $V=60 \text{ мл}=6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ м}^3$; $\rho = 1,05 \cdot 10^3 \text{ кг/м}^3$, $v=0,5 \text{ м/с}$. Подставив их в формулу (8), можно найти работу, совершаемую сердцем за одно сокращение в состоянии покоя: $A_T = 1J$. Учитывая, что сердечная мышца сокращается в среднем один раз в секунду, можно найти работу, совершаемую ею за одни сутки. $A_{сутки} = 86400J$.

Источник человеческой жизни – сердце. Слово, что сердце перестало работать, означает, что оно остановилось, то есть человек умер. Но в зависимости от условий различна и работа сердца. Когда у человека увеличивается мышечная активность, сердечная деятельность также может увеличиться в несколько раз. Например, при работе средней интенсивности объем перекачиваемой сердцем крови увеличивается примерно в 5 раз в минуту, соответственно скорость кровотока в аорте возрастает до 2,5 м/с. Согласно приведенным выше расчетам, работа сердца увеличивается в большей степени при выполнении человеком тяжелой (тяжелой) физической работы. Когда человек бежит, когда при переноске тяжелого груза, когда он паникует, сердце испытывает большую нагрузку, и оно начинает работать быстрее. Такая сердечная недостаточность ставит жизнь человека под угрозу. Это особенно актуально для пожилых людей или людей с сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями. Не следует забывать, что больное сердце можно укрепить на основе постоянных упражнений.

Обучение студентов элементам механики, биофизики и медицины углубляет и расширяет их знания по физике, придает им большую жизненную силу. Они понимают, что законы физики справедливы и для живой природы. Учащимся становится интересно узнавать о физических процессах, происходящих в отдельных организмах.

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ХИЗМАТ КЎРСАТИШ ТИЗИМИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ ЙЎЛЛАРИ

Аннотация. Мақолада Ўзбекистон ҳудудида Фарғона вилояти мисолида хизмат кўрсатиш турларини ошириш ва уларнинг сифати, маданияти ҳамда самарадорлигини оширишда ташкилий ва иқтисодий рағбатлантириш тизими таклиф этилган. Ҳозирги кунда вилоятларнинг ҳусусиятидан келиб чиққан ҳолда хизмат турини ривожлантириш схемаси ишлаб чиқилган.

Калит сўзлар. Хизмат, хизмат турлари, сифат, маданият, ҳудуд ҳусусияти, давлат ва хусусий шерикчилик.

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WAYS TO IMPROVE THE SERVICE PROVISION SYSTEM

Abstract. The article proposes a system of organizational and economic incentives for increasing the types of services and improving their quality, culture and efficiency on the territory of Uzbekistan using the example of Fergana region. Currently, a service development scheme has been developed based on the characteristics of the regions.

Key words. Service, types of services, quality, culture, regional characteristics.

Ўзбекистонда, расмий маълумотларга кўра хизматлар ЯИМ даги улуши, 50% атрофида. Бошқача қилиб айтганда, 65% дан кам кўрсаткич давлатнинг ривожланмаганлигини ифодалайди. Ўзбекистонда иқтисодиёт барқарорлигини таъминлаш бўйича асосий йўналишлар белгиланди. Уларнинг иккинчи йўналиши-камбағалликни қисқартириш ва аҳоли бандлигини оширишдан иборат бўлиб, 2020 йили мобайнида 810 мингта доимий иш ўрнини қайта тиклаш, 310 минг доимий ва 633 мингта мавсумий иш ўрни яратиш зарурлиги таъкидланди[2].

Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизматлар ҳажмининг 2010-2019 йиллардаги ўртача ўсиши 14, 2 фоизни ташкил этган бўлса, Фарғона вилоятида бу кўрсаткич 16, 1 фоизни ташкил этган. Вилоятда 2019 йилда жами 11280 млрд.сўм хизматлар бажарилиб, бу кўрсаткич Республика вилоятлари ичида 5, 93 фоиз улуш билан 4-ўринни эгаллайди (Тошкент

шаҳар, Тошкент вилояти, Самарқанд шаҳридан кейин). Фарғона вилоятида хизматлар бозорининг ўсиш тенденцияларини Республика даражаси билан таққослаш натижалари шундан далолат бермоқдаки, вилоятда аҳоли жон бошига кўрсатилаётган хизматлар республиканинг умумий даражасига нисбатан фарқининг камайиш тенденцияси мавжуд. Ушбу ҳолат вилоятда хизматлар бозори республиканинг умумий ўртача кўрсаткичига нисбатан ижобий тенденция мавжудлигини асослайди.

Кластер таҳлил усулини ўтказишдан мақсад Фарғона вилоятининг туман ва шаҳарларини жами 13 та хизмат тури бўйича ихтисослашувини аниқлаш ва хизматлар бозорининг ривожланиш даражаси бўйича гуруҳлашдан иборатдир. Кластерлаштиришнинг мақсади, маълум хусусиятлар бўйича гуруҳлашни назарда тутганлиги сабабли улар қанчалик ўхшаш ёки фарқ қиладиганини баҳолаш учун муайян ўлчов бирлигидан фойдаланиш керак.

Хизматларнинг муҳимлилик даражасини аниқлашда кенг тарқалган усулларида бири вазн коэффициентларини тайинлашдир, улар одатда эксперт баҳолаш усуллари ёрдамида топилади. Текширув усулларида фойдаланган ҳолда вазн коэффициентларини тайинлаш респондентлар фикрларини сифат бўйича эмас балки миқдорий фойдаланиш имконияти беради.

Фарғона вилоятида кўрсатилаётган хизмат турлари бўйича истеъмолчилар томонидан берилган баҳоларнинг умумий ўртача қийматлари асосида Фарғона вилояти учун хизматларни муҳимлилик даражасини қуйидаги формуладан фойдаланилади:

$$K_M = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i W_i$$

Бу ерда: K_M - хизматларнинг муҳимлилик даражаси;

X_i - истеъмолчининг хизматлар ҳолати бўйича берган баҳоси;

W_i – ранг коэффициенти;

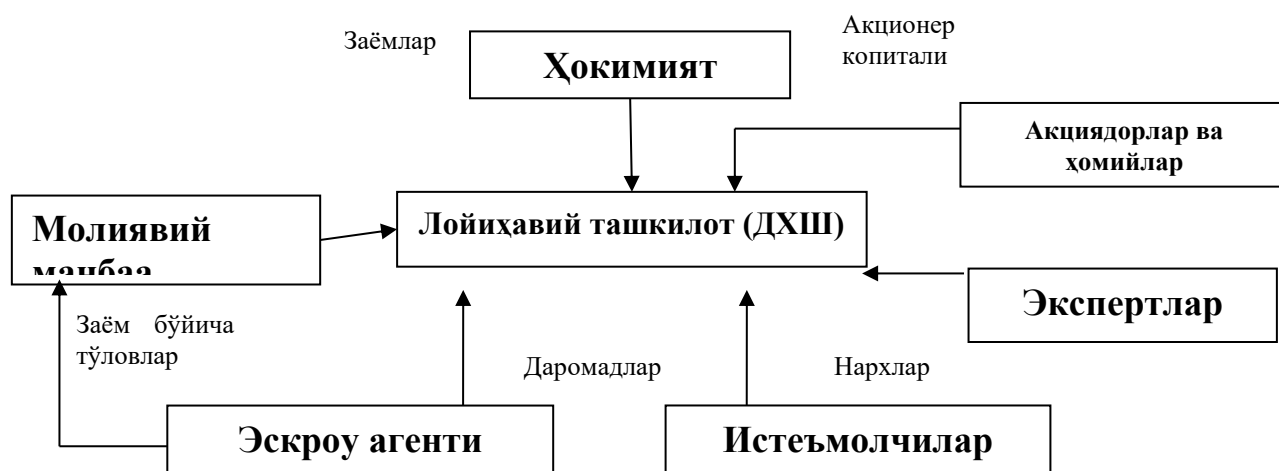
Хизматларни муҳимлилик даражасини аниқлаш учун респондентлар томонидан анкета сўровлари натижаларини ўртача миқдорларини ҳар бир хизмат учун алоҳида ҳисоблаш талаб этилади.

2-жадвал

Хизматларни муҳимлилик даражасини аниқлаш бўйича кўрсаткичлар таснифи[3]

№	Хизматлар	хизмат сифати	хизмат нархи	хизмат даражаси	етказиб бериш	қониқиш даражаси	K _м
1	Алоқа ва ахборотлаштириш хизматлари	1, 74	2, 57	3, 8	1, 17	2, 7	37, 4
2	Молиявий хизматлар.	4, 54	3, 65	4, 64	4, 7	4, 57	66, 5
3	Транспорт хизматлари	3, 89	3, 72	4, 57	3, 1	3, 87	58, 0
4	Яшаш ва овқатланиш хизматлари	4, 45	4, 74	3, 75	2, 57	4, 95	61, 3
5	Савдо хизматлари	3, 47	2, 84	4, 45	2, 63	4, 27	54, 0
6	Кўчмас мулк билан боғлиқ хизматлар	1, 14	1, 41	1, 87	5, 03	4, 83	43, 5
7	Таълим соҳасидаги хизматлар	2, 47	1, 79	1, 89	4, 87	2, 87	41, 2
8	Соғлиқни сақлаш соҳасидаги хизматлар	1, 78	3, 62	1, 86	3, 37	3, 9	43, 6
9	Ижара хизматлари	4, 87	4, 46	4, 32	3, 97	3, 33	62, 4
10	Компьютерлар ва маиший товарларни таъмирлаш бўйича хизматлар	3, 41	3, 89	4, 21	2, 47	2, 2	48, 9
11	Шахсий хизматлар	4, 15	4, 73	4, 74	3, 6	2, 03	57, 7
12	Меъморчилик, муҳандислик изланишлари, техник синовлар ва таҳлил соҳасидаги хизматлар	1, 25	1, 85	2, 76	4, 27	4, 37	44, 6
13	Бошқа хизматлар	2, 35	3, 29	2, 94	3, 74	2, 65	45, 0
	Омилларнинг ранг коэффициентлари (W _i)	2, 46	2, 85	3, 62	2, 85	3, 23	

Муаллиф фикрича, хизматлар бозорини ривожлантиришда давлат-хусусий шеричилик лойиҳаси асосида давлат ва хизмат кўрсатиш ташкилоти ёки тадбиркор ўртасидаги муносабатларни такомиллаштириш асосий стратегик йўналиш сифатида қаралиши лозим. Давлат-хусусий шерикчилик лойиҳаси-иқтисодий, ижтимоий ва инфратузилмавий вазифаларни ҳал этишга қаратилган бўлиб, хусусий инвестицияларни жалб қилиш ва илғор бошқарув тажрибасини жорий этиш асосида амалга ошириладиган тадбирлар мазмунига айтилади. Ушбу мажмуа 2-расмда таклиф этилаётган ташкилий-иқтисодий механизмнинг ўзаги бўлиб ҳисобланади.



2-расм. Давлат-хусусий шерикчилик лойиҳасининг тузилмаси

Давлат-хусусий шерикчилик уч шаклда амалга оширилиши мумкин. Биринчи шаклда хусусий секторнинг мулкидавлат корхоналарининг ишлаб чиқариш ёки хизмат кўрсатиш жараёнига давлат листинги ёки ташкилотнинг маълум бир мулкни қисмини (акция, бошқа қимматбаҳо қоғози) сотувчи орқали амалга оширилади. Иккинчи шакли, давлат томонидан давлат хизматларини амалга ошириш маълум давлат корхонасини бошқаришни хусусий шерикка ишониб, маъсулиятни ўтказишга айтилади. Ва, охири шерикчиликнинг учинчи шакли, хусусий ҳамкорнинг давлат активларидан тижорий самарали фойдаланиш мақсадида давлат хизматларинихусусийҳамкорга сотувини қоплашдан иборатдир.

Хизмат кўрсатиш корхоналарини ривожланиши аҳолини бандлигини таъминлаш, даромад даражасини ошириш, Фарғона вилоятида камбағаллик даражасини пасайтиришга олиб келади. Аммо бу вазифаларни амалга ошириш борасида ташкилий-иқтисодий механизмда ушбу соҳанинг маркетинг стратегиясини ишлаб чиқиш муҳимлигини амалиёткўрсатмоқда.

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ХАРАКТЕР ВЛИЯНИЯ ВРОЖДЕННЫХ СЕПТАЛЬНЫХ ПОРОКОВ НА ТЕЧЕНИЕ И ПРОГНОЗ ВНЕБОЛЬНИЧЕБЫХ ПНЕВМОНИЙ У ДЕТЕЙ РАННЕГО ВОЗРАСТА

Аннотация. Нарушение гемодинамики при ДМЖП и ДМПП приводит к объемной перегрузке малого круга кровообращения, из-за системно-легочного шунтирования крови, что достаточно часто приводит к развитию легочной гипертензии, усугубляющей течение внелегочной пневмонии у детей раннего возраста. Ассоциация внебольничных пневмоний с легочной гипертензией увеличивает сроки пребывания в стационаре, ухудшает прогноз и нередко заканчивается летальным исходом.

Ключевые слова: внебольничная пневмония, септальные пороки, сердечная недостаточность, легочная гипертензия, электрокардиография, рентгенография.

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THE NATURE OF THE INFLUENCE OF CONGENITAL SEPTAL DEFECTS ON THE COURSE AND PROGNOSIS OF COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA IN YOUNG CHILDREN

Annotation. Violation of hemodynamics in atrial and interventricular septal defects leads to volumetric overload of the small circle of blood circulation, due to systemic pulmonary blood bypass surgery, which quite often leads to the development of pulmonary hypertension, exacerbating the course of extrapulmonary pneumonia in young children. The association of community-acquired pneumonia with pulmonary hypertension increases the length of hospital stay, worsens the prognosis and often ends in death.

Key words: community-acquired pneumonia, septal defects, heart failure, pulmonary hypertension, electrocardiography, radiography.

Актуальность. При изучении структуры ВПС, наиболее часто встречаются септальные пороки с лево-правым шунтированием крови (57%), такие как дефект межжелудочковой (ДМЖП – 48%) и межпредсердной перегородок (ДМПП - 11%) [6, 8, 9].

Нарушение гемодинамики при перечисленных пороках приводит к объемной перегрузке малого круга кровообращения, так как все они сопровождаются системно-легочным шунтированием крови на разных уровнях [1, 7, 10]. В половине случаев при естественном течении ВПС с лево-правым шунтированием крови развивается осложнение в виде легочной артериальной гипертензии (ЛАГ), при которой происходит последовательная вазоконстрикция, редукция легочного сосудистого русла, снижение эластичности легочных сосудов и их облитерация, что оказывает негативное влияние на такую частую легочную патологию, как

внебольничные пневмонии, преимущественно у детей раннего возраста [1, 3, 7].

Особенностью детей раннего возраста является высокая частота внебольничных пневмоний, которая может встречаться не зависимо от сезона. Наиболее высокий пик внебольничных пневмоний приходится на сезон вспышек респираторных вирусных инфекций, несмотря на улучшение диагностических и терапевтических возможностей [2, 4, 5, 10].

Во всем мире внебольничные пневмонии занимают одно из первых мест как причина смертности детей раннего возраста. Особенно высокая летальность встречается у детей на фоне врожденных септальных дефектов (ДМЖП, ДМПП), обусловленная гиперволемией малого круга кровообращения, что неблагоприятно влияет на течение и исход внебольничной пневмонии [4, 5, 7, 10].

Цель исследования. Изучить влияние врожденных септальных дефектов на течение внебольничных пневмоний у детей раннего возраста.

Материал и методы. Для нашего обследования были отобраны 40 детей с внебольничной пневмонией (20 детей с ДМПП и 20 детей с ДМЖП), находившихся на лечении в кардиологическом отделении областного детского многопрофильного медицинского центра города Андижана (Узбекистан). Поводом для поступления детей в стационар явились клинические признаки пневмонии, подтвержденные на рентгенограмме грудной клетки.

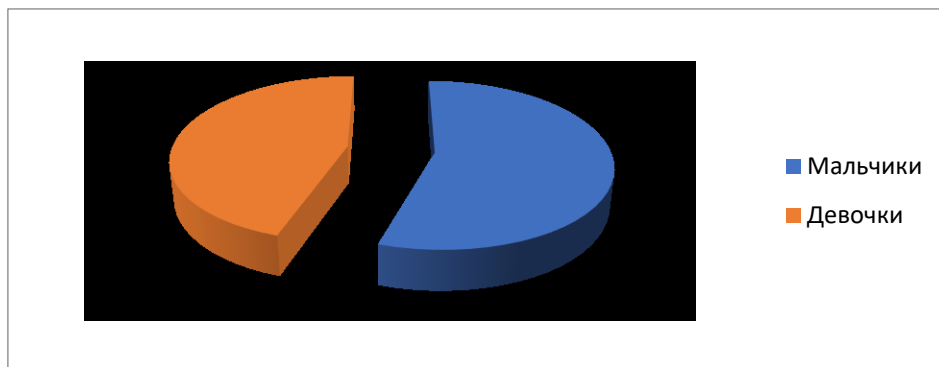
Обследование детей с врожденными септальными пороками и внебольничной пневмонией проводилось по общепринятым стандартам, включающим жалобы, клинические проявления и характер сопутствующей патологии. Оценка соматического статуса включала физикальный осмотр по стандартному плану с анализом общего состояния. Анализировалась совокупность модифицирующих факторов риска неблагоприятного течения и исхода внебольничной пневмонии. Учитывались неблагоприятный анамнез; гемодинамические факторы, включая гиперволемию малого круга кровообращения, легочную гипертензию, артериальную гипоксемию; рентгенологические характеристики вида инфильтративных изменений (интерстициальная инфильтрация; альвеолярная инфильтрация и ее морфологические формы); значимая сопутствующая и фоновая патология.

Всем детям проводилось кардиологическое обследование с оценкой ЭКГ-признаков гипертрофии и перегрузок отделов сердца; изучением эхокардиографических морфологических характеристик порока сердца, легочной гипертензии, насосной и сократительной функции миокарда.

Рентгенография органов грудной клетки выполнялась в прямой и, по показаниям, в боковой проекции.

Лабораторные исследования включали клинические и биохимические исследования крови.

Результаты и обсуждения. Возрастной диапазон всех обследованных детей от 1 года до 3 лет, с небольшим преобладанием мальчиков (рисунок 1).



По территориальной принадлежности 85% детей, проживающих в сельской местности.

Все дети поступали в тяжелом состоянии, обусловленное дыхательной и сердечно-сосудистой недостаточностью. Длительность заболевания пневмонией на момент поступления составила в среднем 3 дня. С минимальным сроком заболевания пневмонией (1 сутки) поступило лишь 2 детей (10%), а остальные госпитализированы позднее 3 суток вследствие позднего обращения в медицинские учреждения.

Подавляющее число детей при поступлении имели клинические признаки сердечной недостаточности II Б степени (60%).

Повышение температуры тела от субфебрильных (65%) до фебрильных цифр (35%) явилось основанием для госпитализации в стационар. Из клинических проявлений у всех детей наблюдались одышка смешанного характера, обусловленная не только легочной, но и сердечно-сосудистой недостаточностью. Кашель в большинстве случаев носил приступообразный характер (60%) и вызывал беспокойство и нарушение сна. Всем детям диагностирована дыхательная недостаточность II степени, обусловленная не только гемодинамическими нарушениями, но и тяжестью течения внебольничной пневмонии.

При объективном осмотре отмечалось пероральный цианоз, учащенное дыхание с втяжением межреберий.

Физикальные изменения в легких проявлялись в виде ослабления дыхания с массой влажных мелкопузырчатых и крепитирующих хрипов.

Со стороны сердечно-сосудистой системы выслушивался разной интенсивности и локализации систолический шум с эпицентром в области септального дефекта. Интенсивность легочного компонента проявлялась по акценту второго тона над легочной артерией, физикально диагностируемый у 87, 5% детей с большими размерами дефекта (более 4 мм при ДМПП и более 6 мм при ДМЖП) и был обусловлен легочной гипертензией.

Увеличение печени до 2-4 см расценивалось как симптом правожелудочковой сердечной недостаточности.

В отличие от большинства исследователей, наблюдавших отсутствие воспалительных изменений гемограммы у детей с врожденными септальными пороками сердца, наши лабораторные данные с подтвердили наличие воспалительной реакции, при этом лейкоцитоз регистрировался у 80% детей с нейтрофилезом и повышением нейтрофильного индекса ($>0,2$). Уровень гемоглобина у всех детей был снижен и соответствовал анемии средней степени тяжести. Повышения содержания С-реактивного белка у большинства (80%) детей подтверждал наличие острого воспалительного процесса в легких.

Результаты электрокардиограммы у детей с врожденными септальными пороками представлены в таблице.

ЭКГ признак	ДМПП	ДМЖП
Тахикардия	100%	100%
Нормальное положение ЭОС	30%	-
Отклонение ЭОС вправо	70%	100%
Перегрузка правого предсердия и гипертрофия правого желудочка с НБПНПГ	25%	25%
Гипертрофия правого желудочка с НБПНПГ	10%	60%
Перегрузка предсердий	20%	-
Перегрузка правого предсердия и высокая электрическая активность правого желудочка	30%	
Гипертрофия правого предсердия и правого желудочка с НБПНПГ	15%	15%

Признаком легочной гипертензии у детей с большими дефектами в МПП и МЖП (87, 5%) на ЭКГ диагностирован феномен «P-pulmonale», указывающий на перегрузку правых отделов сердца.

По результатам Эхокардиографии с доплеровским исследованием у всех детей с легочной гипертензией выявлены увеличение в 2-3 раза скорости кровотока в выносящем тракте правого желудочка с 1,4 до 4,9 м/с (при норме 0,7-1,2 м/с); повышение давления в легочной артерии 30-32 мм рт ст (норма менее 25 мм рт ст); нарушение соотношения легочного кровотока к системному в пределах 2-3/3 (при норме 1/3); трикуспидальная регургитация от (+) до (+++).

Рентгенологически у 100% детей была подтверждена пневмония в виде очаговых (55%) и очагово-сливных (45%) инфильтратов. У всех детей с септальными дефектами и развившейся легочной гипертензией отмечалось умеренное выбухание дуги легочной артерии по левому контуру сердца и увеличение размеров сердца за счет его правых отделов (КТИ от

56% до 60%). Кроме того, у этих детей наряду с пневмоническими очагами отмечалось небольшое обеднение периферического рисунка.



**Рентгенограмма
больного К., 3 года.
Диагноз: Внебольничная
пневмония, очагово-
сливная, двухсторонняя,
острое течение. ВПС,
ДМЖП. КТИ 63%.**

Степень гипоксемии оценивалась по показателям сатурации капиллярной крови, которая у детей с ДМЖП составляла 94-96%, а у детей с ДМПП - 96-98%.

Длительность разрешения пневмонических очагов зависела от степени выраженности легочной гипертензии и сердечной недостаточности, что значительно увеличило продолжительность пребывания детей в стационаре, и в наших исследованиях составила в среднем 28-35 дней.

Выводы. Таким образом, затяжное течение и длительное пребывание в стационаре детей с внебольничными пневмониями на фоне врожденных септальных дефектов связано с прогрессирующим нарушением функции правого желудочка с формированием легочной гипертензии. Ассоциация внебольничных пневмоний с легочной гипертензией значительно ухудшает прогноз заболевания и нередко могут привести к летальному исходу.

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ҚЎЛЛАНИЛАДИГАН ИСТИҚБОЛЛИ ЭНЕРГИЯ ЗАХИРАЛАШ ҚУРИЛМАЛАРИНИ ЎҚИТИШ ЖАРАЁНДАГИ ТАҲЛИЛИ

Аннотация. Мақолада энергетик тизимда энергия захиралаш қурилмаларидан фойдаланиш долзарблиги, уларнинг турлари, афзаллик ва камчиликлари кўрсатилган. Энергия захиралаш қурилмаларининг техник ва иқтисодий хусусиятлари таҳлил қилинган. Олиб борилган таҳлиллар асосида республикамиз иқлимига мос, аҳолининг ижтимоий-иқтисодий ҳолатига тўғри келадиган энергия захиралаш қурилмалари танлаб олинган. Бундан ташқари ҳозирги кунда республикамиздаги электр энергияси нархидан, энергия захиралаш технологияларидан олинган электр энергияси нархига яқин ёки паст бўлган қурилмалар тавсия қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: ахборот технологиялари, интеллектуал, техник компетенция, технологик таълим.

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IN-PROCESS ANALYSIS OF APPLIED PROSPECTIVE ENERGY STORAGE DEVICES

Annotation. The article shows the relevance of using energy backup devices in the power system, their types, advantages and disadvantages. The technical and economic characteristics of energy-saving devices are analyzed. Based on the analysis, energy-saving installations were selected that correspond to the climate of the republic, the socio-economic situation of the population. In addition, devices whose cost is close to or lower than the cost of electricity obtained from energy-saving technologies are currently recommended.

Keywords: information technology, intellectual, technical competence, technological training.

Энергияни захиралаш ҳар қандай тизимнинг ажралмас қисми ҳисобланиб табиатда жуда кенг тарқалган. Ҳар қандай жисмнинг мавжуд бўлиши аслида унинг таркибидаги энергиянинг бир тизим сифатида бирлашганини билдиради. Масалан инсоннинг тириклиги ёки ҳаракатланиши унинг танасидаги молекулаларнинг кимёвий энергияни сақлай олиши аниқланиши, агар ушбу кимёвий энергия молекулаларда

сақланмаса тана ҳалокатга учрайди ва тизим ишдан чиқади. Инсоннинг кучсизланиб қолиши ҳам аслида молекулалардаги кимёвий энергиянинг камайиши сабабли юзага келади. Бошқа материяларда ҳам худди шундай жараён кузатилади.

Энергия захиралаш қурилмаларидан фойдаланиш айниқса қайта тикланадиган энергия манбаларидан фойдаланишда кенг қўлланилади. Чунки бундай энергия манбаларидан фойдаланишда асосий камчилик, бирламчи энергиянинг табиат томонидан ҳосил қилинишидир. Бу ерда бирламчи энергияни ҳосил қилишда ёки мавжуд энергияни бошқариш фақатгина табиат томонидан амалга оширилади. Ёқилғи энергетик ресурслардан электр энергияси олишни эса инсон омили орқали бошқарса бўлади. Шу сабабли қайта тикланадиган энергия манбаларидан фойдаланишда захиралаш қурилмаларидан фойдаланмаслик электр энергияси таъминоти ишончлигига салбий таъсир кўрсатади. Қайта тикланадиган энергия манбаларида захиралаш қурилмаларидан фойдаланиш, электр энергиясига талаб бўлмаган вақт оралиқларидаги энергия оқимларини захиралаш ва ушбу энергиядан энергия истеъмоли юқори бўлган вақт оралиқларида фойдаланиш имкониятини яратади. Сўнги вақтларда захиралаш қурилмаларидан фойдаланишнинг долзарблиги ушбу қурилмаларга бўлган эътиборни кучайтирди ва ушбу соҳада илмий изланишлар олиб бориш учун етарлича асос бўлмоқда.

Қайта тикланадиган энергия манбаларини марказлашган электр тармоғи билан ишлатишда энергия захиралаш қурилмаларидан фойдаланиш кўпгина камчиликларни бартараф этиши мумкин, яъни қайта тикланадиган энергия манбаларидан чиқадиган қувватни силлиқлаш, тармоқда электр энергияси бўлмаганда электр энергияси билан таъминлаш, шунингдек, паст юкланиш даврида захиралаш қурилмаларини тармоқ қувватини захиралаш орқали қувват балансини сақлаб туриш ва электр энергиясига талаб юқори бўлганда қўшимча қувват билан таъминлаш [1]. Аммо, электр таъминотида энергия захиралаш қурилмаларидан ҳаддан ташқари кўп фойдаланиш катта харажатларга олиб келиши ва бу энергия захиралаш тизимларидан электр энергияси етказиб бериш учун тижорат мақсадларида фойдаланишда ҳалақит бериши мумкин.

Электр энергияси асосий хусусияти шундан иборатки ушбу энергия тури ишлаб чиқарилиши билан истеъмол қилиниши керак[2].

$$E(t) = \int_t p(r)dr = \int_t v(r)i(r)dr;(1)$$

Электр токи бу – вақт бирлиги ичида зарядланган заррачаларнинг оқимидир:

$$i(t) = \frac{d}{dt} q_e(t);(2)$$

Демак электр энергияси фақатгина электр энергиясига талаб бўлган ҳолатдагина ишлаб чиқарилиши керак. Шу сабабли ушбу энергия манбасидан фойдаланишда кўпгина ноқулайликлар кузатилади. Масалан

ҳосил бўлган вақтда истеъмолчи бўлмаслиги ёки аксинча истеъмолчи бўлмаган вақтда энергия бўлмасли мумкин. Бундан ташқари электр энергиясини бошқа тур энергия сифатида захираланган энергияни, ишлатиш учун қулай бўлган энергияга генерацияланиши деб қараш мумкин. Масалан, ИЕС ларда кўмир, газ ва нефтнинг захиралаган кимёвий энергиясини электр энергиясига айлантириш, Қуёш ва атом электр станцияларида атом энергиясидан электр энергияси ишлаб чиқариш, гидроэлектростанцияларда сувнинг потенциал ва кинетик энергиясидан электр энергияси ишлаб чиқариш ва ҳоказо. Шу сабабли электр энергиясини захиралашни ҳам фақатгина энергияни бошқа турига айлантириш орқали амалга ошириш мумкин. Мисол учун электр энергиясини иссиқлик энергиясига айлантириш ва иссиқлик энергиясини захиралаш, бундан ташқари электр энергиясини кимёвий энергия кўринишида, потенциал ва кинетик энергия ва ҳоказо энергиялар кўринишида захиралаш мумкин [3].

Тўртинчидан. Механик Э.З. қурилмалари бошқа Э.З. қурилмаларига нисбатан экологик тоза ҳисобланади. Чунки аккумулятор батареяларини ишлаб чиқариш учун ишлатиладиган материалларни қазиб олишда ва қайта ишлашда кўплаб зарали моддалар атмосферага ажралади.

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ЭНЕРГО - ТЕХНИК КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯЛАРНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ДИДАКТИК ТИЗИМИНИНГ ТАРКИБИЙ МОДЕЛЬИ

Аннотация. Бўлажак мутахассис муҳандиснинг нормал касбий фаолиятини таъминлаш зарурати жамиятда юқори самарали ахборот технологияларини, университетда замонавий педагогик ва психологик фаннинг илгор ютуқларини жорий этиш асосида ўқув жараёнининг юқори технологик қобилиятини сақлаб қолиш вазифасини такомиллаштириш.

Калит сўзлар: Ахборот технологиялари, интеллектуал, техник компетенция, технологик таълим.

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ENERGO - COMPONENT MODEL OF THE DIDACTIC SYSTEM OF DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL COMPETENCES

Annotation. The need to ensure the normal professional activity of a future specialist engineer to improve the task of maintaining the high technological capabilities of the educational process on the basis of the introduction of highly effective information technologies in society, advanced achievements of modern pedagogical and Psychological Science at the University.

Keywords: Information technology, intellectual, technical competence, technological training.

Бўлажак муҳандис талаба учун зарур бўлган ваколатлар тузилмасидан келиб чиқиб, биз куйидаги кўрсаткичлар ва мезонларни тақдим этамиз, улар талабаларнинг ахборот технологияларидан фойдаланган ҳолда физика дарсларида ўқув ва экспериментал фаолият жараёнида компетенцияларнинг ривожланишини ташхислашда қўлланилиши мумкин. Ушбу кўрсаткичлар ва мезонларнинг баъзилари фақат техник ваколатларга тегишли, баъзилари эса юқори малакали мутахассислар учун зарур бўлган умумийдир.

Кўрсаткичлар:

- техник билимларнинг мавжудлиги;
- техник кўникмаларни шакллантириш;
- техник университетда ўқиш учун қиймат йўналишларининг устуворлиги ва келажакдаги касбий ва бошқа фаолиятларда техник компетенцияларни қўллаш;

- техник компетенцияларни ўз-ўзини ривожлантиришда эҳтиёжлар ва мотивларнинг мавжудлиги;

- ривожланган техник қобилиятлар.

Мезонлар:

- техник билимларнинг изчиллиги, чуқурлиги, ҳажми, мустаҳкамлиги;
- стандарт, ўзгартирилган ва ижодий вазиятда техник кўникма ва билимларни самарали қўллаш;

- қиймат йўналишларининг маълум бир тузилиши;

- ўқув жараёнига қизиқиш: техник университетда ўқишга бўлган эҳтиёж, техник билимларни ўрганиш ва қўллашда юқори мотивация;

- техник фикрлашнинг изчиллиги: ақлнинг прогностиклиги, техник билимларни узатиш ва бирлаштириш, акс эттириш, техник муаммоларни ҳал қилишда операцияларнинг минималлаштирилиши ва бошқалар.

Кейин техник ваколатлар қуйидагича ифодаланиши мумкин.

Умумий билим:

-гуманитар ва ижтимоий-иқтисодий фанлар соҳасидаги асосий назариялар;

- инсоннинг инсонга, жамиятга, атроф-муҳитга муносабатини тартибга солувчи ахлоқий ва ҳуқуқий нормалар;

- тирик ва жонсиз табиатда содир бўладиган жараёнлар ва ҳодисалар;

- фикрлаш маданиятининг умумий қонунлари;

- келажакдаги касбининг моҳияти ва ижтимоий аҳамияти, фаолиятнинг маълум бир соҳасини белгилайдиган фанларнинг асосий муаммолари, уларнинг яхлит билим тизимидаги ўзаро боғлиқлиги;

- соғлом турмуш тарзи ҳақида;

- бошқариш усуллари;

- педагогик фаолият асослари;

- технологик фаолият соҳасига тааллуқли қарорлар, фармойишлар, буйруқлар, услубий ва норматив материаллар;

- техника фанлари, техника ва технологияларни ривожлантиришнинг асосий илмий-техник муаммолари ва истиқболлари;

- технологик объектлар, муҳандислик тизимлари, материаллар, маҳсулотлар ва иншоотлар, ускуналар ва технологик линияларни лойиҳалаш, яратиш ва улардан фойдаланиш тизимлари ва усуллари;

- экспериментал ва назарий тадқиқотларни ўтказиш усуллари;

- тадқиқот ва ишланмалар бўйича махсус илмий ва патент адабиёти;

- замонавий офис ускуналари, компьютер технологиялари, алоқа ва алоқа воситалари;

- квант физикаси: корпускуляр-тўлқинли дуализм, принтсип

ноаниқликлар, квант ҳолатлари, суперпозиция принтсипи, квант ҳаракат тенгламалари, физик катталик операторлари, атомлар ва молекулаларнинг энергия спектри, кимёвий боғланиш табиати;

- статик физика ва термодинамика: термодинамиканинг учта принтсипи, термодинамик ҳолат функциялари, фазавий мувозанат ва фазавий трансформациялар, мувозанатсиз термодинамика элементлари, классик ва квант статистикаси, кинематик ҳодисалар, зарядланган зарралар тизимлари, конденсацияланган ҳолат;

- жисмоний семинар.

Махсус фанлар бўйича билим:

- мутахассислик асослари тўғрисида;

- муайян ишлаб чиқаришнинг замонавий усуллари ва ўзига хос хусусиятлари тўғрисида;

- технологик материалларнинг таснифи ва хусусиятлари ва имкониятлари тўғрисида

уларнинг замонавий ишлаб чиқаришда қўлланилиши;

- материаллар ишлаб чиқариш технологияси тўғрисида;

- саноат объектларининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари тўғрисида;

- битта объектнинг тузилиши ҳақида;

- технологик жараённинг назарий тушунчалари ва методологияси ва унинг баҳолаш тоифалари тўғрисида.

- дизайн ва ишлашнинг турли босқичларида технологик материалларнинг роли тўғрисида.

Кўникмалар:

- касбий ва ижтимоий фаолиятнинг ҳар хил турларида гуманитар ва ижтимоий-иқтисодий фанлар усулларидадан фойдаланиш;

- ижтимоий лойиҳаларни ишлаб чиқишда инсоннинг инсонга, жамиятга, атроф-муҳитга муносабатини тартибга солувчи ахлоқий ва ҳуқуқий нормаларни ҳисобга олиш;

- ишингизни илмий асосда ташкил қилинг,

- касбий функцияларни амалга ошириш билан боғлиқ вазифаларни белгилаш ва шакллантириш, уларни ҳал қилиш учун у ўрганган фанларнинг усулларидадан фойдаланиш қобилияти;

- ёзма ва оғзаки нутқда унинг натижаларини тўғри (мантикий) тартибга солиш;

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ВОПРОСЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭКСПОРТНОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА ТЕКСТИЛЬНОЙ И ШВЕЙНОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются текущие реформы и структурные изменения в текстильной и швейной промышленности, а также вопросы повышения экспортного потенциала страны за счет эффективного использования производственных мощностей в текстильной и швейной промышленности.

Ключевые слова: текстильная и швейная промышленность, производственные мощности, конкурентоспособность, инвестиции, экспорт, экспортный потенциал, текстильная продукция.

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ISSUES OF INCREASING THE EXPORT POTENTIAL OF THE TEXTILE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRY

Abstract. The article discusses current reforms and structural changes in the textile and clothing industry, as well as issues of increasing the country's export potential through the efficient use of production capacities in the textile and clothing industry.

Key words: textile and clothing industry, production capacity, competitiveness, investment, export, export potential, textile products.

Вступление. В условиях глобализации мирохозяйственных связей вхождение Узбекистана в мировую экономическую среду требует, прежде всего, интернационализации производства национальной экономики, углубления международного разделения труда, адаптации к условиям трансконтинентальной конкуренции на рынке сырья и готовой продукции. «Процент составляет продукция текстильной промышленности» 80.

На сегодняшний день существует ряд макро- и микроэкономических проблем в экспортной деятельности текстильной и трикотажной промышленности. Решение этих проблем требует разработки комплекса теоретико-методических рекомендаций и практических предложений по

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формированию концепции экономического развития современного текстильного и трикотажного производства в нашей республике и созданию маркетинговой стратегии развития экспортных возможностей.

Анализ литературы по теме. Многие ученые по разработке маркетинговой концепции развития производства, А. Абрамишвили, Б. Берман, Т. Данко, Э. Дихтель, П. Друкер, П. Завьялова, Ф. Котлер, Г. Крылов, Я. Ламбен, Т. Левитт, С. Маджаро, К. Макнамара, Ф. Роджерс, В. Саймон, М. Соколов, А. Фелитон, Дж. Шони, Дж. Эванс, П. Черингтон, Х. Хоршген и другие проводили научные исследования.

Методология исследования. Наши исследования проводились в целях совершенствования текстильной и трикотажной промышленности и эффективного использования производственного потенциала, а также были определены задачи по повышению экспортного потенциала нашей республики. В исследовательском процессе широко использовались методы сравнения, группировки, экономической статистики. В результате исследования предложен методический подход к реализации формы управления, позволяющей использовать производственные мощности текстильных предприятий в соответствии с потребностями рынка.

Анализ и результаты. Экспортный потенциал – комплексный показатель, учитывающий особенности и характеристики предприятия, а также особенности рынков, на которых может быть реализована его продукция, отражает перечень требований к потенциальному рынку сбыта исходя из его характера (характеристик, характеристики, уникальные аспекты). Товары составляют основу всей экспортной деятельности. Если товар не может удовлетворить потребности иностранных покупателей, никакие усилия и любые дополнительные затраты не улучшат положение такого товара на внешнем рынке. Товары, предназначенные для внутреннего потребителя, могут не соответствовать потребностям иностранного покупателя.

В результате проводимых экономических реформ объем инвестиций в легкую промышленность в 2015 году составил 712,3 миллиарда долларов. В 2020 году составил 12 миллиардов 411,9 миллиарда сумов. Привлечены суммы инвестиций, большая часть которых направлена на развитие текстильной и швейной промышленности.

Таблица 1

Производство промышленной продукции по видам экономической деятельности (в процентах)⁸¹

Виды деятельности	2015 год	2016 год	2017 год	2018 год	2019 год	2020 год
Общий:	100	100	100	100	100	100
включая						
добыча полезных ископаемых и открытые карьеры	9,7	8,1	10,3	12,3	13,5	9,0
перерабатывающая промышленность	80,4	81,8	81,1	80,6	79,1	83,0
из которых:						
производство текстильных изделий, одежды и изделий из кожи	16,0	16,7	16,3	14,5	11,8	11,9
электричество, газ, пар и кондиционирование	9,2	9,4	7,8	6,2	6,8	7,4
водоснабжение, канализация, сбор и вывоз мусора	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,6

В результате сегодня доля текстильной и трикотажной промышленности в производстве промышленной продукции по видам экономической деятельности составляет 11,9% (табл. 1). Сегодня в нашей республике сформирована текстильная сеть с высоким производственным потенциалом, где действуют около 7 тысяч предприятий. Создана мощность по производству хлопкового волокна мощностью 1,4 миллиона тонн, из которых около 60 процентов используется для обеспечения нужд местных текстильных предприятий.

Таблица 2

Динамика экспорта текстильной продукции
(миллионов долларов США)⁸²

Наименование товара	2017 год	2018 год	2019 год	2020 год
	1 133,6	1 300,3	1 626,9	1 922,2
Хлопковая пряжа	631,3	726,6	926,1	940,7
Готовая одежда и пошив одежды	268,7	289,6	354,8	506,5
Ткани с рисунком	50,4	65,5	84,8	144,5
Шелк и шелковые изделия	30,9	49,9	71,8	74,9
Хлопчатобумажная марля	53,8	65,7	69,2	96,8
Другая текстильная продукция	31,7	36,1	51,9	88,8
Ковры	34,4	31,0	32,0	29,2

⁸¹Подготовлено автором на основе информации Госкомстата Республики Узбекистан.

⁸²Подготовлено автором на основе информации Госкомстата Республики Узбекистан.

Хлопчатобумажные изделия	24,7	26,8	27,4	30,9
Другие	7,7	9,0	8,8	9,7

Видно, что увеличение экспорта текстильной продукции является результатом реформ, проведенных с целью производства готовой продукции вместо хлопка-сырца и создания добавленной стоимости. В частности, в этом году 1922, 2 млн. человек. Экспорт текстильной продукции в долларах США составил 12, 7% от общего объема экспорта и увеличился на 18, 1% по сравнению с прошлым годом.

Среди экспортируемой текстильной продукции основную долю заняли хлопчатобумажная пряжа (48, 9%), готовые трикотажные изделия и швейная одежда (26, 4%). С начала года 498 видов текстильной продукции было экспортировано в 70 стран мира (табл. 2).

Таблица 3

Динамика экспорта текстильной продукции в разрезе стран
(миллионов долларов США)⁸³

состояние	2018 год	2019 год	2020 год
Российская Федерация	542, 8	592, 3	655, 5
Китайская Народная Республика	326, 7	437, 6	438, 2
Кыргызская Республика	70, 2	96, 6	283, 9
Турция	119, 8	196, 7	206, 1
Польша	22, 3	25, 3	43, 4
Казахстан	39, 2	39, 7	42, 3
Таджикистан	8, 7	13, 7	34, 7
Украина	18, 8	29, 5	33, 1
Иран	25, 3	55, 2	26, 4
Египет	3, 2	12, 1	18, 2
Республика Беларусь	23, 3	24, 1	17, 2
Пакистан	5, 5	10, 4	16, 5
Азербайджан	5, 9	10, 9	12, 5
Бангладеш	19, 2	12, 3	10, 7
Другие страны	69, 2	70, 5	83, 5

Наибольшую долю текстильной продукции внесли Российская Федерация (655, 5 млн долларов США – 34, 1%), Китайская Народная Республика (438, 2 млн долларов США – 22, 8%) и Кыргызская Республика (283, 9 млн долларов США – 14, 8%) внесли штатах (табл. 3).

По результатам приведенного анализа можно сделать следующие предложения и выводы по углублению реформирования текстильной и швейной промышленности в нашей стране и повышению ее экспортного

⁸³ Подготовлено автором на основе информации Госкомстата Республики Узбекистан.

потенциала: увеличить долю текстильной и трикотажной промышленности в экономике, повысить объемы и качество производимой в стране текстильной и трикотажной продукции; радикальный пересмотр системы управления текстильной и трикотажной промышленностью; широкое внедрение в производственный процесс передовых инновационных технологий, ноу-хау, конструкторских работ, локализация производства современных образцов фурнитуры и аксессуаров; коренное совершенствование системы подготовки, переподготовки и повышения квалификации кадров для текстильной и швейной промышленности.

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ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ МЕХАНИЗМ РАЗВИТИЯ КОММУНИКАТИВНЫХ НАВЫКОВ У УЧАЩИХСЯ МЛАДШЕГО ШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА

Аннотация. Статья затрагивает вопросы психологии и педагогики, связанные с особенностями формирования коммуникативных умений у детей младшего школьного возраста, а также проблематику развития данных навыков.

Ключевые слова: взаимодействие, коммуникационные процессы, коммуникативные умения, младшие школьники, образовательная активность, педагог.

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PEDAGOGICAL MECHANISM FOR DEVELOPING COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Annotation. The article discusses the psychological and pedagogical aspects of the development of communication skills in primary school children, the problem of developing communicative skills.

Key words: communication, communication, communicative skills, junior schoolchildren, educational activity, teacher.

Введение

С момента своего появления на свет, каждый ребенок становится частью общества, где он окружен людьми, активно общающимися и взаимодействующими друг с другом. В преддверии школьного обучения, в дошкольный период, происходит формирование основ коммуникативных умений, которые помогают ребенку осмыслить окружающий мир и научиться взаимодействовать с людьми в процессе общения. При переходе в школу, каждый ученик приходит уже с некоторым набором коммуникативных навыков, однако этих навыков не всегда достаточно для успешной адаптации в коллективе сверстников и начала полноценного общения с ними.

Важно отметить, что процесс формирования коммуникативных навыков у детей младшего школьного возраста требует особого подхода со стороны педагогов, учитывающего психологические и педагогические особенности этого возрастного периода. Это включает в себя использование специальных методик и техник, направленных на развитие коммуникативных умений и способностей учащихся, а также создание благоприятной образовательной среды, способствующей развитию коммуникативных навыков у детей.

В контексте узбекской системы образования, важность этого вопроса не может быть недооценена, поскольку успешное общение является ключевым фактором в образовательном процессе и важным элементом личностного развития каждого ученика. Поэтому, важно продолжать исследования в этой области и разрабатывать новые методики и подходы, которые помогут учащимся успешно овладеть навыками общения и взаимодействия с окружающими.

Методология и обсуждения

В современном обществе наблюдается постоянное изменение потребностей, что ведет к расширению возможностей для общения и увеличивает значимость коммуникативных навыков в контексте школьного образования. Это усиливает необходимость применения разнообразных форм обучения, способствующих формированию у учащихся способности к совместной работе. Современная школьная образовательная среда требует от учащихся активного решения сложных коммуникативных задач, таких как организация делового общения, сотрудничество, взаимодействие с педагогами и сверстниками в процессе освоения нового учебного материала.

В младшем школьном возрасте навыки межличностного общения часто недостаточно развиты, что может привести к возникновению множества трудностей. В результате ребенок может замкнуться в себе, чувствовать себя одиноким или использовать неэффективные способы построения дружеских отношений со сверстниками. Постепенно могут возникать коммуникативные трудности в отношениях с педагогами, родителями, сверстниками, которые впоследствии могут проявляться у ребенка в виде агрессивности, негативизма, непослушания, неуверенности в себе, снижения самооценки. Недовольство ребенка своим положением в коллективе может также негативно сказаться на его нравственном развитии.

Благоприятные межличностные отношения как внутри классного коллектива, так и за пределами школы, оказывают положительное влияние на психическое состояние ребенка, его познавательный интерес, успеваемость, стремление к контакту с окружающими людьми.

Общение у детей во многом определяется педагогом через организацию учебного процесса. Учебная деятельность способствует созданию и сплочению коллективов, которые имеют общие цели и

интересы. Процесс включения ученика в систему коллективных отношений является сложным и неоднозначным. Младшие школьники отличаются друг от друга интересами, взглядами, умениями и навыками. Поэтому каждый из них входит в систему коллективных отношений по-разному.

Н. Панферов подчеркивает, что «любая деятельность немыслима без общения». Он также акцентирует внимание на том, что общение является неотъемлемой частью успешного процесса деятельности в контексте взаимодействия людей.

Процесс общения играет центральную роль в приобретении коммуникативных навыков. Именно через общение человек учится находить решения в различных конфликтных ситуациях, устанавливать контакты с окружающими его людьми, адекватно интерпретировать их поведение и спокойно реагировать на различные проявления эмоций, воспринимать критику и учиться корректно выражать свое несогласие, недовольство и другие чувства отторжения, умение начинать и вести диалог, поддерживать интерес собеседника в общении.

В условиях нормы, формирование личности младшего школьника, как отмечает педагог И. П. Подласый, происходит под влиянием новых отношений со взрослыми и сверстниками, новых видов деятельности и общения, включения в целую систему коллективов. Именно в этом возрасте у ребенка формируются элементы социальных чувств, и вырабатываются навыки общественного поведения (коллективизм, ответственность за собственные поступки, товарищество, взаимопомощь и др.).

Изменения социальной ситуации развития в связи с поступлением в школу являются главным фактором, который в наиболее существенной степени обуславливает развитие младшего школьника. Начиная обучение, младший школьник сталкивается с работой в коллективе, которая будет оценена окружающими социально значимой оценкой.

Когда ребенок вступает в начальную школу, он не только расширяет свой социальный круг, но и принимает на себя новые обязанности, связанные с учебной деятельностью. Взрослые, окружающие ребенка, начинают взаимодействовать с ним как с индивидуумом, который несет ответственность за свое обучение и свои действия. Общество начинает предъявлять к школьнику новые требования, на которые он ранее не сталкивался. В ответ на эти требования ребенок начинает формировать стратегии поведения.

Эмоциональная сфера ребенка также претерпевает изменения, однако сохраняется высокая чувствительность к отдельным событиям и ситуациям, которые их задевают. Дети младшего школьного возраста очень чувствительны к воздействию окружающей среды и эмоционально реагируют на нее. Они в первую очередь воспринимают те объекты или явления, которые вызывают у них эмоциональный отклик и формируют соответствующее отношение. С другой стороны, переход в школу вызывает

новые эмоциональные переживания, поскольку свобода дошкольного возраста сменяется зависимостью и подчинением новым правилам жизни.

На первом году обучения успешная адаптация младшего школьника во многом зависит от помощи учителя. Именно учитель демонстрирует пример правильного общения и отношений между людьми, пример уважения друг к другу. С помощью учителя у ребенка есть возможность наладить отношения с одноклассниками, понять их особенности и недостатки, отметить как хорошие качества, так и плохие.

В младшем школьном возрасте дети очень восприимчивы к критике и резким высказываниям. Поэтому очень важно, чтобы учитель умел правильно объяснить или указать на ошибки, особенно если это делается в присутствии одноклассников, так как эти замечания могут повлиять на общее мнение класса о каком-либо ученике. В дальнейшем все это может сильно сказаться на самом ребенке. Ведь именно в этом возрасте происходит осознание отношений между окружающими людьми, мотивы их поведения, значимость конфликтных ситуаций, т. е. вступление в сознательную фазу формирования личности.

В последующие годы обучения роль учителя становится менее значимой. Младшие школьники начинают проявлять больше интереса к своим сверстникам, принимают участие в общих заданиях, групповых делах, различных конкурсах и соревнованиях, без помощи учителя подмечают различные особенности друг друга и определяют, как при этом выстраивать между собой общение. Постепенно у ребенка складывается система личных отношений, основу которой составляют непосредственные эмоциональные отношения.

Выводы

Таким образом, начальный школьный возраст является благоприятным периодом для формирования межличностных отношений. В этот период, общение с взрослыми и сверстниками в контексте учебной и внешкольной деятельности способствует формированию характера взаимодействия младшего школьника с окружающими его людьми. Общение становится более осознанным и многоаспектным. Дети учатся устанавливать дружественные связи и приобретают различные навыки взаимодействия друг с другом. В связи с этим возникает необходимость контроля за формированием и недостаточностью коммуникативных навыков, которые способствуют успешной реализации учебно-познавательного процесса и способности учащихся управлять своим поведением, использовать наиболее рациональные способы действий при решении коммуникативных задач.

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ОТРАЖЕНИЕ АРЕНДНЫХ ОПЕРАЦИЙ В ФИНАНСОВОЙ ОТЧЕТНОСТИ В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С ТРЕБОВАНИЯМИ МСФО

Аннотация. Аренда основных средств в рыночной экономике является широко распространенной формой коммерческих отношений. Многие промышленные предприятия, имеющие в своем распоряжении объекты недвижимости, наряду с основной деятельностью занимаются также непрофильной деятельностью, сдавая свои помещения в аренду для производственных нужд, офисов или складов. Для организаций, которые не могут приобрести необходимое имущество для ведения хозяйственной деятельности, аренда является одним из возможных решений.

Ключевые слова: аренда, бухгалтерский учет, МСФО, арендодатель, арендатор, финансовая аренда, справедливая стоимость, дебиторы, кредиторы, срок аренды.

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REFLECTION OF LEASE OPERATIONS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH IFRS REQUIREMENTS

Annotation. Lease of fixed assets in a market economy is a widespread form of commercial relations. Many industrial enterprises that have real estate at their disposal, along with their main activities, also engage in non-core activities, renting out their premises for production needs, offices or warehouses. For organizations that cannot purchase the necessary property to conduct business, renting is one of the possible solutions.

Key words: lease, accounting, IFRS, lessor, lessee, financial lease, fair value, debtors, creditors, lease term.

Введение. Глобализация национальных экономик, выражающаяся в создании единого экономического, социального и правового пространства, подразумевает свободу перемещения товаров, капиталов и рабочей силы через национальные границы. С юридической точки зрения арендованное имущество не принадлежит арендатору, однако в сущности, если арендатор получает экономические выгоды от использования имущества в течение большей части его срока полезной службы, а также обязуется выплатить

арендодателю справедливую стоимость и вознаграждение за использование этого имущества, оно фактически становится таковым. В соответствии с МСФО 17, финансовая аренда должна быть отражена в балансе как актив и обязательство на начало срока аренды в сумме, равной справедливой стоимости актива или приведенной стоимости минимальных арендных платежей, если она меньше. В начале срока аренды актив и обязательство признаются в равных суммах.

Методология. В ходе исследования были изучены ключевые особенности совершенствования учета арендованных основных средств при переходе на МСФО с использованием метода факторного анализа.

Анализ и результаты. Со временем актив будет амортизироваться, а обязательство по аренде уменьшаться по мере выплат арендодателю. В соответствии с МСФО, арендные выплаты состоят из двух частей: финансовых расходов (процентов) и уменьшения непоплаченного обязательства по финансовой аренде. Финансовые расходы распределяются по периодам в течение всего срока аренды таким образом, чтобы обеспечить постоянную периодическую ставку процента на остающееся сальдо обязательства для каждого периода, что приводит к неравномерным выплатам. По мере уменьшения задолженности арендатора, снижаются и процентные выплаты. Это позволяет соблюдать принцип соответствия доходов и расходов, который нарушается в национальном учете. Доходы от аренды отражаются как доходы арендодателя равномерно в течение всего срока аренды, даже если платежи арендной платы поступают в другие сроки. При наличии системы признания арендного дохода, которая лучше соответствует реальному уменьшению выгод от арендного имущества, арендодатель может использовать ее, но должен обязательно указать это в примечаниях к финансовой отчетности. Доходы от предоставления арендатору дополнительных услуг, таких как обслуживание оборудования, признаются и учитываются отдельно. Расходы на операционную аренду, включая амортизационные отчисления, отражаются как расходы по мере признания арендного дохода. Первоначальные прямые затраты, связанные с имуществом, сдаваемым в операционную аренду, либо списываются в периоде их возникновения, либо распределяются на весь срок аренды и получения арендного дохода. Организация регулярно проверяет стоимость сданного в аренду имущества и соответствие его балансовой стоимости. При необходимости имущество переоценивается, как предусмотрено для любого другого имущества, оборудования или машин. В финансовой отчетности арендодателя должны быть раскрыты общее описание заключенных договоров, общие валовые инвестиции в аренду, дисконтированные арендные платежи, ожидаемые к получению: в течение одного года, в течение более года, но не позднее пяти лет, и после пяти лет, условные арендные платежи, признанные в отчетном периоде, финансовый доход будущих периодов и другие необходимые показатели. Для

операционной аренды также следует указать для каждого класса имущества: первоначальную балансовую стоимость арендного имущества, накопленную амортизацию и убытки от снижения стоимости арендованных объектов. Продажа с обратной арендой подразумевает, что арендодатель приобретает имущество и немедленно сдает его в аренду продавцу. Обычно сумма арендных платежей зависит от продажной цены, так как это результат единой сделки. Согласно национальным стандартам бухгалтерского учета (НСБУ), передача имущества в аренду отражается у арендодателя как реализация и выбытие основных средств на сумму задолженности по лизинговым платежам, указанной в договоре. Затраты списываются со счета «Доходные вложения в материальные ценности», субсчет «Имущество для сдачи в аренду». Разница между суммой лизинговых платежей по договору и стоимостью арендованного имущества признается как доходы будущих периодов. Сумма лизингового платежа, полученная в отчетном периоде, отражается на счете «Расчеты с разными дебиторами и кредиторами», субсчет «Задолженность по лизинговым платежам». Разница учитывается на счете «Доходы будущих периодов», которая постепенно превращается в доходы текущего периода. Таким образом, в НСБУ доход, полученный от предоставления имущества в лизинг, признается сразу в балансе арендодателя и частично в отчете о прибылях и убытках по мере получения арендных платежей. В МСФО доход от предоставления имущества в финансовую аренду рассматривается как доход от предоставленных займов, что соответствует экономической сути сделки.

Заключение. Применение учетных записей в соответствии с договорами аренды позволяет в большинстве случаев удовлетворить требования МСФО при формировании бухгалтерской отчетности. Однако заключение договоров, не гарантирующих полный контроль над активом, может привести к получению данных, не соответствующих стандартам МСФО, и требующих дополнительных корректировок. В практике национального бухгалтерского учета такие договоры, где арендатор не ожидает полного контроля над активом по окончании срока действия, встречаются крайне редко. Стандарт МСФО 17 не охватывает сферу договоров аренды, касающихся разведки или добычи минеральных ресурсов, включая нефть и природный газ, а также договоров, связанных с использованием видеофильмов, патентов, авторских прав и прочих не возобновляемых природных ресурсов. На сегодняшний день МСФО не содержит специальных положений по этим вопросам. Для таких сделок следует обращаться к национальным нормативным актам или утвердившейся международной практике. Также стоит отметить, что МСФО 17 не распространяется на учет договоров аренды инвестиционных активов (здесь применяется МСФО 40 "Инвестиции в недвижимость") и договоров аренды биологических активов (регулируется МСФО 41 "Сельское хозяйство"). МСФО 17 "Аренда" (IAS 17) вводит отдельные

стандарты для финансовой аренды. В национальном учете Узбекистана отсутствует отдельный стандарт, который бы регулировал лизинговые операции. Перевод и адаптация текста МСФО 17 на узбекский язык сопряжены с трудностями, поскольку отчетность в Узбекистане регулируется не только бухгалтерским учетом и отчетностью, но и другими законодательными актами, такими как Налоговый кодекс и Гражданский кодекс Республики Узбекистан. В различном подходе к учету в Узбекистане и международных стандартах отражается различное понимание собственности. В узбекском учете основное внимание уделяется концепции "права собственности", где имущество отображается на балансе предприятия, которому оно принадлежит формально. В международном учете, в свою очередь, используется концепция "контроля над активами", при которой имущество отражается на балансе компании, которая извлекает экономическую выгоду при его использовании. Согласно МСФО, финансовая аренда предполагает отображение актива только на балансе арендатора, что обладает рядом преимуществ:

- для инвестора финансовая отчетность лизингополучателя становится более привлекательной, так как видна вся производственно-техническая база организации;
- учет имущества на балансе лизингополучателя приближает отчетность к международным стандартам;
- для отраслей экономики, имеющих тарифную систему формирования цены (например, энергетика) есть возможность правильно сформировать структуру тарифа, так как амортизация начисляется самостоятельно на соответствующее имущество и показывается как источник финансирования собственных инвестиционных программ.

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ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЕ НАЛОГОВЫХ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ МЕТОДОВ МАШИННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ

Аннотация. В статье проведен анализ данных совокупности сельскохозяйственных предприятий и разработаны модели машинного обучения для прогнозирования налоговых обязательств. Объектом данного исследования является система статистических показателей сельскохозяйственных предприятий, отражающих уровень налоговой нагрузки. Цель исследования - предсказание налоговой нагрузки с помощью методов машинного обучения. Применение современных средств искусственного интеллекта является неотъемлемым и неизбежным процессом во всех областях, включая налоговую сферу. Для построения моделей были использованы методы машинного обучения: регрессионный анализ, дерево решений, случайный лес и градиентный бустинг. Были разработаны модели для прогнозирования налоговой нагрузки на основе комплекса факторов. Высокое качество этих моделей позволит более точно оценивать финансовое состояние предприятий, выполнять расчеты рентабельности, прогнозировать доходность и принимать обоснованные инвестиционные решения.

Ключевые слова: налоговая нагрузка, налоговое планирование, налоговое прогнозирование, налоговый менеджмент, финансовый менеджмент, методы машинного обучения, дерево решений, случайный лес, градиентный бустинг, модели регрессии.

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FORECASTING TAX LIABILITIES OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES USING MACHINE LEARNING METHODS

Annotation. The article analyzes data from a set of agricultural enterprises and develops machine learning models for predicting tax liabilities. The object of this study is a system of statistical indicators of agricultural enterprises that reflect the level of tax burden. The purpose of the study is to predict the tax burden using machine learning methods. The use of modern artificial intelligence tools is an integral and inevitable process in all areas, including the tax sphere. Machine

learning methods were used to build the models: regression analysis, decision tree, random forest and gradient boosting. Models have been developed to predict the tax burden based on a set of factors. The high quality of these models will make it possible to more accurately assess the financial condition of enterprises, perform profitability calculations, predict profitability and make informed investment decisions.

Key words: tax burden, tax planning, tax forecasting, tax management, financial management, machine learning methods, decision tree, random forest, gradient boosting, regression models.

Введение. Сегодня, мы можем наблюдать, как между налоговыми органами и налогоплательщиками возникает конфликт интересов. Конфликт интересов между налоговыми органами и налогоплательщиками часто обусловлен тем, что первые стремятся максимизировать поступления в бюджет всех уровней за счет налогов, в то время как вторые стараются минимизировать свои налоговые обязательства для увеличения доходов. Поэтому установление оптимальной налоговой нагрузки для организаций способствует их развитию и улучшению налоговой дисциплины. В то же время налоговая нагрузка является важным показателем состояния экономики. Высокий уровень налоговой нагрузки может негативно сказываться на экономической активности и инвестициях, тогда как слишком низкая налоговая нагрузка может привести к недофинансированию государственного бюджета. Размер налоговой нагрузки определяется конкретной налоговой системой, а также политикой и приоритетами государственного регулирования. В этом контексте задача любого государства – определить оптимальный уровень налоговой нагрузки, который обеспечит баланс интересов бюджета и бизнеса.

В целом, прогнозирование налоговой нагрузки представляет собой важный инструмент для государства, бизнеса и общества. Оно помогает выявлять потенциальные проблемы, предотвращать злоупотребления и оптимизировать налоговую систему для обеспечения устойчивого экономического роста и социального благополучия. Использование современных инструментов и программного обеспечения для прогнозирования налоговой нагрузки улучшит качество получаемых данных, сократит время на обработку информации и построение моделей, а также повысит эффективность экономической деятельности предприятий.

Анализ литературы. Современная экономическая ситуация требует улучшения качества прогнозирования как на макроуровне, так и на уровне отдельных предприятий. В постковидный период важно уметь точно и быстро прогнозировать риски для эффективного управления в условиях сложных обстоятельств и неопределенности в экономической деятельности. В условиях неопределенности и недостатка информации многие исследователи прибегают к использованию экспертного метода в своих

работах. Например, Трещевский Ю.И., Кособуцкая А.Ю. и Опойкова Е.А. применяли экспертный метод для прогнозирования влияния экономических мер на экономику региона. В работе Зуевой Т.И. этот метод был использован для прогнозирования параметров инновационного развития предприятий. Однако адаптация экспертных методов к изменяющимся условиям и обновлению данных (что особенно важно в налоговой сфере) представляется сложной задачей, поэтому требуется применение новых инструментов и методов анализа. Для построения прогнозных моделей традиционно используются статистические методы. Например, Храмцова Т.Г. и Храмцова О.О. применяют статистические методы для прогнозирования финансовых результатов предприятий. Однако, как указывается в проведенном обзоре литературы, применение методов машинного обучения в прогнозировании налоговой нагрузки пока недостаточно изучено. Также отсутствует сравнение результатов этих методов с результатами классического корреляционно-регрессионного анализа. Именно этому вопросу посвящена практическая часть проведенного исследования.

Методология. Для анализа были использованы данные бухгалтерской отчетности 20000 сельскохозяйственных предприятий Узбекистана за 2021 год. Исходная таблица содержала 20000 строк и 138 столбцов. В данных были выявлены пропущенные значения, качественные переменные и выбросы. Для начальной обработки данных была проведена работа с пропусками. Для некоторых показателей, указанных в форме №1 и №2 бухгалтерской отчетности, отсутствие данных означало, что значение этого показателя равно 0. Для остальных столбцов были удалены показатели с более чем 5% пропусками, а затем были удалены все строки, содержащие хотя бы один пропуск. В результате этой предварительной обработки данных из исследования были исключены 2179 предприятий.

После удаления пропущенных значений и выбросов в общей выборке осталось 15015 предприятий. В исследовании применялись модели машинного обучения для решения задач регрессии. Использовались следующие алгоритмы:

- Деревья решений;
- Случайный лес;
- Градиентный бустинг;
- Нейронные сети.

Анализ и результаты. Для возможности прогнозирования и выявления нелинейных взаимосвязей между признаками будут построены модели машинного обучения.

Модель "Дерево решений" строит граф с узлами, в которых задаются условия, и листьями, содержащими возможные решения. Для создания модели с оптимальными характеристиками был проведен подбор параметров с использованием функции GridSearchCV. Однако полученная

модель не обладает достаточно высоким качеством. Коэффициент детерминации показывает, что лишь 27,4% вариации налоговой нагрузки могут быть объяснены влиянием включенных в модель факторов. Кроме того, в качестве метрик качества моделей рассматривались средняя ошибка и средняя абсолютная ошибка. Средняя ошибка прогноза составила 0,04 при среднем значении признака 0,075. Средняя абсолютная ошибка между предсказанными моделью значениями налоговой нагрузки и фактическими данными составляет 1,1%. Исходя из низкого коэффициента детерминации и высоких значений ошибок, данная модель не пригодна для прогнозирования. Модель "Случайный лес" основана на использовании ансамбля деревьев решений и обычно демонстрирует более высокое качество прогнозирования. Для создания модели с наилучшим качеством также проводился подбор параметров. Полученный коэффициент детерминации составил 43,4%, что свидетельствует о том, что 43,4% вариации налоговой нагрузки объясняется влиянием включенных в модель факторов. Средняя ошибка составила 0,03 при среднем значении признака 0,075, а средняя абсолютная ошибка между предсказанными моделью значениями налоговой нагрузки и фактическими данными составила 0,95%. В целом, качество модели оказалось выше, чем у модели, построенной с использованием алгоритма «Дерево решений». Для сравнения моделей мы построили модель с использованием алгоритма градиентного бустинга, основанного на дереве решений. Путем подбора параметров мы добились коэффициента детерминации на уровне 46,2%, что означает, что 46,2% изменчивости переменной (налоговой нагрузки) объясняется включенными в модель факторами.

Проанализируем прогнозные значения налоговой нагрузки, полученные наилучшей моделью из всех построенных, для трех случайно отобранных предприятий из выборки. Для первого предприятия прогнозируемый уровень налоговой нагрузки составил 7,6%, что на 4,1% превышает фактическое значение, что говорит о достаточно высокой погрешности. Для второго предприятия прогнозируемая налоговая нагрузка составила 5,7%, в то время как фактический уровень составляет 3,9%, разница составила 1,8%. Для третьего предприятия прогноз показал 3,1% налоговой нагрузки, тогда как на самом деле она составляет 6,7%, разность между прогнозом и фактом составила 3,1%. В общем, использование методов машинного обучения представляет перспективное направление для налогового прогнозирования и разработки налоговой стратегии компании.

Заключение. В ходе исследования была выполнена обработка данных о 20 000 сельскохозяйственных предприятиях с использованием языка программирования Python, после чего были построены модели прогнозирования налоговой нагрузки с использованием множественной линейной регрессии, дерева решений, случайного леса и градиентного бустинга. Сравнительный анализ моделей показал, что методы

градиентного бустинга и случайного леса значительно превосходят модели линейной регрессии и дерева решений по качеству прогнозирования при одинаковом наборе входных данных. Это свидетельствует о том, что применение методов машинного обучения способствует улучшению качества прогнозов и может быть успешно внедрено в практику предприятий. Важно отметить, что методический подход, представленный в данном исследовании, может быть использован не только экономическими субъектами для налогового планирования и прогнозирования, но также налоговыми органами для определения критериев выявления объектов пристального налогового контроля. Построение моделей с использованием методов машинного обучения позволяет выявить зависимые индикаторы, которые могут быть рассмотрены налоговыми органами вместе с низким уровнем налоговой нагрузки при выборе организаций для проведения выездного налогового контроля.

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МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯ НАЛОГОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ УЗБЕКИСТАНА. О ЕЁ ЗАДАЧАХ И ПУТИ РАЗВИТИЯ

Аннотация. В статье обсуждается значимость и актуальность обновления концептуальных основ современной налоговой системы, а также особенности и проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются государства в текущем периоде в контексте современного налогового администрирования. Укрепление финансовых основ для обеспечения устойчивого экономического развития становится одним из приоритетов, и для этого необходимо разработать концептуальные основы для улучшения государственных финансовых задач, включая налоговые поступления в государственный бюджет.

Ключевые слова: налог, налоговая система, модернизация налоговой системы, реформа налоговой системы, принципы и задачи налогообложения, налоговый процесс.

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MODERNIZATION OF THE TAX SYSTEM OF UZBEKISTAN. ABOUT ITS TASKS AND WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT

Annotation. The article discusses the significance and relevance of updating the conceptual foundations of the modern tax system, as well as the features and problems faced by states in the current period in the context of modern tax administration. Strengthening the financial framework for sustainable economic development is becoming a priority, and for this it is necessary to develop a conceptual framework to improve public financial objectives, including tax revenues to the state budget.

Key words: tax, tax system, modernization of the tax system, reform of the tax system, principles and objectives of taxation, tax process.

Введение. В «Стратегии действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан на 2017-2021 годы» выделялась важность продолжения политики снижения налоговой нагрузки и упрощения системы налогообложения, а также совершенствования налоговой администрации и расширения инструментов стимулирования в

экономике. В "Стратегии развития Нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы" налоговая политика была представлена более строго и всесторонне: продолжение курса на снижение налоговой нагрузки и упрощение системы налогообложения, а также улучшение налогового администрирования и расширение мер по стимулированию были выделены как ключевые направления. Главным приоритетом правительства Республики Узбекистан в области налоговой политики является установление эффективной и устойчивой налоговой системы, способной обеспечить финансовую стабильность как в среднесрочной, так и в долгосрочной перспективе. Основное внимание уделяется поддержке инноваций, включая предоставление новых льгот для их стимулирования, а также налоговой поддержке инвестиций в реальный сектор экономики, образование и здравоохранение. Реформирование налоговой системы в настоящее время признано одним из основных приоритетов экономического развития в Республике Узбекистан. Это стратегическое направление подтверждено в концепции долгосрочного социально-экономического развития страны до 2030 года. В хоть эти документы и не имеют прямого правового статуса, они служат основой для разработки и внедрения изменений в налоговое законодательство. Несмотря на то, что некоторые аспекты "Основных направлений налоговой политики" остаются спорными и не включены в указанный документ, организации и предприниматели могут ориентироваться на них при разработке долгосрочных стратегий налогового планирования. Решение этой проблемы требует комплексного подхода к решению различных аспектов налоговой системы Республики Узбекистан. На данный момент существует недостаточное научное и теоретическое обоснование в организации налоговой системы, в налоговом регулировании, а также в методологических подходах к моделированию этой системы. При разработке налоговой системы в Республике Узбекистан возникли две основные проблемные области. Первая заключалась в отсутствии у государственных органов достаточного опыта в проведении налоговых мероприятий, а вторая связана с недостаточной налоговой культурой населения. Эти сложности будут продолжать влиять на налоговую систему Узбекистана в течение длительного времени, поэтому их важно учитывать при разработке налоговой политики. В этой связи изучение хода налоговой реформы с теоретических и практических позиций, анализ и обобщение результатов налоговой системы, определение основных направлений развития налогов и формирование характера будущей налоговой политики являются весьма актуальными задачами.

Анализ и результаты. Исследования в области налогов начались с изучения сущности налога и его определения. Однако со временем, с учетом растущей роли налогов в формировании государственных доходов и использовании их в качестве инструмента экономического регулирования, возникли теории налогообложения. Они стали основой для разработки

концептуальных принципов налогообложения. На сегодняшний день эти принципы налогообложения принято называть "основными принципами" или "основами" налогообложения. Они лежат в основе системы принципов, разработанных современными исследователями как в зарубежных, так и в отечественных налоговых науках, и определяют формирование и развитие национальных налоговых систем различных стран. Изучив развитие науки о налогах и основ налогообложения, можно сделать вывод, что разработка экономически эффективной, справедливой и прибыльной системы налогообложения невозможна без учета теоретических основ. Исследование подробно рассматривает функционально-экономическое обеспечение налогового механизма. Это включает выбор налогов, структуру налоговой системы, определение оптимальной налоговой нагрузки, формирование налоговой базы, установление ставок и льгот, методы и порядок исчисления и уплаты налогов, а также установление специальных налоговых режимов и другие аспекты. При выборе налогов и определении структуры налоговой системы ключевым аспектом является установление налоговой базы, баланс между прямым и косвенным налогообложением, а также сочетание прогрессивных, пропорциональных и регрессивных форм налогообложения. Разработка понятия "налоговая система" имеет особое значение в контексте юридического регулирования, поскольку оно позволяет определить структуру системы, вопросы, подлежащие регулированию, и границы этого регулирования. Это понятие может служить основой для формирования общей системы налогового права и законодательных норм относительно конкретных налогов. В литературе часто определяют налоговую систему как комплекс налогов, организованных на основе определенных принципов, и сопровождаемых правилами установления, сбора, контроля за исполнением, а также ответственностью за неуплату. Вместе с тем, это определение требует уточнения, учитывая опыт применения налоговой системы в Республике Узбекистан. Здесь речь идет о так называемых налоговых режимах, включающих общие налоговые структуры (или традиционные налоговые системы) и разнообразные специальные налоговые режимы. Таким образом, можно сказать, что налоговая система представляет собой комплекс различных налоговых режимов, в которых налоги и сборы строятся на основе четких принципов и правил. Эти принципы и правила определяют порядок установления, взимания, контроля за своевременной и полной уплатой налогов, а также предусматривают ответственность за их неуплату.

Заключение. В настоящее время происходит первый этап модернизации налоговой системы в Республике Узбекистан. Учитывая, что государственный бюджет играет ключевую роль в формировании доходов, дальнейшее изучение и оценка ресурсов и степени его модернизации являются необходимыми. Значимость проблемы модернизации налоговой

системы состоит в том, что не только крупные, но и малые и средние предприятия страны становятся частью мировой экономики.

В заключение, процесс модернизации налоговой системы Узбекистана представляет собой сложный и многоаспектный процесс, требующий комплексного подхода и систематических изменений. Основные стратегические направления этой модернизации включают снижение налоговой нагрузки, упрощение системы налогообложения, привлечение инвестиций, борьбу с теневой экономикой, повышение конкурентоспособности отечественного производства, увеличение реальных доходов населения и сокращение бедности. Эффективная модернизация налоговой системы будет способствовать стимулированию экономической активности предприятий, улучшению инвестиционного климата, повышению благосостояния граждан и обеспечению устойчивого экономического роста. Однако для достижения этих целей необходимо учитывать многообразие проблем и вызовов, включая международные тенденции и требования, особенности внутреннего экономического контекста и социальные потребности общества. Поэтому для успешной модернизации налоговой системы Узбекистана необходима не только грамотная разработка и внедрение новых налоговых механизмов, но и тщательное изучение опыта других стран, адаптация передовых практик к местным условиям и постоянный мониторинг результатов внедрения изменений. Только такой комплексный подход позволит создать современную, эффективную и справедливую налоговую систему, способствующую устойчивому развитию экономики и повышению качества жизни населения.

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ЦИФРОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В СФЕРЕ ТУРИЗМА

Аннотация. В настоящее время внедрение цифровых технологий в индустрию туризма идет активными темпами, что в свою очередь способствует развитию национального рынка онлайн-услуг. Предметом данной статьи является исследование направления развития цифровой среды в туризме. Ее цель - изучить роль цифровых технологий в повышении качества туристических услуг. Цифровые технологии являются важным фактором в стратегиях развития культуры и туризма в городах, где большинство систем и инфраструктур управляются на основе инновационных программных решений. В статье рассматривается понятие цифровой активности субъектов туристской индустрии в связи с уровнем активности внутренней и внешней цифровизации, степенью использования цифрового потенциала и цифровой устойчивостью. Внедрение новых технологий также отражается на формировании приятной городской среды и способствует усилению продвижения городских туристических услуг.

Ключевые слова: цифровые технологии, туризм, туристские услуги, онлайн бронирование, мобильные приложения, цифровизация, цифровая активность.

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DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM

Abstract. CURRENTLY, the introduction of digital technologies into the tourism industry is proceeding at an active pace, which in turn contributes to the development of the national online services market. The subject of this article is a study of the direction of development of the digital environment in tourism. Its purpose is to explore the role of digital technologies in improving the quality of travel services. Digital technologies are an important factor in strategies for the development of culture and tourism in cities, where most systems and infrastructures are managed on the basis of innovative software solutions. The article examines the concept of digital activity of tourism industry entities in connection with the level of activity of internal and external digitalization, the degree of use of digital potential and digital sustainability. The introduction of new technologies also affects the formation of a pleasant urban environment and contributes to the strengthening of the promotion of urban tourism services.

Ключевые слова: цифровые технологии, туризм, туристские услуги, онлайн бронирование, мобильные приложения, цифровизация, цифровая активность.

Keywords: digital technologies, tourism, travel services, online booking, mobile applications, digitalization, digital activity.

Мировая индустрия туризма переживает период глобальных преобразований, напрямую связанных с развитием цифровых технологий. За последнее десятилетие цифровые технологии оказали значительное влияние на процессы анализа, оценки и бронирования туристических услуг. Цифровые технологии также стали важной движущей силой стратегий развития культуры и туризма в городах, где системы и инфраструктура в значительной степени автоматизированы.

Цифровые технологии в городской среде способствуют интеграции туристов с городским пространством, позволяя туристам самостоятельно планировать свои поездки, общаться с местными жителями с помощью гарнитур с синхронным переводом и консультироваться с ними о туристических достопримечательностях страны, независимо от их местонахождения или уровня знания языков, на которых говорят в данной местности. предоставление им такой возможности.

Сегодня основными направлениями развития цифровой туристической среды являются:

1. каждый участник индустрии туризма старается удовлетворить потребности туристов, учитывая их индивидуальные запросы и стремления. Аналитические данные позволяют субъектам индустрии туризма получать полную информацию о туристах и, как следствие, наиболее эффективно использовать индивидуальные подходы и максимально удовлетворять потребности клиентов. Туристическим компаниям необходимо использовать современные процессы анализа данных, направленные на прогнозирование потребностей клиентов, понимание их сложности и

получение аналитических выводов, имеющих практическую ценность для их решения.

2. постоянное развитие мультимедийного контента и технологий. Мультимедийный контент активно развивается в связи с тем, что индустрия туризма начинает использовать новые подходы к продвижению туристических услуг и технические стандарты. Благодаря разнообразию мультимедийного контента поставщики туристических услуг имеют в своем распоряжении все средства, чтобы предложить индивидуальные услуги для каждого клиента. Растет спрос на инновационные технологии в туризме, которые обогащают путешествия новыми красками и впечатлениями, например, мобильный сервис "Тур Гид". Активное внедрение цифровых технологий в туристический сектор помогает туристам быстро адаптироваться к стандартным процедурам сектора. К таким процедурам относятся такие области, как онлайн-отслеживание багажа, приложения для составления плана путешествия, бронирование жилья и другие услуги [1].

3. формирование взаимосвязанной системы информационно-коммуникационных технологий. Формирование "умных городов" — это то направление, которое в долгосрочной перспективе будет определять мультикультурализм и рост потребительского спроса. Перспективы развития туризма напрямую зависят от поэтапной доставки товаров несколькими видами транспорта и анализируемых данных, что, несомненно, значительно повысит уровень сервиса при персонализированном подходе. Формирование и развитие взаимосвязанной системы информационно-коммуникационных технологий, представленной умными городами, позволит многократно повысить эффективность развития туристической отрасли, уделяя максимум внимания каждому туристу и обеспечивая качественное удовлетворение его потребностей. Правительство Российской Федерации утвердило стратегию развития туризма в России до 2035 года, в которой цифровые технологии являются первоочередным приоритетом:

- Переход всех государственных услуг, связанных с туристической отраслью, в электронный формат;
- Общение в электронном формате со всеми субъектами туристической деятельности;
- Объединение всей информации, касающейся туризма и смежных отраслей, на единой национальной информационной платформе исключает существование разнородной и противоречивой информации и обеспечивает тесное взаимодействие с бизнес-сообществом при планировании туристской деятельности, за счет максимального использования цифровых технологий.

Важную роль в эффективном развитии индустрии туризма играет создание оптимальных условий для формирования туристической экосистемы. Эта экосистема объединяет всех участников туристической

деятельности на электронных информационных платформах, позволяя им обмениваться положительным опытом и практикой взаимодействия с туристами благодаря данным с социальных платформ и передовой аналитике [3].

Благодаря технологическим инновациям стало возможным передавать за рубеж большое количество туристических услуг, предоставляемых в цифровой форме. Цифровые технологии также снижают коммуникационные и транзакционные издержки, поскольку поставщику туристических услуг нет необходимости находиться в непосредственной близости от клиента.

Внедрение и использование автоматизированных систем управления для предприятий гостеприимства стало важным в индустрии туризма в связи с растущей конкуренцией за приобретение и привлечение каждого клиента.

В настоящее время использование традиционных статистических методов стало неэффективным из-за наличия очень больших массивов данных, которые сложно структурировать и модифицировать. Поэтому для совершенствования данного сектора необходимо использовать большие данные из современных технологических цифровых решений, принимая во внимание удаленность поставщиков и клиентов [2].

Большое значение имеет цифровизация секторов экономической деятельности и модернизация отраслевой структуры экономики, что способствует расширению занятости.

Интегрированные виртуальные пространства способствуют развитию системы образования за счет использования сетевых сообществ, где взаимодействие происходит на основе общих интересов с помощью цифровых технологических решений, таких как двустороннее информационное взаимодействие.

Информационно-коммуникационные платформы позволяют разрабатывать различные блоки, сервисы и мобильные приложения, позволяющие реализовать функции, направленные на развитие системы продвижения национального туристического продукта. Наиболее приоритетными направлениями в национальной стратегии развития цифровых технологий в рамках туристической деятельности являются

- Создание инновационных технологий для продвижения внутреннего турпродукта через электронные платформы;

- внедрение и развитие языковых версий сайтов, обеспечивающих комфортное взаимодействие, информационные услуги, навигацию и самообслуживание со всеми видами туристов, что позволит повысить качественные характеристики, доступность и привлекательность услуг;

- разработка электронных туристических карт и мобильных приложений, соответствующих международным стандартам нашей страны. Туристы смогут самостоятельно прокладывать маршруты, пользоваться

местной транспортной инфраструктурой, получать информацию о культурных событиях и мероприятиях в месте отдыха, получать скидки на различные экскурсии;

- Обеспечить надежность электронной системы мониторинга качества туристических услуг и классифицировать качество туристических услуг и туристических объектов в каждом регионе страны по уровню;

- Обеспечить с помощью цифровых платформ наилучшие условия в режиме реального времени для развития культурных программ для гостей в экскурсионных и рекреационных зонах, музеях и инфраструктуре туристических маршрутов, используя технологии визуализации, виртуальности и т.д;

- Создание и развитие сервисов дополненной реальности (AR) для процессов управления культурными и историческими объектами в различных местах, представляющих собой музеи, выставки, галереи и т.д;

- развитие систем, открытых данных в туристическом секторе. Это позволит обеспечить надежность и прозрачность системы управления и расширить туристические услуги;

- Развитие электронных ресурсов для формирования туристических маршрутов, покупки туров и размещения;

- разработка онлайн-платформы для привлечения людей, работающих в сфере туризма, в виде наемных гидов, инструкторов и экскурсоводов; - разработка современных высокотехнологичных инструментов продвижения туристических продуктов и услуг, предназначенных для целенаправленной системы действий экскурсоводов; GPS фонограммы, используемые для ознакомления с музеями, выставками и другими культурно-историческими объектами с навигацией и QR-кодами.

Развитие цифровых технологий в туристической городской среде базируется на следующих основных направлениях

- Электронные сайты с алгоритмами обработки поведения пользователей в сетях на основе больших данных;

- Мобильные устройства для синхронного перевода;

- Сервисы в экономических моделях, основанных на коллективном использовании товаров и услуг;

- Интеллектуальные навигационные системы в городских условиях

- Бесплатный широкополосный доступ в Интернет в общественных местах

- Современное аудио телевидение; визуальные и виртуальные средства коммуникации; комбинированное использование различных направляющих приложений в музеях.

Процесс внедрения цифровых технологий в сферу туристской деятельности можно представить, как ряд внешних и внутренних действий, процессов и этапов по воплощению потенциала цифровых технологий в конкретные результаты и эффекты. Внешняя форма внедрения цифровых

решений представлена в виде онлайн-коммуникации между туристами и туристскими предприятиями, а внутренняя форма основана на отражении цифрового потенциала и использовании цифровых технологий в основных бизнес-процессах туристских предприятий.

Применяя представленные показатели, можно оценить уровень цифровой активности субъектов туристской деятельности, рассчитав последствия потенциальной способности влиять на прибыль компании путем изменения структуры затрат и объемов производства.

Поэтому цифровая среда туризма должна базироваться на принципах, наиболее полно отражающих цифровую деятельность, цифровой потенциал и цифровую устойчивость к внешним факторам воздействия, а именно

- Масштабная автоматизация всех секторов и сфер туристической индустрии;

- независимое управление всеми системами, участвующими в производстве и реализации туристских продуктов; и Основные этапы реализации туристических услуг должны обеспечиваться деятельностью функциональных подразделений, основанных на системах, работающих в режиме реального времени на электронных платформах и в едином формате, с учетом возможности обратной связи.

В таком формате цифровая активность туристического сектора рассматривается как простая характеристика эффектов, возникающих в результате процесса цифровой трансформации, выражающаяся в уровне интенсивности внутренней и внешней цифровизации, степени использования цифрового потенциала и цифровой устойчивости.

Таким образом, развитие цифровой деятельности должно представлять собой готовность всех бизнес-процессов туристской деятельности к цифровой трансформации, возможность их стабильного внедрения в практическую часть туристской индустрии, а также реализацию этой концепции через цифровые компоненты, определяющие социально-экономическую эффективность всех сфер туристской деятельности

Репрезентативность.

Таким образом, в последние десятилетия российская и мировая индустрия туризма формировалась под влиянием факторов цифрового технологического развития. Активное развитие цифровых технологий в туристской среде означает параллельное развитие субъектов туристской деятельности в рамках приобретения цифровых компетенций и навыков, адаптации к новым технологическим условиям, разработки новых способов коммуникации, взаимодействия и методов работы. Цифровые технологии кардинально изменили образ жизни, свободное время, досуг, мобильность и все виды туризма. Для развития туризма в Российской Федерации на региональном уровне необходимо разрабатывать туристские продукты в новой цифровой среде и определять возможности и перспективы туристских дестинаций.

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МЕТОДЫ МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЯ ОДНОМЕРНЫХ ВРЕМЕННЫХ РЯДОВ

Аннотация. В статье выражаются методы экстраполяции, которые основываются на предположении о неизменности факторов, определяющих развитие изучаемого объекта, и заключаются в распространении закономерностей развития объекта в прошлом на его будущее.

Ключевые слова: моделирование, экстраполяция, методы моделирования, прогнозирование, статистические формулы, метод наименьших квадратов, краткосрочное прогнозирование, периодическая компонента, циклическая компонента, временные ряды, тенденция среднего уровня.

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METHODS FOR MODELING ONE-DIMENSIONAL TIME SERIES

Abstract. The article expresses extrapolation methods that are based on the assumption of the invariability of the factors determining the development of the object under study, and consist in extending the patterns of development of the object in the past to its future.

Key words: modeling, extrapolation, modeling methods, forecasting, statistical formulas, least squares method, short-term forecasting, periodic component, cyclic component, time series, average level trend.

В зависимости от особенностей изменения уровней в ряду динамики приёмы экстраполяции могут быть простыми и сложными.

Первую группу составляют методы прогнозирования, основанные на предположении относительного постоянства в будущем абсолютных значений уровней, среднего уровня ряда, среднего абсолютного прироста, среднего темпа роста.

Вторая группа методов основана на применении статистических формул, описывающих тренд и их можно разделить на два основных типа: на адаптивные и аналитические.

Адаптивные методы прогнозирования основаны на том, что процесс реализации их заключается в вычислении последовательных во времени значений прогнозируемого показателя. К ним относятся методы скользящий и экспоненциальной средних, метод гармонических весов, метод авторегрессионных преобразований. В основу аналитических методов прогнозирования положен принцип получения с помощью метода наименьших квадратов оценки детерминированной компоненты f_t .

Одним из наиболее распространенных методов краткосрочного прогнозирования является экстраполяция. Типичным и наиболее применимым приемом экстраполяции является прогноз по одномерному временному ряду. Динамика одномерных временных рядов в общем случае складывается из четырех компонентов:

- 1) тенденции, характеризующей долговременную основную закономерность развития исследуемого явления;
- 2) периодического компонента;
- 3) циклического компонента;
- 4) случайного компонента, как результата влияния множества случайных факторов.

Под тенденцией понимают некоторое общее направление развития, долговременную эволюцию. Тенденцию ряда динамики представляют в виде гладкой, которая аналитически выражается некоторой функцией времени, называемой трендом. Тренд характеризует основную закономерность движения во времени, свободную в основном от случайных воздействий. Под трендом обычно понимают регрессию на время. Отклонение от тренда есть влияние случайных факторов. Исходя из этого уровни временного ряда описываются следующим уравнением:

где $f(t)$ – статистическая составляющая, характеризующая основную тенденцию явления во времени; ε_t – случайная составляющая.

Во временных рядах можно наблюдать тенденции трех видов: тенденция среднего уровня; тенденция дисперсии; тенденция автокорреляции.

Тенденция среднего уровня аналитически можно выразить в виде функции $f(t)$. Тенденция дисперсии – это изменения отклонений эмпирических значений временного ряда от значений, вычисленных по уравнению тренда. Тенденция автокорреляции – это тенденция изменения связи между отдельными уровнями временного ряда.

Наиболее распространенным и простым способом моделирования тенденции социально-экономического явления является сглаживание временного ряда. Существуют различные приемы сглаживания, но суть их одна – замена фактических уровней ряда расчетными.

Наибольшее распространение имеют линейные тренды, общая формула которых имеет вид:

$$\bar{y}_t = \sum_{\tau=-q}^s a_\tau y_{t+\tau} \quad (1)$$

где \bar{y}_t - сглаженное значение уровня на момент t ;

a_τ - все, приписываемого уровня ряда, находящемуся на расстоянии τ от момента t ;

s - число уровней после момента t ;

q - число уровней до момента t .

В зависимости от того, какие значения принимают веса a_τ сглаживание по формуле (1) будет выполнено либо с помощью скользящих средних, либо экспоненциальных средних.

Процесс выравнивания состоит из двух основных этапов: выбора типа кривой, оценивания параметров кривой. Существуют различные приемы, позволяющие выбрать форму кривой. Наиболее простой путь - это визуальный, на основе графического изображения временного ряда.

1) Полиномы:

$$\bar{y}_t = a_0 + a_1 t \quad \text{- первой степени (2)}$$

$$\bar{y}_t = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 \quad \text{- второй степени (3)}$$

$$\bar{y}_t = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + a_3 t^3 \quad \text{- третьей степени (4)}$$

$$\bar{y}_t = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + \dots + a_k t^k \quad \text{- } k\text{-й степени (5)}$$

2) различные экспоненты:

$$\bar{y}_t = a_0 a_1^t \quad (6)$$

$$\bar{y}_t = a_0 a_1^{b_1 t + b_2 t^2} \quad (7)$$

$$\bar{y}_t = b + a_0 a_1^t \quad \text{- модифицированная экспонента (8)}$$

3) Логистические кривые:

$$\bar{y}_t = \frac{k}{1 + a_0 e^{-a_1 t}} \quad (9)$$

где e - основание натурального логарифма.

4) Кривая Гомперца:

$$\bar{y} = k a_0^{a_1^t}$$

Другой путь выявления формы кривой заключается в применении метода последовательных разностей.

$$\Delta_{t^1} = y_t - y_{t-1}; \quad \Delta_{t^2} = \Delta_{t^2} - \Delta_{t-1}^1; \quad \Delta_{t^3} = \Delta_{t^2} - \Delta_{t-1}^2 \dots \quad (10)$$

Расчет этих разностей ведется до тех пор, пока разности не будут приблизительно равными.

Экстраполяция по среднему абсолютному приросту.

Прогноз определяет ожидаемые варианты экономического развития исходя из гипотезы, что основные факторы и тенденции прошлого периода сохраняется на период прогноза. Подобная гипотеза выдвигается исходя из инерционности экономических явлений и процессов. Прогнозы на основе

экстраполяции рядов динамики, как и любые статистические прогнозы, могут быть либо точечными, либо интервальными.

Экстраполяцию в общем виде можно представить в виде определенного значения функции

$$y'_{t+l} = f(y_i, l, a_j) \quad (11)$$

где y'_{t+l} - прогнозируемое значение ряда динамики;

l - период упреждения;

y_i - уровень ряда, принятый за базу экстраполяции;

a_j - параметр уравнения тренда.

Наиболее простым методом экстраполяции одномерных рядов динамики является применение средних характеристик данного ряда: среднего уровня, среднего абсолютного прироста и среднего темпа роста.

При экстраполяции социально-экономических явлений на основе среднего уровня ряда используется принцип, при котором прогнозируемый уровень принимается равным среднему значению уровней ряда в прошлом,

$$y'_{t+l} = \bar{y} \quad (12)$$

В данном случае экстраполяция дает прогностическую точечную оценку. Точное совпадение этих оценок с фактическими данными - явление маловероятное. Следовательно, прогноз должен быть дан в виде «вилки», интервала значений.

$$y'_{t+l} \pm t_\alpha S_{\bar{y}},$$

где t_α - табличное значение t критерия Стьюдента с $n-1$ степенями свободы и уровнем вероятности P ; $S_{\bar{y}}$ - средняя квадратичная ошибка средней. Значение ее определяется по формуле:

$$S_{\bar{y}} = \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Экстраполяция по среднему абсолютному приросту.

Она может быть выполнена в том случае, если считать общую тенденцию развития явления линейной.

$$\sigma_{\text{ост}}^2 = \rho^2, \quad \text{где } \rho^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sum \Delta_i}{n}$$

где $\sigma_{\text{ост}}^2$ - остаточная дисперсия;

Δ_i - общий прирост показателя от начального уровня до конечного y_i .

Для нахождения интересующего нас прогнозного значения уровня y'_{t+l} необходимо определить средний абсолютный прирост $\bar{\Delta}$. Затем, зная уровень ряда динамики, принятый за базу экстраполяции y_i , записать интересующую нас экстраполяционную формулу следующим образом:

$$y'_{t+l} = y_i + \bar{\Delta}t.$$

Экстраполяция по среднему темпу роста может осуществляться в случае, когда есть основания считать, что общая тенденция ряда динамики

характеризуется показательной кривой. Прогнозируемый уровень ряда в этом случае определяется следующей формулой:

$$y'_{t+l} = y_t + T_p^{-t},$$

где, \bar{T}_p - средний темп роста. Все три способа экстраполяции тренда являются простейшими способами.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ НА УРОКАХ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация. Основные функции языка показывают, что язык – явление не классовое, а социальное. Все люди, независимо от их сословной и социальной или профессиональной группы, должны общаться, думать и выражать свое мнение.

Ключевые слова: русский язык, международные образовательные центры, мировой языковой клуб, международная ассоциация преподавателей русского языка и литературы, семестр.

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MODERN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LESSONS

Abstract. The main functions of language show that language is not a class phenomenon, but a social one. All people, regardless of their class and social or professional group, must communicate, think and express their opinions.

Key words: Russian language, international educational centers, world language club, international association of teachers of Russian language and literature, semester.

Общество не может выжить без использования языка, который является важнейшим инструментом человека. Не существует такой человеческой деятельности, которая бы не использовала язык как выражение своих мыслей, чувств и воли. Со временем люди заинтересовались его постоянным спутником — языком и создали о нем науку. Эта наука теперь называется лингвистикой или лингвистикой. Этот предмет важен для тех, чья профессия связана с преподаванием языка или исследованием языка, а также для тех, кому приходится использовать язык как профессиональный инструмент (преподаватели, юристы, ораторы, журналисты, писатели и т. д.).

«Русский язык – это язык мира», – говорит известный лингвист Вячеслав Белоусов. В третьем тысячелетии он не теряет своего культурного и исторического значения. Он сохранит свои позиции не только в странах СНГ, но и во всем мире». Это официальный язык ООН, ЮНЕСКО и других. Это означает, что официальные документы и специальные журналы этих организаций издаются на русском языке, создаются их сайты и ведутся

радиопередачи. Русский язык является одним из языков, на которых говорит почти треть международных неправительственных организаций, в том числе Всемирная федерация профсоюзов и Международный комитет европейской безопасности. Литературный анализ. Он также используется в качестве рабочего языка на крупных международных конференциях и саммитах для облегчения общения между представителями разных стран. Во-вторых, русский язык является языком одного из крупнейших международных образовательных центров. Открывает возможность доступа в другие страны, выступает в качестве посредник между разными странами, особенно в зоне евро. И, наконец, большая часть издаваемой в мире научной и художественной литературы переведена на русский язык. В-четвертых, Россия играет важную роль на международном рынке образования. Желание познакомиться с культурой, в частности, стоящей за ней литературой, которое имеет общечеловеческое значение, по-прежнему является важной причиной интереса к изучению русского языка. ЮНЕСКО и Совет Европы считают диалог между различными культурами актуальной задачей современности, поскольку такие диалоги позволяют взаимопонимание ценностей и традиций других народов, обмен опытом, накопленным веками, прошлым, настоящим и относятся к обмену взглядов на текущие проблемы будущего. В-шестых, определенную группу студентов привлекают трудности в изучении русского языка. По мнению американских студентов, русский язык выбирают те, кто любит преодолевать препятствия.

Русский язык продолжает интересовать современный мир. По данным публикаций в российской прессе, число граждан США, Франции, Испании, Швеции, Финляндии, Австрии и Кореи, начавших в последнее время изучать русский язык и литературу, выросло в несколько раз. Русский язык – не только официальный язык Российской Федерации. Это один из языков мира, то есть язык, служащий средством международного общения между народами разных стран. Среди более чем двух с половиной тысяч языков, известных в мире, международное общение обеспечивает Всемирный языковой клуб, который называют самой развитой языковой группой в мире. Продвижение языка как языка мира определяется общечеловеческим значением культуры, созданной на этом языке. Статус языка как мирового языка юридически обеспечивается признанием его официальным или рабочим языком международных организаций или конференций (ООН, ЮНЕСКО и др.). Например, русский язык признан одним из шести официальных языков ООН наряду с английским, арабским, испанским, китайским и французским; он содержит важнейшие международные договоры и соглашения. Русский язык изучают в большинстве стран мира. Учителя русского языка вступили в Международную ассоциацию преподавателей русского языка и литературы (МАПРЯЛ).

В настоящее время русский язык по-прежнему является четвертым по распространенности языком в мире. Возглавляют список английский (около 500 миллионов человек говорят на английском как на первом или втором языке и более 1 миллиарда говорят на английском как на иностранном) и китайский (почти 1, 350 миллионов говорят на нем как на родном). На третьем месте находится испанский (на нем говорят 360 миллионов человек, в том числе около 335 миллионов носителей языка). Таким образом, огромная роль русского языка в современном мире определяется его культурной ценностью, мощностью и величием. Быстрые социально-экономические изменения, произошедшие в мире в последнее десятилетие, привели к фундаментальным изменениям в социальной структуре общества. Особенность современного состояния языковой ситуации в мире состоит в том, что большая часть языковых изменений связана с изменениями в обществе. Все больше увеличивается доля людей, считающих, что можно игнорировать нормы языка и этикета. Значительно возросло количество обращений к иностранцам, особенно в крупных городах, наблюдается тенденция формирования мнения о «традиционности» языкового этикета и его бесполезности в современном общении. Языковая культура и общая культура работников печати, радио и телевидения резко снизились.

«Благодаря онлайн-занятиям дистанционного обучения наши студенты получили возможность более самостоятельно работать, заниматься научным творчеством, читать книги, а наши педагоги-преподаватели участвовали в онлайн-видеоконференциях, организованных с участием зарубежных ученых, и повышали свои профессиональные навыки. Они стремятся регулярно работать на развитие. В настоящее время существует объективная основа для качественно быстрого перехода к новым технологиям обучения и воспитания, поскольку инновационные процессы в экономической и социальной жизни требуют коренных изменений в самом образовании. Ни один педагог-педагог не может рано или поздно остаться в стороне, не включившись в этот процесс». По мнению Полата, «...дистанционное обучение – это форма обучения, при которой преподаватель и обучающиеся взаимодействуют друг с другом, при этом осуществляются все компоненты, присущие дистанционному и образовательному процессу, (цели, содержание, методы, организационные формы, средства обучения), осуществляется путем специфической Интерактивности с использованием Интернет-технологий или других средств обеспечения».

Отличие предмета «Русский язык» от «Родного языка» состоит в том, что объем речевой практики высок (в семье, с друзьями, знакомыми и т. д.), а общение на русском языке обычно ограничивается рамками практических семинаров на ограниченное количество часов в неделю в университете. Чтобы преподавать и преподавать русский язык более эффективно,

необходимо увеличивать объем речевой практики и развивать ее на традиционном очном обучении.

Таким образом, следует отметить, что внедрение информационно-коммуникативных технологий в обучение языку, формирование коммуникативной компетентности при изучении русского языка, личностно-ориентированное обучение, индивидуализация и дифференциация учебной деятельности, самообразования и саморазвития обучающихся.

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ФАКТОРЫ, ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА НАЛОГОВЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ РЕГИОНОВ

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируются макроэкономические показатели, влияющие на налоговый потенциал регионов. Система мер бюджетно-налоговой политики по повышению налогового потенциала регионов, возможность регионов платить налоги, взаимоотношения, возникающие в процессе их повышения и взимания налогов, освещены на основе зарубежного опыта.

Ключевые слова: налоги, налоговый потенциал, репрезентативная налоговая система, юридические лица, налоговые поступления, налоговые проверки.

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FACTORS AFFECTING THE TAX POTENTIAL OF THE REGIONS

Abstract. This article analyzes the macroeconomic indicators affecting the tax potential of the regions. The system of budget-tax policy measures to increase the tax potential of the regions, the ability of the regions to pay taxes, the relations that take place in the process of increasing them and collecting taxes are highlighted on the basis of foreign experience.

Key words: taxes, tax potential, representative tax system, legal entities, tax revenues, tax audits.

Введение

Одним из важнейших вопросов, стоящих перед налоговой системой, является, прежде всего, повышение эффективности налоговой политики, упрощение видов налогов и механизмов их действия, оптимальное распределение налогового бремени между хозяйствующими субъектами. Также в реформах налоговой сферы, проводимых в процессе модернизации экономики, основное внимание уделяется стимулированию хозяйственной деятельности субъектов хозяйствования средствами налогов, но вместе с

тем выполнение основной фискальной функции налогов во многом зависит от процесса своевременного и полного поступления налогов в бюджет.

В современный период развития рыночной экономики в Узбекистане последовательное снижение налогового бремени, упрощение системы налогообложения и совершенствование налогового администрирования является приоритетом для ускоренного развития экономики.

Новая стратегия развития Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы, состоящая из следующих семи приоритетных направлений, разработанных по принципу "От стратегии действий — к стратегии прогресса", утверждена Указом Президента.

Третье направление определялось как "обеспечение ускоренного развития национальной экономики и высоких темпов роста". 29-й целью данного направления, конечно же, ставится задача к 2026 году снизить налоговую нагрузку на субъекты предпринимательства с 27, 5% ВВП до 25% ВВП⁸⁴.

Обзор литературы по теме

В зарубежной литературе можно видеть, что под налоговым потенциалом понимается налоговая база, приносящая доход в виде налоговых поступлений определенной территории. В частности, по мнению Пелевина, одной из значимых задач на сегодняшний день является оценка налогового потенциала, позволяющая определить не только рост налоговых поступлений в бюджет, но и прогнозный уровень поступлений налогов и других поступлений в бюджет данной территории[1]. Первый этап анализа налоговых платежей предполагает изучение региональных факторов, влияющих на состояние налоговой базы. На процесс формирования налогового потенциала региона влияют следующие блоки:

- нормативные и законодательные;
- экономический;
- бюджет.

Чун-Янь Куо представляет налоговый потенциал как способность налогоплательщиков платить налоги или способность государства получать доход[2].

Мы не можем согласиться с этими мыслями, изучая вышеперечисленные. Потому что способность платить налоги не может быть приравнена к налоговому потенциалу. На налоговый потенциал влияют и другие факторы, помимо способности уплачивать налоги.

Консультативный комитет США по межправительственным отношениям также определил налоговый потенциал как максимальную сумму, доступную обществу для покрытия государственных расходов[3].

Экономические оценки, проведенные американскими и канадскими учеными в период с 1980 по 1999 год, оценивают налоговый потенциал как

84 <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-5841063>

поступление налоговых поступлений за счет применения одинаковой ставки для всех налогов. Некоторые экономисты, Богачева О.В., Горский И.В., Кадочников П.А., Луговой О.В., Коломиес А.Л., Новокиво А. налоговый потенциал в основном определяется продажей налогооблагаемых ресурсов, налогооблагаемым доходом, который поступает в бюджет, налогооблагаемыми ресурсами, которые облагаются налогом[4].

В широком смысле "налоговый потенциал" - это общая сумма налогооблагаемых ресурсов территории. В более узком практическом смысле "налоговый потенциал"-это максимально возможная сумма налоговых и сберегательных поступлений, рассчитанная в соответствии с действующим законодательством[5].

Понятие налогового потенциала приравнивается к финансовому потенциалу в большинстве развитых стран, где широко используется модель бюджетного федерализма[6].

Многие отечественные ученые-экономисты высказывают мнения о налоговом потенциале, некоторые подходы. Из Них Исламкулов А.Х. было высказано мнение, что налоговый потенциал объясняется особенностями национального налогового законодательства, налогового администрирования, налоговой системы, уникальными для каждого штата[7].

Также Мусалимов Ш.И. рассматривает региональный налоговый потенциал как важный элемент в определении доходного потенциала местных бюджетов[8].

Конечно, налоговый потенциал территорий определяется исходя из собственных внутренних возможностей каждой территории, экономических возможностей, налоговых ресурсов и платежеспособности налогоплательщиков.

Изучая мнение отечественных и зарубежных ученых, высказавших свое мнение, мы можем ознакомиться с их определениями налогового потенциала. Например, Чун-Янь Куо определил налоговый потенциал как способность налогоплательщиков платить налоги. Американские ученые, с другой стороны, рассматривали налоговый потенциал как способность покрывать государственные расходы. Конечно, это более широкое понятие, чем все приведенные определения, но налоговый потенциал. Налоговый потенциал включает в себя не только способность платить налоги, но и налогоплательщиков, способность взыскивать налоговые долги, а также культуру налогообложения.

Методика исследования.

В статье использованы методы логического метода, анализа и синтеза, нормативного подхода, системного и сравнительного анализа.

Анализ и основные результаты.

В каждой стране с развитой экономикой определение налогового потенциала становится все более важным. Предложено российскими исследователями несколько вариантов классификации методики оценки налогового потенциала:

- метод оценки по показателям экономической доходности; на основе анализа репрезентативной налоговой системы; на основе данных налоговой отчетности и корректировок данных о фактических собранных налогах; на основе индексов налогового потенциала[9];

- метод, основанный на показателях экономической прибыли; отчетность и корректировка данных о фактически собранных налогах и сборах; используя индексный подход[10];

- группа методов, использующих макроэкономические показатели и основанных на формировании репрезентативной налоговой системы[11].

Из современных методов определения налогового потенциала мы можем увидеть следующие экстраполяционные[12] методы:

- методы оценки по данным налоговой отчетности и фактическим собранным налоговым платежам;

- метод оценки территорий на основе индекса налогового потенциала;

- метод формирования репрезентативной налоговой системы;

- метод общих налогооблагаемых ресурсов[13].

Методы моделирования налогового потенциала регионов:

- методы оценки по основным экономическим показателям (среднедушевой денежный доход; показатель ВРП);

- метод корреляционного и регрессионного анализа;

- способ ведения скрытой деятельности.

Метод оценки по данным налоговой отчетности и фактическим накопленным налоговым платежам будет состоять из совокупности показателей налогового потенциала регионов по отдельным налогам. Налоговый потенциал по каждому виду налога рассчитывается в налоговой отчетности. Мы можем увидеть это с помощью формулы простейшего метода скользящего среднего:

$$\text{НПР}_i^n = \frac{\text{НПР}_i^{n-1} + \text{НПР}_i^{n-2} + \dots + \text{НПР}_i^{n-k}}{k} \quad (1)$$

Здесь: NPR - налоговый потенциал территорий; n - период, в течение которого проводится оценка; k-порядок скользящей средней[14].

Регрессионный метод репрезентативной системы налогообложения эффективен при прогнозировании на среднесрочную и долгосрочную перспективу, этот метод реализуется за счет использования определенных взаимосвязанных наборов экономических показателей, определяющих объем доходов бюджета. Недостатком данного метода является его сложность, а использование данных различного экономического характера

приводит к существенной дифференциации показателей налогового потенциала регионов.

Кроме того, метод корректирующих коэффициентов расчета налогового потенциала является универсальным методом, позволяющим удовлетворить современным требованиям и учесть максимальное количество факторов. Данный метод позволяет учитывать коэффициент эффективности труда населения, коэффициент городского и сельского населения, коэффициент собираемости налогов и другие социально-экономические коэффициенты, характеризующие эффективность деятельности территории[15].

Метод формирования репрезентативной системы налогообложения является одним из представленных методов экстраполяции, с помощью которого прогнозирование налоговых поступлений определяется применением налоговых ставок к установленным Налоговым базам. Этот метод можно выразить формулой:

$$\text{НПР} = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{НБ}_i * t_i \quad (2)$$

Здесь: НБ_i - i - налоговая база территории по налогу; t_i – i - налоговая ставка по налогу на прибыль [16].

У этого метода тоже есть свои недостатки. Этот метод не позволяет учесть влияние многих факторов на налоговый потенциал территории. Пример не учитывает различия в развитии испытуемых.

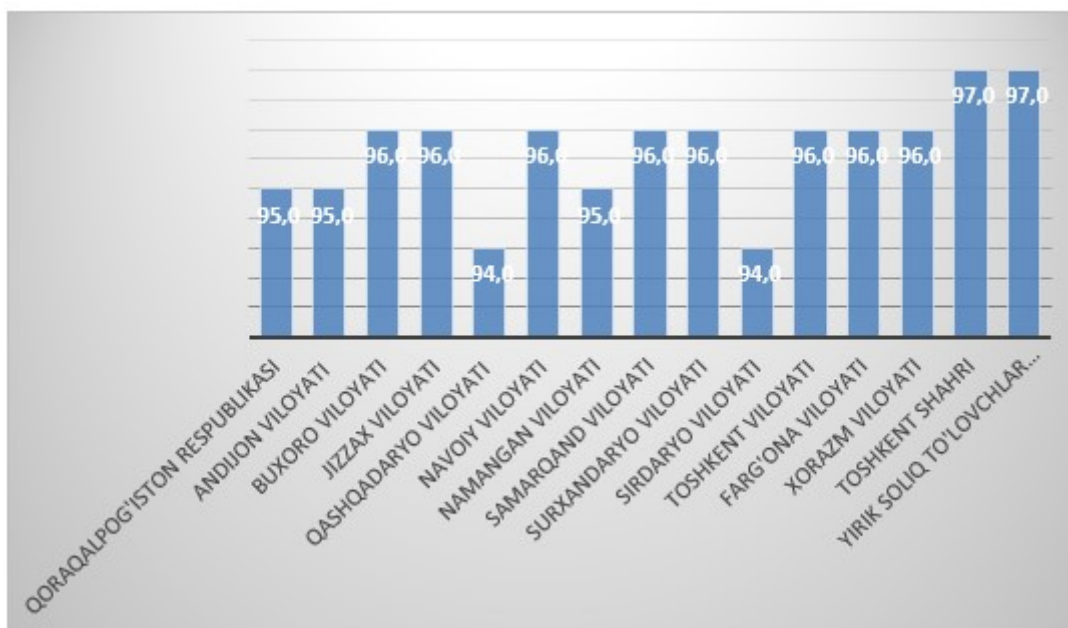
Изучив вышеперечисленные пункты, под репрезентативной системой налогообложения мы понимаем метод, основанный на прогнозировании возможных налоговых поступлений в региональный бюджет по средним налоговым ставкам в стране, соответствующей этим налоговым базам. В репрезентативной системе налогообложения мы можем оценить налоговый потенциал с помощью метода регрессии, используя следующее уравнение:

$$Y_j = X_{1j} * B_1 + X_{2j} * B_2 + \dots + X_{mj} * B_m + E_j \quad (3)$$

Здесь: Y_j - платежи в бюджет по территории; $j=1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ - количество рассматриваемых территорий; X_{mj} - i - показатели налоговой базы региона; B_m - случайные факторы; E_j - ошибка случайного измерения [17].

Разберем показатели налогового потенциала регионов на следующие четыре группы:

1. Степень реализации налогового потенциала регионов;
2. Системы налогового потенциала регионов с точки зрения распределения налоговых доходов на бюджетном уровне;
3. С дополнительной точки зрения налогового потенциала регионов;
4. Роль налогового потенциала регионов в системе межбюджетных отношений.



1-рисунок. Норма добровольной уплаты налогов налогоплательщиками в январе-марте 2024 г.(в процентах).85

Из 1-рисунокa видно, что в январе-марте 2024 года добровольное исполнение налоговых обязательств юридическими и физическими лицами в масштабах республики составило 96%. Лучший показатель в этом отношении у крупных налогоплательщиков, зафиксирован в Ташкенте – 97%. Бухарская, Навоийская, Джизакская, Самаркандская, Сурхандарьинская, Ташкентская, Ферганская и Хорезмская области – 96%. Республика Каракалпакстан, Андижанская и Наманганская области-95%. Кашкадарьинская и Сырдарьинская области – 94%. Из этих цифр мы видим, что налоговая культура также постепенно выходит на более высокий уровень среди налогоплательщиков.

Как еще один из простейших способов определения налогового потенциала профессор И.Горский разработал следующий метод [18]:

$$NPR = F + Z + L \quad (4)$$

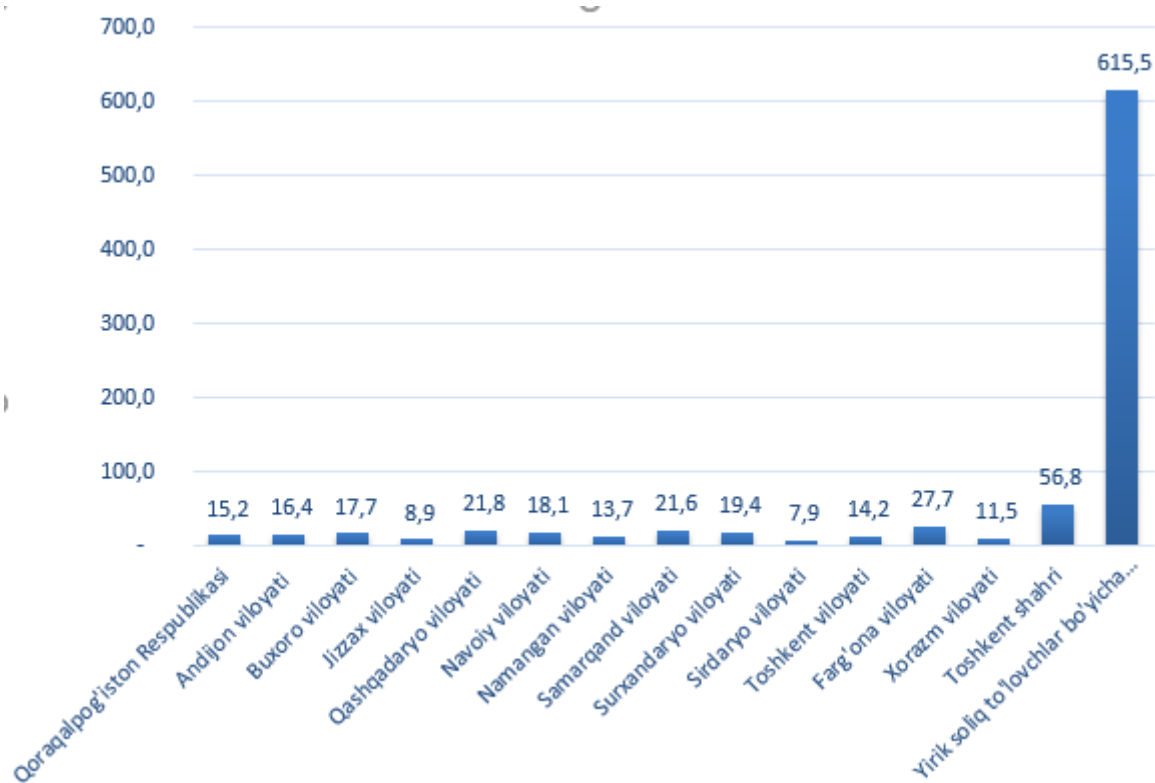
Здесь: NPR — налоговый потенциал территории, (в денежном выражении);

F — фактические налоговые поступления, (в денежной стоимости);

Z — увеличение налоговой задолженности за отчетный период (в денежной стоимости);

L — налоговые льготы по территории (в денежном выражении).

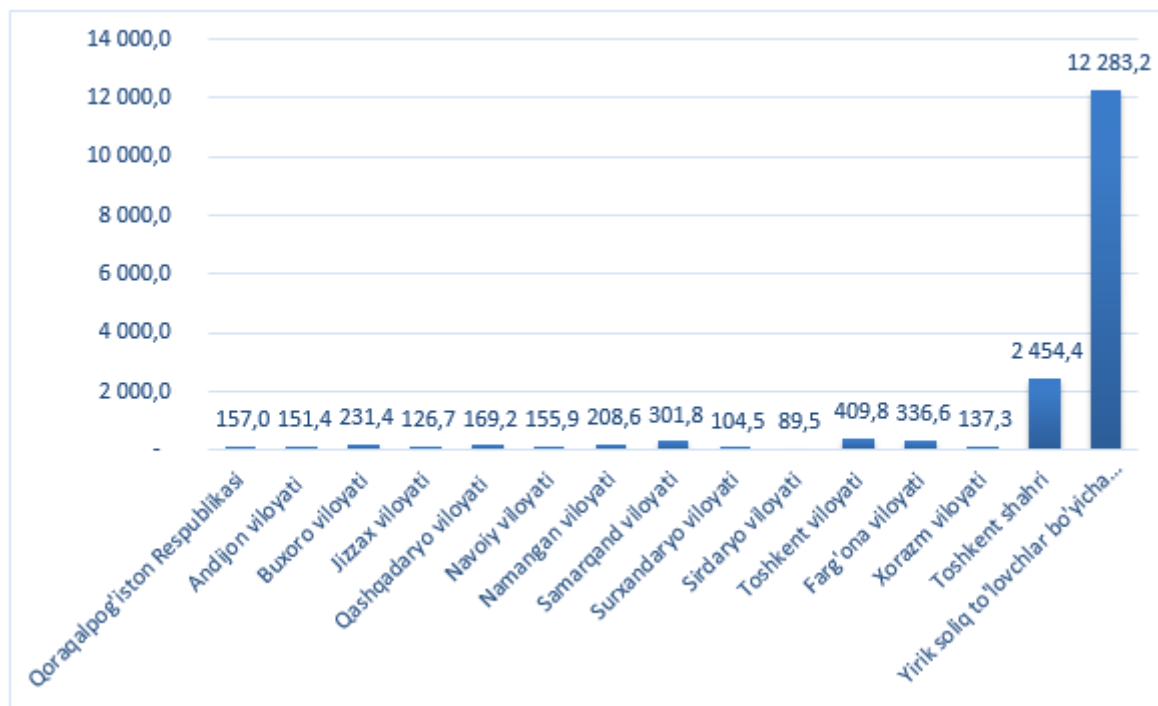
85 www.soliq.uz получено с сайта



2-рисунок. Результаты предпроверочного анализа, проведенного через систему “автокамера ” в 1 квартале 2024 г. (mlrd.so'm)⁸⁶

Из 2-рисунка видно, что в результате предварительного анализа, проведенного в январе-марте 2024 года, 8 997 предприятий представили переотчеты на увеличение и начислили 866, 3 млрд.сум налогов. В разрезе областей в результате проверки “автокамеры” в г. Ташкенте 56, 8 млрд.сум дополнительный налог определен. В результате проверки в Сырдарьинской области минимальный показатель составил 7, 9 млрд.сум дополнительный налог определен. Из приведенных выше данных мы видим, что дополнительные определенные налоги оказывают значительное влияние на налоговый потенциал регионов.

⁸⁶ www.soliq.uz получено с сайта



3-рисунок. Налоговые льготы, использованные в разрезе территорий в 1 квартале 2024 г (млрд.сум).87

На 3-рисунке видно, что в 1 квартале 2024 года 155 468 организаций имели 8, 6 трлн.сум налоговых льгот. В разрезе областей мы видим, что Сырдарьинская область в 1 квартале составила 89, 5 млрд.сум пользовался привилегиями. Город Ташкент 2 454, 4 млрд.сум занимает первое место с самым высоким показателем использования привилегии.

В разрезе использованных налоговых вычетов по видам налогов:

- ➔ 3, 9 трлн.сум по налогу на добавленную стоимость;
- ➔ 1, 8 трлн.сум по земельному налогу;
- ➔ 1, 1 трлн.сум по налогу на прибыль;
- ➔ 792, 5 трлн.сум по налогу на имущество;
- ➔ 576, 7 млрд.сум по налогу на прибыль;
- ➔ По налогу на доходы физических лиц 214, 7 млрд.сум;
- ➔ 42, 7 млрд.сум по налогу на оборот;
- ➔ 19, 8 по налогу на пользование водными ресурсами млрд.сум воспользовался привилегией.

87 www.soliq.uz получено с сайта

Налоговый потенциал регионов в 1 квартале 2024 года (млрд.сум)⁸⁸

		1 квартал 2024 г. Поступлени я в бюджет	Используй ва но в 1 квартале 2024 г. налоговые льготы	Результаты предпроверо чного анализа, проведенног о через систему "Автокамера л" в 1 квартале 2024 г.	Метода И.Горский NPR=F+Z+L
1	Республика Каракалпакстан	657, 0	157, 0	15, 2	829, 2
2	Андижанская область	728, 1	151, 4	16, 4	895, 9
3	Бухарская область	785, 5	231, 4	17, 7	1 034, 6
4	Джизакская область	512, 7	126, 7	8, 9	648, 3
5	Кашкадарьинская область	944, 6	169, 2	21, 8	1 135, 6
6	Навоийская область	482, 1	155, 9	18, 1	656, 1
7	Наманганская область	685, 7	208, 6	13, 7	908, 0
8	Самаркандская область	1 112, 3	301, 8	21, 6	1 435, 7
9	Сурхандарьинская область	695, 4	104, 5	19, 4	819, 3
10	Сырдарьинская область	355, 3	89, 5	7, 9	452, 7
11	Ташкентская область	1 442, 4	409, 8	14, 2	1 886, 4
12	Ферганская область	1 112, 6	336, 6	27, 7	1 476, 9
13	Хорезмская область	656, 1	137, 3	11, 5	804, 9
14	Город Ташкент	5 607, 7	2 454, 4	56, 8	8 118, 9
15	Крупные налогоплательщики межрегиональная НИ	24 501, 5	12 283, 2	615, 5	37 400, 2
	Итого	40 279, 0	17 317, 3	886, 4	58 482, 7

В 1-таблице мы видим, что метода И.Горского показывает налоговый потенциал регионов в 1 квартале 2024 года. В разрезе областей налоговый потенциал Сырдарьинской области составляет 452, 7(млрд.сум), который организовал. В действительности в Сырдарьинской области в 1 квартале

⁸⁸ www.soliq.uz подготовлено автором на основе данных сайта

2024 года 355, 3(млрд.сум) налоговые поступления. Дополнение 97, 4 по методу Горского(млрд.сум) определена способность Сырдарьинской области платить налоги. Среди регионов по самому высокому показателю мы видим город Ташкент. Из города Ташкента в 1 квартале 2024 года 5 607, 7(млрд.сум) налог поступал в бюджет. Налоговый потенциал города Ташкента по методу Горского в 1 квартале 2024 года 8 118, 9 (млрд.сум). Это дополнительно 2 511, 2 г. Ташкента(млрд.сум) указывает на наличие возможности уплаты налога в бюджет.

Этот метод получил среди экономистов название "реального метода", при котором рассчитывается налоговый потенциал территории по отношению к фактическим налоговым поступлениям в бюджет. Конечно, такой способ носит общий характер. То есть определение налогового потенциала по налоговым поступлениям в бюджет носит количественный характер и не учитывает качественные показатели. При этом стоимость налоговых баз по видам налогов исчисляется органами налоговой службы. При этом расчет налоговой базы намного сложнее.

Выводы и предложения

Сегодня в сфере налоговой политики реализуется комплекс мер по выявлению налогового потенциала регионов, совершенствованию и повышению эффективности налогового администрирования, упрощению налоговой системы и радикальному сокращению налоговой отчетности. Одной из основных целей проводимых мероприятий является повышение собираемости налогов и расширение доходной базы бюджета. Причина этого в том, что основную часть доходов государственного бюджета составляют налоги. А своевременное поступление налогов в бюджет обеспечивает реализацию заранее запланированных необходимых расходов государства. Увеличение доходов государственного бюджета служит его социально-экономическому развитию и достижению финансовой устойчивости. Поэтому одной из важнейших задач, выполняемых государством, является повышение собираемости налогов, определение резервов дополнительных доходов в бюджет и сокращение уровня скрытой экономики.

Приведем следующие предложения по определению налогового потенциала регионов и дальнейшему совершенствованию налогообложения и проведению эффективной бюджетно-налоговой политики.

Во-первых, при взимании налогов целесообразно будет использовать опыт зарубежных стран. Существуют также частные фирмы, занимающиеся взысканием налоговой задолженности за рубежом, осуществляющие свою деятельность совместно с государственными налоговыми органами. Это, в свою очередь, обеспечит выплаты в государственный бюджет.

Во-вторых, частые изменения налогового законодательства доставляют налогоплательщику большие трудности. Действующая налоговая система соответствует международным стандартам - прежде

всего европейской модели налоговой системы. В дальнейшем менять его всерьез нецелесообразно.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ СТУДЕНТОВ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена актуальным вопросам обучения русскому языку на неязыковых факультетах вузов. В статье рассматривается коммуникативная компетенция как широкий термин, который включает не только структурные особенности языка (русский), но также и его социальные прагматические и контекстные особенности. Кроме этого, в статье освещены научно-методические основы формирования коммуникативной компетенции в обучении русскому языку студентов неязыковых вузов.

Ключевые слова: коммуникативность, общение, единицы общения, ролевое общение, личностное общение, мотив общения, взаимоотношение.

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FORMATION OF STUDENTS COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Abstract. The article is devoted to current issues of teaching the Russian language at non-linguistic faculties of universities. The article examines communicative competence as a broad term that includes not only the structural features of the language (Russian), but also its social, pragmatic and contextual features. The scientific and methodological foundations for the formation of communicative competence in teaching the Russian language to students of non-linguistic universities are covered.

Keywords: communicativeness, communication, communication units, role communication, personal communication, communication motive, relationship.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Современная система образования ориентирована на реализацию основных задач социально-экономического и культурного развития нашей страны. Президент нашей страны Мирзиёев Ш.М. так сказал об этом: «Воспитание молодого поколения в качестве личностей, истинно любящих Родину, с устоявшейся жизненной позицией, глубоко овладевших современными знаниями и профессией, умеющих самостоятельно мыслить, считается всегда актуальной проблемой». Коммуникативная культура

личности, как и коммуникативная компетентность не возникает на пустом месте, она формируется. Но основу её формирования составляет опыт человеческого общения. Основными источниками приобретения коммуникативной компетентности являются: соционормативный опыт народной культуры, знание языков общения, используемых народной культурой, опыт межличностного общения и восприятия искусства.

Предметом общения являются взаимоотношения собеседников. Именно предмет определяет характер деятельности, т.е. взаимоотношения определяют характер общения. Именно в предмете реализуется потребность, в результате чего она становится мотивом деятельности. Это означает, что мотив к общению не может возникнуть, если нет взаимоотношений (предмета) или они не осознаются.

Цель общения — решение задач, связанных с взаимоотношениями, т.е. изменение их. Измененные взаимоотношения становятся результатом общения.

МЕТОДЫ И МАТЕРИАЛЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

Существуют три способа общения: перцептивный (когда люди воспринимают друг друга зрительно, интуитивно и т.п.), интеракционный (когда люди взаимодействуют друг с другом) и информационный (когда они обмениваются мыслями, идеями, духовными ценностями, интересами, чувствами и т.п.). Эти три способа могут использоваться и отдельно, и в совокупности.

Единицей общения является акт общения, в котором всегда участвуют как минимум два человека. Каждый из общающихся в результате воздействия друг на друга приобретает новые знания, новые мысли, новые намерения и т.п., т.е. он интерпретирует получаемую информацию. В связи с этим можно сказать, что продуктом общения является интерпретация информации.

ОСНОВНЫЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И ИХ ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ

Исходя из указанного выше понимания процесса общения, можно сказать, что благодаря общению человек поддерживает свою жизнедеятельность. На самом деле, вне общения невозможна никакая другая человеческая деятельность, ибо без общения часто невозможно само существование человеческих индивидуальностей.

Различают условно два вида общения:

1) ролевое общение, которое реализует общественные отношения в их явном виде (например, роль учителя и роль ученика; врача – пациента и т. п.), они могут быть в той или иной степени личностно окрашены;

2) личностное общение, которое реализует личностные отношения в их явном виде (они могут быть в разной степени окрашены ролью человека в обществе). Так, учитель и ученик могут вести себя в зависимости не только от «правил», предписанных ролью учителя и ролью ученика, но и

как личности со всеми ее составляющими – мировоззрением, личным опытом, чувствами и эмоциями, интересами, статусом в коллективе.

Таковы основные характеристики общения.

Посмотрим теперь с этой точки зрения на то, каким же должен быть процесс обучения иноязычному говорению (общению).

1) Между учителем и учащимися должны установиться какие-либо взаимоотношения, кроме официальных «учебных», т.е. общение должно быть не ролевое, общение не учителя и ученика, а индивидуальностей, которые видят друг в друге не официальный статус, а речевого партнера.

2) Мотив общения может появиться лишь тогда, когда возникнет потребность в подлинном общении. Потребность в «учебном» общении, которая у некоторых учащихся есть, по характеру иная и не в состоянии обеспечить коммуникативной мотивации.

3) Если взаимоотношения между учителем и учащимися как между индивидуальностями (личностями) не возникают, то нет и цели, присущей общению, изменить эти взаимоотношения. Остается лишь регуляция отношений ролевых – «учитель - ученик», что может привести к «выяснению отношений» на почве учебы и дисциплины, и, в конечном счете, – к нежелательному психологическому климату в аудитории.

4) Должны функционировать все способы общения: интеракционный, когда есть взаимодействие на основе какой-либо деятельности, кроме учебной; перцептивный, когда имеет место восприятие друг друга как личностей; информационный, когда ученики обмениваются своими мыслями, идеями, интересами, чувствами. Если же студент пересказывает текст просто ради пересказа (когда все в аудитории знают его содержание) или проговаривает какие-то не ситуативные высказывания, направленные «в никуда» предложения, лишённые интонации, то общение не может состояться, а продуктом такого «говорения» является так называемая учебная речь, в целом, истинный же продукт общения – интерпретация информации – отсутствует.

Совершенно иная картина на занятии русского языка. Согласно содержанию разговорных тем преподаватель задает вопросы типа:

1. Когда ты сегодня встал?
2. Нравятся ли тебе детективы?
3. Любишь ли ты компот? И т.п.

Речь не идет о том, чтобы занятия воссоздавали процесс общения полностью. Это, видимо, невозможно и вряд ли целесообразно, ибо и цель, и структура этих процессов различны. Речь идет о том, чтобы придать процессу обучения, не нарушая его организованности, системности и методической направленности, характерные черты процесса общения.

Для этого нужна такая система обучения говорению, в основе которой лежит коммуникативность. Безусловно, коммуникативный метод позволяет

устранить указанные выше недостатки обучения и придать обучению строго определённый нормативный характер.

Бесспорно, наша жизнь наполнена общением. По мнению социологов, на общение в среднем у человека уходит до 70% времени. Мы общаемся дома, на работе, в университете, клубе, кафе, транспорте, библиотеке, магазине, общаемся с друзьями, с родственниками, знакомыми и незнакомыми, взрослыми и детьми. Мы общаемся лично, по телефону, Интернету. Общаемся устно и письменно, а также вербально и невербально. Общение осуществляется одновременно по всем телевизионным каналам и радиостанциям. Значит, что наша жизнь без общения невысказима.

Психологи выделяют три уровня анализа структуры общения:

1. Общение индивидуума как сторона его образа жизни - макроуровень;
2. Отдельные акты общения, отдельные контакты (беседа, спор и пр.) – мезоуровень;
3. Отдельные элементы акта общения (средства выражения) – микроуровень.

Рассмотрим общение на макроуровне. Что такое общение в самом широком смысле? Общение пронизывает все сферы деятельности человека, поэтому изучается очень многими науками (психологией, философией, педагогикой, когнитивной лингвистикой, психолингвистикой и т.д.), в каждой из которых учёные подходят к феномену общения со своих позиций. Социологи, психологи, философы, лингвисты понимают под общением «процесс выработки новой информации и то, что вырабатывает их общность» (М.С.Каган), или «особую форму взаимодействия людей» и т.д.

Очень точно выразил сущность общения академик Д.С. Лихачёв: «Общаясь, люди создают друг друга». В этих словах подчёркивается именно взаимность влияния людей друг на друга и необходимость их друг в друге для осознания своей индивидуальности и для развития каждого. Такой подход и такое понимание подчёркивают обусловленность общения как основного элемента культуры. Следовательно, общение – это реальная деятельность, разворачивающаяся процессуально и протекающая преимущественно в виде речи (в ее словесной и несловесной составляющих).

Общение – это деятельность. При этом деятельностью является не только общение, которое происходит при совместном решении каких-либо предметно-практических задач, но и духовное общение, в ходе которого происходит духовно-информационное взаимодействие. Общение как деятельность требует сознательного целеполагания выбора оптимальных средств для достижения поставленных целей, постоянного слежения за действиями партнёров и внесения каждым необходимых коррективов в собственное поведение и, конечно же, ответственности за результат этой деятельности. Процесс общения всегда имеет духовную составляющую

содержания как сознание необходимости в нём самом как партнёре при достижении общей цели. Потребность эта превращается в специфическую установку, т.е. в готовность согласования своего личного поведения с поведением партнёра, в стремление к содружеству, сотрудничеству и т.д.

Основные функции общения формулируются разными учеными с учётом той науки, в рамках которой они рассматривают общение, следовательно, с разных позиций. В работе мы опираемся на классификацию психолога А.А.Брудного, который занимается вопросами понимания, поскольку этот подход, на наш взгляд, позволяет наиболее адекватно рассмотреть общение в аспекте культуры. А.А.Брудный выделяет четыре основные функции общения.

1. Инструментальную, т.е. общение как вспомогательный компонент совместной предметной деятельности (например, ремонта машины или уборки).

2. Синдикативную (объединения), когда общение предполагает создание единства вступивших в него участников.

3. Функцию самовыражения, которая по своей сущности ориентирована на взаимопонимание, на контакт.

4. Трансляционную - передачи конкретных способов деятельности, оценочных критериев и программ (например, обучение).

ВЫВОДЫ

Обучение русскому языку способствует активизации формирования коммуникативной компетенции, воспитывает языковую личность, способную к профессионально-деловой межкультурной коммуникации, стремящуюся к саморазвитию и самообразованию, умеющую творчески мыслить.

Для реализации любой функции общения необходим субъект, который это общение и осуществляет. В свою очередь, в рамках общения как деятельности человек как субъект общения также выполняет разнообразные функции: коммуникативную (обеспечение взаимосвязи), информационную (взаимовыражение), когнитивную (взаимопознание), эмотивную (переживание взаимоотношений), конативную (взаимопроявление, управление), креативную (взаимовлияние, преобразование). Для возникновения акта общения нужна инициатива, поэтому субъект общения, который берёт эту инициативу на себя, назван нами субъектом–инициатором, а субъект общения, который эту инициативу принимает, – субъектом–партнером.

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ЛИТЕРОНОМИК ТАЖНИС САНЪАТИ АЛИШЕР НАВОИЙ ИЖОДИДА

Аннотация. Мақолада Алишер Навоий ижодида литерономик тажнис санъати ҳақида маълумот берилади.

Калит сўзлар: тажнис, тасвирий восита, образ, мумтоз адабиёт.

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IN NAVOI'S CREATION ART, THE ART NAMED "TAJNIS"

Annotation. The article presents information about the art of literary poetry in the works of Alisher Navoi.

Keywords: tajnis, visual means, image, classical literature.

Мумтоз адабиётда тасвирий воситалардан воқеа-ҳодисаларни жонли, образли қилиб тасвирлаш, нутқ ифодалилигини ошириш, у ёки бу нарсанинг хусусияти, характери, кўринишини қисқа ифодали, образли қилиб тасвирлаш учун фойдаланилган. Тасвирий воситалар, хусусан, жонлантириш, ўхшатиш, муболаға, сифатлаш, такрор ва бошқалар насрий ва назмий асарларда юксак бадиийликни, сўз санъатини вужудга келтирган. Мақсуд Шайхзода бу хусусда қуйидагиларни ёзади: *“Илми бадеъ сўзга зийнат ва оройиши бермоқ мақсадида қўлланиладиган қоидалар ва қонунлардан иборатдирки, тўғри ва соғлом калималарда рўёбга чиқади”*⁸⁹.

Бу ҳодиса мумтоз адабиётшуносликда *илми бадеъ* деб юритилган бўлса, ҳозирда *шеърий санъатлар* деб номланади. Шунини қайд қилиш керакки, илми бадеъда “санъат” сўзини ҳозир биз тушунган маънода эмас, балки бадиий усул, приём, восита фигура маъносида қўллаганлар. *Санъат* сўзининг кўплик шакли *саноат* эса *саноеъ* тарзида қабул қилинган. *Саноеъ бадиия* дейилганда “бадиий санъатлар” тушунчаси кўзда тутилган.

Айрим адабиётшунослар эса бундай санъатларнинг учинчи бир тури, яъни ҳам шакл, ҳам мазмунга алоқадор бўлган маънавий-лафзий, муштарак

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санъатни ҳам ажратиб кўрсатади. Демак, бадий санъатлар уч гуруҳга бўлинади: маъновий, лафзий ҳамда маъновий-лафзий ёки муштарак санъатлар.

“Тажнис” “تجنيس” жинсини, шаклини бир хил қилиш, яъни жинсдошлаштириш бўлиб илмий атама сифатида байтда икки ёки ундан ортиқ шаклдош сўздир.

Тажнис юқорида саналган адабиётларда турлича тавсифланади. Масалан: “Хадойиқус-сеҳр” асарида тажнис *тажниси томм* ва *тажниси ноқисга*, “Ал-мўъжам” асарида *тажниси томм*, *тажниси ноқис*, *тажниси мураккаб*, *тажниси мўздаваж*, *тажниси мутарраф* ва *тажниси хаттига*, “Меъёрул-ашъор” асарида *тажниси томм* ва *тажниси ноқисга*, “Бадойиъ-ус санойиъ” асарида *тажнис лафзий* ва *тажниси ғайри лафзийга* бўлинади.

Тажниси томмда икки ва ундан ортиқ сўзлар шаклан бир хил бўлиб, аммо улар бошқа-бошқа маъноларни англатади. Тажниси томмнинг муставфий ва мумосил турлари мавжуд. Тажниснинг бу турлари Атоуллоҳ Хусайнийнинг “Бадойиъ-ус санойиъ” ҳамда Анвар Ҳожиаҳмедовнинг “Шеърий санъатлар ва мумтоз қофия” рисоаларида изоҳланган.

Сўз шакллариининг ўхшашлиги, маъноларининг ўзгачалиги омонимик ҳодисадир. Тажниси томм омоним сўз, тажниси зойид оморфема, тажниси музориъ омофон, тажниси хатти ва ноқис омограф, тажниси мураккаб омоформа, тажниси муваваҳшаҳлар омофонларга алоқадордир. Тажниси ноқисда 2 та, яъни омография ва омофония ҳодисалари учрайди. Энди санаб ўтган тажнис турларини ҳар бири устида алоҳида-алоҳида тўхталамиз.

Тажниси томм. Тилда сўзлар хилма-хил хусусиятларга эга бўлади. Маълум бир тушунчани ёки тасаввурни бир сўз эмас, балки бир неча сўз ҳам ифодалаб келиши ва аксинча, биргина сўз орқали бир неча тушунча ёки тасаввур ифодаланиб, турли маъно англашилиши мумкин.

Омонимлар тажнис санъатининг асосини ташкил этади. Улар бир сўз туркуми ёки турли сўз туркуми доирасида воқеъ бўлади. Бир сўз туркуми доирасидаги омонимлар тажниси мумосил деб аталса, бир неча сўз туркумига тегишли омонимлар илми бадеъда *тажниси муставфий* деб номланади. Буни Атоуллоҳ Хусайний қуйидагича изоҳлайди: “Баъзи араб фусаҳоси бир сўз туркумига оид бўлган икки шаклдошдин, яъни икки исм ёки икки феъл ёки икки кўмакчидан иборат тажниси томмни икки шаклдошнинг мумасалоти ва аларнинг туркумдошлиги жиҳатидин тажниси мумосил деб атабтурлар. Бир туркумга оид бўлмаган, яъни исми феъл, исму кўмакчи, феълу кўмакчидин иборат икки шаклдоштин иборат тажниси томмни икки туркумдаги сўзлардин истифода этилгани учун тажниси муставфил дерлар”¹

1 Хусайний А. Бадоеъ-ус саноеъ. –Т.: 1981. –Б. 39.

Алишер Навоий ижодидан тажниси томминг хилма-хил намуналарини учратамиз.

Кулма ҳам қадимғаким, юкланса ишқинг *қоф* аро,
Ишқ остида ёзилхон “қоф” дек ҳам топқасен. (Ғс, 328-б.)

Байтдаги “қоф” “قاف” I от, тоғ номи; “қоф” “ق” II от, ҳарфнинг номи (*ишқ* сўзидаги охирги ҳарфга ишора қилинган). Кўриниб турибдики, жинсдош сўзлар таркиб, талаффуз жиҳатидан бир хил, аммо маънолари турличадир. Демак, томминг *мумосил* тури бир сўз туркумидаги сўзларнинг омонимик муносабатига асосланган. Шунингдек, Алишер Навоий лирикасида *тажниси муствафий* тури ҳам учрайди:

Эй Навоий, демаким қилмасен ул ой ашқ.

Ҳозир ул эмди, метай, ҳозир ўлуб чун қилди. (Нш, 360-б.)

Тажниси ноқис. “Ноқис” “ناقص” арабча сўз бўлиб, нуқсонли, камчилиги бор, деган маънони англатади. Таркибидаги ҳарфлар сони, тури ва ёзилиш тартиби бир хил бўлиб, талаффузи эса фарқли бўлган шаклдош сўзларни қўллашга асосланган санъат тажниси ноқис деб юритилади.

Бу турда ёзув, имло асос қилиб олиниб, унлиларнинг тушиши ва икки шаклдош сўз таркибидаги ундошларнинг айнан бир хил бўлиши назарда тутилади. Имлонинг бу жиҳатлари бадииятда чиройли сўз ўйинларини ҳосил қилишга хизмат қилади.

Алишер Навоий санъатнинг бу туридан унумли фойдаланиб, юксак бадиият намуналарни яратган. Мисол:

Рақибу васл нўши мену хижрон неши, ваҳ раҳм эт.,

Они ҳамки гаҳи ўлтур, мени ҳамки гаҳи тиргул. (Нш, 116-б.)

Байтдаги “неш” “نش” ва “нўш” “نش” сўзлари араб имлосида бир хил ёзилса-да, бироқ улар турли хил талаффуз этилади. Унли товушлардаги мана шу фарқ нуқсонли деб юритилади.

Тажниси хатти. *Тажниси хатти*да сўзларнинг араб имлосида нуқталардан ташқари тўла мослиги, яъни байтдаги икки сўзнинг бир белги асосидаги ҳарфлардан ташкил топиши назарда тутилади.

Ошук ўлдум, билмадим, ёр ўзгаларга ёр эмиш.

Оллоҳ-оллоҳ ишқ аро мундоқ балолар бор эмиш. (Нш, 151-б.)

Байтдаги қофиядош “ёр” يار ва “бор” بار сўзларининг ёзилишига диққат қилинса, “йо” ва “бе” бир белги асосида ёзилади, бироқ улар нуқталарнинг сони жиҳатидан фарқланади.

Чун қўярмен ул жаҳон оройиши базмига юз.

Айш базмин, сокиё боғи жаҳон орода туз. (Нш, 117-б.)

Байтдаги “юз” يوز ва “туз” توز сўзлари қофиядош саналади. Сўзлардаги биринчи ҳарфларни ёзилишига зътибор қаратилса, “те” ва “йе” товушлари учун бир хил белги асос ҳисобланади. Дарҳақиқат, араб ва форс ҳарфлари 16 шаклдан иборат бўлиб, шу белгилардан 32 та ҳарф ясалади. Юқоридаги мисолларимиздан кўриниб турибдики, ўхшаш белгилар асосида

(нуқталарнинг ўрни ва сони ҳисобга олинмаса) шаклдош ҳарфлар юзага келиб, поэтикада тажниси хатти аталувчи ҳодисани юзага келтиради.

Ўн саккиз минг олам ошуби агар бошиндадур,

Не ажаб, чун сарвинозим ўн саккиз ёшиндадур. (Нш, 82-б.)

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ГИДРАВЛИЧЕСКИЙ РАСЧЕТ НЕУСТАНОВИВШЕГОСЯ ДВИЖЕНИЯ ВОДЫ В ТРУБАХ СИСТЕМЫ КАПЕЛЬНОГО ОРОШЕНИЯ

Аннотация. В системе капельного орошения изучена скорость потока при начальном движении воды в трубе с частичным открытием воды в гибкой оросительной трубе и изменением скорости воды в результате расхода воды из капелниц по длине труб. В оросительном трубопроводе проанализирована ситуация снижения кинетической энергии при повышении давления и уменьшении расхода потока в трубопроводе. В оросительной трубе анализировали уменьшение кинетической энергии и увеличение давления, а также уменьшение расхода потока в трубе. Поскольку оросительная труба является гибкой, ее деформация и увеличение во времени в момент (t) определяет массу оставшейся в трубе жидкости, протекшей с течением времени. Проанализированы расширение трубы системы капельного орошения под действием давления на стенки, а также теоретическая деформация данных труб. На основе теории Жуковского проанализирована деформируемость распределительных и оросительных труб в системе капельного орошения.

Ключевые слова: система капельного орошения, движение воды, капелница, скорость воды, длина трубы, повышение и потери давления в трубопроводах, деформация, неустановившееся движение, гибкий трубопровод.

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HYDRAULIC CALCULATION OF UNSTEADY WATER MOVEMENT IN PIPES OF A DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Abstract. The drip irrigation system has studied the flow rate at the initial movement of water in the pipe with partial opening of water in a flexible irrigation pipe and changing the speed of water as a result of the flow of water from droppers along the length of pipes. In the irrigation pipeline, the situation of kinetic energy reduction with increasing pressure and decreasing flow rate in the pipeline was analyzed. In the irrigation pipeline, the situation of kinetic energy reduction with increasing pressure and decreasing flow rate in the pipeline was

analyzed. The irrigation pipe analyzed a decrease in kinetic energy and pressure, as well as a decrease in the flow rate in the pipe. Since the irrigation pipe is flexible, its deformation and increase in time at the moment (t) determines the mass of the liquid remaining in the pipe, flowing over time. The expansion of the pipe of the drip irrigation system under the action of pressure on the walls, as well as the theoretical deformation of these pipes was analyzed. On the basis of Zhukovsky's theory, the deformity of distribution and irrigation pipes in the drip irrigation system was analyzed.

Key Salts: drip irrigation system, water movement, droplet, water speed, pipe length, increase and loss of pressure in pipelines, deformation, unspecified movement, flexible pipeline.

Введение. 80% водных ресурсов, используемых в сельском хозяйстве Республики Узбекистан, приходится на трансграничные реки. В последние годы рациональное использование водных ресурсов является проблемой, связанной с дефицитом пресной воды и из года в год остается сложной во всем мире, в том числе и в странах Центральной Азии. Реки Амударья и Сырдарья, снабжающие водой страны Центральной Азии, с каждым годом уменьшаются из-за изменения климата. В целях предотвращения дефицита воды Президент Республики Узбекистан в последние пять лет уделял большое внимание водосберегающим технологиям орошения. Особенно следует отметить Указы Президента Республики Узбекистан от 10 июля 2020 года за № УП-6024 “Об утверждении концепции развития водного хозяйства Республики Узбекистан на 2020 — 2030 годы” [1], а также от 1 апреля 2023 года за № УП-107 “О неотложных мерах по повышению эффективности использования водных ресурсов” [2;].

Система капельного орошения не только экономит большое количество воды, но и положительно влияет на мелиорацию земель и дает возможность резко повысить урожайность сельскохозяйственных культур. Одним из факторов, негативно влияющих на широкое внедрение технологии капельного орошения, является то, что научный анализ гидравлических процессов в гибких трубах не реализован в достаточной степени. Гидравлические процессы, происходящие в трубопроводах капельного орошения, их научно обоснованный анализ являются факторами, создающими возможность широкого внедрения этой водосберегающей технологии. Потери давления в системе вследствие гидравлического сопротивления и деформаций, анализ процесса изменения при использовании гибких труб являются одними из важнейших проблем, имеющих научное и практическое значение.

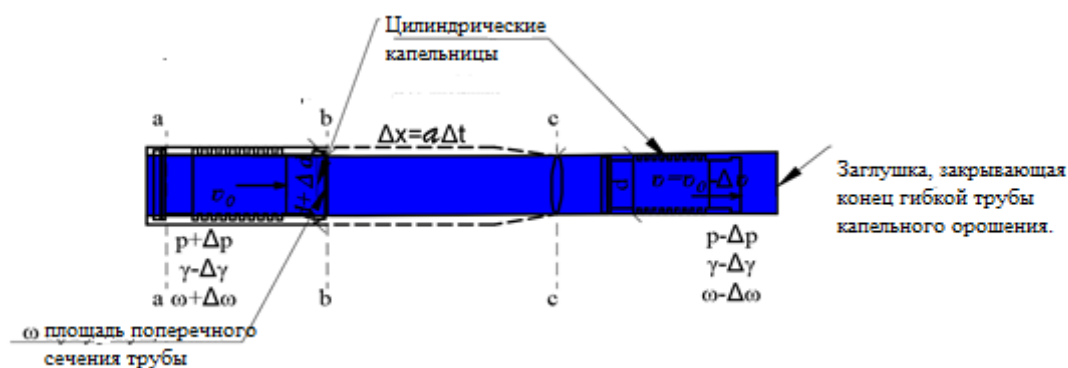
АКТУАЛЬНОСТЬ ПРОБЛЕМЫ. Исследование гидравлических процессов в трубопроводе при капельном орошении проводилось следующим образом:

Длина гибкой трубы капельного орошения – 193 метра, площадь его сечения $\omega = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = 0,000201\text{м}^2$, толщина стенки трубы $\delta = 0,9 - 1,2$ мм.

На выходе воды из трубы установлен кран, при полном открытии которого вода движется с начальной равномерной скоростью $v_0 = 2,0$ м/с.

В середине движения воды давление воды в нижней части трубы равно, p , а объем воды равен γ (рис. 1). A при частично открытом клапане скорость движения жидкости в трубе равна $\mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{Q}_0 - \Delta\mathcal{Q}$. Изменение скорости наблюдалось сначала возле крана, а затем распространилось по длине трубы.

t - время изменения скорости воды в трубе, начинающегося с установленного краника до капельницы а-а; и установившегося на участке б-б (рис. 1). Тогда в момент $(t + \Delta t)$ это изменение проявляется по частям а-а; б-б; в-в). Это изменение происходит при изменении скорости жидкости в трубе от исходного \mathcal{Q}_0 значения до значения \mathcal{Q} при ее движении по длине трубы, в направлении против потока, с определенной a скоростью. Наблюдаемое в трубе уменьшение скорости жидкости приводит к уменьшению ее кинетической энергии, это уменьшение вызывает изменение давления p жидкости на этом участке трубы до $p + \Delta p$. Увеличение давления, в свою очередь, вызывает увеличение объемного веса γ жидкости (воды и смесь удобрения) на $\gamma + \Delta\gamma$.



1.1-рис. Влияние давления воды на эластичность стенок труб.

Метод исследования. При этом толщина и диаметр стенки трубы изменяются с d на $d - \Delta d$, а площадь поперечного сечения трубы меняется с ω на $\omega - \Delta\omega$. Если повышение давления и расширение трубы в момент t времени происходит в части а/а, трубы, то следующий в момент $t + \Delta t$ это расширение происходит на участке б-б; с-с по длине трубы $\Delta x = a\Delta t$. Где (Δt) – изменение времени за короткий промежуток времени. (рис. 2.1). В интервале времени б-б; с-с жидкость течет через

сечение b-b со скоростью \mathcal{G}_0 , а через сечение a-a течет со скоростью $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}_0 - \Delta\mathcal{G}$. (Δt) масса жидкости, оставшейся в трубе за интервал времени[3;]:

$$\Delta M = \frac{\gamma}{g} \omega \Delta \vartheta \Delta t \quad (1.1)$$

Труба (b-b); (c-c) на сечениях масса жидкости в момент (t) следующая. (Рисунок 1-2):

$$M = \frac{\gamma}{g} \omega \Delta x \quad (1.2)$$

($t + \Delta t$) остаточная масса воды в трубе на данный момент:

$$M + \Delta M = \frac{\gamma + \Delta\gamma}{g} (\omega + \Delta\omega) \Delta x \quad (1.3)$$

В этом случае участок a-a; б-б увеличение массы воды (Δt) на интервале времени:

$$\Delta M = (M + \Delta M) - M = \frac{\gamma + \Delta\gamma}{g} (\omega + \Delta\omega) \Delta x - \frac{\gamma}{g} \omega \Delta x = \frac{\Delta x}{g} (\omega \Delta\gamma + \gamma \Delta\omega + \Delta\omega \Delta\gamma)$$

$\Delta\omega \Delta\gamma$ имеющий причину бесконечно малости второго порядка, не учитывая:

$$\Delta M = \frac{\Delta x}{g} (\omega \Delta\gamma + \gamma \Delta\omega) \quad (1.4)$$

(2.1.1) и (2.1.4) по следующим формулам:

$$\frac{\gamma}{g} \omega \Delta \vartheta \Delta t = \frac{\Delta x}{g} (\omega \Delta\gamma + \gamma \Delta\omega) = \frac{a \Delta t}{g} (\omega \Delta\gamma + \gamma \Delta\omega)$$

Из этого выражения находим скорость распространения волны при неустановившемся движении:

$$a = \frac{\Delta \vartheta}{\frac{\Delta\gamma}{\gamma} + \frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega}} \quad (1.5)$$

Считаем относительную объемную плотность жидкости ($\frac{\Delta\gamma}{\gamma}$) и относительное увеличение относительной площади поперечного сечения трубы

($\frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega}$). За счет этих изменений модуль вязкости воды, давление, деформативность материала стенки трубы меняется. Из теории упругости известно, [4;] что прочность на сжатие равна произведению объема деформативности на уменьшение или увеличение относительного объема изотропного вещества:

$$\Delta p = \pm \frac{\Delta\gamma}{\gamma} K,$$

или:

$$\frac{\Delta\gamma}{\gamma} = \pm \frac{\Delta p}{K} \quad (1.6)$$

где: K - модуль деформационный смеси, $K = 2,10^8 \frac{\text{кг}}{\text{см}^2}$. Относительное увеличение поверхности сдвига трубы $\frac{\Delta\zeta}{\zeta}$ равно значению деформативности материала трубы в состоянии растяжения, умноженному на удлинение модуля деформативности. В тонкостенных трубках напор (Δp), возникающий в результате воздействия давления на поперечное сечение, следующий:

$$\Delta\sigma = \frac{\Delta p d}{2\delta}$$

Относительное удлинение периметра трубы:

$$\frac{\pi(d + \Delta d) - \pi d}{\pi d} = \frac{\Delta d}{d}$$

Учитывая вышеизложенное:

$$\frac{\Delta p d}{2\delta} = \frac{\Delta d}{d} \varepsilon \text{ или } \frac{\Delta p d}{d} = \frac{\Delta p d}{2\delta \varepsilon} \quad (1.7)$$

где: ε – модуль деформации стенки гибкой трубы.

Поверхность поперечного сечения трубы имеет следующий вид:

$$\omega = \frac{\pi d^2}{4},$$

Преобразовав получим следующее выражение:

$$\Delta\omega = \frac{\pi d \Delta d}{4}$$

Из обоих приведенных выше уравнений находим:

$$\frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega} = \frac{\Delta d}{d}$$

Подставим значение $(\frac{\Delta d}{d})$ из этой формулы в формулу (1.7):

$$\frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega} = \frac{\Delta p d}{2\delta \varepsilon} \quad (1.8)$$

Найденные в формулах (1.6) и (1.8) значения $(\frac{\Delta\gamma}{\gamma})$, $(\frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega})$, подставим в формулу (1.5):

$$a = \frac{\Delta\theta}{\frac{\Delta\gamma}{K} + \frac{\Delta p d}{2\delta \varepsilon}} = \frac{\Delta\theta}{\Delta p (\frac{1}{K} + \frac{d}{2\delta \varepsilon})} \quad (1.9)$$

Первое слагаемое в знаменателе формулы (1.9) показывает влияние сжатия воды, а второе слагаемое коэффициент жесткости стенки трубы. Из

приведенной формулы видно, что скорость распространения волны неустановившегося движения в трубе постоянного диаметра прямо пропорциональна толщине стенки трубы и коэффициенту упругости стенки трубы. Из приведенной формулы видно, что скорость распространения волны неустановившегося движения в трубе постоянного диаметра прямо пропорциональна толщине стенки трубы (δ) и коэффициенту упругости (ε) стенки трубы. (2.1.9) чтобы формула была хорошо видна, (a-a); (b-b) чтобы найти силу, действующую на воду (P_{ab}) умножаем силу массы (M_{ab}) на ускорение распространения этого вещества. [5]:

$$P_{ab} = M_{ab} \frac{\Delta\vartheta}{\Delta t}$$

Из этого:

$$M_{ab}\Delta\vartheta = P_{ab}\Delta t \quad (1.10)$$

(1.10) на основе равенства:

$$M_{ab}\Delta\vartheta = (M + \Delta M)\Delta\vartheta = M\Delta\vartheta + \Delta M\Delta\vartheta$$

Пренебрегая бесконечно малыми второго порядка:

$$M_{ab}\Delta\vartheta = M\Delta\vartheta \quad (1.11)$$

P_{ab} сила a-a; b-b – разность сил, действующих на сечения:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{ab}\Delta t &= (\omega + \Delta\omega)(p + \Delta p)\Delta t - \omega p\Delta t = \\ &= \Delta t(\omega p + p\Delta\omega + \omega\Delta p + \Delta\omega\Delta p - \omega p) \approx \Delta t\omega\Delta p \end{aligned} \quad (1.12)$$

в скобках выражения (1.12) стоят произведения, и мы их не рассматриваем, поскольку это небольшая величина. Приравнивая предыдущие уравнения, получаем следующее выражение:

($\Delta\omega\Delta p$) умножения в скобках (1.12), ($p\Delta\omega$) и ($\Delta\omega$) также являются небольшой величинами, поэтому мы их не учитываем. Приравнивая предыдущие уравнения, получаем следующее выражение:

$$\Delta p = \frac{\gamma}{g} a \Delta\vartheta \quad (1.13)$$

Если подставить значение (Δp) из формулы (1.13) в формулу (1.12), то найдем скорость распространения волны неустановившегося движения:

$$a = \frac{\Delta\vartheta}{\frac{\gamma}{g}\Delta\vartheta\left(\frac{1}{K} + \frac{d}{\delta\varepsilon}\right)} \quad (1.14)$$

или

$$a = \frac{1}{\frac{\gamma}{g}\left(\frac{1}{K} + \frac{d}{\delta\varepsilon}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{Kg}{\gamma}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{Kd}{\delta\varepsilon}}} \quad (1.15)$$

Выражение в скорости (1.15) $\sqrt{\frac{Kg}{\gamma}}$ представляет собой скорость распространения звука. При температуре 15°C значение, найденное на основании проведенных исследований, составляет 1425 м/с, а в случае распространения волн в жидкости при неустановившемся движении оно выглядит следующим образом:

$$a = \frac{1435}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{Kd}{\delta\varepsilon}}} \quad (1.16)$$

Это выражение имеет следующие значения ε , g и γ , :

$K = 2,1 \cdot \frac{10^4 \text{ кг}}{\text{см}^2}$ ($g = 9,81 \text{ м/с}^2$ и $\gamma = 1000 \frac{\text{Н}}{\text{м}^3}$) (1.16) значение формулы равно:

$$\sqrt{\frac{Kg}{\gamma}} = \sqrt{\frac{2,1 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 9,81}{1000}} = 1435 \frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}}$$

Результаты исследований и анализ. (1.15), (1.16), формулы являются основными выражениями. Формула (1.14) показывает уменьшение скорости ($\Delta \vartheta = \vartheta_0 - \vartheta$) в результате увеличения давления воды в трубе. С учетом изменения водного столба по этой формуле получаем следующую формулу:

$$\Delta h = \frac{\Delta p}{\gamma} = \frac{a \Delta \vartheta}{g} \quad (1.17)$$

или

$$h - h_0 = \frac{a}{g} (\vartheta_0 - \vartheta) = -\frac{a}{g} (\vartheta - \vartheta_0) \quad (1.18)$$

Формула (1.18) представляет собой интеграл от следующего дифференциала:

$$dh = -\frac{a}{g} d\vartheta \quad (1.19)$$

Полное давление, возникающее при гидравлическом неустановившемся движении в трубе (1.18), находится по формуле:

$$h = h_0 + \frac{a}{g} (\vartheta_0 - \vartheta) \quad (1.20)$$

Если выразить a и ϑ ($\frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}}$), g , ($\frac{\text{м}}{\text{с}^2}$), h , h_0 выразить в единицах водного столба (м вод. столб) по формуле (1.16), то скорость распространения волны при неустановившемся движении зависит от материала трубы, вязкости жидкости и толщины стенки трубы. При этом скорость волны a при неустановившемся движении жидкости в трубе постоянна и не зависит от расхода текущей жидкости. Согласно этим

условиям коэффициент $\frac{a}{g}$ в формулах (1.19) и (1.20) имеет постоянное значение.

В результате непрерывного изменения скорости потока \mathcal{Q} ее значение в трубе непостоянно, образуя неустойчивое течение (волны), при этом неустойчивом движении силы воздействия различны и создают повторяющееся состояние.

На рисунках 2.3 и 2.4 представлена диаграмма изменения давления в трубе в результате расхода воды по длине оросительной трубы с помощью краника, установленного в начальной части трубы.

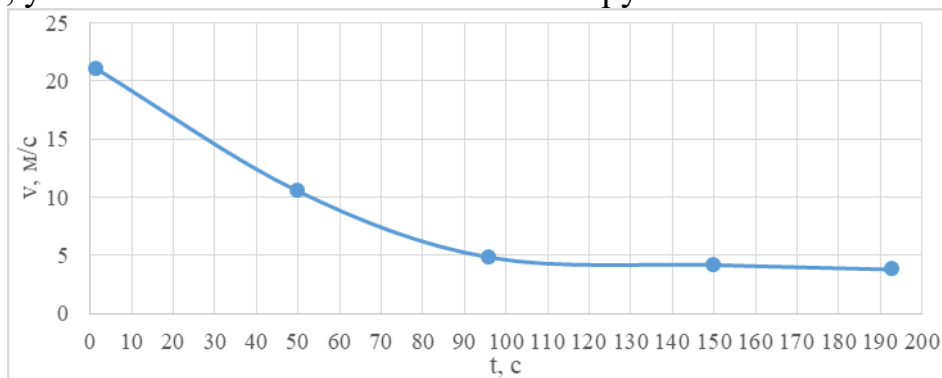


Рис. 2.2. Изменение скорости движения жидкости в трубе по времени.

Линия (a–a), представленная на рис. 2.2, показывает изменение расхода в случае закрытия краника в трубе. (t_k , ордината между кривой a–a и участком a–c уменьшение соответствующей скорости на этом интервале до значения $\Delta \mathcal{Q}$, кривая на графике указывает на процесс изменения давления вокруг краника. Ордината графика равна произведению приведенной $\Delta \mathcal{Q}$ скорости на постоянный коэффициент $\frac{a}{g}$.

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БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ УЧЁТ, АНАЛИЗ И АУДИТ ФИНАНСОВЫХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена особенностям учета финансовых результатов в бухгалтерской системе и методам проведения анализа и аудита финансовых результатов.

Ключевые слова: Финансовый результат, учет, доход, расход, прибыль, убыток, анализ, рентабельность, аудит.

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ACCOUNTING, ANALYSIS AND AUDIT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

Abstract. The article is devoted to the features of accounting for financial results in the accounting system and methods for analyzing and auditing financial results.

Key words: Financial result, accounting, income, expense, profit, loss, analysis, profitability, audit.

Бухгалтерский учет финансовых результатов.

Основной целью деятельности предприятия, является получение прибыли и увеличение благосостояния ее владельцев и работников.

Финансовый результат – это итог, который получило предприятие за рассматриваемый период. Финансовый результат – это разница между доходами и расходами. Она может быть положительной либо отрицательной, т.е. показывать получило предприятие прибыль или понесло убытки (прибыль – это положительная разница между доходами и расходами, а убыток – отрицательная).

Доходы – это увеличение экономических выгод в результате поступления активов или погашения обязательств, приводящее к

увеличению капитала компании. Исключение – вклады учредителей (положение по бухгалтерскому учету п. 2 ПБУ 9/99 «Доходы организации»). Иными словами – это прибыль, полученная от продаж товаров, услуг, работ.

Расходами организации признается уменьшение экономических выгод в результате выбытия активов (денежных средств, иного имущества) и (или) возникновения обязательств, приводящее к уменьшению капитала этой организации, за исключением уменьшения вкладов по решению участников (собственников имущества) (ПБУ 10/99 «Расходы организации»).

Процесс фиксации и отражения доходов и расходов в бухгалтерской системе – называется учетом финансовых результатов.

Конечный финансовый результат складывается из финансового результата от обычных видов деятельности (описанных в учредительных документах) и финансового результата от прочих видов деятельности (побочные доходы и расходы). Учет осуществляется по методу начисления: доходы и расходы признаются, независимо от оплаты, по дате их фактического совершения.

Счет 90 «Продажи», используется для отражения выручки и затрат по обычным видам деятельности. Для детализации данного счета могут открываться субсчета:

90-1 «Выручка»

90-2 «Себестоимость продаж»

90-3 «Налог на добавленную стоимость»

90-4 «Акцизы»

90-5 «Экспортные пошлины»

90-9 «Прибыль/убыток от продаж» – финансовый результат от продаж за отчетный месяц.

Записи по субсчетам производятся накопительно в течение отчетного года.

Субсчета 90-2, 90-3, 90-4, 90-5 отражаются по дебету, 90-1 - по кредиту. Их совокупным сопоставлением определяется финансовый результат от продаж за отчетный месяц (субсчет 90-9), который ежемесячно списывается на счет 99.

Счет 91 «Прочие доходы и расходы» – для обобщения информации о прочих доходах и расходах отчетного периода.

91-1 «Прочие доходы»

91-2 «Прочие расходы»

91-9 «Сальдо прочих доходов и расходов»

Записи по субсчетам производятся накопительно в течение отчетного года.

По кредиту отражаются доходы по дебету расходы. Их сопоставлением определяется сальдо прочих доходов и расходов за отчетный месяц (субсчет 91-9), которое ежемесячно списывается на счет 99.

Счет 99 «Прибыли/убытки» – для обобщения информации о формировании конечного финансового результата в отчетном году.

По дебету счета 99 отражаются убытки, а по кредиту – прибыль. Сопоставление же этих оборотов показывает конечный финансовый результат отчетного периода.

В конце отчетного года при составлении годовой бухгалтерской отчетности счет 99 «Прибыли и убытки» закрывается, путем списывания на счет 84 «Нераспределенная прибыль (непокрытый убыток)». Эта операция называется реформацией баланса.

Анализ финансовых результатов.

Финансовый результат переносится в отчет о финансовых результатах.

Для систематического контроля за формированием финансовых результатов, определения влияния на них различных факторов, а также выявления возможностей для увеличения суммы прибыли и оценки их использования, проводится анализ финансовых результатов.

Анализ финансовых результатов – это оценка и прогноз финансового состояния компании на основе ее бухгалтерской отчетности.

Основные методы анализа:

- Горизонтальный анализ (временной) – заключается в сравнении данных отчетного периода с данными предыдущего периода, т.е. смотрят динамику изменения показателей во времени (его также называют динамичным).

- Вертикальный анализ (структурный) – определяет структуру итоговых показателей и влияние каждой позиции на результат в целом. Горизонтальный и вертикальный анализ взаимно дополняют друг друга.

- Трендовый анализ – является вариантом горизонтального анализа, в нем сравниваются данные отчетного периода с данными ряда предшествующих периодов. Определяются основные тенденции динамики показателей без влияния индивидуальных особенностей отдельных периодов.

- Коэффициентный анализ – это расчет отношений между отдельными позициями отчета, а также определение взаимосвязи показателей, рассчитанных на основе финансовой отчетности, называемых финансовыми коэффициентами. Без отслеживания динамики коэффициентов есть вероятность принять неверные решения и понести убытки.

- Факторный анализ – это анализ влияния отдельных факторов на результативные показатели.

- Сравнительный анализ – сопоставление отдельных групп аналогичных показателей между собой.

В анализе финансовых результатов важна регулярность, для своевременного выявления и решения проблем.

Чтобы провести анализ финансовых результатов, понадобится отчет о финансовых результатах и бухгалтерский баланс компании.

В финансовом анализе нет жестких правил, это означает, что методику расчета и набор показателей, проверяющий выбирает сам. Например:

- Провести горизонтальный анализ прибыли (убытка). Суть данного анализа состоит в понимании насколько изменился финансовый результат по сравнению с предыдущим отчетным периодом.

Для него требуется минимум два значения прибыли (убытка). Обычно величина из более раннего времени принимается как база для сравнения.

Рассчитываются абсолютные, либо относительные отклонения фактического уровня от базового.

Абсолютные показатели измеряются в тех же единицах, что и анализируемый показатель, относительные в процентах либо в долях (если показатель в базовом периоде равнялся нулю или имел отличный от текущего знак, то темпы роста/прироста посчитать не получится, либо результат не будет иметь смысла).

Таблица 1. Формулы отклонений для горизонтального анализа

Название показателя		Формула
Абсолютное отклонение		$N_1 - N_0$
Относительные отклонения	Темп роста	$N_1 \div N_0 * 100\%$
	Темп прироста	$(N_1 - N_0) \div N_0 * 100\%$

N_0, N_1 – значение анализируемого показателя в базовом и текущем периоде.

Характер изменения определяется смыслом самого показателя, а не зависит от знака полученного отклонения. Для прибыли или дохода важны положительные отклонения, а для расходов и убытков – отрицательные.

- Вертикальный анализ финансовых результатов – заключается в расчете удельного веса одного показателя по отношению к общей сумме однородных величин. Не сразу ясно, что считать тем целым, на которое будут делиться частные значения, поэтому предлагается проводить анализ по двум направлениям:

Для нераспределенной прибыли из баланса рассчитать ее долю в собственном капитале и/или пассиве. Это даст понимание насколько значим вклад накопленного результата в совокупную величину источников финансирования деятельности.

Для прочих видов прибыли из отчета о финансовых результатах соотнести их значение с доходами. Для валовой прибыли и прибыли от продаж – соотношение с выручкой, для прибыли до налогообложения и чистой – с суммой выручки и прочих доходов (сопоставление с теми доходами, которые принимали участие в расчете конкретного вида финансового показателя). Эти вычисления покажут какая сумма из заработанного дохода останется у предприятия на каждом этапе формирования прибыли. Важно помнить, что вертикальный анализ лишен смысла для показателей убытка.

Формула расчета удельного веса: $N_i = \Sigma N_i * 100\%$,

где N_i – значение конкретного показателя (часть), ΣN_i – величина общего показателя, в который N_i входит как составной элемент.

- Рассчитать показатели рентабельности – для оценки способности предприятия приносить доход на вложенные в текущую деятельность средства и капитал. Предприятие считается рентабельным, если в результате производства и реализации продукции возмещает свои издержки и получает прибыль.

Несомненным преимуществом рентабельности является возможность сравнивать изначально несопоставимые абсолютные величины (например, возможность сравнения финансовой отчетности предприятий одного вида деятельности, но разных масштабов). Рентабельность – величина относительная.

Есть базовая схема расчета, которая характерна для таких относительных величин. Ее суть: в числителе всегда прибыль, в знаменателе тот показатель, рентабельность которого рассчитывается. Названия показателей тоже определяются знаменателем.

Чаще в числителе используется чистая прибыль и прибыль от продаж, а в знаменателе активы собственный капитал и выручка. Если в знаменателе формулы находится балансовый показатель, то учитывается его среднегодовое значение, а не величина на дату.

Неверно называть рентабельностью те показатели, в числителе которых убыток, правильнее – убыточность.

Рентабельность измеряется в процентах, редко – в долях единиц и еще реже в рублях.

Таблица 2. Относительные показатели для оценки финансовых показателей

Показатель	Формула	
	по чистой прибыли	по прибыли от продаж
Рентабельность активов	$ЧП \div A_{\text{ср.}} \times 100\%$	$ПП \div A_{\text{ср.}} \times 100\%$
Рентабельность собственного капитала	$ЧП \div СК_{\text{ср.}} \times 100\%$	$ПП \div СК_{\text{ср.}} \times 100\%$
Рентабельность заемного капитала	$ЧП \div ЗК_{\text{ср.}} \times 100\%$	$ПП \div ЗК_{\text{ср.}} \times 100\%$
Рентабельность продаж	$ЧП \div В \times 100\%$	$ПП \div В \times 100\%$

ЧП – чистая прибыль (строка 2400 отчета о финансовых результатах (ОФР));

ПП – прибыль от продаж (2200 ОФР)

$A_{\text{ср.}}$ – среднегодовая стоимость активов ($\frac{1}{2} A$ на начало года + $\frac{1}{2} A$ на конец года) (строка 1600 бухгалтерского баланса (ББ));

$СК_{\text{ср.}}$ – среднегодовая величина собственного капитала (расчет средней величины делается по аналогии с активами. В основе – данные строки 1300 ББ);

$ЗК_{\text{ср.}}$ – среднегодовое значение заемного капитала (в основе – сумма по 1400 ББ и 1500 ББ);

В – выручка (2110 ОФР)

• Оценить влияние отдельных факторов на финансовый результат.

Факторный анализ финансовых результатов можно провести по двум направлениям:

- по абсолютным значениям прибыли (убытка);

- по относительным величинам, т.е. рентабельности.

Самой простой формулой факторного анализа по абсолютным значениям прибыли (убытка) является формула:

$$ПП = В - СП - КР - УР,$$

где СП – себестоимость продаж (строка 2120 ОФР);

КР – коммерческие расходы (строка 2210 ОФР);

УР – управленческие расходы (строка 2220 ОФР);

Такая формула является оптимальной, в случае предоставления аналитику информации только по бухгалтерской отчетности. В данной

формуле факторы увязываются через алгебраическую формулу, и достаточно выяснить абсолютное отклонение каждого, чтобы узнать каким было его воздействие на финансовый результат.

Самой распространенной моделью факторного анализа показателей рентабельности является модель Дюпона.

$$P_{ск} = P_{п} * K_{оа} * МК,$$

где $P_{ск}$ – рентабельность собственного капитала;

$P_{п}$ – рентабельность продаж;

$K_{оа}$ – коэффициент оборачиваемости активов ($B \div A_{ср.}$);

$МК$ – мультипликатор собственного капитала ($A_{ср.} \div СК_{ср.}$).

Чтобы оценить воздействие трех факторов на рентабельность собственного капитала, применим метод абсолютных разниц. В таблице 3 – готовые формулы для данной модели Дюпон.

Таблица 3. Как посчитать влияние факторов в трехфакторной модели Дюпон

Фактор	Формула оценки его влияния
Рентабельность продаж	$\Delta P_{ск} (P_{п}) = \Delta P_{п} \times K_{оа 0} \times МК 0$
Коэффициент оборачиваемости активов	$\Delta P_{ск} (K_{оа}) = P_{п 1} \times \Delta K_{оа} \times МК 0$
Мультипликатор собственного капитала	$\Delta P_{ск} (МК) = P_{п 1} \times K_{оа 1} \times \Delta МК$

Δ – абсолютное отклонение фактора;

0 – базовый период;

1 – текущий период

Если рассчитать все верно, то абсолютное изменение $P_{ск}$ и суммарное воздействие факторов окажутся равны:

$$P_{ск} = \Delta P_{ск} (P_{п}) + \Delta P_{ск} (K_{оа}) + \Delta P_{ск} (МК).$$

Аудит финансовых результатов.

К задачам аудита финансовых результатов относятся: проверка правильности отражения на счетах бухгалтерского учета прибыли (убытков) от продаж, товаров, работ и услуг; проверка правильности отражения на счетах бухгалтерского учета прочих доходов (расходов); проверка правомерности использования чистой прибыли предприятия.

Аудит финансовых результатов состоит из трех основных этапов: подготовительный, основной и заключительный.

На ознакомительном этапе аудитору предстоит проверить все учетные записи, на основе которых формируется и составляется бухгалтерский учет, правильность указания конечного финансового результата.

На основном этапе аудитор, должен зафиксировать все выявленные ошибки и нарушения. Данный этап заключается в тщательном изучении содержания и состава бухгалтерского учета.

Заключительный этап включает в себя подведение итогов, формирование отчета о проверке, в котором будут указаны нарушения, неточности, обнаруженные аудитором.

Любое аудиторское заключение бывает двух видов:

Немодифицированное. Выдается, если финансовый отчет соответствует всем требованиям и не содержит ошибок.

Модифицированное. Выдается, если в рамках проверки были выявлены серьезные недостатки или не было возможности подтвердить верность сведений, содержащихся в отчете.

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ШАҲАРСОЗЛИКДА ШОВҚИНГА ҚАРШИ АРХИТЕКТУРАВИЙ ТАРХИЙ УСЛУБЛАР

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада Шаҳар қурилиши лойиҳасининг барча босқичларида яшаш массивлари ва яшаш биноларини шовқиндан ҳимоя қилишнинг чора-тадбирлари кўрсатиб ўтилган.

Калит сўзлари: Шаҳар, яшаш массивлари, шовқиндан ҳимоя, коммуникациялари, саноат райони, ҳисобий нуқта, меъёрий акустик.

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ARCHITECTURAL HISTORICAL STYLES AGAINST NOISE IN THE CITY

Abstract. This article describes measures to protect residential areas and residential buildings from noise at all stages of the city construction project.

Key words: City, residential areas, noise protection, communications, industrial district, reference point, normative acoustics.

Шаҳар қурилиши лойиҳасининг барча босқичларида яшаш массивлари ва яшаш биноларини шовқиндан ҳимоя қилишнинг чора-тадбирлари кўрилган бўлиши лозим. Демак, шаҳарнинг бош тарҳи лойиҳасининг бошланғич босқичида ва келажакдаги ривожланишини эътиборга олган ҳолда қуйидагиларни ҳисобга олиш лозим: аэропорт

транспорт коммуникациялари; яшаш массивларини жойлаштириш; кўкаламзор ва ободонлаштириш; келажакда қурилиши кўзланган майдонлар; саноат корхоналари; маъмурий ва маиший хизмат кўрсатиш биноларини жойлаштириш; жамоат ва дам олиш - истироҳат боғларини яратиш ва бошқалар шулар жумласидандир.

Буларнинг барчасини шаҳар қурилишида шундай табиий жойлаштириш лозимки, улар ўзининг таркибий гуруҳи, мақсадга мувофиқлиги, ҳажмий ва тарҳий ечимлари, бадиий-архитектуравий услублари билан шаҳарни шовқиндан самарали ҳимоя қилиш билан биргаликда меъёрий акустик муҳит яратиш учун хизмат қилсин.

Бунинг учун шаҳар ва яшаш массивларини лойиҳа қилишда ишлатилиши ва мақсадга мувофиқлиги бўйича майдонларга ажратиб, чегаралаб чиқиш лозим: Масалан: яшаш массиви, саноат райони, маиший-хизмат майдонлари ва ташқи транспорт.

Буларнинг ҳар бирида рухсат этилган шовқин сатҳи турличадир. Шу сабабли катта транспорт оқимига эга магистрал кўчалар яшаш массивларини кесиб ўтмаслиги керак. Шаҳарларда транзит юк поездларини тўхтовсиз ўтказиб юбориш учун айланма темир йўллар кўзда тутилган бўлиши лозим.

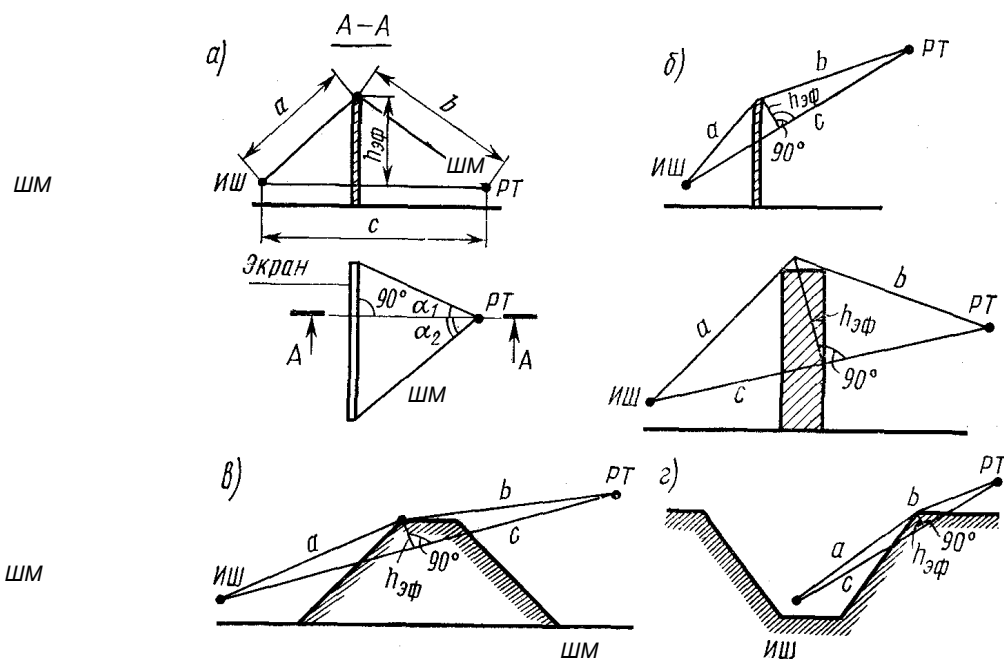
Янги темир йўл ва темир йўл бекатлари билан яшаш массивларини ҳимоя полосаси билан ажратиш керак. Масалан, биринчи ва иккинчи категорияли темир йўллар учун ҳимоя полосасини эни 200 метр, III ва IV категория учун 150 м ва бошқа темир йўлларда 100 м дан кам бўлмаслиги керак. Бу масофа четки темир йўл ўқидан бошлаб ҳисобланади.

Агар акустик ҳисоблар натижасида асослаган бўлса, бу масофа 50 метрдан кам бўлмаслигига рухсат этилади.

Шовқиндан ҳимоя тадбирлари кўрилмаган яшаш массивларидан тезкор магистрал кўчанинг четигача бўлган масофа 100 м дан, шаҳарлараро магистрал кўчаларда 75 м дан, туманлараро магистрал кўчаларда 50 м дан ва бошқа кўчаларда 25 м.дан кам бўлмаслиги керак. Бошқа ҳолатлар учун бу масофа тегишли равишда асосланган бўлиши лозим.

Экранлар ёрдамида шовқин сатҳи пасайишининг аниқ ҳисоби мураккаб бўлганлиги сабабли, амалий услуб ёрдамида аниқлаш мақсадга мувофиқ ҳисобланади. Бу ҳисоб қуйидаги тартибда бажарилади.

Маълум масштабда шовқин манбаи жойлашган майдоннинг тарҳи ва кўндаланг қирқими чизилади. Шу чизмага экран ва шовқин аниқланаётган ҳисобий нукта ҳам чизилади. Бу схема 1-расмда кўрсатилган.



1-расм. Экранлар ёрдамида товуш сатҳининг пасайишини аниқлаш учун ҳисобий схемалар:

а - девор; б - девор ва бино; в - ғаром (тупроқ уюми); г - ўра (арик); ШМ - шовқин манбаи; ХН - ҳисобий нуқта; $h_{эф}$ - экраннинг самарали баландлиги.

Шовқин манбаи энг четки транспорт ҳаракати полосасида бўлиб, кўча сатҳидан 1 м баландда жойлашган деб олинади. 1-расмга асосан а, в ва с масофалар аниқланади. Бунда $d = (a+v)-c$. 29-иловадан δ га боғлиқ ҳолда экранда товуш сатҳининг пасайиши $L_{Аэкр}$ аниқланади.

Қабул қилинган экран узунлигига боғлиқ ҳолда шу расмдан α_1 ва α_2 бурчак аниқланиб, товуш сатҳининг пасайиши $\Delta L_{Аэкра1}$ ва $\Delta L_{Аэкра2}$ лар 30-иловадан қабул қилинади. 31-иловадан $\Delta L_{Аэкра1}$ ва $\Delta L_{Аэкра2}$ катталиклари фарқи асосланган ҳолда тузатиш қабул қилинади. Бу тузатиш кўрсаткичи кичик бўлган товуш сатҳига қўшилади.

$$\Delta L_{Аэкр} = \Delta L_{Аэкр} \alpha_1 + L, \quad (1)$$

бу ерда $\Delta L_{Аэкр}$ - экран конструкцияси билан ҳисобий нуқтада товуш сатҳи пасайишининг самарадорлигини кўрсатади.

Ҳисобий нуқта учун экран сифатида қабул қилинган бинода шовқин сатҳининг самарали пасайишини аниқланг. Ҳисобий нуқта бино ортида жойлашган бўлиб, бу схема 1-расмда кўрсатилган. расмдан а, в ва с масофаларини аниқлаймиз. $a=53$ м; $v=48$ м ва $c=61$ м; бундан $d = (53+48)-61 = 40$ м.

30-иловадан $L'_{Аэкр} = 24$ дБА, бунда $d > 6$ учун энг катта кўрсаткич қабул қилинади. $\alpha_1=45^\circ$ ва $\alpha_2= 65^\circ$

$$\Delta L_{Аэкр} \alpha_2 - \Delta L_{Аэкр} \alpha_1 = 8, 2-3, 5 = 4, 7 \text{ дБА.}$$

31-иловадаги жадвалдан тузатма $L = 1, 7$ дБА эканлигини аниқлаймиз.
Экран самарадорлигини аниқлаймиз.

$$\Delta L_{A_{\text{экр}}} = \Delta L_{A_{\text{экр}}} \alpha_1 + L = 3, 5 + 1, 7 = 5, 2 \text{ дБА.}$$

Демак, ҳисобий нуқтада шовқин сатҳи 5, 2 дБА га пасаяр экан.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МЕТОДОВ РАСЧЁТА ДЕРЕВЯННЫХ КОНСТРУКЦИЙ В СТАЦИОНАРНОМ РЕЖИМЕ

Аннотация. В данной работе рассматриваются современные методы расчёта деревянных конструкций в стационарном режиме с использованием метода конечных элементов. Авторы анализируют особенности материала и необходимость разработки эффективных методик для обеспечения надёжности и безопасности строительства с применением дерева. Авторы обсуждают преимущества данного метода и его применимость для проектирования надёжных и эффективных деревянных конструкций.

Ключевые слова: метод конечных элементов, деревянные конструкции, расчёт, стационарный режим, анализ, надёжность, безопасность.

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STUDY OF MODERN METHODS FOR CALCULATING WOODEN STRUCTURES IN A STEADY-STATE REGIME

Abstract. This paper discusses modern methods for calculating wooden structures in a stationary mode using the finite element method. The authors analyze the characteristics of the material and the need to develop effective methods to ensure the reliability and safety of construction using wood. The

authors discuss the advantages of this method and its applicability to the design of reliable and efficient timber structures.

Key words: finite element method, wooden structures, calculation, stationary mode, analysis, reliability, safety.

В современной инженерной практике деревянные конструкции приобретают все большую популярность благодаря своей экологической дружелюбности, лёгкости обработки и эстетическому виду. Однако, для обеспечения безопасности и надёжности строительства необходимо проведение точных исследований, направленных на разработку эффективных методов расчёта таких конструкций. В данной работе мы сосредоточимся на анализе современных методов расчёта деревянных конструкций в стационарном режиме, исследуя их преимущества, недостатки и области применения.

Одной из ключевых проблем, с которой сталкиваются инженеры при проектировании деревянных конструкций, является необходимость разработки эффективных методов расчёта, которые бы учитывали специфику материала и его поведение в стационарном режиме. Традиционные методы расчёта, разработанные для других материалов, могут быть не совсем применимы к дереву из-за его особенностей, таких как анизотропия, изменчивость свойств, влажность и т.д. Поэтому существует необходимость в разработке новых исследований и методов, специально адаптированных для деревянных конструкций, чтобы обеспечить их надёжность и долговечность.

Для решения этой проблемы требуется проведение комплексного анализа существующих методов расчёта деревянных конструкций, выявление их преимуществ и ограничений, а также разработка новых подходов, учитывающих особенности дерева как строительного материала. Такие исследования будут иметь важное значение для повышения уровня безопасности и эффективности строительства с использованием дерева, а также способствуют развитию инженерных наук в целом.

Методика, разработанная для расчёта деревянных конструкций в стационарном режиме, должна учитывать особенности материала и обеспечивать точные результаты для обеспечения безопасности и надёжности строительства. Одной из таких методик, может быть, метод конечных элементов, адаптированный специально для деревянных конструкций.

Вначале необходимо провести детальное моделирование конструкции, включая все необходимые геометрические параметры, свойства материала и условия граничных условий. При моделировании деревянных элементов необходимо учесть их анизотропные свойства, а также возможные неоднородности и дефекты материала.

Далее следует выбрать подходящие математические модели для описания поведения дерева под различными нагрузками, такие как модели упругости, пластичности и разрушения. Эти модели должны быть адаптированы к особенностям деревянных материалов и учитывать их изменчивость в зависимости от влажности, температуры и других факторов.

Затем проводится численное решение уравнений, описывающих поведение конструкции, с использованием метода конечных элементов. Для этого конструкция разбивается на конечные элементы, каждый из которых описывается набором уравнений, связанных с граничными условиями и свойствами материала.

После решения уравнений производится анализ полученных результатов, включая распределение напряжений, деформаций и прочих характеристик, которые позволяют оценить надёжность и безопасность конструкции. В случае необходимости можно провести дополнительные исследования, например, по оптимизации конструкции или уточнению моделей материала.

В заключение, полученные результаты сравниваются с требованиями строительных норм и стандартов, а также с результатами экспериментальных испытаний, чтобы убедиться в их соответствии и обеспечить надёжность проектирования деревянных конструкций.

Проведённое исследование с использованием методики расчёта деревянных конструкций на основе метода конечных элементов позволило получить ряд значимых результатов. В ходе исследования были выявлены основные преимущества данного метода и его применимость для анализа деревянных конструкций в стационарном режиме. Одним из ключевых результатов является установление высокой точности предсказания напряжений и деформаций в деревянных элементах конструкции. Метод конечных элементов позволил учесть анизотропию материала и неоднородности его свойств, что сделало расчёты более реалистичными и достоверными. Кроме того, исследование выявило возможность оптимизации геометрии конструкции с целью повышения её прочности и эффективности. Анализ результатов расчётов позволил выявить участки конструкции, наиболее подверженные напряжениям, и предложить решения по их усилению или изменению конструктивного решения. Важным результатом исследования также является установление соответствия полученных данных требованиям строительных норм и стандартов. Результаты расчётов были сравнены с нормативными значениями напряжений и деформаций, что подтвердило надёжность и безопасность проектируемой конструкции. Исследование подтвердило эффективность и применимость метода конечных элементов для расчёта деревянных конструкций в стационарном режиме, а также позволило получить ценные данные для оптимизации и повышения надёжности проектируемых конструкций.

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САНОАТ БИНОЛАРИНИНГ ҚУРИЛИШИ ВА УЗОҚҚА ЧИДАМЛИЛИК ДАРАЖАСИ

Аннотация. Саноат корхоналари турли тармоқларга мансуб бўлиб, уларнинг бинолари ишлаб чиқариш жараёнлари ва қўшимча хизматлар учун турли хил мақсадларга мўлжалланган. Ушбу мақолада саноат бинолари турлари, уларнинг функционал вазифалари, муҳандислик ва конструктив ечимлари, ҳамда уларнинг ҳажмий-планлаштириш хусусиятлари таҳлил қилинган. Бинолар ишлаб чиқариш жараёнининг хавфсизлик даражасига қараб турли категорияларга бўлинади ва уларнинг синфига қараб оловбардошлик ва узоққа чидамлилик талаблари белгиланади.

Калит сўзлари: Шаҳар, яшаш массивлари, шовқиндан ҳимоя, коммуникациялари, саноат райони, ҳисобий нуқта, меъёрий акустик.

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CONSTRUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND LEVEL OF LONG-TERM DURABILITY

Abstract. Industrial enterprises belong to different sectors, and their buildings are designed for different purposes for production processes and additional services. This article analyzes the types of industrial buildings, their functional tasks, engineering and constructive solutions, as well as their volume-planning features. Buildings are divided into different categories depending on

the safety level of the production process, and fire resistance and durability requirements are determined depending on their class.

Key words: city, residential areas, noise protection, communications, industrial district, reference point, normative acoustics.

Саноат корхоналари жуда кўп турли тармоқларга тегишли бўлиши мумкин. Масалан, металлургия, машинасозлик, тўқимачилик, озиқ-овқат саноати ва ҳақозо. Майда тармоқларга бўлиб қараганда 180 дан ортиқтурдаги саноат биноларини санаб ўтиш мумкин. Лекин тармоқ туридан қатъий назар, саноат биноларини қуйидаги асосий турларга бўлиш мумкин:

1) Ишлаб-чиқариш бинолари; уларда корхонанинг асосий технологик жараёнлари жойлаштирилади;

2) Ёрдамчи ишлаб-чиқариш бинолари; уларда ёрдамчи ишлаб-чиқариш жараёнлари (ремонт, асбобсозлик ва шунга ўхшаш) жойлаштирилади;

3) Энергетика бинолари; уларда корхонани электр энергияси, буғ, газ, сиқилган ҳаво билан таъминловчи қурилмалар жойлаштирилади;

4) Омборлар; уларга хом ашё, яримтайёр маҳсулотлар, ёқилғи материаллар, тайёр маҳсулотларни сақлаш учун қурилган бинолар киради;

5) Транспортга тегишли бинолар; уларга корхонага тегишли транспорт воситаларни жойлаштириш ва уларга техник хизмат қилиш учун зарур бўлган бинолар киради;

6) Ёрдамчи бинолар; уларда ишчиларга санитария-гигиена, маданий-маиший ва тиббий хизмат кўрсатишни, умумий овқатланишни ташкил қилинади.

Саноат корхоналарининг халқ ҳўжалигидаги аҳамияти, корхонанинг қуввати ва ўлчамлари, технологик қурилмаларнинг ноёблик даражаси ва бошқа омилларга боғлиқ ҳолда, саноат бинолари муҳимлик бўйича 4 синфга бўлинадилар. I синф биноларга энг юқори талаблар, IV синф биноларга эса, минимал талаблар қўйилади.

I синф саноат биноларнинг узоққа чидамлилиқ даражаси I даражадан, II синф биноларнинг узоққа чидамлилиқ даражаси II даражадан, III синф биноларнинг узоққа чидамлилиқ даражаси III даражадан кам бўлмаслиги керак. IV синф саноат биноларининг узоққа чидамлилиқ даражаси белгиланмаган.

Саноат биноларининг синфга қараб, уларнинг оловбардошлиқ даражаси ҳам белгиланади. Масалан, I синф биноларнинг оловбардошлиқ даражаси II дан, II синф биноларники III даражадан паст бўлмаслиги керак.

III ва IV синф саноат бинолари учун оловбардошлиқ даражасибелгиланмаган.

Саноат бинолари қуйидаги белгилар бўйича ҳам турларга бўлинадиларпролётлар сонига қараб, бир пролётли ва кўп пролётли биноларга;

2) қаватлар сонига қараб, бир қаватли ва кўп қаватли биноларга;

3) кўтарма кранлор бор-йўқлигига қараб, кранли ва крансиз биноларга;

4) иситиш системасига қараб, иситиладиган ва иситилмайдиган биноларга;

5) шамоллатиш системасига қараб, табиий аэрацияли ва сунъий аэрацияли биноларга;

6) ёритиш системасига қараб, табиий, сунъий ва қушма усулда ёритилган биноларга;

7) каркас ва деворларнинг материалига қараб, темирбетон каркасли, пўлат каркасли ва юк кўтарувчи деворли биноларга;

8) томининг конструкциясига қараб, каркасли текис томли, каркасли фазовий томли ва осма конструкция томли биноларга;

9) фонарь қурилмасининг бор-йўқлигига қараб, фонарли ва фонарсиз биноларга бўлинадилар.

Саноат биноларининг ҳажмий-план ва конструктив ечимлари кўп жиҳатдан ишлаб-чиқариш жараёнининг портлаш ва ёнғин ҳавфсизлиги даражасига боғлиқ.

Шу жиҳатдан саноат биноларидаги хоналарни 5 категорияга бўлиш мумкин:

А - портлаш ва ёнғин ҳавфи бор хоналар; хонада ёнувчи газлар, кислород ёки сув билан ўзаро таъсир қилганда ёниб кетувчи ёки портловчи моддалар бўлади;

Б - портлаш ва ёнғин ҳавфи бор хоналар; хонада ёнувчи чанг ёки толалар, тез ёнадиган суюқликлар бўлиши мумкин;

В - ёнғин ҳавфи бор хоналар;

Г - ёнмайдиган материаллар чўғланган, суюқланган ҳолда бўлади; ишлаб чиқариш жараёнида турли газ, суюқ ва қаттиқ ёкилғилардан фойдаланилади;

Д - ёнмайдиган материаллар совуқ ҳолда бўлади ва шу ҳолатда уларга қайта ишлов берилади. Мос равишда бундай хоналар жойлашган саноат биноларини ҳам А, Б, В, Г ва Дкатегорияларга бўлиш мумкин.

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XARITALARINI VIZUALLASHTIRISHDA MASOFADAN ZONDLASH MATERIALLARINI QO‘LLASH USLUBINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya. Maqolada, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sohalarda mavjud bo‘lgan bir qator asosiy topografik va mavzuli kartalar bir necha o‘n yil oldin chop etilgan bo‘lib, ulardagi ma‘lumotlar eskirib ketgan va o‘z ma‘nosini yo‘qotgan. Yangi zamon talablariga mos kadastr kartalarini yaratishda biz distansion zondlash ma‘lumotlari asosida shakllantirilgan ma‘lumotlardan foydalanishimiz zarur. Yangi tuzilgan elektron va raqamli kartalarning afzalliklari shundaki, kartani tuzish jarayonida qo‘yilgan ayrim xatoliklarni tuzatish xech qanday muammoni keltirmaydi va ko‘p vaqt talab etmaydi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Fotogrammetriya, distansion zondlash, raqamli kartalar, qishloq xo‘jaligi kartalari.

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IMPROVING THE METHOD OF USING REMOTE SENSING MATERIALS IN THE VISUALIZATION OF MAPS

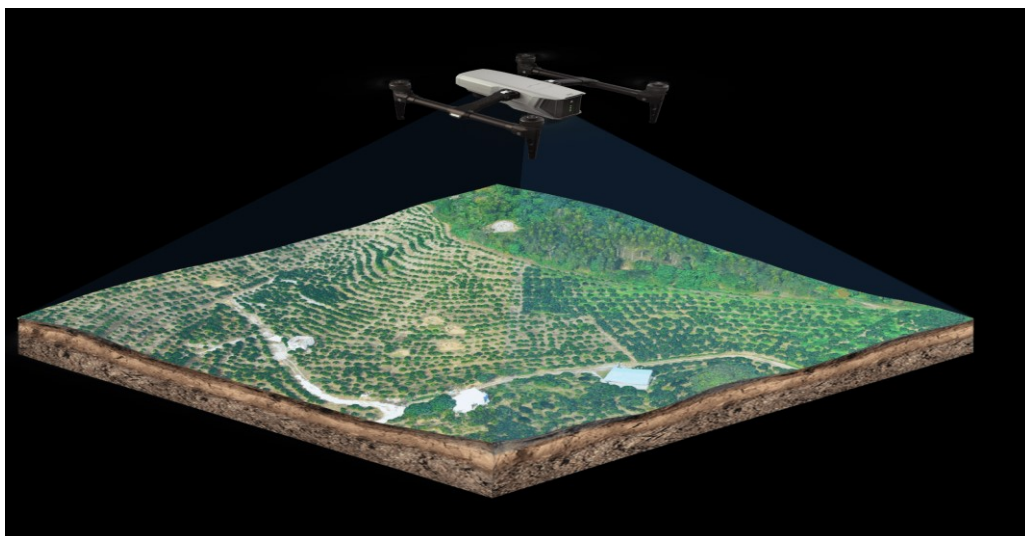
Annotation. In the article, a number of the main topographic and thematic maps available in the socio-economic sphere were published several decades ago, and the information on them is outdated and has lost its significance. When creating cadastral maps that meet the requirements of a new era, it is necessary to use data generated on the basis of Earth remote sensing data. The advantages of newly created electronic and digital maps are that the correction of some mistakes made in the process of creating a map does not cause any problems and does not take much time.

Key words: Photogrammetry, remote sensing, digital maps, agricultural maps.

Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda GAT dasturlari orqali yerlarni monitoringini amalga oshirish keng qo‘llanilmoqda. Respublikamizda elektron xaritalarni yaratishni takomillashtirish lozim. Vaxolanki xozirda qishloq xo‘jaligi va landshaft kartalarini yaratish to‘g‘ri yo‘lga qo‘yilmagan. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 31 maydagi PF-5065-sonli farmonining 2-bandiga asosan soxada uchuvchisiz apparatlardan foydalangan xolda qishloq xo‘jaligi yerlarini, qishloq xo‘jaligi ekinlarini ekish va parvarishlashni monitoring

qilish, geodezik ma'lumotlar va kartografik materiallaridan foydalangan xolda sun'iy yo'ldosh navigatsiya tizimi ishlashini ta'minlash [1].

Bugungi kundagi mavjud qishloq xo'jaligi yerlari elektron axborot tizimi orqali ma'lumotlar olish talabga javob bermaydi. Zamonaviy va tezkor yer hisobini yuritish usuli bu GAT dasturlari yordamida joylarning taxlilini olib borish hisoblanadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasida mavjud bo'lgan bir qator asosiy topografik va mavzuli kartalar bir necha o'n yil oldin chop etilgan bulib, ulardagi ma'lumotlar eskirib ketgan va o'z ma'nosini yo'qotgan. Yangi zamon talablariga mos kadastr kartalarini yaratishda biz distansion zondlash ma'lumotlari asosida shakllantirilgan ma'lumotlardan foydalandik. Yangi tuzilgan elektron va raqamli kartalarning afzalliklari shundaki, kartani tuzish jarayonida qo'yilgan ayrim xatoliklarni tuzatish xech qanday muammoni keltirmaydi va ko'p vaqt talab etmaydi.



1-rasm. Dronlar yordamida qisloq xo'jaligi yerlarini aerosuratga olish.

Hozirgi yaratilgan GAT texnologiyalarining versiyalari avvalgilarini to'la qamrab olgan va bir muncha takomillashgan. Bu esa avvalgi elektron versiyalarida tuzilgan raqamli kartalardan samarali foydalanish imkonini beradi.

Karta dasturini ishlab chiqish uchun asos bulib kartani tuzish uchun olingan buyurtma xisoblanadi. Unda karta nomi (mavzusi), masshtabi, maqsadi, kartaga olinayotgan xudud ko'rsatiladi.

Tematik mazmundagi shartli belgilarni ishlab chiqarishda, mavzu bo'yicha ob'ektlar va komplekslarining xususiyatlari e'tiborga olinadi [5]. Ularni kartalarda tasvirlash jarayonida, asosan, kartografik tasvirlash usullari xamda shartli belgilardan foydalaniladi [6]. Ko'pgina ob'ektlarni kartaning masshtabi tufayli aks ettirib bulmaydi.

Tabiiy mazmundagi ba'zi elementlarni ko'rsatishda kartografik tasvirlash usullari - chiziqli belgilar ishlatilgan. Bunday usul bilan maydonli ob'ektlarning chegaralarini ko'rsatiladi.

Atribut ma'lumotlar qator va ustunlardan tashkil topgan bo'lib, ular maxsus jadvallar shaklida ifodalanadi. Ob'ektlarning atribut jadvallari xar bir nuqta, yoy yoki maydon xaqidagi ma'lumotni saqlaydigan maxsus fayli xisoblanadi [7].

Misol uchun, tuproq va o'simlik xaritalarini taqqoslaganda ularni turi bir biriga mos kelgani maqsadga muvofiqdir, chunki umumlashtirish va toifalarni birlashtirish natijasida chegaralar sezilarli darajada o'zgaradi. Har xil darajadagi toifalarni bir biri bilan solishtirganda albatta shuni e'tiborga olish lozim. Maydon ichidagi atributlar doimiy miqdorda bo'lsa, ushbu maydon bir yaxlit qilib saqlanadi. Sifatli rang yoki miqdorli rang usulida tuzilgan xaritadan maydon to'g'risida ma'lumotlarni olib ularni kompyuter xotirasiga kiritish va mavjud chegaralarni aniqlash qulaydir [6].

Xulosa. Mavzuli kartalarni yaratishning bu usullarida ish jarayonini jadallashtirish bilan bir qatorda ish sifatini oshiradi. GAT texnologiyalari negizida tuzilgan kartalarni zarur bo'lganda nashr qilinadi zarurat bo'lmasa elektron ko'rinishda foydalanishga topshiriladi.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ОБСЛЕДОВАНИЯ В ДИАГНОСТИКЕ ОСТРОГО МИОКАРДИТА У ДЕТЕЙ

Отсутствие единых диагностических критериев при диагностике острого миокардита у детей связано с особенностями развития этого заболевания. Многообразие клинических проявлений заболевания и неспецифическая симптоматика заболевания затрудняют диагностику миокардита у детей. В статье представлен обзор современных методов диагностики острого миокардита у детей.

Ключевые слова: диагностика, острый миокардит, МРТ диагностика, эндомиокардиальная биопсия, дети.

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MODERN METHODS OF EXAMINATION IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF ACUTE MYOCARDITIS IN CHILDREN

The lack of uniform diagnostic criteria for diagnosing acute myocarditis in children is associated with the peculiarities of the development of this disease. The variety of clinical manifestations of the disease and nonspecific symptoms of the disease make it difficult to diagnose myocarditis in children. The article provides an overview of modern methods for diagnosing acute myocarditis in children.

Key words: diagnosis, acute myocarditis, MRI diagnostics, endomyocardial biopsy, children.

Введение. Стабильный рост вирусных инфекций и аллергизация детского населения привели к широкому распространению процесса острого миокардита [1]. Согласно действующей классификации кардиомиопатий Всемирной организации здравоохранения (ВОЗ),

миокардит является воспалительным заболеванием миокарда и диагностируется в соответствии с клиническими, гистологическими, иммунологическими и иммуногистохимическими критериями [2]. Иммуная реакция в сердце вызывает структурные и функциональные изменения в кардиомиоцитах, что, в свою очередь [3], приводит к местным или общим изменениям сокращения сердечной мышцы, сокращению камер сердца или нарушению проводящей системы сердца [5]. Этиология миокардита очень разнообразна, в том числе обусловлена действием вирусных, бактериальных, грибковых, паразитарных, иммунных и токсических веществ [7]. Наиболее распространенной причиной миокардита у детей являются вирусные инфекции [9]. При вирусных инфекциях наблюдается воспаление сердечной мышцы с репликацией вирусов м, в кардиомиоцитах размножение вируса длится около 2-6 недель, а при клиническом выздоровлении заканчивается полной гибелью возбудителя [4].

Однако у некоторых пациентов вирусный геном не покидает клетку, способствует иммунному воспалению, и причины самоактивирующейся активации/реактивации при непрерывной репликации вирусного генома остаются неясными [8]. Клинически в этом случае выявляется острое затихание миокардита (от 6 недель до 3 месяцев), если оно сохраняется более 3 месяцев, что свидетельствует о прогрессировании заболевания в хронический миокардит [6]. Поскольку миокардит не обладает специфичностью симптомов заболевания и не проводится принудительная эндомиокардиальная биопсия и магнитно-резонансная томография сердца, трудно оценить показатели заболеваемости [12]. В современное время заболевание из-за разнообразия клинических проявлений и неспецифических симптомов заболевания усложняет диагностику миокардита у детей [10]. На данный момент продолжается поиск диагностических алгоритмов заболевания для проведения дифференцированной диагностики [11].

Целью исследования является изучение и анализ современных методов диагностики острого миокардита у детей.

Материалы и методы исследования. Были изучены и проанализированы данные научных публикаций, посвященных современным методам диагностики острого миокардита у детей.

Результаты и их обсуждение: На сегодняшний день наблюдаются определенные трудности в диагностике острого миокардита. Среди наиболее часто используемых и доступных методов на практике важное значение имеют ЭКГ, определение уровня Т и I тропонина, креатинфосфокиназы и эхокардиография (ЭхоКГ). Диагностика острого миокардита затруднена из-за отсутствия магнитно-резонансной томографии (МРТ) и эндомиокардиальной биопсии.

Эхокардиография играет важную роль в диагностике миокардита. ЭКГ-диагностика миокардита у детей может быть различной. Отмечаются такие нарушения, как синусовая тахикардия, нарушения сердечного ритма и сердечной проводимости, атриовентрикулярная блокада, блокада ножек пучка Гиса, наджелудочковая и желудочковая экстрасистолия, удлинение интервала QT. Могут наблюдаться патологическое появление зубца Q, подъем сегмента ST, инверсия зубца t, снижение вольтажа зубца R, наджелудочковая тахикардия и т.д. [3, 4, 7]. Молниеносным формам, при наличии гипертрофии стенок желудочков (в связи с отеком миокарда), при нормальных размерах левого желудочка, могут быть противопоставлены формы с более медленным течением без гипертрофии, но со значительной дилатацией желудочков [9]. Дисфункция желудочков может быть обширной или затрагивать несколько сегментов, которые не соответствуют зонам коронарного кровоснабжения. При эхокардиографии можно определить наличие перикардальной жидкости, что будет показанием к дренированию при наличии признаков тампонады. Изменения на ЭКГ часто бывают неспецифичными при миокардите [13].

Эхокардиография с доплерографией не считается специфичным методом диагностики миокардита. Эти исследования используются в качестве основного метода обследования при диагностике острого миокардита. Эхокардиография позволяет оценить размеры камер сердца, толщину стенок, систолическую и диастолическую функции и наличие жидкости в перикарде. С помощью ЭхоКГ острый миокардит можно дифференцировать с другими заболеваниями: врожденными пороками сердца, гипертрофической, рестриктивной кардиомиопатией [11, 12, 15].

При легком течении острого миокардита могут отсутствовать эхографические изменения или выявляться незначительное увеличение и дисфункция левого желудочка. В тяжелых случаях наблюдается наличие пристеночных тромбов в полости левого желудочка на фоне резкого снижения фракции выброса крови, обратимой гипертрофии стенок левого желудочка вследствие отека, гипокинезии миокарда [2].

В последние годы большое внимание уделяется методу МРТ в диагностике миокардита у детей. Многие исследования показали эффективность контрастной МРТ в диагностике различных воспалительных заболеваний сердца. Усиление очагового сигнала, выявляемое методом МРТ-исследования, является достоверным признаком миокардита [3]. Исследования прогностической способности МРТ сердца с гадолинием показали, что показатели позднего накопления гадолиния недостаточно коррелируют с лабораторными показателями для оценки воспалительного процесса, так у некоторых больных с нормализацией лабораторных показателей ухудшаются показатели позднего накопления гадолиния. Это указывает на недостаточное использование только лабораторных данных для оценки риска развития миокардита, но и применение МРТ также может

предоставить ценную информацию при диагностике острого миокардита [6].

Эндомиокардиальная биопсия является безопасным методом обследования и в настоящее время является золотым стандартом в диагностике острого миокардита в Западной Европе и Соединенных Штатах. Эндомиокардиальная биопсия включает иммуногистохимическое исследование с использованием моноклональных антител, которое позволяет определить характеристику и локализацию мононуклеарных клеточных инфильтратов [1, 11, 14]. Технологии визуализационной диагностики, включая МРТ, могут обеспечить неинвазивную оценку состояния тканей. Хотя воспаление также может локализовать очаги локализованного и диффузного фиброза, тем не менее, они не могут заменить эндомиокардиальную биопсию при диагностике миокардита. Кроме того, метод МРТ-исследования не способен выявить воспалительный процесс при острых и хронических воспалительных процессах миокарда, охарактеризовать инфильтрацию и выявить вирусы [16]. Гистологическая, иммуногистохимическая и вирусологическая диагностика позволяет количественно определить и идентифицировать иммунные клетки в инфильтрате, обнаружить присутствие ДНК- и РНК-сохраняющих вирусов и выявить вирусные подтипы с помощью секвенирования и масс-спектрометрии [7, 13].

Что касается проблемы вирусологических исследований при диагностике миокардита, то эндомиокардиальная биопсия не может быть заменена серологическим методом диагностики при выявлении вирусов, что часто может привести к ложноположительным результатам. Серологические исследования менее эффективны при диагностике миокардита, но могут быть использованы для исключения болезни Лайма, риккетсиоза, вирусного гепатита С и ВИЧ-инфекции [15].

При диагностике острого миокардита важно выявить антимиокардиальные антитела, которые указывают на аутоиммунную природу заболевания. Иммуногистохимические исследования позволяют выявить специфические маркеры (CD3, CD68 и др).

Для диагностики острого миокардита у детей общеклинический анализ крови, биохимические маркеры воспаления и миокардиоцитолита недостаточны. При остром миокардите часто повышаются уровни тропонина Т и I. Повышение уровня тропонина Т более выражено при сердечной недостаточности на фоне миокардита, но не связано с исходом заболевания. Уровень тропонина часто повышается пропорционально тяжести заболевания. Их определение включено в критерии диагностики миокардита. Изменения показателей периферической крови обусловлены причинами миокардита [16].

Выводы. Из-за разнообразия клинических признаков острого миокардита диагностика заболевания занимает много времени. Увеличение

числа случаев острого миокардита требует совершенствования методов диагностики. На сегодняшний день необходимы постоянные исследования для совершенствования алгоритмов дифференциальной диагностики заболевания.

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ФОТОСИНТЕТИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЦЕССОВ ИНТРОДИЗИРОВАННОГО АМАРАНТУСА ЛЕКАРСТВЕННОГО РАСТЕНИЯ

Аннотация. Сравнительно изучены важные элементы технологии возделывания амаранта и топинамбура, влияние фотосинтеза на рост, развитие, продуктивность в климатических условиях Андижанской области. Исследования показали, что амарант уникален по своим целебным свойствам. Из-за того, что листья амаранта мельче по сравнению с топинамбуром, фотосинтез идет немного медленнее.

Ключевые слова: амарант, «Мархамат», «Андижан», продуктивность фотосинтеза, комплекс, секреция, вегетомир.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHOTOSYNTHETIC PROCESSES OF INTRODISED MEDICINAL PLANT AMARANTHUS

Abstract. The important elements of amaranth and Jerusalem artichoke cultivation technology, the effect of photosynthesis on growth, development, productivity in the climatic conditions of Andijan region were studied comparatively. Studies have shown that Amaranth is unique in its medicinal properties. Due to the fact that amaranth leaves are smaller compared to Jerusalem artichokes, photosynthesis is a little slow.

Keywords: Amaranth, "Marhamat", "Andijan", photosynthesis productivity, complex, secretion, vegetomir.

В амаранте много витаминов. Он очень питателен: листья и семена содержат до 18% белка. Это больше, чем зерно. Качество белка практически сравнимо с соевым. Молодые листья или семена, аллергия, атеросклероз, нарушение функции почек, патологии органов мочевого выделения, кишечника, авитаминоз, колицианемия. В народной медицине его применяют при лечении раковых опухолей.

Актуальность темы. Растения амаранта и топинамбура, интродуцированные среди технических и продовольственных культур, выращиваемых в нашей стране, обладают своими ценными характеристиками и свойствами, являются высокоурожайными. ознакомление с научно обоснованной технологией выращивания.

Научные новости. Сравнительно изучены важные элементы технологии выращивания сортов амаранта и топинамбура в климатических условиях Андиганской области, влияние фотосинтеза на рост, развитие, продуктивность. Закономерности роста, развития и формирования урожая сортов растений изучались в связи с процессом фотосинтеза.

Практическая значимость. Сравнительные исследования влияния процесса фотосинтеза на рост, развитие и продуктивность некоторых сортов лекарственных растений, интродуцированных в местных условиях, имеют большое теоретическое и практическое значение.

Амарант засухоустойчив и любит солнце, поэтому хорошо растет в жарких степных зонах. Однако он очень хорошо себя чувствует во влажной среде, поэтому обычно встречается в тропиках, где очень распространен. В Украине он первым стал выращиваться в теплицах и продолжил расти и развиваться, когда установилась терпимая теплая погода.

В мире существует три сорта амаранта, он не только пищевой, но и считается питательным и имеет очень высокую пищевую ценность. Эти виды используются в косметологии и фармацевтической промышленности. Эти *amarantus kromo-aslaha*, *Amartantus gipokondriacus* и *Amartantus Kaudatus*.

Амарант можно выращивать на любой почве, даже на солончаках. Любит более солнечные места на открытом воздухе. Оптимальная температура для роста растений 20-35°C. Он растет из семян. Весной, пока температура почвы не прогреется до 1, 5 см, необходимо посеять семена. Перед посадкой семена следует смешать с песком. Через 12-14 дней ниша появится. Уход за ростом заключается только в поливе. Цветок опыляется ветром. Некоторые виды этой травы эффективны.

Семя. Семена собирают в сентябре — октябре. Они белые, черные или коричневые. С одного растения созревает иногда 600 000 семян.

Цветы. Цветы появляются в конце июня. Растение цветет непрерывно самой осенью. Соцветия вначале мельче, а позже состоят из сложных мерцающих соцветий продолговатого цвета. К тому же цветы сохраняются достаточно долго. В переводе с латыни название амарант означает «болото».

А такое название связано с тем, что эти растения держат более чем раз в три месяца.

Лечебные свойства: Исследования показали, что амарант уникален по своим лечебным свойствам. Фармакологи интересуются амарантом из-за высокой гарантии из-за высокого содержания сквалена (8%) – это самый мощный из известных антиоксидантов.

Растение содержит масло печени акулы. В самой Акуле она составляет всего 2%. Амарант перспективен в этом плане. Амарантовое масло все чаще применяется в народной медицине: при экземе, грибковых заболеваниях кожи, герпесе, ранах, ожогах.

Эффективно использовать в лечении амарант и препараты на его основе. Амарант содержит множество витаминов, минералов и микроэлементов, биологически активных веществ (рутин, витамин А, витамины С и Е), что значительно повышает его антиоксидантные свойства.

В народной медицине: Активно применяется в народной медицине благодаря кровоостанавливающим, антибактериальным, секреторным и секреторным свойствам. Семена и листья амаранта способны полноценно снабжать организм необходимыми витаминами, солями кальция, калия и железа. Настой – отличное средство при ожирении, неврозах, укреплении иммунитета. В масле содержится много ненасыщенных и органических кислот, которые делают организм устойчивым к заболеваниям.

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ШОВҚИН ВА ТЕБРАНИШЛАР МАВЗУСИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРУВЧИ ТАЪЛИМ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИ ВА УСУЛЛАРИ ЁРДАМИДА ЎҚИТИШ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада шовқин ва тебранишлар мавзуси мисолида ривожлантирувчи таълим технологияларини амалиётда қўллаш имкониятлари ёритилган. Фанга доир таянч сўз ва иборалар ёрдамида ривожлантирувчи таълим технологиялари ва усулларидан фойдаланиб, мавзунинг мазмуни ва моҳияти очиқ берилган.

Таянч сўзлар: Шовқин, тебраниш, тебраниш частотаси, амплитуда, ривожлантирувчи таълим технологияси, ёқимсиз товуш, назарий тушунча, амалий кўникма, мантиқий, танқидий, таълим тизими, педагогик технология, технологик ёндошув, венн диаграммаси, синквейн.

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TEACHING THE SUBJECT OF NOISE AND VIBRATION USING DEVELOPMENTAL EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES AND METHODS

Abstract. This article highlights the possibilities of practical application of developmental educational technologies on the example of the topic of noise and vibrations. The content and essence of the topic is revealed using the educational technologies and methods that develop with the help of basic words and phrases related to science.

Key words: Noise, vibration, vibration frequency, amplitude, developmental educational technology, unpleasant sound, theoretical concept, practical skill, logical, critical, educational system, pedagogical technology, technological approach, venn diagram, sinkvein.

Ривожлантирувчи таълим маълум бир вақтда, талабаларнинг таълимий, тарбиявий, маънавий, руҳий ва жисмоний ривожлантириш ҳамда уни тез ўзгарувчан дунёда жамиятга, ҳаётга мослашувини таъминловчи таълим назариясидир. Ўз келажагини ўйлаган ҳар бир давлат жамият ҳаётидаги шахсга тааллуқли барча ижтимоий таъсирларни инсоннинг ривожланиши учун, унинг ўзлигини англаши ва намоён қила олиши учун мақсадли равишда йўналтира олган бўлиши керак. Ривожлантирувчи таълим технологиялар қўлланганда, талабалар қизиқишининг ортишига,

билимларнинг кўникмага айланишига, билим сифат самарадорлигининг ошишига сабаб бўлмоқда.

Ривожлантирувчи таълимнинг технологияларига Бумеранга, ФСМУ, Венн диаграммаси, Балиқ скелети, усулларига эса ақлий хужум, гурухларда ишлаш, такдимот ва рефлексия киради.

Ўқитишга ривожлантирувчи таълим технологиялар ва усулларини деярли барча фанларга, шу жумладан, Ҳаёт фаолияти хавфсизлиги фанига ҳам қўллаш мумкин. Ушбу мақолада Ҳаёт фаолияти хавфсизлигифанидан «Шовқин ва тебраниш» ибораси мисолида «Венн диаграммаси» ва «Синквейн»интерфаол усулларини қўллаб, ўқитиш жараёнида мавзунинг мазмун ва моҳияти очиб берилган. Бундан ташқари шу мавзуни ўқитишда кичик гурухларда ишлаш методидан ҳам фойдаланиш кўрсатиб ўтилган.

1.«Венн диаграммаси» ёрдамида 2 та тушунчани ўзига ҳос ва ҳар иккиси учун умумий бўлган белгилари ёки хусусиятлари аниқланади. Қуйида «Шовқин» ва «Тебраниш» тушунчалари мисолида Венн диаграммасини тузиш кўрсатилган:

Шовқин	Умумий томонлари	Тебраниш
<p>Ҳосил бўлиши сабаблари</p> <p>1.Станоклар ишлаши, кўл асбобидан фойдаланишдаги зарба, ишқаланиш ва сирғаниш натижасида тебранувчи ҳаракатларнинг ҳаво муҳитида товуш бўлиб тарқалади.</p> <p>2. Шовқинда механик тебранишлар амплитудаси зичлашиш ва сийраклашишларда босим ўзгаришининг энг катта кўрсаткичи, частота эса 1 с. тўлиқ тебранишлар сони. Товуш босими барларда ўлчанади.Товуш тўлқини 1 см² га ўлчанадиган маълум механик энергияга эга</p> <p>3.Шовқиннинг организмга таъсири</p> <p>Шовқиннинг зарарли таъсири гаранг бўлиб қолиш, нерв ва юрак томир системасидаги ўзгаришлар, юрак соҳасида санчиқли оғриш, баъзи бирларда эса гаплашганда томоқ оғриши ва кучли терлаш кузатилади.</p>	<p>1.Шовқин ва тебраниш ўзининг физик табиати бўйича қаттиқ жисмлар, газлар ва суюқликларнинг механик тебранишидир.</p> <p>2. Физик гигиеник тавсифномаси.</p> <p>Шовқин ва титрашнинг умумий томонлари яъни параметрлари тебраниш частоталари ва амплитудасидир.</p> <p>3.Шовқин ва тебранишнинг организмга таъсирининг умумий томонлари</p> <p>Шовқин ва тебраниш аввало одамнинг ишлаш қобилиятига ёмон таъсир қилади. Касб касалли-гига чалинади. Дикқат эътиборнинг пасайиши натижасида ва қаттиқ чарчаш оқибатида бахтсиз ходисаларга олиб келади.</p>	<p>Ҳосил бўлиши сабаблари</p> <p>1.Тебраниш одам танасига ёки унинг айрим тана қисмларига таъсир этганда у тўқималар бўйлаб тарқалади ва бутун гавдани тебраниши-ни юзага келтирадиган механик тебранма ҳаракатдир.</p> <p>2. Тебраниш частотаси герцларда, амплитуда–микромметрлар ёки миллиметрларда ўлчанади. Маълум частота ва амплитуда билан тебранадиган нуқта тўхтовсиз ўзгарадиган тезлик ва тезланиш билан ҳарак-терланади.</p> <p>3. Тебранишнинг организмга таъсири.</p> <p>Тебраниш энг аввало нейтротрофик ва гемодинамик бузилишлар, қон томирларида спастик – атоник ҳолатларни юзага келиши, кўл бармоқлари ва кафтларни сезувчанлигини</p>

4.Шовқиннинг олдини олиш профилактика тадбирларини - талаба тўлдиради	4.Талаба шовқин ва яна тебранишларнинг умумий ва фарқий томонларини топади.	йўқолиши ва суяк бўғимдаги ўзгаришлар кузатилади. 4. Тебранишнинг олдини олиш профилактика тадбирларини - талаба тўлдиради
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2. Синквейн – интерфаол усули ахборотларни ёйиш, ихчамлаш жараёнида муаммога турлича ёндашув асосида талабаларнинг фикрлаш қобилитини ривожлантиришга ёрдам беради.

1. ___ от (ким, нима);
2. ___ сифат (қандай, қанақа);
3. ___ феъл (вазифаси, функцияси);
4. ___ ассоциация (тасаввур, хаёлга нима келди)
5. ___ отнинг синоними(ўхшатмаси).

Масалан: «**Тебраниш амплитудаси**» иборасига синквейн тузамиз:

1. Жаранглашнинг босими ва кучининг даражаси
2. У қанчалик қаттиқ бўлса, товуш босими шунчалик катта ва товуш қаттиқ бўлади;

3. Товуш босими барларда ўлчанади;
4. Шивирлаб сўзлаганда товуш босими 1м масофада тахминан 0.01 бар;

5. Тебраниш частотаси

Талабаларга дарс бериш жараёнида **кичик гуруҳларда ишлаш методи** муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Яъни муҳокама қилиш ва баҳолаш муҳим омил ҳисобланади. Гуруҳлар якуний босқичда иш натижалари бўйича ахборот берадилар. Бунинг учун ҳар бир гуруҳ ўз сардорини белгилайди. Зарурат туғилса фаолият натижалари бўйича билдирилган фикрлар педагог томонидан ёзиб борилади.

Кичик гуруҳларда ишлаш натижалари педагог томонидан баҳоланади. Бунда фаолиятни тўғри ва аниқ бажариш, вақт сарфи асосий мезон ҳисобланади. Кичик гуруҳларда ишлаш методининг афзалликлари ва камчиликлари тўғрисида фикр юритиб ўтамиз.

Кичик гуруҳларда ишлаш методининг афзалликлари:

- ўқитиш мазмунини яхши ўзлаштиришга олиб келади;
- вақтни тежаш имконияти мавжуд;
- барча талабалар жалб етилади;
- ўз-ўзини ва гуруҳлараро баҳолаш имконияти мавжуд бўлади.

Кичик гуруҳларда ишлаш методининг камчиликлари:

- кучсиз талабалар бўлганлиги сабабли, кучли талабаларнинг ҳам паст баҳо олиш эҳтимоли бор;

- барча талабаларни назорат қилиш имконияти паст бўлади;
- гуруҳлараро ўзаро салбий рақобатлар пайдо бўлиб қолиши мумкин;

Қуйида «Шовқин, тебраниш ва нурланишлар» мавзусини ўргатишда “Кичик гуруҳларда ишлаш” методини қўллаш келтирилган:

1. Фаолият йўналиши аниқланади. Мавзу бўйича бир-бирига боғлиқ бўлган масалалар белгиланади:

- Шовқин қандай ҳосил бўлади?

- Инсонлар қанча Гц оралиғидаги частотали товушларни қабул қилади.

- Шовқинни олдини олишда қандай профилактика тадбирлари ишлаб чиқилади?

2. Кичик гуруҳлар белгиланади. Ўқувчилар гуруҳларга 3-6 кишидан бўлинишлари мумкин: ҳар бир гуруҳ ўзига ном беради (мисол учун “Шовқин”, “Тебраниш” ва ш.к.)

3. Кичик гуруҳлар топшириқни бажаришга киришадилар. Қўйилган масала бўйича ўз фикрларини вараққа ёзадилар (мисол учун шовқинни олдини олишда қандай профилактика тадбирлари ишлаб чиқилади?)

4. Ўқитувчи томонидан аниқ кўрсатмалар берилади ва йўналтириб турилади (масаланинг ечимини топишда нималарга эътибор бериш лозим).

5. Кичик гуруҳлар тақдимот қиладилар (ҳар бир гуруҳ варақларга муаммони ечиш бўйича ёзилган маълумотларни доскага осиб тушунтириш берадилар).

6. Бажарилган топшириқлар муҳокама ва таҳлил қилинади.

7. Кичик гуруҳлар фаолияти баҳоланади (гуруҳ ўқувчилари ва умуман кичик гуруҳ фаолияти баҳоланади. Фаол иштирок этган ўқувчилар рағбатлантирилади)

Хулоса қилиб айтиш мумкинки, талабаларнинг ўқитиш жараёнида ривожлантирувчи таълим технологиялардан Венн диаграммаси», «Кубик стратегияси» ва «Синквейн» интерфаол усулларини қўллаш талабаларни мавзунини яхши ўзлаштириш учун асосий омил бўлиб хизмат қилади.

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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ПОДДЕРЖКА МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА В СФЕРЕ ТУРИЗМА

Аннотация. Статья является актуальной и важной темой, поскольку малые предприниматели играют ключевую роль в развитии туристической индустрии. В статье рассматривается роль государства во внедрении мер поддержки и стимулирования развития малого бизнеса в сфере туризма.

Кроме того, в статье анализируется важность малого предпринимательства для туристической индустрии в целом, его вклад в экономику, социальную стабильность и создание рабочих мест.

Ключевые слова: государственная поддержка, малое предпринимательство, индустрия туризма, программные мероприятия.

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GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR SMALL BUSINESSES IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM

Abstract. The article is an urgent and important topic, since small entrepreneurs play a key role in the development of the tourism industry. The article examines the role of the state in the implementation of measures to support and stimulate the development of small businesses in the field of tourism. In addition, the article analyzes the importance of small business for the tourism

industry as a whole, its contribution to the economy, social stability and job creation.

Keywords: government support, small business, tourism industry, program activities.

Малое предпринимательство играет ключевую роль в развитии туристической индустрии и вносит значительный вклад в экономику многих стран. На нынешнем этапе экономического развития России малый бизнес в сфере туризма становится непосредственным приоритетом в формировании государственной финансовой политики на долгосрочную перспективу [3].

Вот основные аспекты, подчеркивающие важность малого бизнеса в туризме:

1. Разнообразие предложения: Малые предприятия в туризме обеспечивают разнообразие услуг и продуктов для туристов. Они могут создавать уникальные туристические маршруты, предлагать авторские экскурсии, рестораны с национальной кухней и многое другое, что обогащает опыт путешественников.

- Повышение конкурентоспособности: Малые предприятия вносят инновации и стимулируют конкуренцию в индустрии, что способствует повышению качества услуг и снижению цен для потребителей.

- Создание рабочих мест: Малые бизнесы в туризме часто являются источником новых рабочих мест, особенно в регионах с высоким уровнем туристической активности. Это способствует сокращению безработицы и повышению уровня жизни населения.

- Социокультурное развитие: Малые предприятия способствуют сохранению и продвижению культурного наследия и традиций региона. Они могут стать площадкой для популяризации народных ремесел, местных обычаев и исторических достопримечательностей.

- Развитие местных экономик: Малые предприятия в туризме часто являются важным источником дохода для местных сообществ и способствуют экономическому развитию регионов за счет привлечения туристов и расширения спроса на местные товары и услуги.

Малое предпринимательство играет неотъемлемую роль в туристической индустрии, способствуя ее разнообразию, конкурентоспособности, социо-экономическому развитию и сохранению культурного наследия [2].

В России существует ряд форм государственной поддержки малого бизнеса в туризме, направленных на стимулирование развития данного сектора экономики. Некоторые из них включают в себя:

1. Субсидии и гранты: Предоставление финансовой поддержки малым предприятиям в сфере туризма для развития новых проектов, проведения маркетинговых кампаний, улучшения инфраструктуры и т.д.

2. Налоговые льготы: Возможность применения специальных налоговых режимов для малых предприятий, работающих в туризме, таких как упрощенная система налогообложения и сниженные ставки налогов.

3. Субсидирование займов: Предоставление мягких кредитов и гарантирование займов на развитие малого бизнеса в туризме с целью обеспечения доступности финансовых ресурсов.

4. Обучение и консультирование: Проведение обучающих программ, семинаров и консультаций для предпринимателей в сфере туризма с целью повышения квалификации и поддержки бизнеса.

5. Поддержка маркетинга и продвижения: Проведение мероприятий по продвижению туристических продуктов и услуг малых предприятий на региональном и международном уровнях.

6. Развитие инфраструктуры: Инвестирование в развитие туристической инфраструктуры, включая создание туристических объектов, развитие транспортной и гостиничной инфраструктуры.

Важно отметить, что программа государственной поддержки малого бизнеса в туризме может различаться в разных регионах России и на разных уровнях власти [1]. Предпринимателям рекомендуется обращаться в местные администрации, бизнес-инкубаторы, агентства поддержки предпринимательства и туристические организации для получения информации о доступных мероприятиях и программе поддержки.

Малый бизнес в сфере туризма играет значительную роль в экономике России, внося свой вклад в различные аспекты экономической деятельности. Малый бизнес в туристической отрасли создает значительное количество рабочих мест как в гостиничном бизнесе, ресторанном хозяйстве, туристических агентствах, так и в других смежных отраслях. Малые предприятия в туризме способствуют увеличению доходов населения, так как туристические услуги и товары способствуют поступлению дополнительных денежных средств в регионы. Также стимулирует развитие инфраструктуры, включая строительство и модернизацию гостиниц, ресторанов, развлекательных объектов, магазинов и т.д. Развитие малого бизнеса в туризме способствует притоку инвестиций, как в форме государственной поддержки, так и частных инвестиций. Малые предприятия в туризме способствуют развитию региональной экономики, увеличивая туристический поток и привлекая внимание культурных и природных богатств регионов. Малый бизнес в туризме является важным элементом конкуренции на рынке услуг и способствует разнообразию туристических предложений.

Суммируя вышесказанное, можно утверждать, что малый бизнес в сфере туризма вносит существенный вклад в развитие экономики России, способствуя увеличению ВВП, созданию рабочих мест, повышению доходности населения и развитию региональной инфраструктуры.

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ДЕЙСТВИЕ ПСИХОТРОПНЫХ ВЕЩЕСТВ НА ОРГАНИЗМ ЧЕЛОВЕКА

Аннотация. В данной статье описано действие психотропных веществ, антидепрессантов, транквилизаторов и некоторых седативных средств.

Ключевые слова: транквилизаторы, седативные средства, ноотропные препараты, антидепрессанты и психостимуляторы.

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INFLUENCE OF PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES ON THE HUMAN BODY

Abstract. This article examines the influence of psychotropic substances, antidepressants, tranquilizers and some sedatives.

Key words: tranquilizers, sedatives, nootropic drugs, antidepressants and psychostimulants.

Психотропные средства (греч. псих-душа, сознание - тропос поворот, направление; синоним психофармакологических средств) — препараты, влияющие на психические функции, эмоциональную сферу и поведение. Выделяют следующие (основные группы психотропных средств: нейролептики, препараты лития (см. соли лития), транквилизаторы, Седативные средства, ноотропные средства, антидепрессанты и психостимуляторы (психостимулирующие и аналептические средства). Лекарственные средства других групп лекарственных средств также обладают психотропным действием. действия, например, наркотические анальгетики (морфин, промедол и др.), симпатомиметики (эфедрин), кетамин, этиловый спирт. Однако их психотропное действие является не основным, а сопутствующим, в связи с чем такие препараты не относят к психотропным средствам.

Каждая из групп психотропных препаратов. характеризуется определенной направленностью психотропного действия. Таким образом, нейролептики обладают антипсихотическим действием, т. е. способностью ослаблять продуктивные симптомы психоза (бред, галлюцинации, психические автоматизмы). Механизм действия нейролептиков связан с

угнетающим действием на копаминергическую передачу в нигростриарной, мезолимбической и мезокортикальной областях головного мозга, что объясняет, как психотропность, так и некоторые проявления побочных эффектов препаратов этой группы, проявляющихся в виде экстрапирамидные расстройства (паркинсонизм, поздняя дискинезия).

Антидепрессанты (ниаламид, имизин, амитриптилин и др.) оказывают положительное влияние при аффективных расстройствах, что сопровождается улучшением общего психического состояния и настроения. Антидепрессивный эффект некоторых препаратов этой группы может сочетаться с психостимулирующим (например, ниаламидом) или психоседативным (например, амитриптилином) действием. В основе механизма действия антидепрессантов на центральную нервную систему. заключается в их способности различными путями усиливать эффекты эндогенных нейротрансмиттеров из числа моноаминов (норадреналина и др.). Антидепрессанты применяют при психогенных и соматических депрессивных состояниях. Нейролептики применяют главным образом для купирования психотических расстройств при различных психических заболеваниях, а также в качестве противорвотных средств (Противорвотные средства).

Препараты лития обладают избирательной активностью при маниакальных состояниях и применяются для купирования и профилактики этих состояний, например, при маниакально-депрессивном психозе.

Транквилизаторы (сибазон, феназенам, хлорзепид и др.) оказывают анксиолитическое и успокаивающее действие на ЦНС, в связи с чем широко применяются при различных эмоциональных расстройствах невротического и неврозоподобного характера (эмоциональное напряжение, тревога, страх и др.). Кроме того, они обладают умеренным снотворным, противосудорожным и миорелаксирующим действием), что позволяет назначать транквилизаторы в качестве; снотворные средства (снотворные средства), а также при лечении некоторых форм эпилепсии и заболеваний центральной нервной системы, протекающих с повышенным тонусом скелетных мышц, например, при спастических параличах.

Седативные средства (бромиды и препараты корня валерианы, травы пустырника, пассифлоры и ряда других растений) обладают умеренно выраженным седативным действием и наряду с транквилизаторами широко применяются, особенно в амбулаторной практике, при различных невротических состояниях, бессоннице, повышенной раздражительности., и т. д.

Ноотропные препараты оказывают активирующее действие на нарушения мнестических и интеллектуальных функций головного мозга. Препараты этой группы можно рассматривать как структурные аналоги тормозного нейромедиатора аминomásляной кислоты (пирацетам, гидроксибутират натрия, фенибут, гопантеновая кислота) или некоторых

витаминов (пиридитол). Ноотропы улучшают энергетический обмен в тканях головного мозга, активируют синтез белков и нуклеиновых кислот, облегчают процессы обучения и памяти, оказывают антигипоксическое действие.

Налбуфин – наркотический препарат, применяемый при лечении болевых синдромов различной степени выраженности. Это частый спутник наркозависимости, используемый наркоманом для получения эйфории и успокаивающего эффекта.

Применение в рекомендуемых дозировках (в схеме лечения) не вызывает серьезных последствий. Но при несоблюдении рекомендаций или злоупотреблении препаратом появляются следующие последствия: угнетение дыхания, синдром отмены у опиатных наркоманов, расслабление гладкой мускулатуры, нарушение работы желудочно-кишечного тракта, хроническая гипангия. В случаях тяжелой передозировки возможен летальный исход.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ В БИЗНЕС-ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ НА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИЯ УСЛУГ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается система мер по реализации государственной инвестиционной стратегии, зарубежный опыт развития малого бизнеса и предпринимательства, роль предпринимательства в привлечении инвестиций и эффективности услуг.

Ключевые слова: предпринимательство, малый бизнес, зарубежный опыт, инвестиции, инвестор, сервис, стратегия развития.

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IMPACT OF INVESTMENTS IN BUSINESS ACTIVITIES ON THE EFFICIENCY OF SERVICE PROVISION

Annotation. This article discusses the system of measures for the implementation of the state investment strategy, foreign experience in the development of small business and entrepreneurship, the role of entrepreneurship in attracting investment and the effectiveness of services.

Key words: entrepreneurship, small business, foreign experience, investments, investor, service, development strategy.

Мировое развитие и глобализация мировой экономики требуют иных подходов к развитию инвестиционной среды в нашей стране, привлечению инвестиций и их эффективному распределению. Как известно, ни одна страна не может сначала привлечь все инвестиционные средства, а затем организовать их распределение. Потому что такая ситуация не считается удовлетворительной для инвестора. Государство организует распределение привлеченных инвестиций, используя разумную налоговую политику и различные льготы. Также, на основе эффективного распределения инвестиционных средств, государство предлагает инвестиционные проекты иностранным инвесторам. Более того, реализация этого процесса в рамках Государственной инвестиционной программы показывает, что государство движется к стратегическим целям в этом плане. В этом случае сложно

понять, какой процесс эффективен, а какой неэффективен в определенных ситуациях из-за относительно ограниченных эффективных инструментов государственной инвестиционной политики. По результатам этой деятельности можно будет увидеть, насколько эффективно государство распределило привлеченные инвестиции.

Организация этой деятельности во многом зависит от экономической политики страны, налогового законодательства, развития инфраструктуры привлечения инвестиций и экономической ситуации в стране.

Она направлена на достижение эффективности путем организации деятельности на мезо- и макроуровне с применением системы мер и инвестиционной тактики по реализации государственной инвестиционной стратегии.

В деятельности мезоуровня (регионы и отрасли) - распределение осуществляется через разработку целевых инвестиционных программ, направленных на развитие отраслей экономики и регионов, поддержку перспективных проектов.

Мероприятия на макроуровне включают разработку и реализацию государственной инвестиционной стратегии, эффективное использование денежных средств, реализацию мер по поддержке перспективных отраслей и регионов, в том числе рациональное использование привлеченных инвестиций.

Сегодня в условиях модернизации экономики сохраняется роль государства в модернизации различных отраслей и отраслей, структурных реформах, определении приоритетов инвестиционной политики. При этом государство участвует как главный реформатор в решении существующих проблем и дальнейшем совершенствовании эффективного распределения привлеченных инвестиций.

20 августа 2021 года Президент нашей страны Шавкат Мирзиёев провёл открытый диалог с предпринимателями нашей страны. Подобная встреча проводилась впервые, всего в ней приняли участие около десяти тысяч бизнесменов. Малый бизнес и частное предпринимательство определены как приоритетное направление экономики нашей страны. За последние пять лет принято около 2000 законов, указов и постановлений, направленных на развитие этой отрасли. На их основании аннулировано 114 лицензий и разрешений, 33 вида деятельности переведены на уведомительный порядок. Упрощены процедуры выдачи разрешений, а их сроки сокращены в среднем в 2 раза. Были отменены избыточные чеки, многочисленные ограничения на наличные деньги, валюту и сырье. В результате такого удобства и возможностей резко увеличивается количество новых субъектов и расширяется деятельность уже существующих. За последние пять лет количество предпринимателей выросло почти в 3 раза. Многие бизнесмены расширили свой бизнес по всей стране, создав тысячи рабочих мест и став крупными престижными

компаниями. На внутреннем и внешнем рынках начал формироваться класс предпринимателей, обладающих собственным престижем и брендом. Глава нашего государства упомянул некоторых таких решительных и самоотверженных предпринимателей и поблагодарил их за помощь нашему народу.

Известно, что до этого открытого диалога были изучены проблемы предпринимателей и поступило более 15 тысяч обращений по различным вопросам. Президент обозначил 7 важных направлений, направленных на их решение:

- финансирование бизнеса;
- совершенствование налоговой системы и снижение налоговой нагрузки на бизнес;
- выделение земли;
- инфраструктура;
- поддержка предприятий-экспортеров;
- транспорт и логистика;
- сосредоточено на вопросах упрощения процедур на местах.

Были показаны текущие задачи по каждому из этих направлений, а также выдвинут ряд новых инициатив по поддержке предприятий-экспортеров и привлечению малого бизнеса к экспортной деятельности.

Например, в 2020 году во время пандемии была введена процедура возврата налога на добавленную стоимость предприятиям текстильной промышленности, не дожидаясь валютной выручки от экспорта. Теперь эта процедура будет распространяться на честных и дисциплинированных экспортеров всех отраслей. Также льготные кредиты в размере до 5 миллионов долларов будут выделены предприятиям, которые экспортируют более 20 миллионов долларов в год. В настоящее время ставки пошлин на импорт некоторых видов сырья высоки, в результате чего импортировать их дешевле, чем производить продукцию на их основе. Поэтому перед правительством была поставлена задача снизить ставки ввозных пошлин на сырье и полуфабрикаты. Это также наиболее актуальный вопрос поддержки предпринимателей.

Было объявлено, что льготы, предоставленные на ввоз грузовых автомобилей и железнодорожных вагонов, связанные с развитием транспортно-логистических услуг, облегчающих перевозку товаров предпринимателями, будут продлены еще на 3 года.

Также было дано множество поручений по уменьшению вмешательства в предпринимательскую деятельность и облегчению процесса получения субсидий. На встрече предприниматели высказали свои проблемы, предложения и комментарии, которые обсуждались с участием представителей отрасли и акимов.

Президент выступил с предложением превратить такой открытый диалог в традицию, организовывать его ежегодно, а 20 августа объявить

«Днем предпринимателей» в нашей стране. Эти предложения получили широкую общественную поддержку. В нашей стране семьям, начинающим собственное дело, в рамках программы «Каждая семья – предприниматель» выделено кредитов на сумму 5, 9 трлн сумов»[2].

В настоящее время малый бизнес и предпринимательство остаются одним из важнейших секторов экономики не только в нашей стране, но и в развитых странах мира. Опыт развитых стран показывает, что государственная поддержка и развитие малого бизнеса и предпринимательства имеет положительный эффект. Поэтому во многих странах мира созданы специализированные государственные органы и организации для поддержки и развития этой сферы. Хотя мировой опыт государственной поддержки малого и частного предпринимательства и формирования конкурентной среды богат и разнообразен, они отличаются друг от друга механизмом, методами и средствами реализации этого процесса. В настоящее время в развитых странах в целях поддержания конкурентной среды в экономике и обеспечения эффективного функционирования конкурентного механизма, а также создания благоприятной макроэкономической среды для малого и частного предпринимательства государство оказывает ему различную помощь. Изучение этого опыта, использование его положительных сторон, исходя из специфики нашей страны, является сегодня одной из наиболее актуальных задач.

Развитые страны, прежде всего США, Япония и Германия, решают вопрос достижения конкурентоспособности по-разному, исходя из интересов своих стран. Общие направления деятельности правительств развитых стран в этой области таковы:

- проведение единой государственной политики по повышению уровня конкурентоспособности, основанной на использовании экономических, правовых и политических средств;
- поддерживать приоритетные отрасли промышленности и влиять на структурные изменения в промышленном комплексе;
- государственная поддержка национальных производителей товаров и защита внутреннего рынка, в том числе поддержка национальных производителей средствами маркетинга;
- поддержка развития рыночной инфраструктуры.

В сфере внешнеэкономической деятельности и привлечения инвестиций интеграция субъектов предпринимательства нашей республики в международное бизнес-сообщество, обеспечение выпуска продукции местных предприятий на внешние рынки, активное продвижение национальных брендов за рубежом, привлечение отечественных и иностранных инвестиций, а также современные технологии, в том числе:

- организация бизнес-форумов, выставок и ярмарок и обеспечение широкого участия в них местных субъектов предпринимательства;

- найти надежных партнеров для субъектов предпринимательства, оказать всестороннюю помощь и сотрудничество субъектам предпринимательства, в том числе иностранным инвесторам, в рамках реализации проектов, связанных с организацией современных производств по выпуску конкурентоспособной продукции, пользующейся повышенным спросом. На внутреннем и внешнем рынках в сложившихся малых производствах и свободных экономических зонах решение вопросов обеспечения служит обеспечению благосостояния.

В заключение можно сказать, что теоретическое и практическое изучение опыта развитых стран мировой экономики по развитию малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства и его внедрение в нашей стране станет основой для дальнейшего расширения и укрепления отрасли. Также мы считаем, что создание в нашей стране субъектов малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства, создание специализированного органа для развития их деятельности или организации с расширенными полномочиями, то есть агентства, отдела, может привести к активизации деятельности этой отрасли на новый уровень. Повышая эффективность привлечения инвестиций в малый бизнес и частное предпринимательство, можно увеличить производство и улучшить сервис, увеличить объемы экспорта, в результате чего доходы предпринимателей увеличатся.

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ДИАГНОСТИКА И ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ПОСТТРАВМАТИЧЕСКОЙ ПНЕВМОНИИ У БОЛЬНЫХ С ЗАКРЫТЫМИ ТРАВМАМИ ГРУДИ

Аннотация. Авторами изучены результаты диагностики и лечения 542 пострадавших травмами грудной клетки среди которых у 72 (13, 2 %) больных развивались осложнения посттравматических пневмония. Основными причинами развития посттравматической пневмонии были множественные переломы ребер с плевральным осложнением, гемо-пневмотораксы, ушиб легких. Характерной особенностью посттравматической пневмонии является этажность патологических процессов, протекающих в ткани легкого. Развитие пневмонии у пострадавших с травмами грудной клетки ухудшает общее состояние больных, усложняет течение основной патологии. Основными профилактическими мероприятиями по развитию посттравматической пневмонии при травме груди являются адекватное обезболивание, своевременное устранение гемо-пневмоторакса, ателектаза легкого, комплексное мероприятие по борьбе с дыхательной недостаточностью.

Ключевые слова: травма грудной клетки, переломы ребер, гемо-пневмоторакс, ушиб легких, посттравматическая пневмония.

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DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF POST-TRAUMATIC PNEUMONIA IN PATIENTS WITH CLOSED CHEST INJURIES

Annotation. The authors studied the results of diagnosis and treatment of 542 victims of chest injuries, among which 72 (13.2%) patients developed complications of post-traumatic pneumonia. The main causes of the development of post-traumatic pneumonia were multiple rib fractures with pleural complication, hemo-pneumothorax, lung contusion. A characteristic feature of posttraumatic pneumonia is the number of floors of pathological processes occurring in the lung tissue. The development of pneumonia in victims with chest injuries worsens the general condition of patients, complicates the course of the underlying pathology. The main preventive measures for the development of post-traumatic pneumonia in breast injury are adequate anesthesia, timely elimination of hemo-pneumothorax, lung atelectasis, a comprehensive measure to combat respiratory failure

Keywords: chest injury, rib fractures, hemopneumothorax, bruising of the legs, post-traumatic pneumonia.

Актуальность. В связи с ростом дорожного травматизма и ухудшением криминальной обстановки в последние годы отмечается заметное увеличение числа пострадавших с закрытыми повреждениями груди, в частности с переломами ребер, что приводит к нарушению целостности грудной клетки, ухудшению вентиляции легких и развитию посттравматической пневмонии. По статистике ООН, ежегодно в мире в дорожно-транспортных происшествиях погибают свыше 250 000 человек, и около 1 млн получают смертельные травмы [1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 11,].

Повреждения грудной клетки – группа повреждений, включающая в себя травмы ребер, грудины и внутренних органов, расположенных в грудной полости. Такие травмы могут сильно различаться как по характеру, так и по тяжести, однако из-за потенциальной опасности для жизни пациента на начальном этапе всегда рассматриваются врачами, как серьезные, требующие детального обследования больного. [3, 4, 6, 8, 11].

Цель исследования: Улучшить диагностику, профилактику и лечение посттравматической пневмонии у пострадавших с закрытой травмой груди. **Материалы и методы исследования:** На основании клинических данных изучено частота развития посттравматической пневмонии при травме груди с поражением различного характера: повреждением ребер, пневмо или гемотораксом, ушибом легкого 542 больных госпитализированных в отделение 2-ой хирургии (торакальный пост) в 2019-2023 г. Возраст больных варьировал в пределах от 18 до 64 лет, средний возраст больных составил $55,6 \pm 12,2$ года. У 366 (67,5 %) больных были мужского пола, а 176 (32,5 %) женского. Из 542 пострадавших травмами грудной клетки у 72 (13,2 %) развивался посттравматическая осложнения - пневмония, что служило одна из причин ухудшение состояние больных. Травма грудной клетки по характеру тяжести может быть разнообразно. У 542 больных с травмами грудной клетки отмечены следующие поражения: 1) Повреждение стенки, 2) травмы мягких частей грудной клетки наблюдались у 182 (33,5 %) больных (и в частности мышечного компонента) обычно связаны с повреждением костей; негативное влияющие на функцию легких, 3) ушибы, кровоизлияния мягких тканей грудной клетки наблюдались у 75 (14 %) больных. -Травмы средостения: Гематома средостения возникает в результате кровоизлияния в клетчатку отмечены у 2 больных-Ушиб легких наблюдались у 125 (23%) больных. -Посттравматическая пневмония наблюдались у 72 (13,2 %) больных. Ушиб легкого может быть единственным проявлением травмы грудной клетки. Наличие крепитирующих хрипов при аускультации, гипоксемии и ограниченной экскурсии грудной клетки могут быть проявлением кровотечения и последующего отека легких, которые приводят к дыхательной недостаточности. При КТ легких выявляют ограниченные инфильтраты, имеющие тенденцию к слиянию в первые несколько дней [12]. При сочетанных повреждениях, повышающих риск

развития респираторного дистресс синдрома, летальность может достигать 24 % [3]. Учитывая эти факторы, рекомендуется госпитализировать больных с сочетанной травмой для поддержания адекватной оксигенации, клиренса дыхательных путей и вентиляции, при этом возможно использование ИВЛ [12]. Эффективность профилактического назначения антибиотиков и кортикостероидов в таких ситуациях не доказана.

Результаты диагностики и лечение больных с травмами грудной клетки. При подозрении на ушиб лёгкого пациента обязательно осматривает торакальный хирург или травматолог. Уточняются обстоятельства травмы. При осмотре необходимо обратить внимание на цвет кожных покровов, наличие гематом,ссадин в области груди и спины, позу пострадавшего. Из-за болевого синдрома при одностороннем ушибе пациент щадит травмированную половину грудной клетки, поддерживает её рукой. Дыхательная недостаточность вынуждает больного занимать положение сидя с опущенными вниз ногами (ортопноэ). Для уточнения диагноза требуется проведение: рентгенологический, компьютерная томография, ультразвуковая исследования грудной клетки Развитие пневмонии легче констатировать в динамике, когда по сравнению с предыдущим исследованием на КТ отмечается увеличение зоны инфильтрации, повышение ее плотности и однородности. Эти зоны располагаются, как правило, в периферических отделах легочной паренхимы и носят сегментарный характер. В комплексе лечения пневмонии следует применять нестероидные противовоспалительные препараты, иммунную и общеукрепляющую терапию, кислород, стимуляцию дренажной функции бронхов. В лечении пневмонии используется также известный комплекс мер, среди которых одно из центральных мест принадлежит дэскалационной терапии антибиотиками. Особенности лечения пневмоний у пострадавших с травмами груди являются: применение антибиотиков в больших дозах внутривенно; респираторная терапия должна быть многокомпонентной и включать в себя оксигенотерапию, медикаментозно-аэрозольные ингаляции, сеансы дыхания с положительным давлением в конце выдоха. Применяются бронхолитики, антигистаминные препараты; по возможности перкуссионный и вибрационный массаж. Обтюрация бронхов, выключение значительной части легких из дыхания с развитием шунтирования крови является показанием для лечебных фибробронхоскопий. Летальный исход отмечены у 36 (6, 6%) больных. Основная причина летального исхода были множественный двухсторонний переломы ребер, острая дыхательная недостаточность, посттравматический шок, травмы средостения: гематома средостения возникающих в результате кровоизлияния, повреждения сосудов средостения.

Выводы: 1. При закрытой травме груди, переломах ребер посттравматическая пневмония по нашим данным встречается в (13, 2 %) от

общего числа пострадавших; 2. Основными факторами, способствующими развитию посттравматической пневмонии, являются: - неадекватное обезболивание, - двухсторонние множественные переломы ребер, гемо, пневмотораксы; 3. Характерной особенностью посттравматической пневмонии является этажность патологических процессов, протекающих в ткани легкого. В течение первых 12 часов выражено венозное и капиллярное полнокровие. Через 12-24 часа в очаге ушиба выражен отек, встречаются ателектазы и очаги эмфиземы; 4. Развитие пневмонии у пострадавших травмами грудной клетки ухудшает общее состояние больных, усложняет течение основной патологии органов дыхания; 5. Основными профилактическими мероприятиями развития посттравматической пневмонии при травме груди является адекватное обезболивание, своевременное устранение гемо-пневмоторакса, ателектаза легкого, комплексное мероприятие борьба с дыхательной недостаточностью

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ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА РЕЧНЫХ БАССЕЙНОВ ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЫ И ИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ

Аннотация. В данной статье изучены речные бассейны Ферганской долины и связанные с ними особенности и описаны особенности их исследования.

Ключевые слова: Бассейн реки, антропогенный ландшафт, интенсивное земледелие, орошаемое земледелие, овраги, удушающие русла, эрозия, естественная почва, растительный покров, деградация.

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GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RIVER BASINS OF THE FERGHANA VALLEY AND THEIR STUDY

Annotation. In this article, the river basins of the Ferghana Valley and the features related to it are studied and the specific features of their research are described.

Key words: River basin, anthropogenic landscape, intensive agriculture, irrigated agriculture, ravines, suffocation beds, erosion, natural soil, vegetation cover, degradation.

Сегодня всеобщее внимание привлекают такие актуальные вопросы, как рациональное использование природы, сохранение чистоты окружающей среды, оперативное устранение возникающих экологических проблем, а также выращивание высококачественной, экологически чистой,

конкурентоспособной для мирового рынка продукции путем повышения культуры земледелия.

В частности, в природной среде увеличивается антропогенный ущерб, химическое загрязнение, деградация почв и другие негативные процессы в связи с интенсивным использованием ландшафтов в целях обеспечения населения планеты природными ресурсами. Международные организации уделяют большое внимание борьбе с этими проблемами. Например, одна из 17 целей, определенных в программе ООН по устойчивому развитию до 2030 года, — «защита и восстановление наземных экосистем, их рациональное использование, рациональное управление лесами, борьба с опустыниванием, прекращение деградации земель и биоразнообразия, направленные на решение проблем «предотвращение потерь» [1]. Вышеуказанные задачи требуют комплексного изучения ландшафтов речных бассейнов Ферганской долины и оптимизации ландшафтно-экологического состояния ландшафтов.

На смену первоначальным природным ландшафтам приходят антропогенные и природно-антропогенные ландшафты в результате того, что на всех участках рек и ручьев, составляющих основную часть Ферганской долины, многие годы используются для орошения и богарного земледелия. Исходя из этого, считается актуальным вопрос анализа изменений ландшафтов речных бассейнов Ферганской долины под влиянием деятельности человека и ландшафтно-экологических условий, а также разработка комплекса практических мероприятий.

Комплексные естественно-географические исследования геосистем речных бассейнов Узбекистана были осуществлены Э.М. Мурзаевым, Л.Н. Бабушкиным, Н.А. Когайем, А. Абдулкасимовым, В.Н. Вебером, А.А. Четиркиным, Н.П. Костенко, Ш.Эргашовым, А.К.Уразбоевым, К.М.Боймирзаевым, К.С.Ярашевым и другими.

Антропогенные ландшафты Ферганской долины классифицированы А.А. Абдулкасимовым [2, 3]; почвы изучали Б.В. Горбунов [4], С.Н. Шувалов [5], почвенно-экологические условия – А. Максудов [6]. К.М.Боймирзаев [7], О.Мирзамахмудов [8, 9, 10] провели исследования ландшафтов Ферганской долины и их изменений под влиянием хозяйственной деятельности человека. Растительный покров Ферганской долины изучали Е.П. Коровин [11], Арифхонова [12], Р.С. Верник, Т.У.

Однако, несмотря на то, что по проблеме использования природы Ферганской долины имеется множество работ, полного и всестороннего комплекса научных работ по исследованию ландшафтов речных бассейнов Ферганской долины не создано.

Ландшафты речных бассейнов Ферганской долины имеют культурно-ландшафтные особенности под влиянием хозяйственной деятельности человека. Эти территории продолжают использоваться как пастбища для

выпаса скота, использовались и используются для выращивания всех видов сельскохозяйственных культур, а также с целью создания новых поселений.

Ландшафтные комплексы речных бассейнов Ферганской долины претерпевают сильные изменения под влиянием различных отраслей хозяйственной деятельности человека, особенно сельского хозяйства. Поскольку такие изменения происходят в пределах разных регионов, создаваемые антропогенные ландшафты также развиваются с учетом общих особенностей природы этого региона.

Изменение ландшафтно-экологических условий речных бассейнов Ферганской долины, изменение рельефа, уменьшение количества гумуса в почве, образование агроирригационных отложений, смыв почвенного покрова, загрязнение ландшафтов, развитие инженерно-технических работ, географические процессы и др. [9].

Постоянное интенсивное земледелие населения оказывает сильное влияние на особенности микрорельефа ландшафтных комплексов. Средняя часть бассейна реки в настоящее время является наиболее густонаселенной территорией, здесь много каналов и канав, дорог разного уровня. Нижняя часть речных бассейнов является местом, где построено множество дренажных канав и ирригационных сооружений. В орошаемых светлых серых и аллювиальных луговых почвах количество гумуса уменьшается в течение первых 20-30 лет после орошения, а затем увеличивается.

Сельскохозяйственные районы Обикора расположены преимущественно на исторически сложившихся благоприятных геоморфологических наклонных равнинах и впадинах, а также на территориях, связанных с рядом гидротехнических сооружений.

Вместо природных ландшафтных комплексов за счет изменения речных бассейнов под влиянием земледелия прежде всего происходит образование и загущение агро-ирригационных отложений, строительство ирригационных сооружений, появление сел и городов, строительство дорог, и т. д. Создание культурных геокомплексов привело к изменению ландшафтных комплексов и их структуры. В результате этого появились различные классы, такие как селетеп, земледелие, водное хозяйство и деградация.

В то же время сильное изменение ландшафтов речных бассейнов под влиянием орошаемого земледелия также является причиной возникновения различных экологических проблем. Особенно в этом регионе сложилась сложная ситуация, такие как овраги, выщелачивающие падины, эрозия, деградация естественного почвенного и растительного покрова, повышение засоления. В бассейне возникает множество деградированных типов ландшафтов в результате неэффективного использования орошения, неправильного и ветхого использования ирригационных сооружений [8].

Кроме того, из-за сильного изменения ландшафта бассейна под влиянием орошаемого земледелия в этом регионе наблюдаются повышения

таких сложных ситуаций как появление оврагов, выщелачивающих падин, эрозия, деградация естественного почвенно-растительного покрова.

Природные условия бассейна, сельское хозяйство, промышленность и расселение населения обусловили возникновение на месте природных ландшафтов дорожно-ландшафтных комплексов. Дорожные ландшафты распределены по территориям бассейна неравномерно [9].

Следующей природной и рукотворной геосистемой, созданной под воздействием деятельности человека, являются промышленные комплексы. В их состав входят хлопкоочистительная, легкая, пищевая, машиностроительная и металлообрабатывающая, химическая промышленность и промышленность строительных материалов. Промышленные комплексы распределены по регионам неравномерно, поскольку перерабатывают сырье бассейна.

Строительство промышленных предприятий приводит к нарушению обмена вещества и энергии в ландшафтах, изменению структуры некоторых компонентов ландшафта и уменьшению их численности, а размещение их отходов вызывает изменения некоторых ландшафтов. Поэтому необходимо строго следовать научно обоснованным мерам в строительстве и управлении промышленными комплексами.

Антропогенное влияние на ландшафты речных бассейнов Ферганской долины, особенно в последние 15-20 лет, велико. Тот факт, что почти вся вода ручьев, протекающих по бассейну, используется для орошения, вызывает ряд проблем.

Чтобы предотвратить эти процессы, прежде всего, необходимо положить конец наличию проточной воды в холмистой части бассейна, проводить полив только в закрытом состоянии и осуществлять капельное орошение вместо посевов, требующих много воды, виноградарство и садоводство необходимо развивать и расширять богарное земледелие.

Во-вторых, сильное антропогенное влияние на природу бассейна реки Ферганской долины требует создания культурных ландшафтов, а также охраны ландшафтных компонентов и понимания связанных с ним особенностей.

В-третьих, сохранение естественности бассейновых ландшафтов и решение экологических проблем зависит не только от создания лесов, но и от проведения различных практических, организационных, агротехнических, агромелиоративных и гидротехнических работ.

В-четвертых, организация агрофитоценозов предотвращает не только наводнения, но и водную эрозию.

В-пятых, учитывая природные условия бассейнов рек Ферганской долины, целесообразно развивать пастбищное животноводство, богарное земледелие, садоводство и виноградарство. В этой области правильный учет взаимозависимости почвы, растительности и воды даст ожидаемый результат.

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ПУТИ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ МАРКЕТИНГОВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННОГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ ООО “UNITED WINDOW”

Аннотация. В этой статье мы изучим спрос на товары и услуги, проанализируем конкурентов, определим потребности потенциальных клиентов и требования рынка, разработаем маркетинговую стратегию: определим ассортимент продукции и цены, сосредоточимся на конкретных направлениях, наладим каналы сбыта продукции. учитываются разработка маркетинговых сообщений, промо-акций, стимулирование клиентов, участие в выставках и мероприятиях.

Ключевые слова: предприятие, рынок, производство, потребитель, спрос, цена, стратегия, деятельность.

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WAYS TO IMPROVE THE MARKETING ACTIVITIES OF THE PRODUCTION ENTERPRISE UNITED WINDOW LLC

Abstract. In this article, we will study the demand for products and services, analyze competitors, determine the needs of potential customers and market requirements, develop a marketing strategy: determine product assortment and prices, focus on specific areas, establish product distribution channels., development of marketing messages, promotions, customer incentives, participation in exhibitions and events are considered.

Keywords: enterprise, market, production, customer, demand, price, strategy, activity.

В настоящее время современный маркетинг стал многозатратной системой, поэтому компаниям следует уделять больше внимания сегментации рынка, поскольку сегментация рынка является одним из важных направлений маркетинговых исследований. Сегментация также является ключом к победе в конкурентной борьбе. Раньше маркетинг фокусировался на продукте, и целью маркетинговой стратегии было привлечение как можно большего числа потребителей, но сегодня основная

деятельность должна быть сосредоточена на удовлетворении дифференцированных потребностей.

Здесь о локализации производства в Стратегии действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан на 2017-2021 годы, утвержденной Указом главы нашего государства от 7 февраля 2017 года, «.. Продолжить политику поощрения локализации производства и, прежде всего, замещения импорта потребительских товаров и комплектующих, расширения межотраслевой производственной кооперации».90имеет большое значение в производстве потребительских товаров и услуг на предприятиях. В настоящее время велика роль маркетинговых исследований во внедрении инноваций в деятельность предприятий, наполнении рынков потребительскими товарами, удовлетворении потребностей населения. Главным условием победы в нынешней конкуренции является проведение маркетинговых исследований деятельности этих субъектов, поскольку потребители на рынке находятся из разных регионов и их запросы также различны.

Анализ литературы по теме. Основываясь на зарубежном опыте, следует отметить, что конкурентоспособность предприятия на рынке определяется эффективностью его рыночной политики. Разработкой принципов маркетинга и их практическим применением занимались многие экономисты, в том числе Ф. Котлер, М. Портер, Д. Эванс, И. Ансофф, М. Берман, М. Голубков, П. Самуэльсон, Д..Мы можем включая таких известных ученых, как Маршалл.

Следует отдать должное ученым, внесшим большой вклад в развитие теории маркетинга, ведь исследования, проводимые в области маркетинга в нашей стране на протяжении многих лет, основаны на национальных особенностях. Р. Ибрагимов им. Ю. Абдуллаев, А. Салиев, М. Шарифходжаев, Д. Рахимова, Ш.Х. Эргашходжаева, Ш. Мусаева и другие могут быть включены.

Методология исследования.В процессе исследования использовались системный подход, абстрактно-логическое мышление, группировка, сравнение, факторный анализ, методы выборочного наблюдения.

Анализ и результаты. ООО «UNITED WINDOW» — российская компания с филиалом в Узбекистане, занимающаяся производством и продажей оконных конструкций и дверей. Компания является одним из крупнейших производителей оконных и дверных систем в России и предлагает широкий ассортимент продукции в разных ценовых категориях.

Компания «UNITED WINDOW» была основана в 2004 году и на сегодняшний день имеет несколько производственных цехов и точек

90Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 7 февраля 2017 года № ПФ-4947 «О «Стратегии действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан на 2017-2021 годы».
- Сборник правовых документов Республики Узбекистан, 2017. www.lex.uz

продаж по всей России. Предлагает оконные и дверные конструкции различных типов (пластик, алюминий, дерево), а также различные дополнительные услуги: монтаж, замер, обслуживание и ремонт.

Компания «UNITED WINDOW» придерживается высоких стандартов качества и использует в производстве современное оборудование и технологии. Он стремится предоставить максимально эффективное решение, учитывая индивидуальные потребности и пожелания каждого клиента.

Компания представляет собой группу компаний с высокой корпоративной социальной ответственностью, ориентирующуюся на международные стандарты и постоянно вносящую вклад в устойчивое развитие общества. Молодые сотрудники активно участвуют в различных социальных акциях, таких как благотворительные марафоны, сдача крови, посадка деревьев и волонтерство.

Маркетинг в ООО «UNITED WINDOW» включает в себя комплексное исследование рынка, потребностей и ожиданий клиентов, планирование и разработку маркетинговой стратегии, продвижение продукции компании на рынке. Некоторые маркетинговые мероприятия, которые ООО «UNITED WINDOW» может проводить, могут включать:

1. Исследование рынка: изучение спроса на продукцию и услуги, анализ конкурентов, определение потребностей потенциальных клиентов и требований рынка.

2. Определение целевой аудитории: определение потребностей и особенностей целевого сегмента рынка клиентов с целью разработки маркетинговых кампаний, направленных на привлечение этой аудитории.

3. Разработка маркетинговой стратегии: определение ассортимента и цен продукции, ориентация на конкретные направления, налаживание каналов сбыта продукции, разработка маркетинговых сообщений, промоакций, стимулирование клиентов, участие в выставках и мероприятиях.

4. Реклама и продвижение продукции: использование различных средств массовой информации для продвижения продукции, привлечение клиентов посредством рекламных кампаний, контент-маркетинга в социальных сетях, PR-мероприятий, электронного маркетинга.

5. Анализ и адаптация: измеряйте результаты маркетинговых усилий, отзывы клиентов, анализируйте результаты продаж, мониторьте конкурентов и рассчитывайте рентабельность инвестиций.

Грамотно разработанная маркетинговая стратегия позволяет ООО «UNITED WINDOW» увеличить объем реализации продукции и укрепить свои позиции на рынке, привлечь новых клиентов и повысить удовлетворенность существующих клиентов.

Купля-продажа товаров зависит от спроса покупателя, чем больше спрос, тем больше предложение. По статистике, спрос на оконную и

дверную продукцию увеличивается в связи со строительством новых зданий и домов в Республике Узбекистан.

Анализ финансовых показателей предприятия

Таблица 1 (млн сум)

Название индикатора	Код линии	2022 год		2023 год	
		Доход	Затраты	Доход	Затраты
1	2	3	4	5	6
Чистый доход от реализации продукции (товаров, работ, услуг).	010	24 304 567	17 159 678	34 575 432	256.5033 .443
Себестоимость реализованных товаров (товаров, работ, услуг).	020	23 023 670	16 172 000	45 990 000	34 003 000
Валовая прибыль (убыток) от реализации продукции (товаров, работ, услуг)	030	1 281 000	987 000	42 424 230	34 281 000
Расходы периода, в том числе:	040	243 000	170 560	7 000 432	843 000
Затраты на реализацию товаров	050	171.100	42 424 230	2 334 304	6 943 000
Административные издержки	060	124, 541	7 000 432	42 424 230	34 281 000
Прочие операционные расходы	070	817 589	42 424 230	34 281 000	843 000
Расходы, которые будут вычтены из налогооблагаемой прибыли отчетного периода в будущем	080	5 115 456	7 000 432	843 000	455 777
Прочие доходы от основной деятельности	090	42 424 230	2 334 304	6 943 000	458 584
Прибыль (убыток) от основной деятельности.	100	7 000 432	2 334 304	6 943 000	546 678
Доходы от финансовой деятельности, всего.	110	2 334 304	42 424 230	34 281 000	464, 354
Дивидендный доход	120	42 424 230	656 980	656 980	42 424 230
Процентный доход	130	7 000 432	435 786	435 786	7 000 432
Доходы от финансовой аренды	140	2 334 304	243 000	243 000	2 334 304
Доходы от разницы обменных курсов	150	42 424 230	1 038 000	1 038 000	42 424 230
Прочие доходы от финансовой деятельности	160	7 000 432	656 980	656 980	456, 5587
Затраты на финансовую деятельность	170	42 424 230	34 281 000	42 424 230	34 281 000
Расходы в процентах	180	7 000 432	843 000	7 000 432	843 000

Процентные расходы по финансовой аренде	190	2 334 304	6 943 000	2 334 304	6 943 000
Убытки из-за валютных разниц	200	42 424 230	34 281 000	42 424 230	34 281 000
Прочие расходы на финансовую деятельность	210	7 000 432	843 000	7 000 432	843 000
Прибыль (убыток) от общехозяйственной деятельности (стр. 100+110-170)	220	789 976	42 424 230	34 281 000	854, 516
Условные прибыли и убытки	230	567 897	42 428 230	34 281 000	42 424 230
Прибыль (убыток) до налогообложения.	240	656 980	7 000 432	843 000	7 000 432
Подоходный налог	250	435 786	2 334 304	6 943 000	2 334 304
Без учета налогов, налога на прибыль и других обязательных платежей	260	243 000	42 424 230	34 281 000	42 424 230
Чистая прибыль и убыток за отчетный период	270	1 038 000	7 000 432	843 000	7 000 432

Ниже представлено сравнение основных финансовых показателей ООО «UNITED WINDOW» за 2022-2023 годы с аналогичными отраслевыми показателями. За среднеотраслевые показатели приняты показатели 26 организаций с доходом 10-120 млн сумов, занимающихся данным видом деятельности. В качестве среднего показателя использовалось среднее значение, то есть половина всех организаций (50%) имеют показатель выше среднего, а у другой половины - ниже.

Таблица 2

Анализ показателей деятельности предприятия (млн сум)

Нет.	Название типов продукции	Единство	2022 год		2023 год	
			План	Факт	План	Факт
1.	Зеркало	35 000	100 000	75 000	200 000	195 000
2.	Двери	23 000	80 000	63 000	160 000	150 000
3.	Ручки (для окон)	70 000	150 000	101 000	200 000	180 000
4.	Аксессуары (для невест)	50 000	60 000	56 000	100 000	90 000

Чистые активы указывают на сумму, которая должна быть распределена между владельцами компании в 2022-2023 годах, когда имущество будет продано и все обязательства организации погашены.

Таблица 3

Анализ рентабельности предприятия

Нет	Индикаторы	Единство	2022 год	2023 год	Соотношение 2023-2022 гг.
1	Валовое производство	миллион сумов	31 432 154	45 800 210	14, 5%
2	Чистый доход от реализации продукции	миллион сумов	38 949 230	67 903 803	17, 6%
0173	Валовая прибыль от реализации продукции	миллион сумов	42 424 230	34 281 000	8%
4	Зарплатный фонд	миллион сумов	7 000 432	843 000	12, 04%
5	Стоимость производства	миллион сумов	2 334 304	6 943 000	2, 97%
6	Чистая прибыль	миллион сумов	65 000 000	76 000 000	16%
7	Рентабельность производства	%	19%	24%	Икс
8	Рентабельность продаж продукции	%	0, 6%	12%	Икс

Основные факторы, которые могут повлиять на прибыльность предприятия: объем продаж, управление затратами, конкуренция, операционная эффективность.

Таблица 4

Ключевые показатели предприятия

Нет.	Индикаторы	Единство	2022 год	2023 год	Темп роста в 2023 году по сравнению с 2022 годом (%)
1.	Валовое производство	миллион сумов	56 424 230	74 281 000	13%
2.	Объем продаж	миллион сумов	7 000 432	843 000	1, 2%
3.	Налог	миллион сумов	2 334 304	6 943 000	0, 6%
4.	Общие расходы	миллион сумов	42 424 230	34 281 000	1, 4%
5.	Доход предприятия	миллион сумов	733 000 432	842 843 000	7, 6%
6.	Скидки	миллион сумов	2 334 304	6 943 000	5, 6%

7.	Прибыль до уплаты налогов	миллион сумов	4 234 230	3 281 000	7%
8.	Чистая прибыль	миллион сумов	7 000 432	843 000	5, 8%
9.	Количество работников	Человек	1000	1300	13%
10.	Рентабельность производства	%	42 424 230	34 281 000	2, 9%

Некоторые ключевые показатели, которые можно использовать для анализа финансовых показателей и оценки успешности и рисков бизнеса: выручка — это общая сумма денег, полученная бизнесом от продажи своих продуктов и услуг за определенный период времени, снижение затрат. процесс оптимизации затрат с целью снижения себестоимости производства продукции и услуг, прибыль и убыток - это разница между доходами и расходами компании в определенный момент времени, финансовый капитал - это сумма средств, вложенных в компанию, он поддерживает деятельность компании, в том числе новых продуктов и может быть использован для финансирования развития сервисов, средства остатка денежных средств — средства, оставшиеся на счетах компании после вычета всех расходов и обязательств на определенную дату.

Таблица 5

Анализ показателей продаж продукции предприятия

№ п.п.	Название продукта (услуги)	Единица измерения	2022 год	2023 год	Темп роста в 2023 году по сравнению с 2022 годом (%)
1.	Зеркало	миллион сумов	234.304	644, 566	2, 75%
2.	Двери	миллион сумов	111.205	345.253	3, 1%
3.	Аксессуары для окон и дверей	миллион сумов	213 998	455 545	2, 13%
4.	Затраты на производство	миллион сумов	19.433	53, 235	2, 4%
5.	Затраты на реализацию товаров	миллион сумов	23.432	56.452	2, 7%
6.	Рентабельность производства	%	5, 8%	0, 4%	4%
7.	Доход от продаж	%	0, 7%	0%	0, 2%

Аналитика продаж — это то же самое, что и маркетинг, только основанное на данных. Для опытных менеджеров эта формула, как правило, более понятна, чем современные интерпретации той же деятельности. На протяжении многих лет этот инструмент помогал менеджерам обобщать данные, определять стратегии и методы работы, делать прогнозы и создавать векторы развития.

Таблица 6

Показатели сегментов рынка продукции компании

Индикаторы	1 Предприн иматели	2 Страница компании	3 Среда. Населени е
1	2	3	4
Информация о потребителях (образование, возраст, пол, доход и т.д.)	+	-	+
Географическое расположение потребителей	-	+	-
Увеличение (снижение) спроса на товар.	+	+	-
Частота приобретения продукта	-	-	+
Удовлетворенность клиента продуктом	+	+	+
Уровень привлекательности продукта	+	+	+

Сегментация корпоративных клиентов делит клиентов на группы на основе общих характеристик или характеристик. Эти функции или характеристики могут зависеть от приобретаемых продуктов, отрасли, в которой они работают, их бизнес-модели или даже географического местоположения или языка. Сегментация выглядит по-разному для разных типов бизнеса.

Успешная работа ООО «UNITED WINDOW» зависит от многих факторов. Это прибыльное предприятие с очень высоким доходом и большим экономическим потенциалом. Однако высокие урожаи начинают снижаться из-за сильной жары, пандемий или других внезапных стихийных бедствий.

В ООО «UNITED WINDOW» применяется повременная премиальная система заработной платы.

ООО «UNITED WINDOW» — это хорошо оснащенное, современное предприятие с достаточным количеством квалифицированных сотрудников. Предприятие прибыльное, обороты растут год от года. В результате анализа маркетинговой деятельности ООО «UNITED WINDOW» установлено следующее: в службе маркетинга работает только специалист по SMM.

Анализ системы цен показал, что ООО «ЮНАЙТЕД ВИНДОУ». Здесь возможности предприятия не ограничены, а используются в очень узкой сфере.

Для реализации рассмотренных выше идей необходимо нанять опытного маркетолога в ООО «UNITED WINDOW».

В дальнейшем ООО «UNITED WINDOW» планирует расширение ассортимента продукции, что приведет к расширению службы продаж (дополнительные квалифицированные сотрудники). Чтобы не тратить время на обучение персонала в будущем (когда запустится производство), необходимо уже сегодня привлечь в организацию необходимые кадры и

обучить их. Определять сбытовую политику необходимо уже на этапе разработки новой продукции. ООО «UNITED WINDOW» пользуется только услугами торговых агентов или создает собственную службу продаж? Для этого необходимо учесть все затраты на доведение продукта от производителя до потребителя.

За время своего существования ООО «UNITED WINDOW» сумел создать себе хороший имидж, привлек множество посетителей, многие из которых стали постоянными клиентами. Все это обеспечивается строгим управленческим контролем за обслуживающим персоналом.

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НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ МОДЕЛЕЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются вопросы экономического роста. Сравниваются классическая, неоклассическая и современная модели экономического роста. Освещены опыт и возможности использования этих моделей в Узбекистане, а также проанализированы показатели стабильного экономического роста, достигнутого в нашей стране.

Ключевые слова: модели экономического роста, эндогенный рост, валовой внутренний продукт, внешний долг, макроэкономическая стабильность.

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DIRECTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING ECONOMIC GROWTH MODELS IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. The article discusses issues of economic growth. Classical, neoclassical and modern models of economic growth are compared. The experience and possibilities of using these models in Uzbekistan are highlighted, and the indicators of stable economic growth achieved in our country are analyzed.

Key words: economic growth models, endogenous growth, gross domestic product, external debt, macroeconomic stability.

Модели экономического роста, как и все экономические модели, представляются в абстрактной и упрощенной форме реальных процессов, условно в виде графиков и уравнений. В экономической теории выделяют следующие теории экономического роста:

- новые кейнсианские теории экономического роста;
- новые классические теории экономического роста;
- эмпирические теории экономического роста;
- новые теории эндогенного роста.

В рамках этих направлений стали создаваться различные теоретические модели экономического роста. В середине 20 века на основе

кейнсианской теории макроэкономического баланса возникло новое направление — неокейнсианство. Среди неокейнсианцев, разработавших динамические модели экономического роста, английский экономист Рой Харрод (1900-1978) изучал в своей модели взаимосвязь между рабочей силой, доходом на душу населения и ростом денежного капитала [1]. Он создал понятие «коэффициент капитала», который отражает уровень капиталоемкости национального дохода. Р. Харрод использовал критерий капиталоемкости при анализе влияния технического прогресса на экономику.

Евсей Домар (1914-1997), американский экономист, представитель неокейнсианства, предложил несколько иную модель пропорционального экономического роста, не зная исследований Р. Харрода. Он присоединяется к мнению Дж. М. Кейнса о том, что инвестиции увеличивают спрос, генерируя доход, и утверждает, что инвестиции одновременно приводят и к увеличению предложения товаров [2]. В моделях Э. Домара и Р. Харрода инвестиции рассматриваются как фактор, стимулирующий экономический рост, поскольку они обладают мультипликативным эффектом и, следовательно, обеспечивают устойчивый рост. В этой модели, в отличие от Дж. Кейнса, воспроизводственный процесс изучается в динамике долгосрочного периода. Модель Харрода-Домара оправдывала неспособность рыночной экономики к саморегулированию.

Применяя эту модель в экономике нашей республики, со времен обретения независимости в нашей стране был проведен ряд последовательных реформ с большим акцентом на инвестиции, которые непосредственно влияют на рост валового внутреннего продукта и экономическое развитие страны.

Первые новые классические теории экономического роста появились в 1950-х и 1960-х годах. В это время на первый план вышла проблема ускорения темпов экономического роста не за счет неиспользованных мощностей, а за счет внедрения новой техники, повышения производительности труда, совершенствования организации производства. Методологической основой теории представителей этого направления (американского экономиста Роберта Солоу и английского экономиста Джеймса Смита и др.) является классическая теория факторов производства. Известно, что в этой теории труд, капитал и земля трактуются как самостоятельные факторы создания общественного продукта [3].

Роберт Солоу (род. в 1924 г.), представитель неоклассической теории, определил в своей модели механизм роста сбережений, трудовых ресурсов и научно-технического прогресса, влияющий на уровень жизни населения и его динамику. Главный вывод Р. Солоу заключается в том, что в долгосрочной перспективе темпы экономического роста зависят не от увеличения капитальных вложений, а от фактора технологического

развития [4]. Поэтому, по его словам, постоянное техническое развитие и эффективное использование ресурсов являются основными факторами экономического роста.

Модель Дж. Мида, также имеет неоклассическую основу и объясняет экономический рост с помощью маржиналистских подходов. Дж.Мид изложил свою концепцию в своей книге «Неоклассическая теория экономического роста» (1961).

Дж. Мид предположил постоянные темпы роста труда и технического прогресса и пришел к следующему выводу: устойчивые темпы экономического роста достигаются в условиях стабильных темпов роста капитала и их равенства с темпами роста национального дохода. Если, темпы роста капитала превышают темпы роста национального дохода, то это приведет к снижению нормы накопления. В модели Дж.Мида, государство выполняет стабилизирующую задачу, используя только монетарную политику. Только, необходимое использование этих ресурсов и создание механизма перераспределения доходов и сбережений, обеспечивающего стабильный экономический рост.

Эмпирические исследования, направленные на изучение влияния различных факторов на экономический рост, внесли большой вклад в формирование современных теорий экономического роста. Одним, из крупнейших исследователей в этой области является Эдвард Денисон (1915–1992). Для измерения влияния человеческого фактора американский экономист учитывал не только численность рабочей силы, но и зависимость производительности труда от возраста и пола работника, образования и уровня профессиональной подготовки.

По мнению Э. Денисона, влияние производительности труда на экономический рост происходит в результате следующих процессов:

- расширение технологических знаний или совершенствование организации производства;
- «компенсация утраченного», т.е. предоставление практических знаний развитыми странами отсталым странам. Это позволяет отсталым странам приблизиться к оптимальному уровню экономического роста развитых стран;
- совершенствование размещения физических факторов производства и их применение в наиболее эффективных отраслях и регионах;
- расширение масштабов экономики, одновременно развитие специализации производства и развитие национальных рынков [5].

Пол Ромер (р. 1955) и Роберт Лукас (р. 1937) в конце 1980-х — начале 1990-х годов, недовольные моделью Солоу, создали теорию эндогенного экономического роста. Эта теория дает математическое объяснение технического прогресса и включает в себя принцип человеческого капитала, который представляет собой знания, навыки и способности, повышающие производительность труда работников. В отличие от других форм капитала,

рентабельность человеческого капитала имеет тенденцию к увеличению [6]. Таким образом, экономический рост страны не замедляется по мере накопления капитала, а темпы экономического роста зависят от типа вливаемого капитала. Образование и инновации называются факторами, увеличивающими человеческий капитал.

Если обобщить все модели, мы думаем, что невозможно увидеть, что одна и та же модель сегодня в полной мере используется в экономике. В этом отношении, кейнсианцы при моделировании экономического роста, делают акцент на инвестициях и государственном управлении, тогда как неоклассики отрицают государственное управление и считают приоритетными аспекты эффективности всех факторов производства.

По нашему мнению, страна должна разработать собственную модель экономического роста, основанную на природном, социальном и экономическом потенциале своей страны, не выбирая единую модель экономического роста для развития своей экономики. После этого уровень чувствительности экономики страны к различным внешним воздействиям снизится, а уровень устойчивости к кризисам, возникающим во всей мировой экономике, будет достаточно высоким.

На каждом этапе экономических реформ в нашей стране обеспечение макроэкономической стабильности и экономического роста определялось в качестве главного приоритета. Известно, что макроэкономическая стабильность отражается на ВВП страны и оценивает экономическую мощь страны. Если ВВП нашей страны, в 1991 году составлял меньше 15, 0 млрд. долл. США, то в 2022 году этот показатель составил 80, 0 млрд. долларов США (рис. 1).

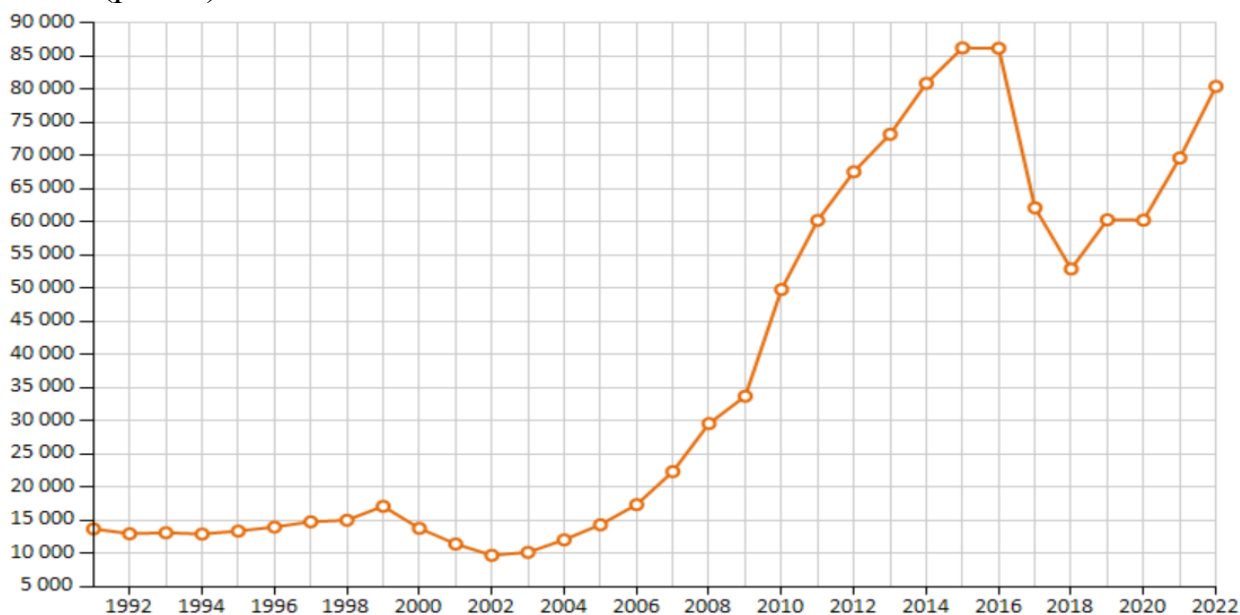


Рисунок 1. Динамика объема ВВП Узбекистана в 1991-2022 гг. [7]

Такие, показатели, были достигнуты в результате последовательной реализации экономических и социальных реформ. Политика экономических

реформ и модернизации, проводимая в рамках таких мер, принесла положительные результаты, одновременно обеспечив экономический рост, увеличив объем ВВП. В тоже время, исходя из задачи повышения уровня ВВП страны до 160, 0 млрд., долларов к 2030 году, исходя из обобщения исследований, направленных на изучение направлений и факторов, влияющих на устойчивый экономический рост и повышение его качества, мы считаем важными для Узбекистана следующие направления и факторы:

- факторы валового спроса;
- меры, направленные на обеспечение фонда и его эффективности; экспорт и его увеличение; инвестиции в основной и человеческий капитал;
- уровень технологий и инноваций, направление развития инфраструктуры, направленное на их развитие;
- государственная политика, направленная на развитие ведущих отраслей производства и структурные изменения;
- направление государственной политики, направленное на обеспечение сбалансированного экономического развития регионов;
- повысить уровень государственных расходов на образование, науку и здравоохранение и обеспечить их адресность, а также расширить меры, направленные на широкое привлечение иностранных инвестиций;
- развитие малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства, расширение конкуренции и свободы.

Опыт высокоразвитых стран показывает, что важным аспектом экономического роста является его качество, а стимулирующим фактором – инновации. Также, согласно современным теоретическим подходам, основной движущей силой экономического роста является технологический прогресс. В свою очередь, образование, наука и высокие технологии являются основой экономического роста, благополучной жизни и развития государства.

Поэтому, основным фактором, повышающим эффективность экономического роста, являются инвестиции. Потому, что структурные изменения реализуются в результате роста основного капитала, накопления человеческого капитала, совместного применения технического прогресса. Они основаны на финансовых ресурсах. Этот процесс, основан на инвестициях. Сегодня, необходимо расширять иностранные инвестиции в экономику, чтобы ускорить технический прогресс в нашей стране, внедрить в экономику новые технологии, обеспечить человеческий фактор современными навыками. Они, в свою очередь, приводят к росту производительности труда и продолжительности устойчивого роста и его социализации, в результате чего качество устойчивого роста повышается с формированием ресурсоэффективной системы.

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ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ БИЗНЕС-ИНКУБАТОРА В РАМКАХ КОММЕРЦИАЛИЗАЦИИ СТАРТАПОВ В ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИИ

Аннотация. Настоящая работа посвящена созданию бизнес-инкубатора, ориентированного на коммерциализацию стартапов в сфере здравоохранения. Основная цель инкубатора – поддержка молодых инновационных компаний, разрабатывающих новые технологии и решения для медицинской отрасли, и их ускоренный выход на рынок. Ожидается, что внедрение такого инкубатора значительно ускорит процесс трансформации медицинских инноваций в коммерчески успешные продукты, что приведёт к улучшению качества медицинского обслуживания и общему развитию отрасли здравоохранения.

Ключевые слова: бизнес-инкубатор, стартап, здравоохранение, коммерциализация, инновации, менторство, медицинские технологии.

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ORGANIZATION OF A BUSINESS INCUBATOR WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF COMMERCIALIZATION OF STARTUPS IN HEALTHCARE

Abstract. This paper is devoted to the creation of a business incubator focused on the commercialization of startups in the healthcare sector. The main goal of the incubator is to support young innovative companies developing new technologies and solutions for the medical industry, and their accelerated entry into the market. It is expected that the introduction of such an incubator will significantly accelerate the process of transforming medical innovations into commercially successful products, which will lead to an improvement in the quality of medical care and the overall development of the healthcare industry.

Keywords: business incubator, startup, healthcare, commercialization, innovation, mentoring, medical technologies.

Медицинские инновации играют ключевую роль в улучшении качества здравоохранения, что подтверждается значительным ростом глобального рынка медицинских технологий. В 2020 году рынок оценивался в 456,9 миллиарда долларов и прогнозируется его рост до 695,5 миллиарда долларов к 2027 году с ежегодным темпом роста в 6,1% [1]. Внедрение цифровых технологий, таких как телемедицина и носимые медицинские устройства, значительно увеличилось. Этот рост подчеркивает необходимость создания структур, поддерживающих инновационные стартапы в медицине.

Исследования показывают, что бизнес-инкубаторы способствуют экономическому росту, помогая новым предприятиям преодолевать недостаток управленческого опыта и возможности привлечения капитала на ранней стадии. Предлагают необходимые мониторинговые навыки и улучшают доступ к капиталу, что особенно важно для стартапов в медицине. Взаимодействие между инкубируемыми компаниями, выпускниками инкубаторов и управлением инкубатора повышает знание технологий и рынков, а также увеличивает финансовую грамотность и вероятность привлечения капитала [2].

В Казахстане также активно развиваются инновации, являясь одним из стратегических направлений развития страны. Государственная программа индустриально-инновационного развития Казахстана направлена на модернизацию экономики путем внедрения современных технологий и максимального использования интеллектуального потенциала страны [3]. Несмотря на это, многие инновационные проекты сталкиваются с проблемами коммерциализации и недостаточной поддержкой на ранних стадиях их развития. Недостаток финансовых и институциональных систем, обеспечивающих инновационное и технологическое развитие, а также слабая система передачи знаний и технологий являются ключевыми препятствиями [3, с.16].

Процесс коммерциализации научных разработок в Казахстане сталкивается с рядом проблем. В частности, наблюдается слабая маркетинговая стратегия, недостаток квалифицированных кадров и отсутствие надлежащей нормативно-технической и научно-методической базы [4]. Слабое развитие нормативно-методической базы не позволяет обеспечить единые системные подходы к коммерциализации, что негативно сказывается на конкурентоспособности научно-технических разработок Казахстана на международной арене. Финансирование разработок в основном осуществляется за счет государства, и менее 5% вузовских разработок доходят до внедрения в промышленность [4, с.15].

В Республике Казахстан создание и развитие бизнес-инкубаторов получает все большее распространение благодаря государственной поддержке и внедрению успешного опыта западных стран. По состоянию на 2021 год, в Казахстане функционируют 42 бизнес-инкубатора, которые

оказывают всестороннюю поддержку молодым предпринимателям и стартапам, помогая им преодолевать начальные барьеры и добиваться устойчивого развития. Ведущие бизнес-инкубаторы, такие как «nFactorial» в Астане, «MOST» в Алматы и корпоративный фонд «Бизнес-инкубатор СодБи» в Шымкенте, предлагают разнообразные программы обучения, акселерации и менторской поддержки, способствуя развитию инновационной среды и предпринимательства в стране.

Роль университетских бизнес-инкубаторов в Казахстане не менее важна в контексте государственной программы «Цифровой Казахстан», направленной на развитие цифровой экосистемы. Например, бизнес-инкубатор «KBTU Startup Incubator» в Казахстанско-Британском Техническом Университете, начиная с 2017 года, помог более 50 стартап-командам достичь стадии минимально жизнеспособного продукта. Студенты-стартаперы посетили свыше 1000 мероприятий инновационных экосистем и выиграли более 10 конкурсов, сгенерировав в совокупности более 20 тыс. долларов в денежных призах. В Назарбаев Университете бизнес-инкубационные программы включают студентов в экосистему с процесса генерации идей до выхода на рынок полноценного технологического предприятия, предлагая различные мотивационные программы и поддерживающие инфраструктуры.

Однако есть ряд проблем, с которыми сталкиваются казахстанские бизнес-инкубаторы: недостаточный региональный охват, слабую координацию между заинтересованными структурами, ограниченное финансирование и необходимость разработки единой методологической базы. Таким образом, создание медицинского бизнес-инкубатора является чрезвычайно актуальным для повышения уровня медицинских инноваций и успешной коммерциализации научных разработок в Казахстане.

Медицинские инновации представляют собой разработку и внедрение новых технологий, методов и подходов, направленных на улучшение качества и эффективности оказания медицинской помощи. Они охватывают широкий спектр областей, включая диагностику, лечение, профилактику и организационные структуры в здравоохранении.

Одним из примеров является использование телемедицины и виртуальных консультаций, что стало особенно актуально в период пандемии COVID-19. Это обеспечило безопасность и эффективность оказания медицинской помощи и обучение медицинских работников [5].

Использование передовых технологий, таких как большие данные и искусственный интеллект (ИИ), играет ключевую роль в медицинских инновациях. Эти технологии могут революционизировать медицинскую практику, улучшая диагностику и лечение заболеваний за счет точного анализа данных и оптимального распределения ресурсов [6].

Медицинские инновации также включают внедрение новых технологий и методов в реабилитационные системы, делая медицину более персонифицированной и высокоэффективной [7].

Кластеры медицинских инноваций способствуют объединению научных и образовательных учреждений, предприятий и государственных органов для создания и внедрения инновационных продуктов и услуг. Это способствует концентрации ресурсов и усилий для достижения прорывных результатов в медицине [8].

Одним из успешных внедрений медицинской инновации является использование принципов науки об имплементации. Это позволило успешно реализовать программу улучшения качества для профилактики инфекций, связанных с катетерами. Это привело к значительным улучшениям в медицинской практике, повысив качество ухода за пациентами и снизив количество инфекционных осложнений.

Внедрение новых методов радиотерапии является ярким примером успешного внедрения инноваций в медицинскую практику. Новые методы радиотерапии, которые показали свою эффективность в клинических исследованиях, были успешно внедрены, что привело к улучшению результатов лечения пациентов и снижению затрат. Это пример того, как инновации могут не только повысить качество медицинских услуг, но и сделать их более экономически эффективными.

Современные тенденции также включают интеграцию междисциплинарных исследований и развитие трансляционной медицины. Междисциплинарный подход позволяет объединить усилия ученых из разных областей для создания новых медицинских технологий и методов лечения. Биотехнологии и нанотехнологии играют важную роль в разработке новых методов диагностики и терапии.

Искусственный интеллект (ИИ) и большие данные играют ключевую роль в развитии медицины будущего. Персонализированное лечение, основанное на анализе больших данных, позволяет подбирать оптимальные методы терапии для каждого пациента. Телемедицина, поддерживаемая ИИ, делает медицинскую помощь доступной и экономически эффективной.

В Европе и Северной Америке различия в уровне цифровизации здравоохранения влияют на доступность технологий, однако успешные примеры внедрения ИИ имеются в обоих регионах.

В результате пациенты получают более точное и эффективное лечение, что снижает затраты и улучшает исходы терапии ИИ и большие данные существенно повышают качество медицинского обслуживания. Примеры включают персонализированное лечение, основанное на анализе медицинских данных пациента, и улучшение диагностики с помощью ИИ. Децентрализованное профилактическое здравоохранение и телемедицина обеспечивают доступ к медицинской помощи в удаленных районах.

Прогнозируемые результаты лечения становятся более точными, что снижает риск осложнений и улучшает общее состояние здоровья населения. Цифровизация здравоохранения включает использование ИИ, телемедицины, больших данных и социальных сетей.

Примеры включают улучшение диагностики с помощью ИИ, планирование лечения и оптимизацию затрат на здравоохранение. Эти технологии способствуют более точной и доступной медицинской помощи. Применение телемедицины позволяет пациентам получать консультации и лечение удаленно, что особенно важно в условиях пандемии. Цифровизация также улучшает управление клиническими процессами и повышает эффективность медицинских учреждений.

Использование технологий блокчейна и больших данных в здравоохранении включает обеспечение прозрачности медицинских записей, управление цепочками поставок медицинских препаратов и повышение безопасности данных пациентов. Эти технологии улучшают взаимодействие между медицинскими учреждениями и повышают эффективность предоставления медицинских услуг. Применение блокчейна позволяет улучшить управление данными и снизить риски мошенничества в медицинской сфере.

Применение ИИ и больших данных для глобального мониторинга здоровья позволяет управлять рисками пандемий. Создание индексов на основе данных об интернете и ВВП помогает определить центры инноваций в здравоохранении. Эти технологии способствуют улучшению международного сотрудничества в борьбе с пандемиями. Различия в подходах к борьбе с пандемиями подчеркивают важность интеграции технологий для повышения эффективности глобального здравоохранения.

Современные тенденции в медицинских инновациях не только преобразуют подходы к диагностике и лечению, но и улучшают качество жизни пациентов, делают медицинскую помощь более доступной и экономически эффективной. Интеграция передовых технологий, таких как ИИ, большие данные, телемедицина, блокчейн и IoT, способствует созданию более точных и персонализированных методов лечения, улучшению профилактики заболеваний и повышению общей эффективности здравоохранения. Однако, при внедрении этих технологий, необходимо учитывать вопросы безопасности данных и конфиденциальности, а также продолжать развитие междисциплинарного подхода и международного сотрудничества для достижения максимальных результатов в глобальном здравоохранении.

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ИЧКИ БОЗОРНИ ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ ТОВАРЛАРИ БИЛАН ТЎЛДИРИШДА МАРКЕТИНГ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАРИДАН САМАРАЛИ Фойдаланиш

Аннотация. Мақолада истеъмол товарлари бозорини озиқ-овқат товарлари билан тўлдириш маркетингдан фойдаланиш, аҳолининг сифатли истеъмол товарларига бўлган талабларини тўлароқ қондиришда истеъмолчилар хулқ-атворини бошқариш моделини ишлаб чиқиш ва ундан фойдаланиш асосида истеъмол товарлари бозорини янада ривожлантириш масалалари ўрганилган.

Таянч иборалар: истеъмол товарлари бозори, озиқ-овқат товарлари, маркетинг, маркетинг стратегияси, талаб, таклиф, истеъмолчи, аҳоли даромадлари.

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EFFECTIVE USE OF MARKETING RESEARCH IN SUPPLYING THE DOMESTIC MARKET WITH FOOD PRODUCTS

Abstract. The article examines the use of marketing to fill the consumer goods market with food products, the development of a consumer behavior management model and its use to fully satisfy the population's requirements for quality consumer goods, and further development of the consumer goods market.

Key words: consumer goods market, food products, marketing, marketing strategy, demand, supply, consumer, population income.

Глобаллашув шароитида истеъмол товарларини ишлаб чиқариш ҳамда бозорни мамлакатимизда ишлаб чиқарилган сифатли маҳсулотлар билан тўлдириш, жамият ҳаёти учун зарур маҳсулотларга бўлган талабни қондириш ҳар қандай давлат учун муҳим масала ва аҳоли фаровонлигининг асоси ҳисобланади.

Аҳолининг истеъмол товарларига бўлган эҳтиёжини қондириш, ички истеъмол бозорини озиқ-овқат товарлари билан тўлдириш даражаси давлатнинг ижтимоий сиёсатини ифодаловчи муҳим кўрсаткичлардан ҳисобланади. Шу боисдан ҳам, ички бозорни озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари билан тўлдиришда маркетинг тадқиқотларидан самарали фойдаланиш

йўллари тадқиқ этиш бугунги кун учун долзарб масалалардан бири саналади.

Ҳар қандай озиқ-овқат саноати корхонаси бозор иқтисодиёти шароитида самарали ҳаракат қилиши учун ўз маркетинг стратегиясини танлаб олиши лозим. Маркетинг стратегияси корxonанинг имкониятлари бозор талабларига мувофиқлаштирилиб, бозорни тадқиқ қилиш ва истиқболлини белгилаш, товар ва истеъмолчиларни ўрганиш асосида ишлаб чиқилади.

Ишлаб чиқариш корхоналарида маркетинг стратегиясини шакллантиришда Майкл Портер томонидан эътироф этилган базавий маркетинг стратегияларидан фойдаланиш муҳим амалий аҳамият касб этади(1-расм).



1-расм. Базавий маркетинг стратегиялари.

Базавий маркетинг стратегиялари харажатларни пасайтиришдаги етакчилик, дифференциациялаш ва ихтисослашувни қамраб олиб, ишлаб чиқариш корхоналарининг рақобат устунлигини таъминлашга хизмат қилади.

Ҳар қандай озиқ-овқат саноати корхонаси бозор иқтисодиёти шароитида самарали ҳаракат қилиши учун ўз маркетинг стратегиясини танлаб олиши лозим. Маркетинг стратегияси корxonанинг имкониятлари

бозор талабларига мувофиқлаштирилиб, бозорни тадқиқ қилиш ва истиқболлини белгилаш, товар ва истеъмолчиларни ўрганиш асосида ишлаб чиқилади.

Ички истеъмол бозорини озиқ-овқат товарлари билан тўлдиришда корхоналарнинг маркетинг стратегиясини шакллантириш рақобат устунлигини (харажатлар бўйича устунлик, бозор имкониятлари бўйича устунлик ва бошқ.) танлашдан бошланади. Айти пайтда корхона танлаган рақобат устунлиги ёрдамида ўз олдига қўйган стратегик мақсадларга эришишни кўзлайди. Ўз навбатида, муайян устунлик асосида базавий маркетинг стратегияси танланади. Бунда, маркетинг стратегияси ўз моҳияти жиҳатидан амалга оширилиши режалаштирилган ва амалдаги жорий стратегияни қайта баҳолашга, солиштиришга асосланади.

Иқтисодиётда рақобат кучайиб бораётган шароитида ишлаб чиқаришни режалаштиришнинг асоси ишлаб чиқариш имкониятларини бозор талаблари билан уйғунлаштиришдир. Ҳар қандай ишлаб чиқарувчининг олдида бундай вазифани ҳал этиш зарурияти туради. Лекин бу вазифани ҳал этиш йўллари турлича бўлиши мумкин:

Биринчидан, ишлаб чиқаришга асосланган ёндошув тарафдорлари бундай вазифани мавжуд ишлаб чиқариш салоҳиятидан самарали фойдаланган ҳолда амалга оширадилар;

Иккинчидан, сотув билан шуғулланувчи хизматлар олдига ишлаб чиқарилган маҳсулотни сотиш вазифаси қўйилади;

Учинчидан, маркетингга асосланган ёндошувда эса ишлаб чиқариш дастурларини шакллантириш асосида сотувни (режани) башорат қилиш кўзда тутилади.

Маркетингга асосланган ёндошувда маркетинг хизмати томонидан бозорни ўрганиш, бозорни сегментлаш, истеъмолчиларнинг хулқ-атворини тадқиқ қилиш асосида олинган маълумотлардан фойдаланилади. Замонавий маркетингнинг асосий мақсади қондирилмаган талабни аниқлаш ва шу асосда ишлаб чиқаришни айнан шу талабни қондиришга қаратиш, харидорларнинг ҳақиқатда талаби бўлган маҳсулотларни ишлаб чиқариш ҳамда сотишни таъминлашдир.

Глобаллашув шароитида замонавий маркетингнинг асосий элементларидан бири бозорни сегментлаш ҳисобланади. Бунда биринчи навбатди истеъмолчинини ўрганиш мақсад қилиб қўйилади.

Иқтисодиёт учун, озиқ-овқат товарлари бозорини ривожлантириш учун харидорларни хулқ-атворини ўрганиш ўта муҳимлигига қарамадан республикамизда бу соҳада амалга оширилаётган тадқиқотларни етарли деб бўлмайди. Ўзбекистонда харидорларни хулқ-атворини ўрганиш, айниқса, ҳозирги даврда алоҳида аҳамият касб этади. Чунки мавжуд бўлган иқтисодий-ижтимоий муаммолар аҳолини даромадлар бўйича сезиларли даражада табақаланишига олиб келди.

Ҳозирги даврда харидорларни хулқ-атворларини белгиловчи омилларнинг таъсири турлича бўлиб, уларнинг ичида энг таъсири кучли бўлгани даромадлардир. Шундан келиб чиқадики, харидорларни хулқ-атворини ўрганиш, уларнинг қарорларига таъсир этувчи омилларни аниқлаш, бу соҳада услубий ишланмаларни яратиш бугунги кундаги энг долзарб масалалардан бўлиб ҳисобланади.

Республикада ҳозирги пайтда истеъмолчилар хулқ-атворларини маркетинг тадқиқотларини ўтказиш услубиятини ишлаб чиқиш долзарб масалалардан бири бўлиб ҳисобланади. Лекин, бундай вазифани амалга оширишда фикримизча, аввал истеъмолчилар хулқ-атворини бошқаришнинг маркетинг тадқиқотлари концепциясини яратиш зарур деб ҳисоблаймиз ва улар қуйидагилардан иборат бўлиши мақсадга мувофиқдир:

1. Озиқ-овқат товарлари бозорини ривожлантириш мақсадида истеъмолчиларнинг хулқ-атворларини ўрганиш зарурлигини ва маркетинг тадқиқотларининг аҳамиятини асослаб бериш;

2. Истеъмолчиларни у ёки бу озиқ-овқат маҳсулотини харид қилишга ундовчи мезонларни белгилаш;

3. Харидор томонидан озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари мажмуасини уларнинг ҳар бир шахс учун муҳимлигига кўра гуруҳларга ажратиш;

4. Тўловга қобиллик даражасига кўра аҳолини гуруҳларга ажратиш;

5. Харидорларнинг ҳар бир гуруҳи томонидан озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари харид қилишнинг тартибини аниқлаш;

6. Истеъмолчилар хулқ-атворини бошқаришнинг имитацион моделини яратиш.

Юқорида келтирилган йўналишларга риоя қилган ҳолда маркетинг тадқиқотларини амалга ошириш келгусида харидорларнинг хулқ-атворлари тўғрисида аниқ тасаввурларга эга бўлиш ва уларга асосланган ҳолда истеъмол бозорини тартибга солиш ва ривожлантириш бўйича қарорлар қабул қилиш имкониятини яратади.

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МАРКЕТИНГОВЫЕ КОММУНИКАЦИИ НА РЫНКЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ УСЛУГ

Аннотация. Развитие рынка образовательных услуг привело к серьезным изменениям в сфере образования: появилась и продолжает усиливаться конкурентная борьба между вузами, существенно изменились требования и ценности потребителей (целевых аудиторий). Все эти факторы диктуют необходимость организации и ведения маркетинговой и рекламной деятельности вуза.

Ключевые слова. Интегрированные коммуникации; реклама; связи с общественностью; прямой маркетинг; ярмарочная и выставочная деятельность; представительство ВУЗа в интернете.

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MARKETING COMMUNICATIONS IN THE MARKET OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Abstract. The development of the educational services market has led to serious changes in the field of education: competition between universities has appeared and continues to intensify, the requirements and values of consumers (target audiences) have changed significantly. All these factors dictate the need to organize and conduct marketing and advertising activities of the university.

Keywords. Integrated communications; advertising; public relations; direct marketing; fair and exhibition activities; representation of the university on the Internet.

Для эффективного продвижения вуза необходимо использовать различные коммуникационные технологии, объединяя их в систему продуманных стратегически выстроенных действий. Каждая коммуникационная технология, будь то реклама или связи с общественностью, прямой маркетинг или ярмарочная и выставочная деятельность, имеет свои особенности воздействия на потребителей. Объединение различных коммуникационных технологий в систему

интегрированных маркетинговых коммуникаций позволяет усилить эффективность каждой из них и, конечно же, общую результативность.

Итак, интегрированные маркетинговые коммуникации – это:

- единая стратегия и система, которая объединяет участников, каналы, приемы и стиль корпоративных коммуникаций вуза для достижения маркетинговых, имиджевых и репутационных целей;

- координация всех коммуникационных действий и корпоративных посланий/месседжей;

- координация всех процессов/способов взаимодействия с целевыми аудиториями;

- деятельность, при которой объединяются усилия каждого коммуникационного инструмента интегрированных маркетинговых коммуникаций; система управления корпоративными коммуникациями вуза, в которой деятельность каждого структурного подразделения вуза согласована и направлена на продвижение вуза;

- создание единого информационного пространства и единого корпоративного стиля, что позволяет «отстранить», выделить вуз на конкурентном поле.

Наиболее важными для продвижения вуза являются следующие элементы маркетинговых коммуникаций: реклама, связи с общественностью, прямой маркетинг, ярмарочная и выставочная деятельность, представительство вуза в Интернете.

Подобное деление достаточно условно, так как современные маркетинговые коммуникации представляют собой интегрированный комплекс, каждое средство воздействия может включать элементы других средств. Реклама является традиционным, привычным каналом продвижения, как для руководства вуза, так и для потребителей.

При этом реклама теряет свою актуальность и эффективность, уступая по результативности другим коммуникационным технологиям и способам продвижения.

Реклама образовательного учреждения – это распространяемая в любой форме, с помощью любых средств информация о нем, его образовательных услугах, которая предназначена для неопределенного круга лиц и призвана формировать или поддерживать интерес к этому образовательному учреждению и его образовательным услугам.

Особый интерес представляет освоение разных видов рекламы в зависимости от основных средств распространения: печатная реклама (размещение модульной и текстовой рекламы в СМИ, проспекты, открытки, плакаты, буклеты т.д.), реклама в прессе, телевизионная реклама, радиореклама, наружная реклама (реклама на фасадах зданий, щиты, билборды, афиши, стикеры, лайт боксы, реклама на транспорте и т.д.), сувенирная реклама (значки, ручки, календари, тетради, футболки, кепки с фирменной символикой вуза пр.), Internet реклама.

Отметим, что рекламные обращения образовательных учреждений, как правило, стандартны. В них содержится информация о предлагаемых образовательных программах, наличии лицензии, сроках обучения, сотрудничестве с иностранными учебными заведениями, высоком качестве получаемых знаний и практических навыков; высоком уровне преподавания; качественной учебно-методической базе; современных библиотечных фондах; возможности занятия высокого социального положения в будущем; возможности наиболее полно раскрыть свои способности путем участия в научных исследованиях; примеры высоких достижений выпускников вуза по конкретному направлению подготовки в трудовой, политической и предпринимательской деятельности; возможности прохождения практики или частичного обучения за рубежом; возможности получить дополнительные образовательные услуги и др. Однако оптимальным вариантом рекламного объявления является то, которое сочетает содержательную наполненность и неординарное творческое решение подачи информации.

Перечислим средства связей с общественностью, которые уместны и целесообразны в вузе: день открытых дверей; день рождения, юбилей учебного заведения; сборник публикаций об учебном заведении; организация проблемной дискуссии, открытая для прессы; конкурс (соревнование, турнир); круглый стол; мастер-класс; активное участие в деятельности общественных организаций, ассоциаций или создание таковых непосредственно в учебном заведении; презентации (образовательных программ); пресс-конференции; брифинг; специально учрежденные призы; семинары, собрания; онлайн-конференция; телеконференция; публичное выступление, в том числе ток-шоу; экскурсия по вузу; эксперимент и его освещение в СМИ; книга замечаний и предложений; бал, иное специальное событие (с приглашением VIP-персон и представителей СМИ) и др.

Отметим, что в связях с общественностью под специальным мероприятием подразумевается любая акция, направленная на улучшение репутации и создание положительного образа вуза.

Специальные события – это специально организованное мероприятие для достижения маркетинговых, информационных или имиджевых целей.

Данная технология с каждым годом приобретает все большую актуальность. Ее особенность заключается в том, что продвижение осуществляется посредством организации какого-либо события, мероприятия (будь то какой-либо вузовский праздник, олимпиада или карнавал). Акцент сделан на эмоциональные средства, корпоративные меседжи органично включены в сценарий праздника, его атмосферу, продвижение осуществляется косвенно, корректно без использования прямых рекламных обращений. Корпоративная информация запоминается на уровне эмоций, когда целевые аудитории становятся участниками ярких

интересных запоминающихся событий; организовав специальные события, важно оставить позитивный эмоциональный след в сознании целевых аудиторий.

Вузы имеют ряд традиционных событий, которые прочно вписаны в корпоративную жизнь и ожидаемы различными целевыми аудиториями. К таким событиям можно отнести День знаний, День посвящения в студенты, Выпускной бал или Праздник первокурсника; Татьянин день, Вручение дипломов и многое другое. Можно расширить календарь событий за счет общих календарных праздников, но при этом разработать собственные креативные идеи для их проведения и сделать это отличительной чертой вуза (что позволит расширить аудиторию праздника, пригласив на эти корпоративные мероприятия, например, выпускников школ, лицеев, гимназий, училищ, колледжей, техникумов).

К общим календарным событиям могут быть приурочены какие-либо фирменные вузовские мероприятия, связанные с профилем вуза, например, можно как повод использовать уже существующие отраслевые профессиональные праздники (например, День юриста, День кадровика, День PR-специалиста, День программиста, Всемирный день туризма, День работника рекламы, День бухгалтера, День банковского работника и др.). В рамках этого проводить различные профессиональные конкурсы, встречи с известными представителями профессии и т.д.

Целесообразно формировать карту событий вуза, это позволит сделать корпоративную культуру более сильной, а корпоративную жизнь более насыщенной. Специальные события вуза – это источники позитивной информации, но важно заниматься также и продвижением самих событий, формировать интерес к ним, рекламировать их (эффективно размещать на территории вуза своеобразные афиши, давать анонсы событий в корпоративных СМИ, размещать анонсирующую и итоговую информацию на корпоративном сайте).

Подобные мероприятия призваны выполнять двоякую функцию: укрепляя вуз изнутри, создавая «команду» единомышленников, работающую с четким пониманием общих целей и интересов, осознанием своего уникального места в общей системе организации и ощущением дружеской и профессиональной поддержки коллег, эти мероприятия активно способствуют укреплению внешних позиций учебного заведения, повышая его позитивную известность в широких кругах общественности.

Следует отметить, что сегодня в большей или меньшей степени PR-усилия предпринимаются в любом образовательном учреждении, однако мероприятия носят бессистемный, фрагментарный характер и часто сводятся к рекламным обращениям, как правило, перед началом приемной кампании и участию в выставках. Таким образом, активизировать PR-деятельность вузов сегодня необходимо.

Следующим ключевым элементом продвижения и продажи образовательных услуг является прямой маркетинг, потому что на рынке образовательных услуг особенно важна межличностная коммуникация, степень доверия к источнику информации. Если потребитель доверяет источнику информации (представителю вуза, преподавателю, студенту), он формирует свое положительное мнение о вузе, т.е. доверяет вузу.

Главной отличительной особенностью прямого маркетинга ранее считалось использование нескольких средств коммуникаций. В последнее время стремительное развитие технических средств связи, глобальная информатизация общества привели к тому, что прямой маркетинг стал более широким методом продвижения, включающим в себя и личные продажи.

Прямой маркетинг – достаточно новое явление в практике деятельности вузов. Его становление и развитие связаны с возможностями установления прямых контактов с потребителями.

Для образовательного учреждения могут быть использованы следующие направления прямого маркетинга:

- маркетинг прямых продаж: «директ-маркетинг» - прямая почтовая рассылка рекламных проспектов, предложений индивидуальным и корпоративным клиентам и т.д., продажу по телефону, формирование базы данных;

- маркетинг отношений – система, которая направлена на установление длительных, конструктивных и привилегированных связей с потенциальными покупателями. Источник прибыли – это клиент, а не товар. Возможные мероприятия по развитию маркетинга отношений: определение важнейших потребностей, на которых в первую очередь направляются меры по развитию маркетинга отношений; назначение специального менеджера для работы с каждым потребителем; подготовка перспективных и текущих планов работы с клиентами и др.

Современный корпоративный сайт вуза является коммуникационной структурой, призванной объединять все уровни внешних и внутренних взаимодействий, представляя их в Интернете. Он должен реализовывать все правила веб-дизайна, улучшающие восприятие (например, всплывающее меню), и веб-технологии, упрощающие загрузку и навигацию (например, правило «трех кликов», согласно которому любая информация на сайте должна находиться на расстоянии не более трех щелчков мышью). Можно сказать, что фирменный дизайн сайта должен быть запоминающимся, но не отвлекающим от содержания; сайт должен поддерживать не только новые, но и старые версии браузеров, а его работа должна корректироваться грамотным персоналом.

Сегодня все больше вузов для эффективного продвижения объединяют различные коммуникационные технологии в систему интегрированных маркетинговых коммуникаций. Эта система помогает

вузам тщательно продумывать и координировать работу своих многочисленных коммуникационных каналов, передавая информацию о предоставляемых образовательных услугах, качестве учебного процесса, о направлениях научных исследований, кадровом потенциале, степени технической оснащенности, возможностях работы в современной информационной среде и т.п. Вуз может использовать средства массовой информации для публикации имиджевых статей, издавать свои буклеты, проводить традиционные дни открытых дверей и презентации в гимназиях, колледжах. Кроме этого для продвижения образовательных услуг вуз может использоваться различные юбилеи или памятные даты вуза, встречи выпускников, учреждение ассоциаций выпускников, клубов почетных докторов, проводимые вузом конференции, семинары, круглые столы, проблемные дискуссии. Правильно спланированная комбинация различных средств воздействия на потребителя приносит эффект несопоставимо больший, чем простое сложение отдельных коммуникационных достижений. Используя различные способы коммуникации, необходимо следить за тем, чтобы они реализовывались с единой точки зрения и все послания были выдержаны в рамках одной концепции.

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**ОБОСНОВАНИЯ ОПТИМАЛЬНОГО УГЛА ПЕРЕСЕЧЕНИЯ
ВЫЕМОЧНОЙ ПОЛОСЫ ФРЕЗЕРОВАНИЯ ОПРЕДЕЛЯЮЩАЯ
РАЗУБОЖИВАНИЯ И ПОТЕРИ ДЛЯ МЕСТОРОЖДЕНИЯ
ДЖЕРОЙ-САРДАРА**

Аннотация. Технологические схемы открытой разработки месторождений полезных ископаемых с целью снижения затрат за счет сокращения дальности транспортировки. Разработка принципиально новых типов технологических схем включает в себя разделение фронта горных работ на участки, отработку участков вскрышными уступами, вырывающимися в минеральный слой, и горными уступами с размещением горных пород в ярусах внутренних отвалов и продвижение фронта отвала после минирования уступов.

Ключевые слова: добыча полезных ископаемых, карьер, взрывные работы, взрывчатые вещества, разрушение горных пород, скважина, технологическая схема, фрезерный комбайн, параметры технологических схем, выемка пластовых месторождений, карьер «Ташкура», Узбекистан.

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SUBSTANTIATION OF THE OPTIMAL ANGLE OF INTERSECTION OF THE MILLING-CUTTING STRIP DETERMINING DILUTION AND LOSS FOR THE JEROY-SARDARA DEPOSIT

Annotation. Technological schemes for open pit mining of mineral deposits in order to reduce costs by reducing the distance of transportation. The development of fundamentally new types of technological schemes includes the division of the mining front into sections, the mining of sections with overburden benches that wed out to the mineral layer, and mining benches with the placement of rocks in the tiers of internal dumps and the advancement of the dump front after the mining of the benches.

Keywords: mining, quarry, blasting, explosives, destruction of rocks, well, technological scheme, milling machine, parameters of technological schemes, excavation of reservoir deposits, Tashkura quarry, Uzbekistan.

Геологическое строение Джерой Сардаинское месторождения требует особого подхода при определении угла пересечения при развороте фрезерного комбайна на границе руда-порода которая имеет значительное влияние на качество добываемой руды и является одним из критериев разубоживания при добыче рудной массы. На рис. 1 представлена допустимый угол при фрезеровании контакта руда-порода. Который определяет ширину фрезерования и длину b_k отрабатываемого контакта. [1, 2, 3].

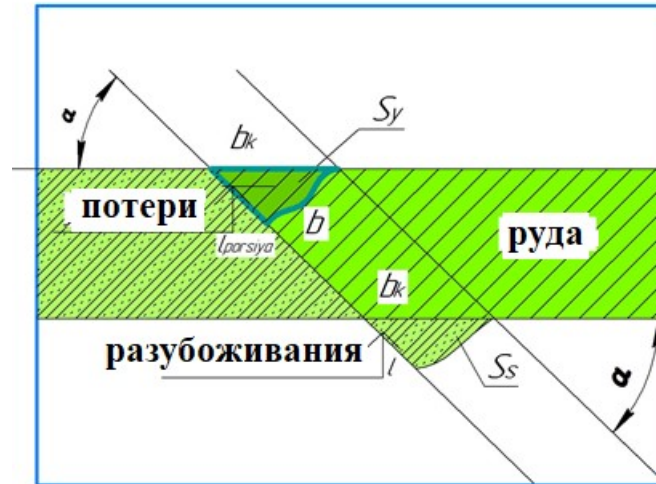


Рис. 1. Схема определения угла пересечения при развороте фрезерного комбайна на границе руда-порода при отработки фосфопласта

Материалы и методы

В работе предлагается определение областей на одном пересечении контакта руда-порода и порода-руда с учетом грузоподъемности автосамосвала по формулам:

1. На одном пересечении контакта руда-порода количество включения пустых пород:

$$K = \frac{b^2 * tg(90-\alpha) * h_{fr} * \gamma}{2 * Q_{as}} * 100\%; (1)$$

где b – ширина полосы фрезерования, $b = b_k \sin \alpha$. м; h_{fr} – глубина фрезерования (толщина обрабатываемого слоя), м; γ – плотность пород, $\gamma = 2,0$ т/м³; Q_{as} – грузоподъемность автосамосвала, т; α – угол пересечения комбайном контакта «руда-порода».

2. Доля перемешивания вмещающих пород находится из «треугольника контакта руда-порода в выемочной порции (как худший вариант) в зависимости от грузоподъемности автосамосвала.

$$\alpha = \text{arcctg} \left(\frac{2 * K * Q_{as}}{b^2 * h_{fr} * \gamma} \right) (2)$$

Результаты

Результаты расчетов по предложенным выше выражениям представлены в виде графиков на рисунках 2, 3 и 4. Количество смешанной породы в выемки, порция угла пересечения границы руда-порода фрезерным комбайном.

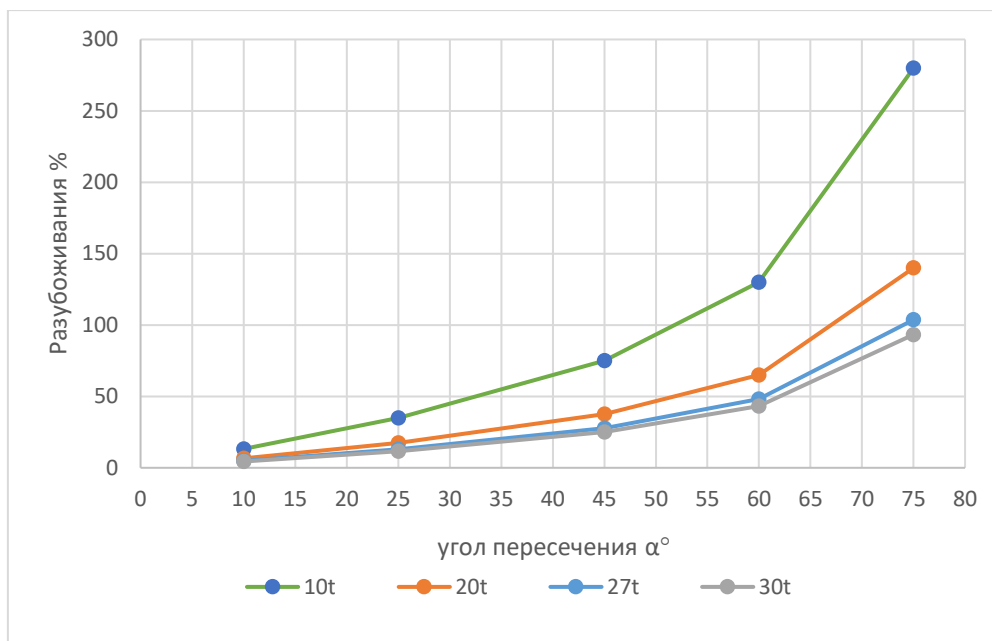


Рис. 2. График зависимости угла пересечения границы руда-порода от разубоживания руды для автосамосвалов с различной грузоподъемностью

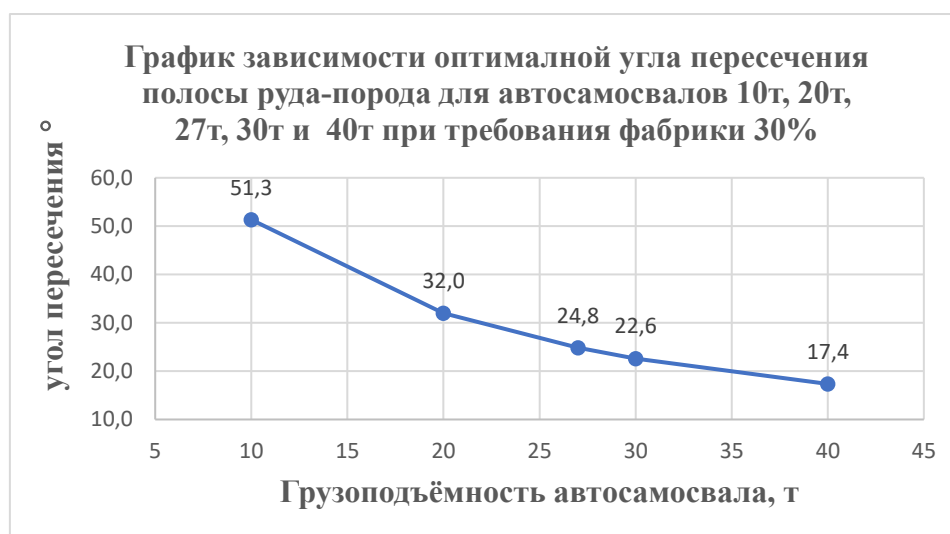


Рис.3. График зависимости оптимальной угла пересечения полосы руда-порода для автосамосвалов 10т, 20т, 27т, 30т и 40т при требовании фабрики 30%

Анализ графиков на рисунках 2 и 3 показывает, что при допустимой доле примешенных в кузове автосамосвала вмещающих пород, равной 30 %, целесообразный угол пересечения комбайном границы «руда-порода» должен быть более 53, 1° для автосамосвалов г/п 10т, более 32°—для автосамосвалов г/п 20т, более 25° автосамосвалов г/п 27 т, более 22, 6° автосамосвалов г/п 30 т и более 17° автосамосвалов г/п 40 т. [3, 4].

Таким образом, на основе разработанной методики установлена рациональная область применения в комплексе с фрезерным комбайном

автосамосвалов разной грузоподъемности в зависимости от угла пересечения полосой фрезерования границы «руда-порода». Так, для автосамосвалов грузоподъемностью 30 т этот угол должен составлять не более 22, 6°.

Заключение

1. Установлено что при разработке карьера «Джерой Южный» Джерой-Сардаринского месторождения фосфоритов фрезерными комбайнами с использованием послойно-полосовой технологии добычи, главным недостатком технологии в рассматриваемых условиях является отсутствие контроля качества добытой рудной массы.

2. Разработана порядок выполнения исследований по обоснованию параметров и показателей разработки сложноструктурных месторождений фосфоритовых руд.

3. Установлена последовательность горнотехнической системы комбайновой выемки руды и факторы ее определяющие при разработке фосфопласта.

4. Обоснованы углы оптимального пересечения выемочной полосы фрезерования границы руда-порода и порода-руда определяющие показатели разубоживания и потери.

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ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ И РАЗВИТИЕ КАДРОВОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА КАК КЛЮЧ К ПОВЫШЕНИЮ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

В данной статье исследуется влияние эффективности организации на его успех и подходы к её повышению. Эффективность определяется как способность предприятия производить качественную продукцию с минимальными издержками и высокой маржинальностью. Авторы акцентируют внимание на роли оптимизации бизнес-процессов, внедрения новых технологий, обучения и мотивации персонала, улучшения коммуникаций и анализа конкурентов. Особое внимание уделено кадровому потенциалу как ключевому элементу организации, включая профессионализм, ответственность и умение адаптироваться к изменениям. Представлены методы развития кадрового потенциала, такие как обучение, менторство и регулярная обратная связь, а также их влияние на повышение производительности труда, качества продукции и удовлетворенности клиентов. Статья подчеркивает важность комплексного подхода к развитию персонала для повышения эффективности предприятия.

Ключевые слова. Эффективность предприятия, оптимизация бизнес-процессов, кадровый потенциал, развитие персонала, мотивация сотрудников.

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OPTIMIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES AS THE KEY TO IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ORGANIZATION

This article examines the impact of an organization's effectiveness on its success and approaches to improving it. Efficiency is defined as the ability of an enterprise to produce high-quality products with minimal costs and high margins. The authors focus on the role of optimizing business processes, introducing new technologies, training and motivating staff, improving communications and analyzing competitors. Special attention is paid to human resources as a key element of the organization, including professionalism, responsibility and the ability to adapt to changes. The methods of human resource development, such as training, mentoring and regular feedback, as well as their impact on improving labor productivity, product quality and customer satisfaction are presented. The article emphasizes the importance of an integrated approach to personnel development to improve the efficiency of the enterprise.

Keywords. Enterprise efficiency, optimization of business processes, human resources, staff development, employee motivation.

В современной экономической среде термин «эффективность организации» занимает ключевое место в дискуссиях о стратегиях управления и развития бизнеса. Эффективность организации можно определить, как способность предприятия производить и продавать товары или услуги с максимальной отдачей от использованных ресурсов, минимизируя при этом издержки. Это включает в себя не только финансовые показатели, но и качество продукции, удовлетворенность клиентов, а также внутренние процессы и культуру организации.

Актуальность изучения эффективности предприятия обусловлена необходимостью постоянной адаптации к меняющимся рыночным условиям, технологическим новшествам и изменениям в потребительских предпочтениях. В условиях повышенной конкуренции и глобализации рынков, эффективность становится той решающей силой, которая может определить способность организации выжить и преуспеть.

Исследование методов повышения эффективности предприятия, включая оптимизацию бизнес-процессов, внедрение инновационных технологий, развитие и мотивацию персонала, является значимым для улучшения операционной деятельности, повышения качества продукции и услуг, а также для устойчивого роста и развития предприятий.

В таблице 1 представлены наиболее популярные методы повышения эффективности организаций, используемые в менеджменте.

Таблица 1 – Наиболее популярные методы повышения эффективности организации

Методы повышения эффективности	Описание
Оптимизация бизнес-процессов	Анализ и оптимизация всех бизнес-процессов на предприятии для уменьшения времени и затрат на выполнение задач.
Внедрение новых технологий	Применение новых технологий для ускорения процессов и повышения качества продукции или услуг.
Обучение персонала	Повышение квалификации сотрудников для эффективной работы.
Мотивация персонала	Стимулирование сотрудников через премии, бонусы и повышение заработной платы для повышения их производительности.
Улучшение коммуникации	Улучшение обмена информацией между сотрудниками и руководством для устранения проблем и повышения эффективности.
Анализ конкурентов	Изучение деятельности конкурентов для выявления сильных и слабых сторон и разработки стратегии повышения эффективности.

Источник: составлено автором по материалам [2].

Анализ представленной таблицы методов повышения эффективности организации позволяет понять, почему именно эти подходы оказываются наиболее важными и эффективными в современной бизнес-среде.

Оптимизация бизнес-процессов центрируется на улучшении внутренних операций предприятия. Это важно, так как эффективные и хорошо налаженные процессы позволяют сокращать затраты и время на выполнение задач, что напрямую влияет на повышение общей производительности и снижение операционных издержек.

Внедрение новых технологий является ключевым для поддержания конкурентоспособности предприятия. Технологические инновации могут существенно ускорить производственные и управленческие процессы, повышая при этом качество продукции или услуг. Это не только улучшает эффективность, но и открывает новые возможности для роста и развития бизнеса.

Обучение персонала направлено на повышение квалификации и профессиональных навыков сотрудников. Компетентные сотрудники

способны выполнять свои задачи более эффективно, что способствует повышению общей производительности работы.

Мотивация персонала через различные стимулирующие программы, включая премии и бонусы, играет важную роль в повышении их вовлеченности и производительности. Мотивированные сотрудники чаще проявляют инициативу и стремятся к достижению лучших результатов в своей работе.

Улучшение коммуникации между сотрудниками и руководством важно для обеспечения плавности и эффективности рабочих процессов. Хорошая коммуникация помогает быстрее решать возникающие проблемы и улучшает координацию действий внутри компании.

Анализ конкурентов позволяет организации понимать своё положение на рынке, выявлять сильные и слабые стороны своей деятельности и, соответственно, разрабатывать стратегии для улучшения своей конкурентоспособности.

Заметно, что работе с персоналом и развитию коммуникаций уделяется основное внимание при решении вопроса повышения эффективности организации. Остановимся на персонале и его роли в организации.

В контексте повышения эффективности организации кадровый потенциал занимает центральное место. Сотрудники, являясь одним из ключевых активов любого предприятия, напрямую влияют на его успех и устойчивость на рынке. Эффективность работы персонала определяется не только их профессиональными навыками и компетентностями, но и личностными качествами, такими как ответственность и дисциплинированность.

Профессионализм и компетентность работников обеспечивают высокое качество выполнения задач и процессов в организации. Сотрудники, обладающие глубокими знаниями и опытом в своей области, способны эффективно решать сложные задачи, внося тем самым значительный вклад в общую производительность и конкурентоспособность предприятия. Их умение применять знания на практике и адаптироваться к новым условиям работы позволяет организации гибко реагировать на изменения внешней среды [2].

Личностные качества сотрудников, такие как ответственность и дисциплинированность, имеют не меньшее значение. Ответственный подход к выполнению своих обязанностей и строгое соблюдение установленных правил и процедур способствуют повышению надежности и предсказуемости рабочих процессов, что важно для обеспечения стабильности и эффективности деятельности организации.

Мотивация и готовность персонала к обучению также играют ключевую роль в повышении эффективности организации. Мотивированные сотрудники, стремящиеся к профессиональному росту и

развитию, обычно демонстрируют более высокую производительность работы и лучшее качество выполняемых задач. Вложения в развитие и обучение сотрудников ведут к формированию квалифицированного и эффективно работающего коллектива, что в свою очередь способствует улучшению операционной деятельности и конкурентоспособности предприятия.

В целом, персонал организации является основополагающим фактором ее успеха, а инвестиции в развитие кадрового потенциала – это стратегически важное направление, направленное на повышение эффективности и устойчивого развития предприятия.

Опираясь на важность развития кадрового потенциала для повышения эффективности деятельности организации рекомендуется использовать следующие методы повышения кадрового потенциала, представленные в таблице 2.

Таблица 2 – Методы развития кадрового потенциала

Методы развития кадрового потенциала	Описание
Обучение и тренинги	Организация обучения и тренингов для улучшения профессиональных навыков и знаний работников.
Менторство	Назначение опытного сотрудника в роли ментора для новых работников, помогающего им в профессиональном росте и развитии.
Регулярные обратные связи	Предоставление работникам регулярной обратной связи по их работе, выявление сильных и слабых сторон, предложение путей улучшения.
Делегирование ответственности	Давать работникам больше ответственности и возможностей для самостоятельной работы, способствуя их профессиональному развитию.
Поддержка и поощрение	Поддержка и поощрение работников за их усилия по развитию кадрового потенциала, признание их достижений и успехов.

Источник: [1]

Использование методов развития кадрового потенциала в организации оказывает глубокое влияние на общую эффективность её деятельности. Подходы, основанные на обучении и тренингах, расширяют профессиональные горизонты сотрудников, что ведет к повышению качества их работы и улучшению операционной деятельности. Когда работники осваивают новые методики и технологии, они могут более эффективно решать задачи, что напрямую способствует росту производительности и, как следствие, прибыльности предприятия.

Концепция менторства вносит существенный вклад в профессиональное развитие сотрудников, предлагая им индивидуальную поддержку и наставничество. Это позволяет более опытным сотрудникам делиться знаниями и опытом, ускоряя тем самым процесс обучения и

адаптации новых сотрудников. Регулярные обратные связи являются важным инструментом для улучшения производительности, так как они помогают работникам понять, в каких аспектах они могут улучшить свою работу и какие у них есть сильные стороны [3].

Делегирование ответственности способствует развитию чувства самостоятельности и инициативы среди сотрудников, что важно для культивирования лидерских качеств и усиления командной работы. Это также позволяет сотрудникам принимать более обдуманные и эффективные решения на своих рабочих местах.

Наконец, поддержка и поощрение работников являются критически важными для поддержания высокого уровня мотивации и удовлетворенности работой. Признание усилий сотрудников и их достижений способствует созданию положительного и продуктивного рабочего климата.

В подтверждение бескомпромиссного влияния развития кадрового потенциала на эффективность деятельности организации составим таблицу показателей, на которые это развитие оказывает влияние (таблица 3).

Таблица 3 – Влияние развития кадрового потенциала на эффективность организации

Показатели влияния развития кадрового потенциала	Описание влияния
Производительность труда	Обученные и мотивированные сотрудники работают более эффективно и продуктивно.
Качество продукции или услуг	Обученные сотрудники способны производить более качественную продукцию или предоставлять более качественные услуги.
Уровень удовлетворенности клиентов	Высокий уровень обслуживания клиентов благодаря обученным и мотивированным сотрудникам повышает удовлетворенность клиентов.
Снижение текучести кадров	Обученные и мотивированные сотрудники чувствуют большую лояльность к компании и остаются на работе дольше.
Репутация компании	Компании, инвестирующие в развитие своих сотрудников, имеют лучшую репутацию как работодатели и привлекают более талантливых кандидатов.

Источник: составлено автором

Таким образом, обучение и повышение квалификации персонала напрямую влияют на улучшение производительности труда, что является ключевым фактором в увеличении эффективности бизнес-процессов и достижении финансовых целей. Кроме того, повышенный уровень профессионализма работников способствует производству более

качественной продукции или предоставлению услуг, что, в свою очередь, укрепляет удовлетворенность и лояльность клиентов.

Улучшение мотивации и удовлетворенности сотрудников через развитие их профессиональных навыков также ведет к снижению текучести кадров. Это создает более стабильную и эффективно функционирующую рабочую среду, в которой сотрудники чувствуют свою ценность и вносят весомый вклад в успех компании. Наконец, положительная репутация организации как работодателя, вкладывающего в своих сотрудников, повышает ее привлекательность на рынке труда и способствует привлечению высококвалифицированных кадров.

Таким образом, систематическое и целенаправленное развитие кадрового потенциала является стратегически важным направлением для любой организации, стремящейся к повышению своей эффективности, конкурентоспособности и устойчивому долгосрочному развитию.

Использованные источники:

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КОРХОНАЛАРДА ХУСУСИЙ КАПИТАЛ АУДИТНИ ТАҲЛИЛИЙ АМАЛЛАРИ

Аннотация. Республикада амалдаги хусусий капитал таркибий элементларининг ўз маблағлари манбалари қийматига нисбатан улуши таҳлили (12-жадвалга қаранг) ва элементлар қийматининг йиллар давомидаги ўзгариши таҳлили ҳар бир модда бўйича алоҳида амалга оширилади. Бу тартибда таҳлил қилиш хусусий капитал қиймати ўзгаришининг қайси манбалар гуруҳи ҳисобига содир бўлганлигини аниқлаш имконини бермайди.

Калит сўзлар: молиявий ҳисобот, бизнес, бухгалтерия ҳисоби, хусусий капитал, капитал, стандартлар, баланс.

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ANALYTICAL PRACTICES OF PRIVATE CAPITAL AUDIT IN ENTERPRISES

Abstract. Analysis of the share of existing private capital structural elements in the Republic in relation to the value of sources of own funds (see Table 12) and the analysis of changes in the value of elements over the years is carried out separately for each item. Analysis in this order does not allow to determine at the expense of which group of sources the change in the value of private capital occurred.

Key words: financial reporting, business, accounting, private equity, capital, standards, balance sheet.

Таҳлилий амаллар деганда аудитор томонидан олинган маълумотларни таҳлил қилиш ва баҳолаш, ғайриоддий ва бухгалтерия ҳисобида нотўғри акс эттирилган хўжалик фаолияти фактларини аниқлаш, ҳамда бундай хатолар ва чалкашликлар-нинг сабабларини аниқлаш мақсадида текширилаётган хўжалик юритувчи субъектнинг муҳим молиявий ва иқтисодий кўрсаткичларини ўрганиш тушунилади.

Таҳлилий амаллар молиявий таҳлилнинг таққослаш, нисбатлар ва коэффициентларни баҳолаш каби элементлари ва усулларидан фойдаланишни назарда тутади.

Таҳлилий амалларнинг энг кўп тарқалгани таққослаш бўлиб ҳисобланади. Бунда қуйидагилар таққосланади: турли даврлар учун

сметлардаги қолдиқлар; молиявий ҳисобот кўрсаткичлари бизнес-режа кўрсаткичлари билан; ҳисоботнинг ҳар хил моддалар билан олдинги даврлар маълумотлари ўртасидаги нисбат; хўжалик юритувчи субъект молиявий кўрсаткичлари иқтисодиётнинг тегишли тармоғидаги ўртача кўрсаткичлар билан; молиявий ахборотлар номолиявий ахборотлар (хўжалик юритувчи субъектнинг фаолияти тўғрисидаги унинг бухгалтерия ҳисоби тизимида бевосита акс эттирилмайдиган маълумотлар) билан.

Таҳлилий амаллар ҳисоб ва ҳисобот маълумотларини кўрсаткичлар орасидаги ўзаро боғлиқликларни ўрганиш, ҳисобот маълумотларини ва уларнинг ўзгариш тенденцияларини таққослаш, ҳисобот моддалари ва кўрсаткичларининг кескин фарқ қилиш сабабларини ўрганишни назарда тутди.

(12-жадвал)

Самарқанд вилоятидаги АЖ корхонаси хусусий капитал элементлари улуғни таҳлили⁹¹

(минг сўмда)

№	Элементлар	01.01.2018	Улуғ (%)	01.01.2019	Улуғ (%)	01.01.2020	Улуғ (%)
1	Устав капитали	78460118	33, 8	82705204	27, 0	165410409	49, 9
2	Кўшилган капитал	50169	0, 01	3336448	1, 1	3336448	1, 0
3	Резерв капитали	35287391	15, 2	52556002	17, 2	63503325	19, 2
4	Тақсимланмаган фойда	88230177	38, 0	84544817	27, 6	38784100	11, 7
5	Мақсадли тушумлар	-	-	34356056	11, 2	12874550	3, 9
6	Келгуси давр харажатларига захира	30440724	13, 1	48690118	15, 9	47601630	14, 4
7	Ўз маблағлари манбалари жами:	232468579	100, 0	306188645	100, 0	331510462	100, 0
8	ХКнинг балансидаги улуғи (%)	86, 0	-	97, 3	-	72, 9	-
9	Баланс жами:	270400396	-	314813678	-	454475858	-

Хусусий капитал таркибий элементларининг ўз маблағлари манбалари умумий қийматига нисбатан улуғлари ва уларнинг йиллар давомидаги ўзгаришини 12-жадвал маълумотларидан кўриш мумкин.

91 Диссертант томонидан тузиб чиқилган Самарқанд вилоятидаги АЖ корхоналар мисолида

(13-жадвал)

**Самарқанд вилоятидаги АЖ корхонаси хусусий капитал
элементларининг динамик таҳлили⁹²**

(минг сўмда)

№	Элементлар	01.01.2018	Ўсиш (%)	01.01.2019	Ўсиш (%)	01.01.2020	Ўсиш (%)
1	Устав капитали	78460118	90, 9	82705204	5, 4	165410409	100, 0
2	Қўшилган капитал	50169	-	3336448	6550	3336448	-
3	Резерв капитали	35287391	2, 2	52556002	48, 9	63503325	20, 8
4	Тақсимланмаган фойда	88230177	25, 5	84544817	-4, 2	38784100	-54, 1
5	Мақсадли тушумлар	-	-	34356056	-	12874550	-62, 5
6	Келгусидавр харажатларига захира	30440724	59, 4	48690118	60, 0	47601630	-2, 2
7	Ўз маблағлари манбалари жами:	232468579	40, 8	306188645	31, 7	331510462	8, 3
8	ХКнинг балансдаги улуши (%)	86, 0	-	97, 3	-	72, 9	-
9	Баланс жами:	270400396	-	314813678	-	454475858	-

Хусусий капитал элементларининг йиллар давомидаги ўсиш кўрсаткичларини 13-жадвал маълумотларидан кўриш мумкин. 12 ва 13 жадвал маълумотлари ҳам хусусий капитал қийматининг ўзгариши умумий ҳолда асосан қайси омил ҳисобига содир бўлганлигини баҳолаш имконини бермайди.

Хусусий капиталнинг бухгалтерия ҳисоби халқаро амалиётини тадқиқ қилиш жараёнида, унинг алоҳида стандарт билан тартибга солинмаслиги аниқланди. Бухгалтерия ҳисоби соҳасида амалда бўлган халқаро стандартлар талаблари тадқиқ этилган ҳолда хусусий капитал ҳисобини ташкил этишда асосий саналган стандартлар рўйхати 15-жадвалда келтириб ўтилган.

Бугунги кунда дунёнинг 160 дан ортиқ мамлакатлари мазкур стандартлар асосида хусусий капитал ҳисобини юритмоқда. Бу давлатларнинг аксарияти ривожланган мамлакатлар қаторида эътироф этилган.

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КОРХОНАЛАРДА ХУСУСИЙ КАПИТАЛ ЭЛЕМЕНТЛАРИНИНГ АУДИТ ОБЪЕКТИ СИФАТИДАГИ ТАВСИФИ

Аннотация. Хусусий капиталнинг моҳияти, корхоналар фаолияти равнақида тутган ўрни ва аудит объекти сифатидаги тавсифи, корхоналар фаолиятдан қатъий назар, хоҳ ишлаб чиқариш билан шугуллансин, хоҳ хизмат кўрсатиши билан фаолияти боғлиқ бўлсин, ўзида моддий бойликлар ва пул маблағларидан ҳамда хўжалик фаолиятини юритиш учун амалга оширилган молиявий қуйилмалар йиғиндисидан ташкил топган капиталга эга бўлиши билан белгиланади.

Калит сўзлар: молиявий ҳисобот, бизнес, бухгалтерия ҳисоби, хусусий капитал, стандартлар, баланс.

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DESCRIPTION OF ELEMENTS OF PRIVATE CAPITAL IN ENTERPRISES AS AN AUDIT OBJECT

Abstract. The essence of private capital, its role in the development of enterprises' activities and its description as an audit object, regardless of the activities of enterprises, whether they are engaged in production or related to the provision of services, it includes material assets and funds, as well as financial activities carried out to run economic activities determined by having a capital consisting of the sum of deposits.

Key words: financial reporting, business, accounting, private equity, standards, balance sheet.

Капитал –бу моддий бойликлар ва пул маблағлари кўринишида хўжалик фаолиятини юритиш учун амалга оширилган молиявий қуйилмалар йиғиндисидир. Корхона капитали ўз (ички) маблағлари ва жалб қилинган (ташқи) манбалардан шаклланган бўлиши мумкин. Молиялаштиришнинг асосий манбаси корхонанинг капиталидир. Корхонанинг молиявий барқарорлигини таъминлайдиган омиллардан бири корхона капиталининг кўпайиши.

Корхона хусусий капиталининг умумий кўринишини активларни шакллантиришда инвестициялаштирилган пул маблағлари, моддий ва номоддий шаклдаги бойликлар баҳолайди.

Корхона устав капитали унинг устави ва таъсис шартномасига мувофиқ қоидага кўра, таъсисчиларнинг ҳиссалари ҳисобига барпо этилади. У корхонанинг хўжалик фаолиятидан олинадиган фойдаси ҳисобига, зарур бўлганда таъсисчиларнинг мақсадли бадаллари ҳисобига ҳам тўлдирилиши мумкин. Корхона устав капиталига ҳисса сифатида бинолар, иншоотлар, қурилмалар ва бошқа моддий қийматликлар: ер, сув ва бошқа табиий ресурслардан фойдаланиш ҳуқуқлари, шунингдек, бошқа мулкӣ ҳуқуқлар (шу жумладан, кашфиётлардан фойдаланиш учун, «НОУ ХАУ» ва бошқа номоддий активлар); қўшма корхона иштирокчи давлатларининг валюталаридаги эркин айирбошланадиган валюталарда пул маблағлари қўшилишлари мумкин.

Муассисларнинг бадаллари пул суммалари, шунингдек бинолар, иншоотлар, ускуналар, номоддий активлар ва ҳоказо кўринишида киритилиши мумкин. Устав капиталининг хусусиятларига қуйидагилар киради:

устав капиталининг миқдори корхона устави ва таъсис шартномасига мувофиқ белгиланади ва нисбатан доимий характерга эга бўлади. Унинг бирламчи миқдорини ўзгариши фақат корхона уставини давлат қайдномасидан қайта ўтказиш йўли билан амалга оширилади;

устав капиталини ҳақиқатда шакллантириш вақт бўйича чегарланади.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонунларига мувофиқ корхоналар устав капиталини шакллантиришнинг охириги муддати бўлиб таъсис этилган санадан бошлаб бир тавқим йил ҳисобланади. Ушбу муддатда ўз устав капиталини шакллантирмаган корхоналар юридик статусини йўқотади ва тугатилади. Устав капитали корхоналарнинг ташкилий-ҳуқуқӣ шакллари ва мулк шаклларига боғлиқдир. Хусусий ва коллектив ўртоқчилик мулклари асосида ташкил этилган корхоналарда устав капитали таъсисчиларнинг пай ва бадалларидан иборат бўлади. Акционерлик жамиятларида устав капитали чиқарилган оддий ва имтиёзли акцияларнинг номинал қийматидаги суммаларининг йиғиндисидан ташкил топади.

Устав капиталига таъсисчиларнинг ҳиссалари узоқ ва қисқа муддатли активлар билан, яъни асосий воситалар, номоддий активлар, капитал ва молиявий инвестициялар, товар-моддий бойликлар ва пул маблағлари билан, киритилиши мумкин.

Таъсисчиларнинг устав капиталидаги ҳиссалари корхонанинг соф фойдасини ҳиссали усулда тақсимлашга, акцияларнинг сони эса соф фойдани уларнинг ҳар бирига мос равишда тақсимлашга асос бўлиб ҳисобланади. Давлат корхоналарида соф фойда тақсимланмайди ва устав капиталининг миқдорини оширишга йўналтирилади.

Хусусий капитал корхона балансининг 3 қисмида жойлашган унда мулк эгасига тегишли бўлган, ишлаб чиқариш жараёнида қатнашадиган ва фойда келтирадиган мол-мулклари йиғиндиси акс эттирилгандир.

Хусусий капитал - корхона мол-мулкининг ҳақиқий баҳоси, активлари (мол мулклари) ва мажбуриятлари ўртасидаги фарқ билан аниқланади.

Корхонанинг хусусий капитали ўз ичига иқтисодий келиб чиқиши ҳар хил бўлган, шаклланиш усуллари ва корхонанинг молиявий ресурслари манбаларидан фойдаланишни олади. Бундай бўлишлар хўжалик фаолиятини таҳлил қилиш жараёнида молиявий ҳисоботлардан фойдаланувчилар учун зарурдир. Корхона балансининг пассивлари тизимидаги капитал салмоғининг юқорилиги корхонанинг молиявий барқарорлигидан далолат беради.

Корхона ўз капитали уни маблағларининг умумий қийматини ифодалаб, унга мулк ҳукуки асосида тегишли булиб, активларининг маълум қисмини барпо этиш учун фойдаланилади. Ўз капиталига инвестициялаш ҳисобидан барпо этилган активларнинг бу қисми, корхонанинг соф активларини ифодалайди. Корхона капитали айланиш жараёнида учта боскичдан ўтади:

Биринчи боскичда пул шаклида капитал операцион активларга (айланма ва айланмадан ташқари) инвестицияланиб, ишлаб чиқарувчи шаклга айланади.

Иккинчи боскичда ишлаб чиқарувчи капитал махсулот ишлаб чиқариш жараёнида товар шаклига айланади.

Учинчи боскичда товар капитали товар ва хизматларнинг сотилиши натижасида пул капиталига айланади.

Бозор иқтисодиёти модернизация қилиш шароити ва корхоналар фаолиятига талабларнинг ошиши билан, корхоналар барқарор ишлаши учун, уларнинг фаолиятини ташкил этишни такомиллаштириш зарурати кучаяди. Шунинг учун ҳар бир корхона кўзда тутилган мақсадларга эришиш ва самарали ривожланишнинг оптимал йўлини танлаш учун, муайян ҳисоб сийёсатига эга булиши лозим. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Молия вазирлигининг 2009 йил 19 мартдаги 37-сонли буйруғи билан тасдиқланган “Молиявий ҳисобот”нинг 5- шаклида хусусий капиталнинг тузилмаси қуйидагилардан иборатдир деб кўрсатилган: Устав капитали, қўшилган капитал, резерв капитали, тақсимланмаган фойда (қопланмаган зарар), сотиб олинган хусусий акциялар мақсадли тушумлар ва бошқалар.

Хусусий капитални таснифлаш учун тавсия этилаётган гуруҳлар бухгалтерия ҳисоби халқаро стандартларини тадқиқ этиш асосида ишлаб чиқилган.

Устав капитали деганда корхонанинг таъсисчилари томонидан унга киритилган маблағлар мажмуаси, шунингдек чиқарилган акцияларнинг номинал қийматидаги суммаларининг йиғиндиси тушунилади.

Хусусий капитал аудитининг объекти, элементи ҳамда назорат нуқталарини аниқлашда Ўзбекистон Республикасида бухгалтерия ҳисобини тартибга солиб турувчи меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларга асосланилади. Шу

ўринда хусусий капиталнинг таркибий элементларининг шакллантирилиши ва ишлатилиши бўйича тўлиқ тасаввурга эга бўлиш талаб этилади. Тадқиқот жараёнида хусусий капитал ҳар бир элементининг хусусиятларидан келиб чиқиб аудит қилишда эътибордан қочирмаслик талаб этиладиган алоҳида жиҳатлар аниқланди.

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ГИДРОГАЗОДИНАМИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ СКВАЖИН И ИХ ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ НА ШУРТАНСКОЙ ГАЗОКОНДЕНСАТНОМ МЕСТОРОЖДЕНИИ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены методы обработки результатов гидрогазодинамических исследований скважин на стационарных и нестационарных режимах. Наиболее подробно представлены исследования на установившихся режимах фильтрации: стандартная обработка и методы, учитывающие неточное определение пластового и забойного давлений. Также в статье представлены теоретические основы проведения гидрогазодинамических исследований газоконденсатных скважин, цели и задачи исследований пластов и скважин, технология проведения исследований.

Ключевые слова: газогидродинамические методы исследования при нестационарных режимах фильтрации; специальные газодинамические исследования скважин; оборудование и аппаратура, применяемые при исследовании; исследование скважин с использованием диафрагменного измерителя критического течения; исследования скважин с выпуском газа в газопровод.

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HYDROGAS DYNAMIC STUDIES OF GAS WELLS AND THEIR APPLICATION IN THE SHURTANSKAYA GAS CONDENSATE FIELD

Annotation. The article discusses methods for processing the results of hydrogasdynamic studies of wells in stationary and non-stationary modes. The most detailed studies are presented on steady-state filtration modes: standard processing and methods that take into account the inaccurate determination of reservoir and bottomhole pressures. The article also presents the theoretical foundations for conducting hydrogasdynamic studies of gas condensate wells, the goals and objectives of studies of formations and wells, and technology for conducting studies.

Keywords: gas-hydrodynamic research methods under non-stationary modes of filtration; special gas-dynamic studies of wells; equipment and apparatus used in the study; well exploration using a critical flow diaphragm meter; research of wells with the release of gas into the gas pipeline.

Исследование скважин проводят в процессе разведки, опытной и промышленной эксплуатации с целью получения исходных данных для определения запасов газа проектирования разработки месторождений, обустройства промысла, установления технологического режима работы скважин, обеспечивающего их эксплуатацию при оптимальных условиях без осложнений и аварий, оценки эффективности работ по интенсификации и контроля за разработкой и эксплуатацией. Исследование пластов и скважин осуществляется гидрогазодинамическими и геофизическими методами. При помощи гидрогазодинамических методов находят, как правило, средние параметры призабойной зоны и более удалённых участков пласта. Гидрогазодинамические методы исследования включают изучение условий движения газа в пласте и стволе скважины. Гидрогазодинамические методы определения параметров пласта основаны на решении так называемых обратных задач гидрогазодинамики и подразделяются на исследования при стационарных и нестационарных режимах фильтрации.

Методы исследования скважин могут быть подразделены на следующие виды:

1) испытания в условиях стационарной фильтрации газа при различных режимах работы скважины;

2) испытания в условиях нестационарной фильтрации газа, которые в свою очередь состоят из обработки:

– кривых восстановления давления во время остановки скважины;

– кривых перераспределения дебита газа при постоянном давлении на забое или устье; – кривых перераспределения забойного давления при постоянном дебите газа.

По своему назначению испытания газовых скважин подразделяются на следующие виды:

1) первичные исследования проводятся на разведочных скважинах после окончания бурения. Их назначение состоит в выявлении добываемых возможностей скважины, т.е. максимально допустимого дебита, который может быть получен, исходя из геолого-технических условий, оценки параметров пласта и установлении первоначальных рабочих дебитов для опытной эксплуатации;

2) текущие исследования применяют для установления и уточнения технологического режима работы и текущей проверки параметров призабойной зоны пласта и скважины (один раз в год или чаще в зависимости от условий работы скважин);

3) контрольные исследования осуществляются периодически с целью проверки качества текущих исследований, определения параметров пласта для составления проекта разработки и анализа разработки месторождения;

4) специальные исследования проводятся перед остановкой скважины на ремонт или выходе из ремонта, перед консервацией скважины и при

расконсервации, до и после работ по интенсификации притока газа. К специальным также относятся испытания газоконденсатных скважин и испытания, проводимые с целью выяснения влияния засорения призабойной зоны глинистым раствором, а также испытания по определению скопления жидкости в стволе и призабойной зоне при различных условиях работы скважины.

Обработка результатов исследований. Обработка результатов исследований скважин проведена на газоконденсатном месторождении Шуртан.

Технологические параметры скважины

Интервал перфорации:		2970-2844 м фильтр			
НКТ: глубина спуска	-	2836.71			
диаметры, (mm), внутренний	-	62.00	внешний	-	73.00
Эксплуат. колонна: диаметр	-	122.00	длина, м.	-	2907.00
Расчетная глубина, м.	-	2970.00			
Глубина установки пакера, м.	-	0.00			
Глубина искуст, забоя, м.	-	2969.00			

Термодинамические параметры газа

Критическая температура, к.	-	206.63			
Критическое давление, kgf/cm ²	-	47.47			
Температура газа в пласте, с.	-	112.00			
Относительная плотность газа	-	0.6722			
Содержание газа, % mol., метан	-	89.8700			
сероводород	-	0.0700			

Столба газа движется по фонтанным трубам (НКТ)

Исследование проводили в газопровод

Диаметр Суж, уст.-mm.	-	62.00			
Время экспозиции Р статики, h.	-	1.00			
Средняя температура скважины, К.	-	348.30			
Статическое давление kgf/ m ²	-	30.50			
Коэффициент сверхсжим, газа в пласте	-	0.9493			
Коэффициент вязкости газа в пласте	-	1.0000			
Пластовое давление в зоне дренирования kgf/cm ²		37.32			

Коэффициенты фильтрационных сопротивлений:

A	=	3.252;	B	=	0.01581	C	=	93.14
A'	=	6.658;	B+Teta	=	0.08864	C'	=	211.21

I. Таблица наблюдений

Диаметр шайбы	Время экспозиции	Давление неподв столба	Давление движ.	Т-ра на из. уст-ве	Давление на изм. уст-ве	Т-ра на из. уст-ве с	Перепад Давления на	Плотон движ. ст.	Газа неоподв столба
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mm	режи- мах	газа kgf/cm ²	столба газа kgf/cm ²	с	kgf/cm ²		измер. уст-ве kgf/cm ²		
16.00	1.00	-	18.50	43.00	10.40	41.00	8.10	0.672	0.672
18.00	1.00		16.30	45.00	30.10	43.00	6.00	0.672	0.672
20.00	1.00		14.60	47.00	10.10	45.00	4.50	0.672	0.672

II. Таблица вычисления дебитов

Давле- ние на изм.уст- ве kgf/cm ²	Т-ра на из. уст-ве с	Перепад Давле- ния на измер. уст-ве kgf/cm ²	Коеф-т сверх- сжима- емости	Плот- ность газа на измер. уст-ве	Ско- рость газа на измер. ус m/s	Дебит 1000 m ³ d	Коеф. На сухой газ	Дебит газа 1000 m ³ d
10.40	77.75	0.9671	1.217	22.52	449.95	69.31	1.000	69.31
30.10	78.75	0.9705	1.216	19.82	390.27	74.91	1.000	74.91
10.10	79.75	0.9729	1.215	17.73	342.33	79.08	1.000	79.08

III. Таблица определения забойного давления

Давле- ние kgf/cm ²	Темпратура С	Z'	E ^S	P' заб	Коеф- т трения	Teta	Z	E ^{2S}	Заб. Давл.
18.50	77.75	0.9671	1.217	22.52	0.0147	0.1217	0.9610	1.486	33.06
16.30	78.75	0.9705	1.216	19.82	0.0142	0.1182	0.9631	1.483	32.52
14.60	79.75	0.9729	1.215	17.73	0.0138	0.1157	0.9645	1.480	32.23

IV. Сводная таблица

N: реж.	Депр. на пласт	Потери на трение + вес столб	V уст. m/s	V заб. m/s	P заб. kgf/cm ²
1	4.26	14.5583	15.5289	8.9973	33.06
2	4.80	16.2164	19.1606	9.9280	32.52
3	5.09	17.6313	22.7146	10.6121	32.23

В целом о качестве проведения исследований на месторождении можно сказать, что оно недостаточно точное. Что касается исследований на стационарных режимах фильтрации, то полученные результаты могут быть обусловлены нарушением технологии проведения исследований. Для того чтобы исключить возможность принятия неустановившихся режимов за установившиеся, необходимо увеличить время работы скважин до достижения установившегося течения.

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ВНУТРЕННИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ В ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ И ЕГО ЗНАЧЕНИЕ

Аннотация. Учитывая возрастающее в последний период значение управления системой внутреннего контроля, мы провели исследование, показали само понятие контроля и его значение. Проведенный анализ позволяет оценить уровень организации системы контроля в предприятиях с государственным участием, принципы и методы управления.

Ключевые слова: контроль, задачи контроля, управление системой контроля, принципы и методы управления, наблюдательный совет, учредитель, акционерное общества (АО).

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INTERNAL CONTROL IN ENTERPRISES AND ITS IMPORTANCE

Annotation. Taking into account the increasing importance of managing the internal control system in recent years, we conducted a study and showed the very concept of control and its importance. The analysis carried out allows us to assess the level of organization of the control system in enterprises with state participation, principles and methods of management.

Key words: control, control tasks, control system management, principles and methods of management, supervisory board, founder, joint-stock company (JSC).

Внутренний контроль – это постоянно действующий процесс, встроенный в деятельность предприятия и направленный на повышение эффективности процессов производства, учёта, контроля и корпоративного

управления с целью получения обоснованного достижения целей в следующих направлениях:

- эффективность и производительность деятельности предприятий, получение прибыли и защиту активов;
- надежность и достоверность финансовой отчетности и учета;
- соответствие законодательству и нормам права, которые регулируют деятельность предприятия.

Процедуры внутреннего контроля в предприятиях с государственным участием — это совокупность мер, осуществляемых, комитетом наблюдательного совета предприятия по аудиту, наблюдательным советом общества, а также подразделениями, уполномоченными осуществлять внутренний контроль, и направленных на выявление нарушений законодательства и внутренних документов. Основной целью внутреннего контроля в акционерных обществах является обеспечение защиты прав и законных интересов всех акционеров, в том числе миноритарных.

Внутренний контроль призван обеспечить в оперативном режиме: сохранность активов, экономичное и эффективное использование ресурсов предприятия;

соблюдение требований действующего законодательства и внутренних документов предприятия в процессе осуществления основной деятельности;

полноту и достоверность бухгалтерских документов, финансовой отчетности и управленческой информации предприятия;

Внутренний контроль, это-объективно необходимая система хозяйственного механизма в предприятиях независимо от формы собственности. На микроэкономическом уровне, внутренний контроль, осуществляется субъектами самой организации и от его эффективности зависит стабильное функционирование хозяйствующих субъектов, а, следовательно, и всего общественного производства.

Правильно организованный внутренний контроль позволяет не только своевременно обнаруживать изъяны в деятельности предприятия, но и принимать меры для их устранения и предотвращения их проявления в дальнейшем.⁹³

Внутренний контроль должен выполнять следующие задачи:

Обеспечение эффективности ведения бизнеса.

В организации должны быть внедрены инструменты контроля, которые могли бы обеспечивать бесперебойную работу её процессов и операций. В совокупности такие инструменты должны снизить риск

⁹³ Ткаченко Юлия Александровна, СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ВНУТРЕННЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТА РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ЦЕЛЕВЫХ УСТАНОВОК ПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ, Автореферат Белгород 2007 стр. 20-22

неэффективной деятельности и свести к минимуму опасность того, что организация не сможет достичь своих целей.

Обеспечение сохранности активов.

Используемые организацией инструменты контроля также должны гарантировать, что её активы используются для надлежащих целей и не подвержены риску воровства или использования не по назначению. Такие инструменты контроля нужно применять равным образом как к материальным, так и к нематериальным активам организации.

Предотвращение и выявление мошенничества и других незаконных действий. Такие правонарушения могут случаться даже в небольших организациях с простыми организационными структурами, а по мере того, как размер и сложность организации увеличиваются, разнообразие мошеннических практик только растёт. Очевидно, что механизмы контроля должны соответствовать этим вызовам.

Обеспечение полноты и правильности учётной информации. Организация не в состоянии готовить достоверную финансовую информацию, если ненадёжны её системы первичного учёта. Эти системы должны фиксировать первичные операции так, чтобы все их необходимые характеристики были отражены в финансовой отчётности должным образом.

Обеспечение своевременности подготовки финансовой отчётности. Своевременная сдача достоверной отчётности – это одна из юридических обязанностей любой организации. Вдобавок, многие организации также должны готовить отдельную отчётность для акционеров. Внутренний контроль необходим и для процессов управленческого учёта, без которых невозможно стратегическое планирование, принятие управленческих решений и мониторинг параметров деятельности организации.

Во многих небольших организациях – таких как индивидуальные предприниматели или товарищества без ограничения ответственности – ответственность за внутренний контроль находится в руках самих собственников. Небольшой размер этих организаций, как правило, способствует полной вовлечённости собственников в бизнес, и, даже при наличии наёмных сотрудников собственники всё равно хорошо осведомлены о текущих бизнес-операциях и о состоянии бизнеса в целом.

Необходимость в дополнительных механизмах внутреннего контроля растёт по мере роста организации, который влечёт за собой всё более усиливающуюся специализацию. В этих условиях уследить за тем, что и где происходит в бизнесе, становится всё менее реалистичным.

В соответствии с законом «Об акционерных обществах и защите прав акционеров», система внутреннего контроля в акционерных обществах(АО) - это совокупность организационной структуры, контролирующих мер, процедур и методов внутреннего контроля, а также, регламентированных

внутренними документами, организованных службой внутреннего аудита, наблюдательным советом, ревизионной комиссией, корпоративным консультантом, бухгалтерией и другими сотрудниками на всех уровнях и по всем функциям. Квалификация членов органов внутреннего контроля АО может быть установлена в положениях об их деятельности.

В соответствии с законом «Об обществах с ограниченной и дополнительной ответственностью» компаниях с ограниченной ответственностью за создание и функционирование адекватной системы внутреннего контроля отвечают учредители. Поэтому в определённых случаях учредители могут посчитать, необходимым создать специализированное функциональное подразделение внутри организации, отвечающее за внутренний контроль, например, наблюдательный совет, внутренний аудит, ревизионную комиссию (ревизор) общества. Решение о создании таких подразделений будет зависеть от того, насколько ожидаемые в результате выгоды превысят соответствующие затраты.

Учредители должны уделять должное внимание среде контроля. Для того, чтобы внутренний контроль достигал своих целей нужна соответствующая культура, которая позволит механизмам контроля надёжно существовать по всей организации.

В соответствии с постановлением кабинета министров Республики Узбекистан от 16.10.2006 г. №215, приложением №1 утверждено «положение о государственных предприятиях», где контроль за деятельностью государственного предприятия как хозяйствующего органа осуществляется учредителем и другими уполномоченными органами в порядке, установленном законодательством.

Служба внутреннего аудита — структурное подразделение предприятия, осуществляющее внутренний аудит, который может создаваться с учетом требований, установленных, решением учредителя или наблюдательного совета предприятия (если предусмотрено уставом предприятия).

Изучая, вопросы функционирования систему внутреннего контроля в предприятиях с государственным участием можно сказать, что в принципе это система играет важную роль и в акционерных обществах так и обществах ограниченной ответственностью.

Вместе с этим сформировавшаяся в организациях система внутреннего контроля не всегда обеспечивает надежность и эффективность. Уровень эффективности системы внутреннего контроля для каждого промышленного предприятия различен. Система внутреннего контроля требует постоянной доработки и оптимизации.

Необходимо отметить, что система внутреннего контроля в предприятиях с государственным участием во многом зависит от того, какое место в системе управления предприятием оно занимает и на каких принципах осуществляется ее работа.

Эффективность деятельности предприятия в области производственно-финансовой деятельности в основном зависит от правильности организации системы внутреннего контроля на предприятии и постоянного совершенствования ее структуры.⁹⁴

Для достижения данной цели предлагаем следующие направления по совершенствованию системы внутреннего контроля деятельности предприятия:

1. Для обеспечения эффективного развития системы внутреннего контроля собственникам или уполномоченным органам необходимо обеспечить сбалансированность работы всех элементов системы внутреннего контроля предприятия таким образом, чтобы наиболее продуктивно использовать потенциал предприятия и повышать его конкурентоспособность.

Для достижения вышесказанного необходимо разработать бизнес – план предприятия, где четко определить конкретные задачи каждого подразделения и возложить им ответственность за достижения конечного результата.

2. Кроме того, внутренний контроль предприятия, как правило, базируется на контрольных функциях руководителя каждого подразделения. В обязанности каждого руководителя входит постоянное осуществление контроля за результатами работы своих подчиненных. Поэтому роль, место и функции внутреннего контроля должно определяться самой организацией (собственником) в зависимости от специфики и содержания деятельности организации, объемов показателей финансово-хозяйственной деятельности, системы управления состоянием внутреннего контроля.

3. Для наиболее эффективного осуществления внутреннего контроля, в предприятиях должны использовать не только такие методы контроля, как контроль за ценами, плановыми заданиями, режимом работы, движения активов, но и такие методы, как планирование, мониторинг. Необходимо уделять большое внимание наиболее важным процессам и показателям (выпуск продукции, снабжение, реализация и т.п.), внутренней отчетности, внутреннему аудиту и т.п. Наиболее важным средством является дорожная карта, суть которого заключается в планировании и прогнозировании деятельности предприятия. Она предназначена для осуществления контроля за основными показателями производственного процесса.

4. Для устранения возможного нарушения в сфере управления предприятием считали бы целесообразным создание внутреннего аудита, как самостоятельного подразделения, аппарата управления, прямым подчинением учредителю. Целью создания такого аппарата управления

94 Бурцев, В.В. Внутренний контроль: основные понятия и организация проведения / В.В. Бурцев // Менеджмент в России и за рубежом, 2002. №4. с. 10–14

является обеспечение наиболее эффективной деятельности всех служб, по защите законных имущественных интересов собственников предприятия.

5. Подбор кадров также имеет большое значение для повышения эффективности контроля на предприятии. Именно персонал является важным аспектом системы

контроля. Если работники обладают высокой компетентностью, честностью, заслуживают доверия, при этом они полностью удовлетворены существующими системами оплаты труда, стимулами и поощрениями за результаты их деятельности, то даже при наличии других недостатков системы контроля в любом случае будет относительно низкая вероятность наличия искажений в финансовой отчетности. В противоположной ситуации некомпетентные, нечестные работники могут свести на нет эффективность любой системы контроля.

6. Применение передовых компьютерных технологий существенно влияет на состояние внутреннего контроля. Для повышения качества внутреннего контроля необходимо внедрить полную автоматизированную систему на следующие блоки: бухгалтерский учет, экономический анализ, внутренняя отчетность, бюджетирование, управление финансовыми ресурсами. Автоматизация каждого блока существенно улучшает качество внутреннего контроля.

В заключение можно сделать вывод, что для того чтобы предприятие с государственным участием успешно функционировало, постоянно повышался уровень рентабельности, сохранялись и приумножались его активы, необходим отлаженный механизм управления, самым важным инструментом которого выступает система внутреннего контроля, которая включает в себя наблюдательный совет, ревизионную комиссию, внутренний аудит, корпоративного консультанта.

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НОРМАТИВЫ МАШИННО-РУЧНОГО И РУЧНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ НА ПОДЪЁМ И СПУСК БУРИЛЬНЫХ СВЕЧЕЙ ОТ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ ТОРМОЗНОЙ КОЛОДОК НА ОСНОВЕ БАЗАЛЬТОВ

Аннотация. В данной статье приводятся сведения о нормативах времени на машинно-ручные и ручные приёмы при спуске и подъёме бурильных свечей установлены для двух способов выполнения спуско-подъёмных операций (СПО) независимо от применяемых механизмов и бурового инструмента, а также буровые установки с комплексом АСП (автоматический спуск-подъём) и без АСП (автоматический спуск-подъём)

Ключевые слова. Машинное время, нормативы времени.

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STANDARDS FOR MANUAL AND MANUAL TIME FOR LIFTING AND LOWERING DRILL STANDS FROM IMPLEMENTATION OF BRAKE BLOCKS BASED ON BASALT

Annotation. This article provides information about the time standards for machine-manual and manual techniques when lowering and raising drill stands established for two methods of performing lowering and raising operations (HLO), regardless of the mechanisms and drilling tools used, as well as drilling rigs with the ASP complex (automatic descent-ascent) and without ASP (automatic descent-ascent)

Keywords. Machine time, time standards.

Нормативы времени на машинно-ручные и ручные приёмы при спуске и подъёме бурильных свечей установлены для двух способов выполнения спуско-подъёмных операций независимо от применяемых механизмов и бурового инструмента [3, 4, 5, 6]:

- I. С комплексом АСП.
- II. Без комплекса АСП.

В нормативы времени, приведенные в настоящем приложении, не включено время на отдых и личные надобности.

- I. Буровые установки с комплексом АСП.

а) Подъём бурильных свечей. Захватить автоматическим элеватором свечу и освободить колонну труб от клиньев. Посадить колонну труб на ротор. Спустить автоматический элеватор, раскрепить и отвернуть поднятую свечу. Подвести механизм захвата свечи, отвести свечу.

б) Спуск бурильных свечей. Посадить очередную свечу в муфту. Навернуть и закрепить свечу, освободить колонну труб от клиньев. Спустить свечу в скважину. Посадить колонну труб на ротор.

II. Буровые установки без комплекса АСП.

а) Подъём бурильных свечей. Перевести штропы или надеть элеватор на свечу, посаженную на клинья. Посадить колонну труб на ротор. Раскрепить и отвернуть свечу, установить её на подсвечник. Открыть верхний элеватор, спустить его вниз [1, 2].

б) Спуск бурильных свечей. Перевести штропы или снять элеватор со свечи, посаженной на клинья. Надеть элеватор на свечу. Поднять свечу с подсвечника и опустить её в муфту спущенной свечи. Навернуть и закрепить свечу. Убрать элеватор или снять колонну труб с клиньев. Спустить свечу в скважину [7, 8, 9, 10].

Нормативы времени, мин.

I. С комплексом АСП

Таблица №1.

Оснастка	Подъём		Спуск	
	Длина свечи, м			
	25	37,5	25	37,5
4x5	0,63	0,74	0,91	1,14
5x6	0,79	0,84	0,99;1,0	1,25
6x7	1,15	1,25	1,21	1,36

II. Без комплекса АСП

Таблица №2.

Оснастка	Подъём		Спуск	
	Длина свечи, м			
	25	37,5	25	37,5
3x4	1,10	1,23	1,03	1,20
4x5	1,25	1,36	1,08	1,26
5x6	1,33	1,45	1,14	1,44
6x7	1,48	1,60	1,30	1,50

Нормативы времени на подъём и спуск свечей длиной 25 м для буровой установки Г-320-3ДН применять следующее: при оснастке 4x5 – подъём – 2,0 мин; спуск – 1,67 мин; при оснастке 5x6 – подъём – 2,13 мин; спуск – 1,76 мин [11, 12, 13, 14, 15].

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ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ТРУДА ПРИ ЕДИНЫХ НОРМАХ ВРЕМЕНИ НА БУРЕНИЕ СКВАЖИН НА НЕФТЬ И ГАЗ

Аннотация. В данной статье приводятся сведения об организации труда буровых бригад, обязанности буровой бригады, численный и квалификационный состав, а также обязанности буровых бригад. Кроме того, вся производственная деятельность буровой бригады и рабочее место буровой бригады должно содержаться в чистоте и порядке.

Ключевые слова. Нормы обслуживания одного бурового станка, подготовительные работы к бурению, обязанности членов буровой вахты.

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ORGANIZATION OF LABOR WITH UNIFIED TIME STANDARDS FOR DRILLING WELLS FOR OIL AND GAS

Annotation. This article provides information about the organization of work of drilling crews, the responsibilities of the drilling crew, the numerical and qualification composition, as well as the responsibilities of the drilling crews. In addition, all production activities of the drilling crew and the drilling crew's workplace must be kept clean and tidy.

Keywords. Standard labor intensity of drilling operations, standard labor intensity reduction factor, hourly tariff rate for a drilling shift.

Буровая бригада является основным производственным звеном при проводке скважин и состоит из нескольких вахт. Численный и квалификационный состав буровой бригады определяется согласно действующим нормам обслуживания одного бурового станка [1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10].

В обязанности буровой бригады входит выполнение:

- подготовительных работ к бурению;
- работ, связанных с проводкой ствола скважины;
- работ, связанных с креплением ствола скважины;
- работ по предупреждению и ликвидации осложнений и аварий;
- подготовительных работ перед проведением геофизических исследований в скважине;

- работ по техническому и организационному обслуживанию рабочего места;
- работ по испытанию продуктивных объектов в процессе проводки скважины;
- работ по освоению эксплуатационных и испытанию разведочных скважин (указанные работы выполняются при отсутствии цеха или бригад по освоению скважин);
- заключительных работ после окончания бурения скважин [4, 5, 6, 7].

Обязанности членов буровой вахты (смены) определяются согласно характеристикам работ, приведенным в действующем «Едином тарифно-квалификационном справочнике работ и профессий рабочих».

До начала бурения скважины или куста (первой скважины, а при необходимости из-за сложных условий и последующих) руководством УБР (экспедиции) должна проводиться пусковая конференция с участием всего состава буровой бригады, руководителей центральной инженерно-технологической службы (ЦИТС), районной инженерно-технологической службы (РИТС), вышечно-монтажного подразделения и УБР, а также представители общественных организаций.

На этой конференции должно проводиться ознакомление бригады с техническим проектом на строительство скважины и технологией её бурения. При продолжительности бурения скважины более 2 месяцев ежемесячно должны проводиться технологические беседы, на которых подводятся итоги работы и рассматриваются особенности технологии бурения на последующий период (1 месяц).

Проведение пусковых конференций и бесед должно оформляться протоколом либо отмечаться в буровом журнале.

Вся производственная деятельность буровой бригады осуществляется в рабочей зоне, под которой понимается рабочая площадка с находящимися на ней буровыми сооружениями: вышечно-агрегатный блок, насосный блок, компрессорная, котельная, энергетический блок, амбары и ёмкости для буровых растворов, блок горюче-смазочных материалов, помещения культурно-бытового назначения, склады и стеллажи для хранения материалов и инструмента. Рабочая зона подразделяется на рабочие места, где постоянно или периодически находятся рабочие буровой бригады на различных этапах бурения скважин.

Рабочее место буровой бригады должно содержаться в чистоте и порядке, для чего необходимо применять имеющиеся методы и средства, предупреждающие загрязнение (приспособления для предотвращения «сифонов», резиновые обтираторы, приспособления против разбрызгивания бурового раствора и др.), а также устраняющие загрязнения рабочего места (гидрощетки, скребки, лопаты и т.д.). Организация рабочего места предусматривает соблюдение требований промышленной санитарии и гигиены.

Электрическое освещение буровой установки должно соответствовать требованиям правил безопасности. При этом следует соблюдать установленные нормы освещенности, особенно зон повышенной опасности, и применять наиболее рациональные схемы размещения светильников.

На буровой должны быть помещения для бурового мастера (с постоянной радио или телефонной связью), для отдыха сменных вахт, приготовления и приёма пищи, сушки спецодежды, душевой, а также помещения для проведения анализов и подбора рецептур бурового раствора, проведения производственных совещаний.

В целях внедрения передовых и безопасных методов и приёмов труда каждое предприятие должно обеспечить бригады инструктивно-технологическими картами на выполнение всех основных операций в процессе проводки скважин [11, 12, 13, 14, 15].

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ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРАВИЛА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ТРУДА ПРИ БУРЕНИИ СКВАЖИН НА НЕФТЬ И ГАЗ

Аннотация. В данной статье приводятся сведения о сокращении сроков проведения работ, связанных с приготовлением, химической обработкой и утяжелением буровых растворов, сокращения сроков проведения работ, путей повышения эффективности, а также совершенствовании организации труда буровых бригад. Кроме того, обеспечение инженерного руководства, своевременное обеспечение материальными ресурсами, организация надлежащего учёта, расчётов и оформления документации способствует повышения эффективности буровых работ.

Ключевые слова. Лимитно-заборная карта, бригадный подряд, коэффициенты трудового участия.

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BASIC RULES ORGANIZATION OF LABOR WHEN DRILLING WELLS FOR OIL AND GAS

Annotation. This article provides information on reducing the time required for work related to the preparation, chemical processing and weighting of drilling fluids, reducing the time required for work, ways to increase efficiency, as well as improving the organization of work of drilling crews. In addition, providing engineering guidance, timely provision of material resources, organizing proper accounting, calculations and documentation helps to increase the efficiency of drilling operations.

Keywords. Limit-fence map, team contract, labor participation coefficients.

В целях сокращения сроков проведения работ, связанных с приготовлением, химической обработкой и утяжелением буровых растворов, необходимо:

- планировать проведение этих работ таким образом, чтобы они максимально перекрывались во времени с основными операциями (механическое бурение, каротаж, ОЗЦ и т.д.);

- максимально механизировать процесс загрузки компонентов раствора в мешалки путем применения ленточных транспортеров, механических тележек и др.;
- обеспечить широкое применение глинопорошков;
- предусмотреть хранение глиноматериалов, утяжелителей, химических реагентов под навесом и на близком расстоянии от места их использования [4, 5, 6, 7].

В районах значительного сосредоточения буровых работ целесообразно организовать централизованную заготовку и доставку на буровые готовых растворов и реагентов.

Большим резервом экономии утяжелителей и реагентов является повторное использование отработанных растворов, а также регенерация утяжелителя из отработанных растворов с помощью специальных гидроциклонных или гидромониторных установок.

Основным документом для организации обеспечения буровой материалами и оборудованием является лимитно-заборная карта, составляемая функциональными отделами УБР (экспедиции) на основании месячных планов-графиков бурения скважин, технических норм расхода материальных средств на бурение и остатка этих средств на буровых по состоянию на первое число планируемого месяца. Материалы, инструмент, трубы, механизмы, необходимые для забуривания новой скважины, завозят на буровую заранее. В дальнейшем материалы отпускают буровой бригаде согласно лимитно-заборной карте или по требованию, подписанному руководителем. Доставка на буровые материалов, оборудования, инструмента и погрузочно-разгрузочные работы должны выполняться специальными службами УБР (экспедиции) [1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10].

Одним из путей повышения эффективности буровых работ является бригадный хозрасчёт и его высшая форма – бригадный подряд. Бригадный подряд предполагает установление взаимной ответственности между собой договор, по которому каждая сторона обязуется выполнять принятые обязательства. Со стороны бригады – это высококачественное выполнение работы в срок в полном соответствии с техническими и технологическими требованиями, правилами техники безопасности, рациональное расходование материальных ресурсов, соблюдение трудовой и производственной дисциплины.

Со стороны администрации – обеспечение инженерного руководства, своевременное обеспечение материальными ресурсами, организация надлежащего учёта, расчётов и оформления документации. Буровой бригаде при этом кроме лимитно-заборной карты выдается хозрасчётная смета. Смета представляет собой перечень плановых затрат на бурение конкретной скважины исходя из расчётной коммерческой скорости бурения, установленных норм расхода и планово-расчётных цен на материалы,

работы и услуги. В затратах учитываются также накладные и амортизационные расходы по установленным нормам.

В совершенствовании организации труда буровых бригад большое значение имеют вопросы организации оплаты труда и материального стимулирования. При сдельно-премиальной системе оплаты труда предпочтение следует отдавать прямому распределению коллективного заработка в зависимости от отработанного времени каждым рабочим и сдельных тарифных ставок, соответствующих разряду выполненных работ.

Для учёта вклада каждого рабочего в коллективные результаты труда, в повышение качества и снижение трудоемкости работ следует применять коэффициенты трудового участия (КТУ). Эти коэффициенты можно применять к сдельному приработку, к коллективной премии, а можно – и к приработку, и к премии. В целях объективного учёта качества выполненных буровой бригадой работ предприятиям рекомендуется разработать и утвердить конкретные показатели качества и критерии их оценки. Основными показателями качества могут служить: соблюдение заданной технологии ведения работ, отсутствие аварий, отбор керна, соблюдение заданного профиля скважины, соблюдение параметров буровых растворов (особенно при вскрытии продуктивных пластов), состояние охраны труда, техники безопасности, правил охраны окружающей среды [11, 12, 13, 14, 15].

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ОСНОВНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ СИСТЕМОЙ КАЧЕСТВА НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ

Аннотация. Приведена информация по совершенствованию системы показателей оценки эффективности системы менеджмента качества, относящейся к различным аспектам деятельности предприятия.

Ключевые слова: наука, техника, производство, экономика, качество, управление, система, предприятие, рынок и конкуренция.

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MAIN ASPECTS OF QUALITY SYSTEM MANAGEMENT IN ENTERPRISES

Abstract. Information is provided on improving the system of indicators for assessing the effectiveness of the quality management system related to various aspects of the enterprise's activities.

Key words: science, technology, production, economics, quality, management, system, enterprise, market and competition.

Управление системой качества на предприятиях представляет собой комплекс мероприятий и процессов, направленных на обеспечение стабильного и высокого уровня качества продукции или услуг.

Система менеджмента качества (СМК) – это совокупность организационной структуры, процедур, процессов и ресурсов, необходимых для осуществления управления качеством в организации. СМК охватывает все аспекты деятельности предприятия, которые прямо или косвенно влияют на его способность удовлетворять потребности и ожидания потребителей.

В рыночной и конкурентной среде высокое качество продукции и услуг становится неотъемлемым условием для успешного ведения бизнеса. Развитые страны мира рассматривают высокое качество как стратегический коммерческий императив, который обеспечивает конкурентоспособность на глобальном рынке и служит важнейшим источником национального богатства.

Внедрение и поддержание эффективной система менеджмента качества позволяет предприятиям:

- Улучшать качество продукции и услуг;
- Повышать удовлетворенность потребителей;
- Увеличивать эффективность и производительность;
- Снижать издержки и потери;
- Обеспечивать соответствие законодательным и нормативным требованиям;
- Укреплять репутацию и доверие клиентов.

Качество играет ключевую роль в формировании репутации государства на международной арене. Оно служит основой для удовлетворения потребностей как отдельных людей, так и общества в целом, оказывая значительное влияние на благосостояние нации. Высокий уровень качества продукции и услуг является важнейшей составляющей конкурентоспособности страны, обеспечивая ей устойчивое развитие и экономическое процветание.

Кроме того, качество продукции и услуг способствует:

- Повышению уровня жизни населения;
- Развитию инноваций и технологий;
- Укреплению доверия к национальным производителям и брендам;
- Привлечению инвестиций и развитию бизнеса;
- Увеличению экспортного потенциала страны.

Эти факторы делают высокое качество стратегическим приоритетом для любого государства, стремящегося к долговременному и устойчивому развитию в условиях глобальной конкуренции.

Только на его основе предприятие может выжить в конкурентной среде и получить необходимую прибыль, поэтому очень важно, чтобы деятельность по совершенствованию и обеспечению качества в рыночных условиях была приоритетной.

Современный менеджмент качества основан на том, что деятельность по управлению качеством не может быть эффективной после производства продукции, эта деятельность должна осуществляться в процессе производства продукции. Важна также деятельность по обеспечению качества перед производственным процессом. В целом менеджмент качества как процесс воздействия на соответствующие объекты управления следует рассматривать в рамках науки управления в целом.

Механизм управления качеством продукции – это совокупность взаимосвязанных объектов и субъектов управления, принципов управления, методов и функций, используемых на разных стадиях жизненного цикла продукции и уровнях управления качеством.

Специфический механизм управления качеством продукции на предприятиях реализуется в виде так называемых функций управления, важнейшими из которых являются:

- прогнозирование и планирование повышения качества продукции;
- контроль и учет реализации программ повышения качества;
- анализ и оценка деятельности предприятия и его подразделений по вопросам качества;

За счет реализации управленческих функций в системе управления качеством продукции устанавливается связь между техническими, социальными, организационными и правовыми мерами на всех этапах создания и использования продукции. Структура формирования и развития механизмов повышения качества продукции представляет собой иерархическую разбивку механизма на его компоненты (элементы, модули), что необходимо для планирования и контроля реализации.

Конструкция должна соответствовать следующим правилам:

1. Каждый уровень иерархии декомпозиции выходных процессов системы менеджмента качества должен быть полным или содержать всю сумму частей процесса, перечисленных на этом уровне детализации.

2. На каждом уровне иерархии структуры сумма характеристик элементов системы менеджмента качества должна быть одинаковой.

3. Нижний уровень декомпозиции должен включать элементы (модули), на основе которых может быть четко определена вся информация, необходимая и достаточная для управления процессом разработки системы менеджмента качества (например: функциональные характеристики, объем работ, затраты, необходимые ресурсы, исполнители, элементы коммуникации и т. д.).

Состав и характер систем менеджмента качества регулируются рядом международных и местных стандартов, таких как ISO 9001, которые определяют требования к управлению качеством продукции. Эти стандарты служат основой для разработки, внедрения и поддержания эффективных систем управления качеством на предприятиях. Для потребителей наличие таких систем у производителей является гарантией того, что продукция будет соответствовать заявленным требованиям и условиям договоров.

При заключении договоров потребители часто требуют проверки систем обеспечения качества производителей на соответствие требованиям международных стандартов. Это обусловлено тем, что соответствие стандартам подтверждает способность предприятия стабильно выпускать продукцию высокого качества, минимизируя риски для потребителя.

Руководство предприятия играет ключевую роль в реализации и поддержании системы управления качеством, принимая важные решения, направленные на повышение эффективности и результативности деятельности.

Оценка качества продукции включает в себя выбор показателей качества оцениваемой продукции, определение значений этих показателей и сравнение их с установленными эталонами или нормативными значениями.

Оценка качества продукции является важным элементом системы менеджмента качества и направлена на обеспечение удовлетворения потребностей потребителей, соответствие нормативным требованиям и повышение конкурентоспособности продукции на рынке.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕЧЕНИЯ ГИПЕРТОНИЧЕСКОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ В МОЛОДОМ ВОЗРАСТЕ

В статье представлены данные исследования особенности клинического течения гипертонической болезни у молодых лиц в условиях стационарного обследования. Под наблюдением находился 101 больной: 70 с гипертонической болезнью и 31 - с нейроциркуляторной дистонией по гипертоническому типу. Обследованные больные среди них мужчин было 90, женщин-11. Рабочих промышленных предприятий и строек было 25, учителя-32, служащих-21, студентов и учащихся -14, прочих-9 человек. Жителей сельской местности - 67, городов - 34 человек.

Ключевые слова: гипертонической болезни, прегипертонических состояний, повышенная раздражительность, головные боли.

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FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF HYPERTENSION AT A YOUNG AGE

The article presents the data of the study of the features of the clinical course of hypertension in young people in the conditions of inpatient examination. 101 patients were under observation: 70 with hypertension and 31 with neurocirculatory dystonia of the hypertensive type. The examined patients included 90 men and 11 women. There were 25 workers of industrial enterprises and construction sites, 32 teachers, 21 employees, 14 students and students, and 9 others. There are 67 rural residents and 34 urban residents.

Keywords: hypertension, prehypertonic conditions, increased irritability, headaches.

Введение. Изучение ранних фаз гипертонической болезни, которые, как правило, начинаются у лиц молодого возраста [1], имеет большое теоретическое и практическое значение [2], так как ранние формы гипертонической болезни с поздним ее проявлением могут заканчиваться внезапной катастрофой в виде мозгового кровоизлияния или инфаркта миокарда [3, 4].

В литературе имеются сведения, посвященные вопросам гипертонической болезни в молодом возрасте [5, 6], но большинство из этих работ носит характер обследования, проведенного в условиях поликлиники или амбулатории [7].

Работ же, посвященных детальному обследованию больных гипертонической болезнью в молодом возрасте в условиях стационара, встречается чаще.

Цель. Изучить особенности клинического течения гипертонической болезни у молодых лиц в условиях стационарного обследования.

Материалы и методы исследования. Под нашим наблюдением находился 101 больной: 70 с гипертонической болезнью и 31 - с нейроциркуляторной дистонией по гипертоническому типу.

Обследованные нами больные среди них мужчин было 90, женщин - 11. Рабочих промышленных предприятий и строков было 25, учителя - 32, служащих - 21, студентов и учащихся - 14, прочих - 9 человек. Жителей сельской местности - 67, городов - 34 человек.

Из 70 обследованных нами больных с первой стадией гипертонической болезни (по международной классификации болезней) было 34, со второй - 31, с третьей - 5 чел. У 4 больных из последней группы гипертоническая болезнь имела злокачественное течение. Эти данные свидетельствуют о том, что у лиц молодого возраста наблюдаются не только ранние формы гипертонической болезни, но нередко встречаются и поздние ее проявления, реже «в злокачественное течение этого заболевания».

Результаты и их обсуждения. Изучая анамнез обследованных нами больных, мы, естественно, заинтересовались ранними проявлениями гипертонической болезни или прегипертонических состояний. Разбор нашего материала показывает, что лишь у 1 больного в анамнезе имеется связь заболевания с психической травмой, 27 больных свое заболевание ни с чем не связывают и, наконец, у 73 повышение артериального давления было обнаружено при массовом обследовании.

Изучение анамнеза больных гипертонической болезнью (а также нейроциркуляторной дистонией по гипертоническому типу) дает возможность выделить в основном 5 типов жалоб, предъявляемых при поступлении в клинику (табл. 1).

Таблица 1

Характеристика жалоб больных гипертонической болезнью

Жалобы	Симптомы	Число больных
Со стороны центральной нервной системы	Повышенная раздражительность	3
	Головные боли	27
	Шум в голове и головокружение	1244
	Нарушение сна	2
Со стороны сердечно-сосудистой системы	Сердцебиение	12
	Неприятные ощущения в области сердца	1128
	Одышка при физической нагрузке	5
Общего характера	Общая слабость	15
	Повышенная утомляемость	17
		2
Со стороны желудочно-кишечного тракта	Боли в подложечной области	9
	Тошнота	10
		1
Со стороны желудочно-кишечного тракта и сердечно-сосудистой системы		2

Представленная таблица показывает, что среди жалоб, предъявляемых больными при поступлении в стационар, первое место по частоте занимают жалобы со стороны центральной нервной системы, второе – сердечно-сосудистой системы, третье – общего характера и четвертое – желудочно-кишечного тракта.

При изучении анамнеза мы выявляли, употребляют ли больные алкоголь и курят ли табак. Анализ данных показывает, что из 94 больных у 56 прием алкоголя в анамнезе отсутствует; 35 больных употребляют алкогольные напитки умеренно и 3 человека-значительно. Употребление табака в анамнезе 59 больных отсутствует. Умеренное употребление табака указано в анамнезе 23 больных и значительное - у 10 больных.

Одним из ранних проявлений начальных фаз гипертонической болезни является повышение артериального давления, выявляемое при динамическом его исследовании. Артериальное давление у наших больных

измерялось ежедневно. Из данных табл. 2 видно, что при поступлении больных в клинику у большинства из них (53) максимальное артериальное давление составляло 140—159 и лишь у 12 - 125-139 мм рт.ст.

Таблица 2

Данные измерения артериального давления у больных гипертонической болезнью при поступлении и к моменту выписки из клиники

Артериальное давление мм рт. Ст.	Число больных	
	При поступлении	При выписке
Максимальное		
125-139	12	38
140-159	53	45
160-179	22	15
180 и выше	14	3
Минимальное		
60-68	47	62
90-99	26	23
100-109	18	10
110 и выше	10	6

Минимальное артериальное давление при поступлении больных в клинику у большинства из них (47) составляло 60-89 мм рт. Ст., результаты обследования остальных (46) больных содержат цифры 90—99 (26), 100—109 (18) и 110 и выше (10).

При выписке из клиники у 45 человек было максимальное артериальное давление в пределах 140 - 159 мм рт. Ст., а у 38 человек 125 - 139 мм рт. Ст.

Больных с максимальным артериальным давлением 180 мм рт. Ст. И выше при выписке из клиники было 3. Характерно также отметить тенденцию к снижению минимального артериального давления к моменту выписки больных из клиники. По сравнению с периодом поступления при выписке увеличилось число больных с минимальным артериальным давлением 60—89 мм рт. Ст. (62 чел.).

Верхний предел максимального артериального давления среди обследованных нами больных составил 260, минимального - 150 мм рт. Ст. Нижний предел артериального давления равнялся соответственно 120 и 60 мм рт. Ст.

При определении границ сердца у 64 больных они оказались в пределах нормы. Расширение левой границы сердца в пределах 0,5 — 1,0 см было у 37 больных. При аускультации сердца у 37 больных отмечалось ослабление первого тона, у 34 больных наряду с ослаблением первого тона у верхушки сердца выслушивался систолический шум. У 8 больных у верхушки сердца на фоне ясного первого тона выслушивался систолический

шум и у 7 -усиление второго тона на аорте. И, наконец, у 15 больных при объективном обследовании мы не могли отметить каких-либо нарушений со стороны сердца.

При рентгеновском просвечивании грудной клетки у 58 больных изменений со стороны сердца не обнаружено. У остальных 43 больных были отмечены: расширение левого желудочка (37 чел.), сглаживание талии сердца (1 чел.) И «висячий» тип сердца (5 чел.). При объективном и рентгеноскопическом исследовании изменений со стороны органов дыхания мы не наблюдали. При пальпации органов брюшной полости у 10 больных отмечались боли в подложечной области. У 4 больных язык был обложен белым налетом.

Известно, что в клинике гипертонической болезни определенное значение придается изменениям глазного дна.

Наши наблюдения показали, что из 53 обследованных больных у-34 состояние глазного дна оказалось без изменений. У остальных 19 больных изменения глазного дна характеризовались в основном явлениями ангиоспазма сосудов ее сетчатки, у некоторых больных обнаружены расширение и извитость вен и у одного - отечность сосков зрительного нерва.

Изучая клинику гипертонической болезни лиц молодого возраста, мы заинтересовались также картиной периферической крови у наших больных. Приведенные в литературе сведения о ней расходятся.

Анализ наших данных по этому вопросу показывает, что лишь у 3 больных мы обнаружили пониженное количество эритроцитов в периферической крови. У остальных больных изменений со стороны периферической крови мы не наблюдали.

Выводы. Подводя итоги нашим исследованиям по изучению особенностей течения гипертонической болезни в молодом возрасте, можем отметить следующее:

Среди жалоб, предъявляемых молодыми больными гипертонической болезнью, преобладают церебральные, затем кардиальные и нередко жалобы общего характера.

Со стороны сердечно-сосудистой системы наряду с повышением артериального давления нередко наблюдается ослабление первого типа и систолический шум, выслушиваемый на верхушке сердца.

Одним из частых проявлений гипертонической болезни молодого возраста является изменение со стороны глазного дна, характеризующееся в основном спазмом сосудов сетчатки.

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РОЛЬ ЛЕЧЕБНОЙ ФИЗКУЛЬТУРЫ В ПРОФИЛАКТИКЕ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ ОПОРНО-ДВИГАТЕЛЬНОГО АППАРАТА У ДЕТЕЙ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается роль лечебной физкультуры в профилактике заболеваний опорно-двигательного аппарата у детей.

Ключевые слова: лечебная физкультура, заболевания опорно-двигательного аппарата, дети, профилактика.

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THE ROLE OF PHYSICAL THERAPY IN THE PROPHYLAXIS OF DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM IN CHILDREN

Annotation. This article considers the role of physical therapy in the prophylaxis of diseases of the musculoskeletal system in children.

Key words: physical therapy, diseases of the musculoskeletal system, children, prophylaxis.

Патология опорно-двигательного аппарата (ОДА) традиционно занимает ведущие позиции в структуре заболеваний детей. Уже в детском и подростковом возрасте выявляются дегенеративные поражения суставов вторичного характера, в частности остеоартроз периферических суставов и остеохондроз позвоночника. В дошкольном возрасте они уже имеют такие заболевания как: искривление позвоночника (лордозы, сколиозы, кифозы), плоскостопие, заболевания органов дыхания и желудочно-кишечного тракта. Согласно статистическим данным из 100 детей дошкольников только 10 являются полностью здоровыми.

В целом среди детей, приходящих в первые классы общеобразовательных школ, 25–30% имеют те или иные отклонения в

состоянии здоровья, тогда как среди выпускников школ эта цифра возрастает до 80%. Нарушения опорно-двигательного аппарата в детском возрасте негативно влияют на состояние здоровья и развитие важнейших систем организма.

У детей дошкольного возраста этот аппарат находится в стадии активного развития, поэтому особенно важно обеспечить ему правильное формирование и функционирование.

Лечебная физкультура (ЛФК) является важной составляющей профилактики и лечения заболеваний опорно-двигательного аппарата. Целью ЛФК является здоровое воспитание ребенка, привитие у него гигиенических навыков, осуществление закаливания организма. ЛФК занимает приоритетное место в профилактике, коррекции и восстановлении многих заболеваний у детей и подростков, поскольку двигательная активность является основой здорового развития детского организма. Она включает специально разработанные упражнения и методики, направленные на укрепление мышц, улучшение координации и гибкости, а также повышение общей физической активности. Основными формами ЛФК являются утренняя гигиеническая гимнастика, занятие лечебной гимнастикой, прогулки, ходьба и др. Для детей дошкольного возраста рекомендуются такие виды физической культуры, как утренняя гимнастика, лечебная гимнастика, лечебный массаж, трудотерапия, двигательный режим, спортивные, прикладные, гимнастические виды физических упражнений. Регулярные физические упражнения способствуют укреплению мышц, связок и суставов, развитию координации движений и улучшению общего физического состояния. Чтобы организм нормально развивался, нужно обеспечить детям правильное питание и постоянное движение. Особенности ЛФК для детей первого года жизни являются то, что в этот период, ребенок начинает только познавать мир, двигаться, ползать, ходить. Средствами ЛФК в этот период являются поглаживание рук, ног, выкладывание ребенка на живот, массаж спины, рефлекторные повороты, массаж и упражнения для стоп. В дальнейшем используют движения, направленные на развитие мелкой моторики рук и на побуждение ребенка к ползанию. Для достижения положительного результата проводить занятия необходимо ежедневно либо через день. Увеличение физических нагрузок должно происходить постепенно и индивидуально, в зависимости от физиологических особенностей и состояния ребенка.

Систематические занятия физкультурой помогут укрепить опорно-двигательную систему, улучшить осанку, развить координацию и гибкость, что в свою очередь снизит риск развития различных заболеваний опорно-двигательной системы у дошкольников.

Для профилактики заболеваний ОДА у дошкольников рекомендуется включать в программу занятий разнообразные физические упражнения, направленные на развитие всех групп мышц, улучшение гибкости и

равновесия. Занятие состоит из 10-12 простых упражнений, темп их выполнения, может быть, как медленным, так и интенсивным. В программу занятия обязательно должны быть включены дыхательные упражнения. Продолжительность одного занятия для детей 3-4 года в среднем должна составлять 20-25 минут, для детей 5-6 лет – 30-35 минут.

Противопоказаниями к применению ЛФК являются тяжелое состояние больного ребенка, высокая температура, токсикоз, злокачественные процессы.

Таким образом, профилактика заболеваний опорно-двигательного аппарата включает прежде всего изменение образа жизни: соблюдение режима дня, сбалансированное питание, активный отдых и занятия физкультурой. Лечебная физкультура предотвращает изменения в развитии опорно-двигательного аппарата, препятствует возникновению у детей таких широко распространенных в настоящее время заболеваний, как нарушение осанки, плоскостопие; улучшает процессы обмена веществ, препятствует расстройствам различных органов и систем.

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АКТИВИЗАЦИИ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ УЧАЩИХСЯ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ

Аннотация. В статье проанализировано методы развития практических компетенций у учащихся профессионального образования. Наряду с этим, разработана модель интерактивного урока в развитии практической компетентности студентов по химии.

Ключевые слова: Традиционные педагогические технологии, лично ориентированное обучение, игровая технология, компьютеризация учебного процесса, профессиональное образование, интерактивный метод, практическая компетентность, осмысление, размышление, знания, навыки и квалификация.

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ACTIVATING PRACTICAL COMPETENCIES OF STUDENTS USING MODERN PEDAGOGICAL AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Annotation. The article analyzes methods for developing practical competencies among vocational education students. Along with this, a model of an interactive lesson has been developed in the development of practical competence of students in chemistry.

Key words: Traditional pedagogical technologies, person-centered learning, gaming technology, computerization of the educational process, vocational education, interactive method, practical competence, comprehension, reflection, knowledge, skills and qualifications.

Жизнь мирового сообщества сегодня полна больших перемен и различных недоразумений. С течением времени изменяются и совершенствуются сформированные за многие годы способы и условия производства.

Основной тенденцией, наблюдаемой в последние десятилетия, является неуклонное повышение значения образования как важнейшего

фактора формирования нового качества не только экономики, но и общества в целом. Его роль постоянно растет вместе с ростом влияния человеческого капитала. Одним из важных факторов развития любой страны становится образовательная инфраструктура, выделившаяся в отдельную отрасль организации и управления социально-экономическими процессами государственного масштаба.

В настоящее время в условиях глобализации экономического процесса основной задачей является развитие всех отраслей экономики Республики Узбекистан на основе интенсивного масштабного инвестирования. В связи с этим основной задачей системы образования является подготовка квалифицированных специалистов для высокотехнологичных производственных предприятий. Подготовка таких специалистов зависит от квалификации учебных заведений, наличия современных знаний и умения использовать современные педагогических и информационных технологии [1].

В педагогике неизбежно возникают вопросы: “чему учить?”, “зачем учить?”, “как учить?”, но, вместе с тем, появляется еще один: “Как учить результативно?”.

Обучение превращается в подобие некоего технологического процесса с заранее определенными целями и гарантированным результатом. Естественно, нельзя полностью уподоблять образование производству. Тем не менее, в педагогике появилось понятие педагогических технологий.

1. Традиционные педагогические технологии имеют свои положительные стороны, например, четкая организация учебного процесса, систематический характер обучения, воздействие личности учителя на учащихся в процессе общения на уроке. Огромное значение имеют также широко применяемые наглядные пособия, таблицы, технические средства обучения [2].

В настоящее время общество уже изменило свои приоритеты, возникло понятие постиндустриального общества (общества информационного), оно в большей степени заинтересовано в том, чтобы его граждане были способны самостоятельно, активно действовать, принимать решения, гибко адаптироваться к изменяющимся условиям жизни.

Современное информационное общество ставит перед всеми типами учебных заведений и, прежде всего, перед школой задачу подготовки выпускников, способных:

➤ ориентироваться в меняющихся жизненных ситуациях, самостоятельно приобретая необходимые знания, применяя их на практике для решения разнообразных возникающих проблем, чтобы на протяжении всей жизни иметь возможность найти в ней свое место;

➤ самостоятельно критически мыслить, видеть возникающие проблемы и искать пути рационального их решения, используя современные технологии; четко осознавать, где и каким образом

приобретаемые ими знания могут быть применены; быть способными генерировать новые идеи, творчески мыслить;

➤ грамотно работать с информацией (собирать необходимые для решения определенной проблемы факты, анализировать их, делать необходимые обобщения, сопоставления с аналогичными или альтернативными вариантами решения, устанавливать статистические и логические закономерности, делать аргументированные выводы, применять полученный опыт для выявления и решения новых проблем);

➤ быть коммуникабельными, контактными в различных социальных группах, уметь работать сообща в различных областях, в различных ситуациях, предотвращая или умело выходя из любых конфликтных ситуаций;

➤ самостоятельно работать над развитием собственной нравственности, интеллекта, культурного уровня.

При традиционном подходе к образованию весьма затруднительно воспитать личность, удовлетворяющую этим требованиям.

В создавшихся условиях естественным стало появление разнообразных технологий обучения.

2. Личностно ориентированное обучение призвано обеспечить необходимые условия для развития индивидуальных способностей обучающегося.

Следует заметить, что на настоящий момент применяются различные виды личностно ориентированных технологий, как более или менее универсальных, так и частнопредметных (технология поэтапного обучения химии, технология обучения математике на основе решения задач и т.п.) либо узкоспециальных ("школа-парк", Агрошкола и другие), либо альтернативных (предполагающих всестороннее воспитание, обучение без жестких программ и учебников, метод проектов и методы погружения, безоценочную творческую деятельность учащихся)[2].

3. Игровые технологии является, пожалуй, самым древним приемом обучения. С возникновением человеческого общества появилась и проблема обучения детей жизненно важным и социально значимым приемам и навыкам. С развитием цивилизации игры видоизменяются, меняются многие предметы и социальные сюжеты игр.

В отличие от игры вообще педагогические игры обладают существенным признаком - четко поставленной целью обучения и соответствующим ей педагогическим результатом, учебно-познавательной направленностью.

Игровая форма занятий создается при помощи игровых приемов и ситуаций, которые позволяют активизировать познавательную деятельность учащихся [3].

4. Компьютеризация учебного процесса. Последние технические достижения часто находят применение в учебном процессе, и персональный

компьютер (ПК) в этом смысле не является исключением. Использование вычислительной техники позволяет существенно повысить эффективность процесса обучения, улучшить учет и оценку знаний, обеспечить возможность индивидуальной помощи преподавателя каждому учащемуся в решении отдельных задач, облегчить создание и постановку новых курсов.

Персональный компьютер (ПК) является мощным средством для обработки информации, представляемой в виде слов, чисел, изображений, звуков и т. п. Наряду с другими известными инструментами ПК расширяют человеческие возможности. Главной особенностью ПК как инструмента является возможность его настройки (программирования) на выполнение различного рода работ, связанных с получением и переработки информации.

Главными преимуществами ПК перед другими техническими средствами обучения являются гибкость, возможность настройки на разные методы и алгоритмы обучения, а также индивидуальной реакции на действия каждого отдельного обучающегося.

Информатизация является объективным и закономерным процессом, распространяющимся и на систему образования. Средства новых информационных технологий являются материальной основой развития системы обучения [4].

5. Интерактивные методы обучения позволяют активизировать и использовать громадный образовательный потенциал студентов, внести в учебный процесс элементы состязательности и использовать свойство энергии, присущее позитивно функционирующим системам.

Интерактивные методы обучения дают реальную возможность создать в аудитории атмосферу партнерства. Преподаватель, получивший в руки технологию, основанную на интерактивных методах, а не готовые рецепты хороших занятий, обучается работать в режиме творческого соавторства, в готовности к обоснованным изменениям и принятию нестандартных и ответственных решений.

Интерактивные методы обучения позволяют педагогу:

- обеспечить интерес обучаемых к теме занятия;
 - достигнуть более прочного усвоения учебного материала;
 - развивать аналитическое мышление;
 - формировать коммуникативные навыки;
 - создавать условия для вовлечения всех обучаемых в активную учебную деятельность;
 - обеспечить благоприятный психологический микроклимат в классе
- [5].

Многие основные методические инновации связаны сегодня с применением интерактивных методов обучения. В рамках основы критического мышления, ниже приведена методика проведения

лабораторного занятия с интерактивными методами по предмету химия на тему «Определение скорости химической реакции»:

Модель интерактивного урока.

1. Подготовка–10 минут. Определяется посещаемость. Группа делится на подгруппы по 5-6 человек. Объявляется тема лабораторной работы.

2. Вызов–10 минут. При этом используется мозговой штурм т.е. преподаватель проверяет готовность студентов для проведения лабораторную работу.

3. Осмысление–30 минут. При этом студенты под наблюдением преподавателя выполняют лабораторную работу, записывают, проанализируют результаты исследования и построит нужную диаграмму. Каждая подгруппа по отдельности выполняет лабораторную работу.

4. Размышление–20 минут. На этом этапе урока для укрепления теоретических знаний рекомендуется интерактивные методы. Например, диаграмма Венна позволяет провести анализ и синтез при рассмотрении двух аспектов, имеющих различные и общие черты.

5. Задание на дом-10 минут. Студентам раздаются задание по самостоятельной работы, рекомендуется ознакомиться с ними и отвечают на возникшие при этом вопросы. Дается использованные источники: с указанием страниц, спрашивают мнение студентов о проведенном уроке и урок заканчивается [6].

Хотелось бы отметить важность применения современных технологий обучения с позиции рыночной экономики, поскольку эти методы развивают качества, требуемые работодателями, и общественные навыки, необходимые для общего развития человека.

Таким образом, современные педагогические технологии в сочетании с современными информационными технологиями могут существенно повысить эффективность образовательного процесса, решить стоящие перед образовательным учреждением задачи воспитания всесторонне развитой, творчески свободной личности.

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ЭНЕРГИЯДАН ОҚИЛОНА ФОЙДАЛАНИШ ЧОРА ТАДБИРЛАРИ

Аннотация. Замонавий шароитларда электр энергетика тармогида рақобат муҳитини ривожлантириши ва инвестицияларни жалб қилиши электр энергиясини ишлаб чиқариши ва етказиб бериши соҳасидаги фаолиятнинг институционал ва ташкилий-ҳуқуқий асосларини тубдан такомиллаштириши Ўзбекистон Республикаси Маъмурий ислохотлар концепциясида белгиланган вазифаларни бажариши мақсадларини белгилайди.

Калит сўзлар: энергия тежаси, энергия самарадорлиги, энергетик тежамкорлик, ишончли фаолият, энергия сарфи, қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари.

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MEASURES FOR WISE USE OF ENERGY

Abstract. It is known that in the republic, economic recovery, housing and population provision abound with long-term strategic prospects, and in Kazakhstan – energy resources - long-term needs, satisfaction of needs in the nodes of the oil and gas, electric power, chemical, chemical industries.

Keywords: energy saving, energy efficiency, energy saving, reliable activity, energy consumption, renewable energy sources.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлиси томонидан 2009 йил 30 сентябрда қабул қилинган “Электр энергетикаси тўғрисида”ги қонуннинг қабул қилиниши электр энергетикаси соҳасидаги муносабатларни тартибга солиш, Ўзбекистон Республикасининг электр энергетика хавфсизлигини таъминлаш, электр энергиясини ҳосил қилиш, узатиш ва сотиш бўйича бошқарув ҳамда хўжалик алоқалари тизимида бозор принциплари ва механизмларини жорий этиш, электр энергетикасининг мутаносиб ривожланишини таъминлаш, электр энергиясидан ва ёқилғи-энергетика ресурсларидан оқилонан фойдаланишга имкониятини беради.

Сўнгги йилларда мамлакатимизда, аввало, иқтисодийнинг барча тармоқларини ривожлантиришни жадаллаштириш, инвестицион жозибадорлик ва ишбилармонлик фаоллигини ошириш, ишлаб чиқариш ва хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасини кенгайтириш борасида кенг кўламли ислохотлар амалга ошириш ҳамда Ўзбекистон республикасида энергетикани

ривожлантириш ва ундан оқилона фойдаланиш бўйича “Энергиядан оқилона фойдаланиш тўғрисида”, “Электр энергетика тармоғини янада ривожлантириш ва ислоҳ қилиш стратегияси тўғрисида”, “Электр энергетикаси тўғрисида”, “Электр ва иссиқлик энергиясидан фойдаланиш қоидаларини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”, “Қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларидан фойдаланиш тўғрисида” ва бир нечта қонунлар қабул қилинди.

Юқорида санаб ўтилган қонунлар ичида 1997 йил 25 апрелда қабул қилинган “Энергиядан оқилона фойдаланиш тўғрисида” ги қонун энергия ҳосил қиладиган ва энергия сарфлайдиган асбоб-ускуналар ҳамда маҳсулотга қонунчиликда назарда тутилган тартибда энергия жиҳатидан самарадорлик кўрсаткичларидан фойдаланиш ҳақидаги қонунлардан бири ҳисобланади. Ушбу қонуннинг мақсади миллий энергетика ресурслари сақланишини, энергиядан ва ишлаб чиқариш имкониятларидан самарали фойдаланишни таъминлайдиган умумий ҳуқуқий асосларни шакллантиришдан иборатдир.

Албатта, Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 1997 йил 25 апрелда қабул қилинган «Энергиядан оқилона фойдаланиш тўғрисида»ги 412-И-сонли Қонунига киритилган ўзгартиришлар Қонунчилик палатаси томонидан 2020 йил 1 майда қабул қилинган бўлиб, Сенат томонидан 2020 йил 19 июнда маъқулланган. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Президенти Ш. Мирзиёев 2020 йил 14 июль санасида ушбу ўзгартиш ва қўшимчаларни ЎРҚ-628-сон билан имзолади, Қонун расман эълон қилинди ва эълон қилинган кундан эътиборан кучга кирди. Хулоса ўрнида шуни алоҳида таъкидлаш жоизки, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонунига ўзгартиш ва қўшимчалар киритилганда: «энергиядан оқилона фойдаланиш», «энергияни тежаш ва энергия жиҳатидан самарадорликни ошириш», «давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлашни», «энергия жиҳатидан самарадор», «энергия тежаладиган дастурлар ва лойиҳаларни ишлаб чиқиш», «энергия жиҳатидан тежамкор техника ҳамда маҳсулот» «қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари» каби муҳим жумлалар учрайдики, буларнинг барчаси Қонун энергетика соҳасининг ривожини, истеъмолчиларнинг ҳақ-ҳуқуқлари, Ўзбекистоннинг табиий бойликларидан оқилона фойдаланиш — энергия тежамкорлиги ва самарадорлиги нуқтаи назаридан бирмунча такомиллаштирилган.

Ушбу мақсадда Энергетика вазирлиги томонидан «Энергияни тежаш ва энергия самарадорлигини ошириш тўғрисидаги» қонун лойиҳаси ишлаб чиқилди ва норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар лойиҳаларининг муҳокамаси порталида эълон қилинди. Лойиҳа 7 боб ва 24 моддадан иборат. У энергия тежаш ва энергия самарадорлиги объект ва субъектларига тавсиф берувчи, асосий атама ва тушунчаларни белгиловчи ҳамда энергетика нуқтаи назаридан муносабатларни расмийлаштирувчи янги бўлим ва моддаларни ўз ичига олган. Бундай қонун лойиҳада келтирилган моддалар албатта энергияни тежаш ва самарадорлигини ошириш учун мақсад қилинган.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлиси томонидан 2019 йил 27 мартда қабул қилинган “Ўзбекистон Республикасида электр энергетика тармоғини янада ривожлантириш ва ислоҳ қилиш стратегияси тўғрисида” қонун Электр энергетика тармоғининг ишончли фаолият юритишини таъминламасдан туриб иқтисодиёт тармоқлари ва мамлакат ҳудудларининг саноат салоҳиятини ошириш, тадбиркорлик фаолиятини ривожлантиришни рағбатлантириш, аҳоли фаровонлигини юксалтириш ва ҳаёт сифатини яхшилаш масалаларига бағишланган. Ушбу қонун замонавий шароитларда электр энергетика тармоғида рақобат муҳитини ривожлантириш ва инвестицияларни жалб қилиш электр энергиясини ишлаб чиқариш ва етказиб бериш соҳасидаги фаолиятнинг институционал ва ташкилий-ҳуқуқий асосларини тубдан такомиллаштириш, электр энергетика тармоғини ислоҳ қилиш бўйича вазифаларнинг амалий ижросини таъминлаш, шунингдек, 2017 — 2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси Маъмурий ислоҳотлар концепциясида белгиланган вазифаларни бажариш мақсадларини белгилайди.

Маълумки, республикада иқтисодиёт барқарор ўсишини таъминлашга ва аҳолининг фаровонлик даражасини оширишга, ёқилғи-энергетика ресурсларига бўлган талаб – эҳтиёжни узлуксиз қаноатлантиришга қаратилган нефть – газ, электр энергетика, кўмир, кимё, қурилиш индустриясини ривожлантиришнинг узоқ муддатли стратегияси амалга оширилмоқда. Шу билан бирга, ёқилғи – энергетика тармоғининг мавжуд қувватлари энергия ресурсларига ортиб бораётган талаб-эҳтиёжни тўлиқ даражада таъминламаяпти, мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётининг энергия сарфи ҳажми ривожланган мамлакатларнинг ўртача кўрсаткичидан анча юқоридир. Ҳозирги вақтда асосан гидроэлектростанциялар ишлаб чиқараётган қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари ҳиссасига мамлакатда ишлаб чиқарилаётган электр энергияси умумий ҳажмининг атиги ўн фоизи тўғри келмоқда. Ниҳоятда катта салоҳият мавжуд бўлишига қарамасдан, қуёш ва шамол сингари қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларининг имкониятларидан тўлиқ даражада фойдаланилмаяпти. Шу муносабат билан, иқтисодиёт тармоқлари ва ижтимоий соҳанинг энергия самарадорлигини ошириш, энергия тежовчи технологиялар ва қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларини кенг жорий этиш давлат сиёсатининг ҳозирги босқичдаги долзарб йўналишларидан бири бўлиб қолиши лозим.

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ИСТИҚБОЛЛИ ҚАЙТА ТИКЛАНДИГАН ЭНЕРГИЯ МАНБАЪЛАРИ

Аннотация. Муқобил манбалардан фойдаланиш бўйича ишланмалар илгари амалга оширилган бўлса-да, global миқёсда муқобил энергиянинг фаол ривожланиши 1973 йилги нефт инқирозидан сўнг, инсоният қайта тикланмайдиган энергия манбаларига ва уларнинг нархларига қабул қилиб бўлмайдиган даражада юқори даражада боғлиқлигини англаганидан кейин бошланди.

Калит сўзлар: энергия тежаси, энергия самарадорлиги, энергетик тежамкорлик, ишончли фаолият, энергия сарфи, қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари.

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PROSPECTIVE RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

Abstract. It is known that in the republic, economic recovery, housing and population provision abound with long-term strategic prospects, and in Kazakhstan – energy resources - long-term needs, satisfaction of needs in the nodes of the oil and gas, electric power, chemical, chemical industries.

Keywords: energy saving, energy efficiency, energy saving, reliable activity, energy consumption, renewable energy sources.

Қайта тикланидиган энергия манбалари — қуёш энергияси, шамол энергияси, сув энергияси (шу жумладан оқава сув энергияси), бундай энергиядан гидроэлектростанцияларда фойдаланиш бундан мустасно, сув ҳавзаларининг тўлқин энергияси, шу жумладан сув омборлари, дарёлар, денгизлар, океанлар, табиий ер ости иссиқлик ташувчиларидан фойдаланган ҳолда геотермик энергия, паст потенциал ернинг иссиқлик энергияси, ҳаво, махсус иссиқлик ташувчилар, биомассадан фойдаланган ҳолда сув, энергия ишлаб чиқариш учун махсус ўстирилган ўсимликлар, шу жумладан дарахтлар, шунингдек ишлаб чиқариш ва истеъмол чиқиндилари киради, углеводород хом ашёси ва ёқилғидан фойдаланиш пайтида олинган чиқиндилар бундан мустасно, биогаз, бундай чиқиндиларнинг чиқиндихоналарида ишлаб чиқариш ва истеъмол чиқиндилари натижасида чиқарилган газ, кўмир конларида ҳосил бўлган газ."

Қайта тикланадиган энергия манбаларини яна иккита гуруҳга бўлиш мумкин — анъанавий ва ноанъанавий (муқобил) энергия манбалари. Гидроэнергетика ва ёғоч чиқиндиларини ёқилғи сифатида ишлатадиган биоэнергия бўлими анъанавий энергия манбалари ҳисобланади. Муқобил энергия манбаларига қуйидагилар киради: геотермик, қуёш, шамол ва тўлқин энергияси, шунингдек кичик гидроэнергетика ва биомасса энергиясининг анъанавий энергия манбаларига тегишли бўлмаган қисми.

Муқобил манбалардан фойдаланиш бўйича ишланмалар илгари амалга оширилган бўлса-да, global миқёсда муқобил энергиянинг фаол ривожланиши 1973 йилги нефт инқирозидан сўнг, инсоният қайта тикланмайдиган энергия манбаларига ва уларнинг нархларига қабул қилиб бўлмайдиган даражада юқори даражада боғлиқлигини англаганидан кейин бошланди. Нефт ва газ қабулхонасининг фаол қаршиликларига қарамай, замонавий дунёда муқобил энергия манбаларидан фойдаланиш ҳам иқтисодий, ҳам энергия самарадорлиги нуқтаи назаридан истиқболли ҳисобланади.

Сўнгги йилларда рўй берган, давлатлар ва минтақаларнинг энергия хавфсизлигига потенциал таъсир кўрсатадиган сиёсий, иқтисодий ва экологик инқирозлар муқобил энергетикани ривожлантириш учун қўшимча рағбат бўлиб хизмат қилди. Бундай инқироз АҚШ террористик ҳужумлар ўз ичига олади (2001), Москва электр ҳодиса (2005), Европа Иттифоқи мамлакатлари учун Украина орқали газ транзит узилишлар (2009), Япония Fukushima—1 атом станциясида ҳодиса (2011), шунингдек бошқа шунга ўхшаш воқеалар сифатида. Бундай ҳодисалардан сўнг, инсоният қайта тикланмайдиган энергия манбаларига қабул қилиб бўлмайдиган даражада юқори даражада қарамлигини, шунингдек, уларнинг баъзиларининг хавфлилигини тобора кўпроқ англамоқда.

Федерацияси Россия муқобил энергия соҳасида катта имкониятларга ега. Мамлакатимизнинг деярли ҳар бир минтақасида қайта тикланадиган энергия манбаларидан (РЕС) фойдаланиш имконияти мавжуд. Ва бу йўналишдаги баъзи тадқиқотлар ва ишланмалар 1950-1960 йилларда фаол олиб борилган бўлса-да, Россияда муқобил энергетиканинг фаол ривожланиши фақат 2000-йилларда бошланган.

Айни пайтда Россия қайта тикланадиган ва муқобил энергия манбаларининг деярли барча маълум турларидан фойдаланган ҳолда электр станцияларини яратиш бўйича муваффақиятли тажрибага ега. Асосий муаммо-2000-йилларнинг охирида бир қатор fundamental қарорлар қабул қилинганига қарамай, муқобил энергияни Реал давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлашнинг йўқлиги.

Ушбу қонун замонавий шароитларда электр энергетика тармоғида рақобат муҳитини ривожлантириш ва инвестицияларни жалб қилиш электр энергиясини ишлаб чиқариш ва етказиб бериш соҳасидаги фаолиятнинг институционал ва ташкилий-ҳуқуқий асосларини тубдан

такомиллаштириш, электр энергетика тармоғини ислоҳ қилиш бўйича вазифаларнинг амалий ижросини таъминлаш, шунингдек, 2017 — 2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси Маъмурий ислохотлар концепциясида белгиланган вазифаларни бажариш мақсадларини белгилайди.

Маълумки, республикамизда иқтисодиёт барқарор ўсишини таъминлашга ва аҳолининг фаровонлик даражасини оширишга, ёқилғи-энергетика ресурсларига бўлган талаб — эҳтиёжни узлуксиз қаноатлантиришга қаратилган нефть — газ, электр энергетика, кўмир, кимё, қурилиш индустриясини ривожлантиришнинг узоқ муддатли стратегияси амалга оширилмоқда. Шу билан бирга, ёқилғи — энергетика тармоғининг мавжуд қувватлари энергия ресурсларига ортиб бораётган талаб-эҳтиёжни тўлиқ даражада таъминламаяпти, мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётининг энергия сарфи ҳажми ривожланган мамлакатларнинг ўртача кўрсаткичидан анча юқоридир. Ҳозирги вақтда асосан гидроэлектростанциялар ишлаб чиқараётган қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари ҳиссасига мамлакатда ишлаб чиқарилаётган электр энергияси умумий ҳажмининг атиги ўн фоизи тўғри келмоқда. Ниҳоятда катта салоҳият мавжуд бўлишига қарамасдан, қуёш ва шамол сингари қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларининг имкониятларидан тўлиқ даражада фойдаланилмаяпти. Шу муносабат билан, иқтисодиёт тармоқлари ва ижтимоий соҳанинг энергия самарадорлигини ошириш, энергия тежовчи технологиялар ва қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларини кенг жорий этиш давлат сиёсатининг ҳозирги босқичдаги долзарб йўналишларидан бири бўлиб қолиши лозим.

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МУҚОБИЛ ЭНЕРГЕТИКАНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ БЎЙИЧА ХОРИЖИЙ МАМЛАКАТЛАР ТАЖРИБАСИ

Аннотация. Испанияда давлат иштирокида олтига йирик қуёш электр станцияларини қуриш режаси яратилган бўлиб, улар яратилаётган умумевропа электр энергиясини тақсимлаш тизими шароитида электр энергиясини бошқа минтақалар билан бўлиши имкониятига эга бўлади. Дания ва Германия иштирокидаги шамол станциялари учун ҳам худди шундай энергия ресурсларини қайта тақсимлаш режаси яратилган.

Калит сўзлар: энергия тежаси, энергия самарадорлиги, энергетик тежамкорлик, ишончли фаолият, энергия сарфи, қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари.

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EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Abstract. In Spain, it is planned to build six large solar power stations with the participation of the state, which will be able to share the power with other regions under the conditions of the all-European power distribution system being created. A similar redistribution of energy resources is planned for wind farms with Danish and German participation.

Keywords: energy saving, energy efficiency, energy saving, reliable activity, energy consumption, renewable energy sources.

Европа ва АҚШда муқобил ва қайта тикланадиган энергия соҳасидаги вазият бошқа сценарий бўйича ривожланди. 1973 йилдаги жаҳон нефт инқирози муқобил қайта тикланадиган энергия манбаларига қизиқишни кучайтирди. 1974 йил давомида нефт нархи тўрт баравар ошди ва Ғарб мамлакатлари инқироз сабабларини тушуниб, муқобил энергия соҳасида тадқиқотларни бошладилар, уларнинг стратегик мақсади миллий энергия хавфсизлигини таъминлаш эди. Олимларнинг иши ҳар хил турдаги муқобил манбалар устида олиб борилди, ягона аниқ чекловчи омил маълум ҳудудларнинг табиий-иқлим шароити эди.

“Независимая Газета” томонидан келтирилган маълумотларга кўра, дунёда қайта тикланадиган энергия манбаларининг (шу жумладан кичик гидроэнергетиканинг) улуши 30 йил ичида кўп ўсмаган: 13, 3 йилда 1970%

дан 13, 6 йилда 2000% гача. Муқобил қайта тикланадиган энергия манбаларига инвестициялар фақат 2000-йилларнинг ўрталарида кўп марта ошди: 33, 4 йилда 2004 миллиард доллардан 148, 4 йилда 2007 миллиард долларгача. 2007 йилдан бери Google шамол ва қуёш энергиясига фаол сармоя киритмоқда. 2007 йилда муқобил энергия соҳасидаги хорижий лойиҳаларнинг рентабеллиги ўртача 10-20% га баҳоланди, аммо яқин келажакда сезиларли ўсиш потенциалига ега. 2009 йилда техника фанлари доктори Олег Попелнинг сўзларига кўра, global энергия балансида муқобил РЕС улуши 5%, шамол энергиясининг ўсиш суръати йилига 30%, қуёш энергияси еса йилига 50% ни ташкил етди.

2010 йил охирида ноанъанавий энергия ишлаб чиқариш бўйича етакчи мамлакатлар Исландия (энергия балансидаги Реснинг тахминан 25%, асосий РЕС геотермал энергия), Дания (энергия балансидаги Реснинг тахминан 20, 6%, асосий РЕС шамол энергияси), Португалия (18% энергия балансидаги РЕС, асосий РЕС-тўлқин энергияси, қуёш энергияси ва шамол), Испания (энергия балансидаги Реснинг 17, 7%, асосий РЕС-қуёш энергияси) ва янги Зеландия (энергия балансидаги Реснинг 15, 1%, асосий РЕС-геотермик ва шамол энергияси). Бундан ташқари, Ватикан, Хитой ва Ҳиндистон 2010 йилда муқобил энергетикани ривожлантиришга фаол сармоя киритди. 2010 йилда Ватиканда Европадаги енг йирик қуёш электр станциясининг қурилиши яқунланди, бу бошқа энергия манбаларидан фойдаланишни деярли бутунлай тарк етишга имкон беради. Ҳиндистоннинг режаларига қуёш энергиясини кенг миқёсда ривожлантириш ҳам киритилган. 2011 йил охирига келиб Гужаратда 1000 Мвт қувватга ега қуёш электр станциясининг қурилиши яқунланди. Хитой шамол энергиясини ривожлантириш лойиҳаларини фаол молиялаштиради. 2010 йилда Хитой ишлаб чиқарилган шамол энергияси бўйича дунёда Ақшдан кейин иккинчи ўринни егаллаб, Германияни ортда қолдирди.

XXI аср бошидан бери чет елда муқобил энергия инвестицияларнинг яна бир тўлқинини олди. Европа Иттифоқи АЕ ёрдамида умумевропа электр энергиясини тақсимлаш тизимини яратишни бошлади, Кўшма Штатлар энергия балансидаги муқобил энергия манбалари улушини 20 йилга келиб 2020% гача ошириш режаларини еълон қилди. Европа Иттифоқи, шунингдек, энергия балансидаги муқобил энергия манбаларининг улушини 20 йилга келиб 2020 фоизга ва 40 йилда 2040 фоизга оширишни режалаштирмоқда. Хусусан, Испанияда давлат иштирокида олтига йирик қуёш электр станцияларини қуриш режалаштирилган бўлиб, улар яратилаётган умумевропа электр энергиясини тақсимлаш тизими шароитида электр энергиясини бошқа минтақалар билан бўлишиш имкониятига ега бўлади. Дания ва Германия иштирокидаги шамол станциялари учун ҳам худди шундай энергия ресурсларини қайта тақсимлаш режалаштирилган.

Маълумки, республикамызда иқтисодиёт барқарор ўсишини таъминлашга ва аҳолининг фаровонлик даражасини оширишга, ёқилғи-энергетика ресурсларига бўлган талаб – эҳтиёжни узлуксиз қаноатлантиришга қаратилган нефть – газ, электр энергетика, кўмир, кимё, қурилиш индустриясини ривожлантиришнинг узоқ муддатли стратегияси амалга оширилмоқда. Шу билан бирга, ёқилғи – энергетика тармоғининг мавжуд қувватлари энергия ресурсларига ортиб бораётган талаб-эҳтиёжни тўлиқ даражада таъминламайпти, мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётининг энергия сарфи ҳажми ривожланган мамлакатларнинг ўртача кўрсаткичидан анча юқоридир. Ҳозирги вақтда асосан гидроэлектростанциялар ишлаб чиқараётган қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари ҳиссасига мамлакатда ишлаб чиқарилаётган электр энергияси умумий ҳажмининг атиги ўн фоизи тўғри келмоқда. Ниҳоятда катта салоҳият мавжуд бўлишига қарамасдан, қуёш ва шамол сингари қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларининг имкониятларидан тўлиқ даражада фойдаланилмаяпти. Шу муносабат билан, иқтисодиёт тармоқлари ва ижтимоий соҳанинг энергия самарадорлигини ошириш, энергия тежовчи технологиялар ва қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларини кенг жорий этиш давлат сиёсатининг ҳозирги босқичдаги долзарб йўналишларидан бири бўлиб қолиши лозим.

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БИОМАССА ЭНЕРГИЯСИДАН ПОТЕНЦИАЛ ФОЙДАЛАНИШНИ БАҲОЛАШ

Аннотация. Юқори намлик (чиқинди сув, маиший чиқиндилар, органик қолдиқларни гидролизлаш маҳсулотлари) бўлган биомасса биологик жараёнлар билан қайта ишланади: анаероб ҳазм қилиш ва ферментация. Ушбу жараёнлар натижасида биогаз (метан ва карбонат ангидрид), органик кислоталар, спиртлар ва асетон олинади.

Калит сўзлар: Энергия тежаш, энергия самарадорлиги, энергетик тежамкорлик, ишончли фаолият, энергия сарфи, қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари.

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EVALUATION OF THE POTENTIAL USE OF BIOMASS ENERGY

Abstract. Biomass with high humidity (waste water, household waste, organic residue hydrolysis products) is processed by biological processes: anaerobic digestion and fermentation. As a result of these processes, biogas (methane and carbon dioxide), organic acids, alcohols and acetone are obtained.

Keywords: energy saving, energy efficiency, energy saving, reliable activity, energy consumption, renewable energy sources.

Биоэнергия – бу "биомасса энергияси, биогаз ва биомассани қайта ишлаш маҳсулотларини бошқа энергия турларига айлантириш."

Биомасса ердаги қайта тикланадиган энергиянинг энг истиқболли манбаларидан биридир. Бу ҳақиқатга биомассанинг муҳим энергия салоҳияти ва бу энергия манбасининг нисбатан оддий янгилашиши каби ўзига хос хусусиятлари ёрдам беради. Бундан ташқари, ушбу турдаги ёқилғини ишлаб чиқариш ва улардан фойдаланиш катта молиявий инвестицияларни талаб қилмайди.

"Биомасса" атамаси ўсимлик ва ҳайвонот манбаларидан барча қайта ишланадиган органик моддаларни бирлаштиради. Биомасса бирламчи (ўсимликлар, ҳайвонлар, микроорганизмлар ва бошқаларга бўлинади.) ва иккиламчи (бирламчи биомасса ва одамлар ва ҳайвонларнинг чиқиндиларини қайта ишлаш чиқиндилари). Биоёқилғининг уч тури мавжуд: суюқ (етанол, метанол, биодизел), каттиқ (ўтин, сомон) ва газсимон (биогаз, водород).

Биомассадан энергия ишлаб чиқариш дунёнинг кўплаб мамлакатларида энг жадал ривожланаётган тармоқлардан биридир.

Намликка қараб, биомасса термохимёвий ёки биологик усуллар билан қайта ишланади. Намлиги паст бўлган биомасса (қишлоқ хўжалиги ва шаҳар қаттиқ чиқиндилари) термохимёвий жараёнлар билан қайта ишланади: тўғридан-тўғри ёниш, пиролиз (термал парчаланиш), суюлтириш, гидролиз. Натижада сув буғлари, электр энергияси, ёқилғи газы, водород, суяқ ёқилғи, кўмир, глюкоза олинади. Юқори намлик (чиқинди сув, маиший чиқиндилар, органик қолдиқларни гидролизлаш маҳсулотлари) бўлган биомасса биологик жараёнлар билан қайта ишланади: анаэроб ҳазм қилиш ва ферментация. Ушбу жараёнлар натижасида биогаз (метан ва карбонат ангидрид), органик кислоталар, спиртлар ва асетон олинади.

Биомассадан энергиядан фойдаланишнинг энг истиқболли йўналишларидан бири ундан биогаз ишлаб чиқаришдир. Биогаз қурилмалари ва қурилмалари Россиянинг исталган минтақаларида куннинг исталган вақтида, органик чиқиндилар ва энергия биомассаси мавжуд бўлган деярли ҳамма жойда ишлаши мумкин.

Гўнгдан биогазни энг самарали ишлаб чиқариш. Унинг бир тоннасидан 10-12 м³ метан олиш мумкин. Дала деҳқончилигидан 100 million тонна донли сомон каби чиқиндиларни қайта ишлаш 20 миллиардга яқин маблағни бериши мумкин. м³ метан. Пахта етиштирилаётган ҳудудларда йилига 8-9 million тонна пахта пояси қолади, ундан 2 миллиардгача пахта олиш мумкин. м³ метан. Худди шу мақсадлар учун маданий ўсимликлар ва ўтларнинг тепаларини йўқ қилиш мумкин.

Россияда ҳар йили Халқ хўжалигининг турли соҳаларида 300 million тоннагача (куруқ моддалар) ишлаб чиқарилади, шундан: қишлоқ хўжалигида 230 million тонна – чорвачилик ва паррандачиликда 130 million тонна ва ўсимликчиликда 100 million тонна; шаҳарларда – 70 million тонна: 60 million тонна қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқаришида. қаттиқ маиший чиқиндилар ва 10 million тонна канализация лойи. Белгиланган миқдордаги чиқиндиларнинг энергия салоҳияти 190 million тонна кубни ташкил қилади.t., ҳақиқатан ҳам 45 million тоннагача су олиш мумкин.t. йилига. Бу салоҳият ҳали ҳам тўлиқ етарли даражада ишлатилмаяпти. Қаттиқ чиқиндиларни қайта ишлаш бўйича ягона тажриба заводлари мавжуд бўлиб, уларнинг эксплуатацион хусусиятлари кенг саноат мақсадларида фойдаланиш учун қониқарли деб ҳисобланмайди. Бу борада ҳали кўп ишлар қилиниши керак.

Биомассадан энергия олиш технологияларидан фойдаланиш учун энергия ишлаб чиқаришнинг хом ашё манбасига яқинлиги зарур ("ноанъанавий биомасса" учун бу қишлоқ хўжалиги корхоналари, фермер хўжаликлари), бу сизга нисбатан арзон энергиянинг мақбул миқдорини олиш имконини беради. Россияда чернозем вилояти, Krasnodar ўлкаси,

Марказий Россия ва Жанубий Сибирда биомассадан энергия ишлаб чиқаришни ташкил этиш мақсадга мувофиқдир.

Геотермик энергия – бу " геотермик сувларнинг энергиясини бошқа энергия турларига айлантириш."Геотермал манбалар деярли битмас-туганмас ва олинган энергия миқдори бўйича юқори даражада башорат қилиш қобилиятига ега.

Халқаро енергетика агентлиги таснифига кўра геотермал энергия манбалари 5 турга бўлинади:

1. геотермик қурук буг ʼ конлари;
2. нам буг ʼ манбалари (иссиқ сув ва буг ʼ аралашмалари);
3. геотермик сув конлари (иссиқ сув ёки буг ʼ ва сувни ўз ичига олади);
4. магма билан иситиладиган қурук иссиқ тошлар;
5. магма, қайси ериган жинслар ҳисобланади.

Сув, буг ёки уларнинг аралашмасининг ҳароратига қараб, геотермик манбалар паст ҳароратли ва ўрта ҳароратга (130-150 гача) ва юқори ҳароратга (150 дан ортиқ) бўлинади. Геотермик манбанинг ҳарорати асосан уни ишлатиш хусусиятини белгилайди.

Геотермал энергиядан фойдаланиш бир қатор аниқ афзалликларга ега:

1. ушбу турдаги энергия захиралари деярли тугамайди;
2. геотермик энергия жуда кенг тарқалган;
3. геотермал энергиядан фойдаланиш катта харажатларни талаб қилмайди.

Бироқ, шу билан бирга, геотермал энергия иккита муҳим камчиликка ега:

1. унинг манбасида геотермал энергиянинг заиф концентрацияси;
2. буг заҳарли газларни ўз ичига олади ва сув олтингугурт ва бошқа аралашмаларни ташийди.

Россияда геотермал энергия потенциал фойдаланиш бўйича биринчи ўринда туради. Россияда ушбу турдаги энергиянинг умумий захиралари 2000 Мвт га баҳоланмоқда. Геотермал энергиянинг иқтисодий салоҳияти йилига 115 million тоннани ташкил этади.

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МУҚОБИЛ ЭНЕРГИЯ МАНБАЛАРИНИНГ ТУРЛАРИ ВА УЛАРДАН ПОТЕНЦИАЛ ФОЙДАЛАНИШ

Аннотация. Дунёда энг кенг тарқалгани учта пичоқли ва горизонтал айланиш ўқиға ега шамол турбиналарининг дизайни. Бундан ташқари, вертикал айланиш ўқи бўлган шамол турбиналарини қуришга уринишлар қилинган, чунки улар ишлашни бошлаш учун жуда паст шамол тезлигини талаб қиладиган афзалликларга ега деб ишонилади.

Калит сўзлар: Энергия тежаш, энергия самарадорлиги, энергетик тежамкорлик, ишончли фаолият, энергия сарфи, қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари.

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TYPES OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES AND THEIR POTENTIAL USE

Abstract. The most common in the world is the design of yega wind turbines with three blades and a horizontal axis of rotation. In addition, attempts have been made to build wind turbines with a vertical axis of rotation, as it is believed that they will eat up the advantages that require a very low wind speed to start working.

Keywords: energy saving, energy efficiency, energy saving, reliable activity, energy consumption, renewable energy sources.

Шамол ер юзасининг куёш нурлари ва атмосферанинг пастки қатламлари томонидан нотекис исиши натижасида ҳосил бўлади-ҳаво массалари ер юзасига ва ундан юқорига, ердан 7-12 км баландликда ҳаракатлана бошлайди. Шундай қилиб, шамол энергияси куёш фаолиятининг натижасидир. Шамол турбиналарини жойлаштириш учун энг фойдали жойлар — шамол энергиясини конвертация қилиш учун тузилмалар — қирғоқ чизиқлари (қирғоқдан камида 10-12 км), ҳароратнинг пасайиши ва кучли ва барқарор шамол (камида 5 м/с).

Дунёда энг кенг тарқалгани учта пичоқли ва горизонтал айланиш ўқиға ега шамол турбиналарининг дизайни. Бундан ташқари, вертикал айланиш ўқи бўлган шамол турбиналарини қуришга уринишлар қилинган, чунки улар ишлашни бошлаш учун жуда паст шамол тезлигини талаб қиладиган афзалликларга ега деб ишонилади. Бироқ, тормоз механизми

билан боғлиқ муаммолар туфайли бундай шамол генераторлари шамол энергетикаси саноатида амалий тақсимланмаган.

Шамол ёрдамида электр энергиясини ишлаб чиқариш бир қатор афзалликларга ега:

1. зарарли чиқиндиларсиз экологик тоза ишлаб чиқариш;
2. мавжудлиги;
3. амалий битмас-туганмаслик.

Бироқ, шамол энергияси бир қатор камчиликларга ега:

1. нотекис энергия чиқиши;
2. энергияни сақлаш зарурати;
3. шовқиннинг ифлосланиши ва телевизор сигналини қабул қилиш учун шовқин мавжудлиги;
4. кушлар ва ҳашаротларнинг учишига аралашуш;
5. шамол турбиналарининг юқори нархи;
6. батареяларни ўрнатиш учун катта майдонларга еhtiёж.

Россиянинг умумий шамол салоҳияти 26000 млн.т., техник салоҳияти 2000 млн.т. ва иқтисодий салоҳияти 10 млн.т.

Шамол энергиясининг салоҳияти Россия худудида нотекис тақсимланган. 2-иловада келтирилган Россия Федерациясининг шамол ресурслари харитасида шамол энергияси манбаларининг ер сатҳидан 50 метр баландликда жойлашганлиги кўрсатилган. Ушбу харитага кўра, шамолнинг ўртача тезлиги Varents, Кара, Bering ва Охоцк денгизлари бўйлаб тўпланган. Шамол тезлиги нисбатан юқори бўлган худудларга (5-6 м/с) шимолда Шарқий Сибир, Чукчи ва Лаптев денгизлари ва Шарқда Япония денгизи қирғоқлари киради. Ўрта ва қуйи Volga минтақаларида, Уралда, Ғарбий Сибирнинг дашт минтақаларида ва Байкал кўлида ҳам муҳим манбалар мавжуд.

Россиянинг аксарият худудларида кундузи шамол тезлиги тунга қараганда юқори ва бу фарқлар қишда камроқ сезилади. Россиянинг аксарият минтақаларида ўртача шамол тезлигининг йиллик йўналиши аҳамиятсиз ва 1 дан 4 м/с гача ўзгариб туради, ўртача 2-3 м/с. юқори амплитудалар

Россиянинг Европа қисмининг марказида, Шарқий ва Ғарбий Сибирда, шунингдек узок Шарқда кузатилади. улар 4 м/с га етади. Россиянинг Европа қисмининг жануби-Шарқий ва жануби-ғарбий қисмида ва Марказий Сибирда йиллик 2 м/с дан кам амплитудалар кузатилади.

Тўлқинли гидроэнергетика - тўлқинлар энергиясини бошқа энергия турларига айлантириш.

Гелгит электр станциялари (ИЕС) юқори оқим ва паст оқим пайтида сув сатҳининг максимал фарқлари билан қирғоқларда жойлашган. Песнинг ишлаш принципи қуйидагича: кўрфазда унинг бир қисмини океандан ажратиб турадиган тўғон қурилмоқда. Юқори оқим ва паст оқим пайтида тўғоннинг турли томонларида сув сатҳининг пасайиши ҳосил бўлади, сув

тўғон орқали пастки сатҳга қараб оқади ва бир йўналишда (юқори оқимда), сўнгра бошқа томонда (паст оқимда) айланадиган тесқари турбиналарни ҳаракатга келтиради.

Тўлқинли электр станцияларини қуришдан иқтисодий фойдаларни баҳолашда шуни ёдда тутиш керакки, тўлқинлар пайтида сув сатҳининг энг кучли тебранишлари чекка денгизларга хосдир. Ушбу қирғоқларнинг аксарияти кам аҳоли яшайдиган жойларда жойлашган бўлиб, иқтисодий фаолият ва электр энергиясини оммавий истеъмол қилиш жойларидан сезиларли даражада олиб ташланган. Бундан ташқари, у ҳисобга йил фасллари электр станциялари чиқимларни қоплаш анча жозибадор сезиларли уларнинг қуввати ортади сифатида бўлади, деб ҳақиқатни олиш зарур 5 ва яна ҳам шундай учун 15 million квт. Бироқ, мамлакатнинг чекка ҳудудларида бундай миқёсдаги тўлқин станцияларини қуриш жуда кўп пул талаб қилади ва ҳар доим ҳам тавсия етилмайди.

Маълумки, республикада иқтисодиёт барқарор ўсишини таъминлашга ва аҳолининг фаровонлик даражасини оширишга, ёқилғи-энергетика ресурсларига бўлган талаб – эҳтиёжни узлуксиз қаноатлантиришга қаратилган нефть – газ, электр энергетика, кўмир, кимё, қурилиш индустриясини ривожлантиришнинг узок муддатли стратегияси амалга оширилмоқда. Шу билан бирга, ёқилғи – энергетика тармоғининг мавжуд қувватлари энергия ресурсларига ортиб бораётган талаб-эҳтиёжни тўлиқ даражада таъминламайпти, мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётининг энергия сарфи ҳажми ривожланган мамлакатларнинг ўртача кўрсаткичидан анча юқоридир. Ҳозирги вақтда асосан гидроэлектростанциялар ишлаб чиқараётган қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари ҳиссасига мамлакатда ишлаб чиқарилаётган электр энергияси умумий ҳажмининг атиги ўн фоизи тўғри келмоқда. Ниҳоятда катта салоҳият мавжуд бўлишига қарамасдан, қуёш ва шамол сингари қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларининг имкониятларидан тўлиқ даражада фойдаланилмаёпти.

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КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНЫЕ ОСНОВЫ КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ НАЛОГА НА ПРИБЫЛЬ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются основные специфики налога на прибыль в Республике Узбекистан. Приведена классификация показателей налога на прибыль по этапам формирования.

Ключевые слова: налог на прибыль этапы формирования показателей, показатели, служащие основой для расчёта налога на прибыль, рассчитанные показатели по налогу на прибыль

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CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR CLASSIFICATION OF INCOME TAX INDICATORS

Abstract. This article discusses the main specifics of income tax in the Republic of Uzbekistan. A classification of income tax indicators by stages of formation is given.

Key words: income tax, stages of formation of indicators, indicators that serve as the basis for calculating income tax, calculated indicators for income tax.

В налоговых системах, применяемых во всех странах мира, в том числе в Республике Узбекистан, важное место занимает налог на прибыль. Данный налог в отличие от других налогов имеет ряд специфик. Основные специфики данного налога кроются в следующем.

Во-первых, налог на прибыль, с одной стороны, непосредственно связан с показателями прибыли. К последним показателям, в частности, относятся такие показатели прибыли, как «прибыль от реализации», «прибыль от основной деятельности», «прибыль от общехозяйственной деятельности», «прибыль до налогообложения», «налогооблагаемая прибыль». Каждый из этих показателей прибыли предприятий за исключением налогооблагаемой прибыли исчисляется в соответствии с «Положением о составе затрат на производство и реализацию продукции (работ, услуг) и порядке формирования конечных финансовых результатов», утвержденным постановлением Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан за № 54 от 5 февраля 1999 года. Все эти показатели прибыли отражаются в отчете о финансовых результатах. Причем, исчисленные арифметическим путем, первые три вида показателей характеризуют поэтапно результаты процесса реализации продукции (работ и услуг), а также основной и общехозяйственной деятельности (включая финансовую деятельность) хозяйствующих субъектов. Показатель «прибыль до налогообложения», который также называют «учетной прибылью», служит исходной базой для расчета налога на прибыль. Показатель «налогооблагаемая прибыль» хозяйствующих субъектов формируются в соответствии с Налоговым кодексом Республики Узбекистан и является окончательной базой для расчета суммы налога на прибыль. При этом, налогооблагаемая прибыль отличается от прибыли до налогообложения на суммы расходов, обратно включаемых в налогооблагаемую базу и исключаемых из этой базы (так называемые «постоянная разница» и «временная разница»), а также льгот, исключаемых из налогооблагаемой базы.

Во-вторых, налог на прибыль, с другой стороны, непосредственно характеризуется рядом других показателей. К ним, в частности, относятся такие показатели налога на прибыль, как «сумма исчисленного налога на прибыль», «сумма авансового платежа по налогу на прибыль», «сумма текущей кредиторской задолженности по налогу на прибыль», «отсроченные расходы по налогу на прибыль», «отсроченные обязательства по налогу на прибыль», «налоговый эффект по налогу на прибыль». Каждый из этих показателей налога на прибыль имеет свое место в жизни хозяйствующих субъектов. Эти показатели налога на прибыль в Республике Узбекистан исчисляются и отражаются в учете в соответствии с порядками, установленными в Налоговом Кодексе и законе о бухгалтерском учете.

В-третьих, налог на прибыль относится к той категории налогов, по которой снижение налогового бремени является важным направлением государственной политики по поддержке субъектов предпринимательства. Правительство Республики Узбекистан проводит последовательную политику по снижению ставки налога на прибыль. Ярким свидетельством тому является то, что если в 2000 году она составила 36 %, то в 2024 году

данная ставка составила 12 %, то есть за 24 лет она снизилась в 3 раза. Кроме того, в условиях финансово-экономического кризиса, который протекает во всех странах мира, хозяйствующим субъектам со стороны государства представлено множество преференций и льгот по налогу на прибыль с целью модернизации производства, увеличения экспорта продукции, а также реализации инвестиционных проектов, программ локализации и других государственных социальных программ. В этих условиях как никогда возрастает роль таких показателей налога на прибыль, как «отсроченные расходы по налогу на прибыль», «отсроченные обязательства по налогу на прибыль», «налоговый эффект по налогу на прибыль», которые как бы являются важными источниками пополнения средств для хозяйствующих субъектов.

Таким образом, показатели налога на прибыль очень многогранны и сложны. Многогранность их кроется в том, что они, с одной стороны, связаны с показателями прибыли, которые как бы выступают объектом налогообложения и, с другой стороны, эти показатели характеризуют различные аспекты активов и обязательств хозяйствующих субъектов, а также расчетов их с бюджетом. Сложность показателей налога на прибыль заключается в том, что каждый из них требует множеств арифметических расчетов и составления различных отчетных форм. Выполнение этих работ, в свою очередь, требует больших затрат времени. Кроме того, информация об отдельных показателях налога на прибыль, сформированная в основном расчетным путем, не дает достаточную уверенность в реальности этой информации.

На наш взгляд, то, что показатели налога на прибыль представляют целостную систему, не вызывает сомнения. Однако, как показывают исследования, в мировой практике нет однозначного подхода к множеству вопросов, касающихся данной целостной системы. В частности, нет единства в критериях, по которым можно было классифицировать показатели налога на прибыль, имеются различия в толковании сути отдельных из этих показателей, отличается порядок расчета и отражения в учете и отчетности показателей налога на прибыль. Все это свидетельствует о недостаточности разработки единых теоретических основ и практических аспектов системы показателей налога на прибыль, как на международном уровне, так и на уровне отдельно взятого государства.

По нашему мнению, как экономическое понятие, система показателей налога на прибыль представляет собой систему, включающую в себя перечень конкретных показателей налога на прибыль, порядок их классификации на основе определенных критериев, а также общие правила расчета и отражения этих показателей в учете и отчетности.

На наш взгляд, в основу классификации показателей налога на прибыль необходимо взять такие критерии, как этапы формирования

показателей налога на прибыль, признание показателей налога на прибыль по отнесению их на статьи баланса и по отношению к отчетным периодам.

По этапам формирования показателей налога на прибыль целесообразно выделить на следующие этапы:

1-этап – это этап формирования показателей, служащих основой для расчета налога на прибыль;

2-этап – это этап формирования показателей, характеризующих начисление и время уплаты налога на прибыль в бюджет.

Показатели налога на прибыль, формируемые на каждом этапе, должны иметь конкретный перечень. Причем, каждый показатель, включенный в данный перечень, должен иметь конкретное содержание и значение в жизни хозяйствующих субъектов.

Исходя из этих предположений, на наш взгляд, к показателям, формируемым на первом этапе, должны отнестись такие показатели, как «прибыль до налогообложения», «постоянные разницы», «временные разницы», «налогооблагаемая база», «налогооблагаемая прибыль», «сумма налоговых льгот», «ставка налога на прибыль», которые как бы служат основой для расчета налога на прибыль.

К показателям, формируемым на втором этапе, следует отнести следующие показатели:

- *«сумма авансового платежа»;
- *«сумма исчисленного налога на прибыль»;
- *«сумма авансового платежа по налогу на прибыль»;
- *«сумма текущей кредиторской задолженности по налогу на прибыль»;
- *«долгосрочная дебиторская задолженность по налогу»;
- *«отсроченные расходы по налогу на прибыль»;
- *«отсроченные обязательства по налогу на прибыль»;
- *«непокрытый убыток прошлых лет».

Эти показатели, как видно из названия, характеризуют сумму налога на прибыль, уплачиваемую в бюджет в разный отчетный период, отличающийся от периода его начисления.

Таким образом, общую целостную систему показателей налога на прибыль по этапам формирования можно представить наглядно следующим образом (см. схему 1).

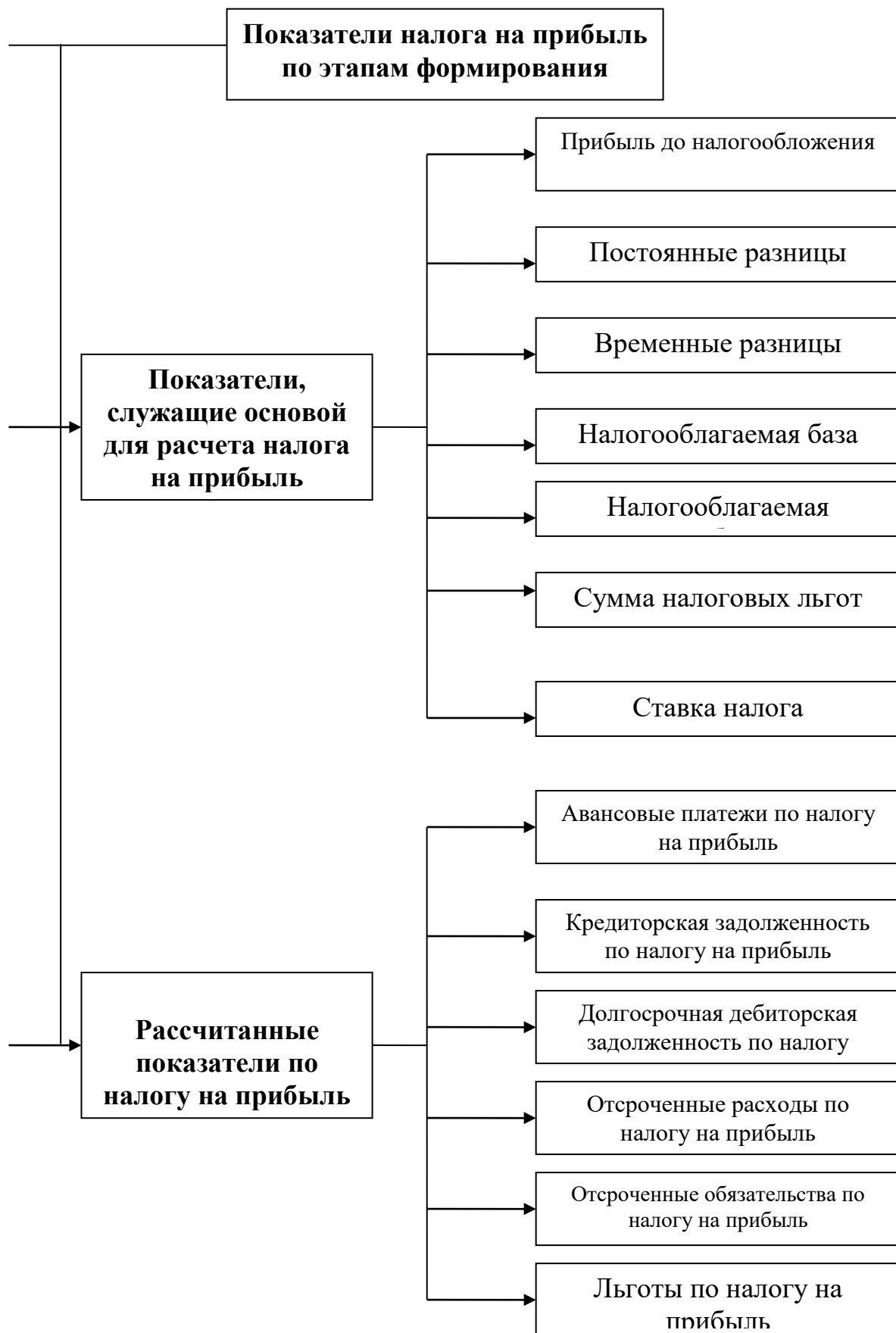


Схема 1. Классификация и структура показателей налога на прибыль по этапам формирования

Такая группировка показателей налога на прибыль позволяет определить, с одной стороны, их отношение к показателям прибыли, которые как бы являются объектом налогообложения. С другой стороны, данная классификация способствует четкой группировке показателей самого налога на прибыль, характеризующих его начисленную сумму, отсроченные расходы и обязательства по данному налогу, а также сумму налогового эффекта от изменения ставки данного налога.

По отношению к статьям баланса показатели налога на прибыль выступают, с одной стороны, как активы предприятия, с другой стороны, как источники образования активов. К показателям налога на прибыль, выступающим в качестве активов предприятия, относятся такие показатели, как авансовые платежи по налогу на прибыль, долгосрочная дебиторская задолженность по налогу на прибыль, отсроченные расходы по налогу на прибыль. К показателям налога на прибыль, выступающим в качестве источников образования активов предприятия, относятся такие показатели, как сумма задолженности по налогу на прибыль, отсроченные обязательства по налогу на прибыль, налоговые льготы, оставленные в распоряжение предприятия в качестве целевого финансирования.

По отношению к отчетным периодам как показатели, служащие основой для исчисления налога на прибыль, так и показатели, характеризующие те или иные аспекты самого налога на прибыль, целесообразно делить на следующие три группы:

- *показатели, относящиеся к прошлому периоду;
- *показатели, относящиеся к текущему отчетному периоду;
- *показатели, относящиеся к будущему периоду.

Основным показателем, относящимся к прошлому периоду, является убыток прошлых лет, который выступает одним из основных элементов для формирования налогооблагаемой базы по налогу на прибыль. Согласно Налоговому Кодексу Республики Узбекистан, убытки прошлых лет вычитываются в будущем в течение 5 лет при определении налогооблагаемой базы налога на прибыль.

К показателям, относящимся к текущему отчетному периоду, относятся все показатели отчетного периода, служащие основой для исчисления налога на прибыль, в также показатели отчетного периода, характеризующие исчисление, льготы, уплату, задолженность по данному налогу за отчетный период.

Показателями, относящимися к будущему периоду, выступают такие показатели, как долгосрочная дебиторская задолженность, отсроченные расходы и отсроченные обязательства по налогу на прибыль.

Следует отметить, что классификация показателей налога прибыль по выше приведенным критериям и признакам играет весьма важную роль для правильной организации их учета, а также отражения их в финансовой отчетности. Данная классификация намного облегчает процесс аудита и

анализа показателей налога прибыль, проводимый внешними и внутренними аудиторами.

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РОЛЬ МОТИВАЦИИ В БИЗНЕСЕ

Аннотация. Статья рассматривает важность использования комбинированной модели мотивации в организациях с целью повышения эффективности и удовлетворенности сотрудников. Исходя из исследований и статистики, описываются основные факторы мотивации персонала, включая удовлетворение социальных потребностей, личностное развитие, системы поощрений, ясность задач и целей, а также баланс между работой и личной жизнью. Представленные данные указывают на необходимость индивидуального подхода к мотивационным стимулам для каждого сотрудника и создания комплексного пакета мер, способствующих поддержанию высокого уровня мотивации в организации.

Ключевые слова: мотивация, комбинированная модель, организации, сотрудники, факторы мотивации, социальные потребности, личностное развитие, системы поощрений, ясность задач и целей, баланс работы и личной жизни, индивидуальный подход.

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THE ROLE OF MOTIVATION IN BUSINESS

Annotation. The article examines the importance of using a combined motivation model in organizations in order to increase employee efficiency and satisfaction. Based on research and statistics, the main factors of employee motivation are described, including satisfaction of social needs, personal development, reward systems, clarity of tasks and goals, and work-life balance. The presented data indicate the need for an individual approach to motivational incentives for each employee and the creation of a comprehensive package of measures to help maintain a high level of motivation in the organization.

Key words: motivation, combined model, organizations, employees, motivation factors, social needs, personal development, reward systems, clarity of tasks and goals, work-life balance, individual approach.

Введение

Мотивация является ключевым аспектом успешного функционирования организаций, поскольку она представляет собой внутреннюю силу, побуждающую сотрудников к достижению определенных целей и удовлетворению их собственных потребностей. Однако эффективное управление мотивацией требует комплексного подхода, учитывающего разнообразные факторы, влияющие на мотивацию персонала.

Тема комбинированной модели мотивации достаточно широко и глубоко исследована в области психологии, организационного поведения, образования и других смежных областях. Она представляет собой сложную концепцию, которая объединяет различные аспекты мотивации, включая внутренние и внешние факторы, потребности, цели, ожидания и т. д.

Исследования в этой области включают анализ различных теорий мотивации (таких как теория самоопределения, двухфакторная теория Герцберга, теория ожидания и другие), их сопоставление, синтез и тестирование на практике. Ученые также исследуют влияние комбинаций внутренних и внешних мотиваторов на поведение и результативность в различных сферах жизни, таких как образование, работа, спорт и здоровье.

Однако, несмотря на обширные исследования, тема комбинированной модели мотивации все еще остается предметом активного исследования, поскольку постоянно меняющиеся условия и требования общества требуют новых подходов к пониманию и управлению мотивацией. Таким образом, хотя данная тема уже имеет значительный объем литературы и исследований, она все еще остается открытой для дальнейших исследований и развития.

В данной статье рассматривается комбинированная модель мотивации, которая объединяет как общепринятые принципы мотивации, так и современные исследования в этой области. Представленный анализ основывается на данных нескольких организаций и статистике, позволяя выделить основные факторы, влияющие на мотивацию сотрудников.

Ключевыми компонентами комбинированной модели мотивации являются: удовлетворение социальными потребностями, личностное развитие, методика поощрения, понятность задач и четкие цели, а также баланс между работой и личной жизнью. Каждый из этих факторов играет существенную роль в формировании мотивации сотрудников и требует индивидуального и группового подходов для эффективного управления.

Для реализации комбинированной модели мотивации необходимо учитывать, как индивидуальные потребности сотрудников, так и

коллективные интересы организации. Это включает в себя проведение персональных оценок, адаптацию системы вознаграждений, организацию коллективных мероприятий и установление общих целей и задач для групп или отделов.

Объединение различных подходов к мотивации позволяет создать более эффективную систему, способствующую не только удовлетворенности и мотивации сотрудников, но и достижению целей организации в целом.

Степень изученности

В области комбинированной модели мотивации работали множество ученых из различных дисциплин, таких как психология, управление, образование и социология. Ниже приведены некоторые известные ученые и их работы, которые имеют прямое отношение к данной теме:

1. Эдвард Деци и Ричард Райан:

- Работы по теории самоопределения, в которых они исследуют влияние внутренней мотивации, такой как интерес и удовлетворение, на поведение человека.

- "Self-Determination Theory: Basic Psychological Needs in Motivation, Development, and Wellness" (Теория самоопределения: основные психологические потребности в мотивации, развитии и благополучии).

2. Альдерфер Герцберг:

- "One More Time: How Do You Motivate Employees?" (Еще раз: как вы мотивируете сотрудников?), где он представляет свою двухфакторную теорию мотивации и ее влияние на удовлетворение работой и производительность.

3. Амос Сондерс и Эдвин Лок:

- Их работы по теории ожидания и теории целеполагания имеют прямое отношение к комбинированной модели мотивации.

- Например, "Toward a theory of task motivation and incentives" (К теории мотивации к задаче и стимулам) представляет аспекты теории ожидания и их применение к мотивации в работе и образовании.

4. Виктор Вронска:

- Он известен своими работами в области теории ожидания и теории ценности. Его исследования фокусируются на том, как различные типы мотивации (внутренняя и внешняя) могут взаимодействовать и влиять на поведение.

5. Дэниэл Пинк:

- В своей книге "Drive: The Surprising Truth About What Motivates Us" (Движение: удивительная правда о том, что нас мотивирует) он обсуждает концепцию внутренней мотивации и важность автономии, мастерства и цели в достижении мотивации.

6. Кеннет Томас:

- Он провел исследования о комбинированных моделях мотивации в контексте управления и организационного поведения, особенно в отношении мотивации сотрудников и управления человеческими ресурсами.

7. Михай Чиксентмихайи:

- Известный своей работой над концепцией потока (flow), он также внес вклад в понимание внутренней мотивации и ее роли в достижении оптимального опыта.

8. Эдуард Л. Декейн:

- Его исследования фокусируются на влиянии мотивации на учебный процесс и профессиональное развитие, а также на разработке методов повышения мотивации у студентов и сотрудников.

Эти ученые представляют лишь небольшую часть тех, кто работал над комбинированной моделью мотивации. Их работы вносят значительный вклад в понимание того, как различные аспекты мотивации взаимодействуют и как это влияет на поведение и достижение целей.

Комбинированная «Модель мотивации»

Мотивация представляет собой внутреннюю силу, благодаря которой происходит поддержание человека для того, чтобы человек достигал определенных целей или удовлетворения своих собственных потребностей.

Как и у любой экономической теории, у мотивации имеется ряд общих факторов, которые благодаря исследованиям нескольких организаций показывают, что данные факторы могут положительно влиять на мотивацию сотрудников как работали тогда, так и работают сейчас.

Исходя из статистики и исследований мотивации персонала в организациях, факторы можно распределить следующим образом:

1. Удовлетворение социальным потребностям связями (S). Данный фактор является аналогичным фактором «Содержательной теории Модели Абрахама Маслоу» социальным потребностям. Суть данного фактора строится на том, что сотруднику важно ощущать приверженность и поддержку со стороны коллег и в частности, руководства, а также получать признание за свои заслуги. Удовлетворение в данном случае будет осуществляться благодаря положительной корпоративной организации и командной работе. Данный фактор способствует около 30% основной мотивации сотрудников.

2. Личностное развитие сотрудников (D). Сотрудники всегда заинтересованы в личностном развитии и улучшении своих профессиональных навыках. Для того чтобы значительно повысить мотивацию сотрудников, хорошо подходят специально организованные тренинги и обучения, благодаря которым сотрудник будет приобретать новые навыки, а также возможность карьерного роста. Данный фактор уже способствует 25% от общей мотивации сотрудника.

3. Методика определённого поощрения на основе выполненных работ (R). В данном факторе сотрудники получают всяческие бонусы, повышения оплаты труда, получение доли от выручки и прочие системы вознаграждения направленные на стимулирование мотивации на рабочем месте. Фактор составляет 15% от основной мотивации сотрудника. Однако следует знать, что данный метод стимулирования не всегда влияет в положительную сторону, поэтому не стоит его использовать достаточно часто.

4. Понятность задач и четкие цели (U). Когда сотрудники имеют ясные цели и задачи, они чувствуют себя более мотивированными и направленными. Убедитесь, что сотрудники понимают, как их вклад сопоставляется с общими целями организации и как они могут влиять на достижение этих целей. Фактор способствует 15% от общей мотивации сотрудников.

5. Работа-жизнь баланс (B). Обеспечение гармонии между работой и личной жизнью является важным фактором для удовлетворенности и мотивации сотрудников. Гибкий график работы, возможность удаленной работы, отпускные дни и другие меры поддержки баланса работы и личной жизни могут значительно улучшить мотивацию сотрудников.

Эти процентные соотношения могут немного отличаться в зависимости от сферы деятельности и специфики организации. Важно помнить, что разные сотрудники будут иметь разные мотивационные факторы, поэтому организация должна стремиться индивидуально подходить к каждому сотруднику и создавать смешанный пакет мотивационных стимулов.

Индивидуальный и групповой подходы к мотивации играют ключевую роль в обеспечении эффективности и удовлетворенности сотрудников в организации. Рассмотрим более подробно как эти подходы могут быть реализованы:

1. Индивидуальный подход:

- Проведение персональных оценок и разговоров: Регулярные диалоги между руководителем и сотрудником могут помочь выявить индивидуальные мотивационные факторы для каждого работника. Это может включать обсуждение личных целей, предпочтений, и препятствий, которые могут влиять на мотивацию.

- Адаптация системы вознаграждений: Учитывайте индивидуальные предпочтения сотрудников при разработке системы вознаграждений. Некоторые сотрудники могут больше ценить материальное вознаграждение, в то время как для других более важны различные формы признания и поощрения.

- Предоставление возможностей для развития: предложите сотрудникам индивидуальные программы обучения и развития,

соответствующие их профессиональным интересам и целям карьерного роста.

2. Групповой подход:

- Тимбилдинг и коллективные мероприятия: Организуйте мероприятия для укрепления командного духа и содействия взаимодействию между коллегами. Это может включать в себя тренинги, семинары, корпоративные мероприятия и спортивные соревнования.

- Система командных целей: установите общие цели и задачи для групп или отделов, поощряя сотрудничество и взаимопомощь. Это может способствовать развитию чувства принадлежности к коллективу и мотивировать сотрудников достигать общих результатов.

- Коллективное признание и поощрение: Создайте систему признания достижений и успехов команды, что может включать в себя награды за командные проекты, благодарности в рамках коллектива и другие формы признания.

Объединение индивидуального и группового подходов позволяет создать более эффективную систему мотивации, которая учитывает, как индивидуальные потребности сотрудников, так и коллективные интересы организации. Важно постоянно адаптировать подходы к мотивации в соответствии с изменяющимися потребностями и контекстом работы.

Таблица, отображающая основные компоненты модели мотивации сотрудников в организации:

Факторы мотивации	Процентный вклад	Подход к мотивации
Удовлетворение социальными связями (S)	S:30%	
Личностное развитие(D)	D:25%	
Методика поощрения(R)	R:15%	
Понятность задач и целей(U)	U:15%	
Баланс работы и личной жизни(B)	B:15%	
Эффективность системы мотивации:	S+D+R+U+B	

Также нужно учесть, что подход к мотивации может быть двух видов:

-Индивидуальный (Персональные оценки и разговоры);

-Групповой (Коллективное мероприятие).

Это таблица поможет менеджерам не только найти более эффективный способ мотивации сотрудников, но и может непрерывно оценивать уровень мотивированности сотрудников.

Заключение

Исходя из представленных данных о модели мотивации сотрудников в организации, можно сделать следующие выводы:

1. Факторы мотивации:

- Удовлетворение социальными связями, личностное развитие, методика поощрения, понятность задач и целей, баланс работы и личной

жизни - все они играют ключевую роль в поддержании высокого уровня мотивации у сотрудников.

2. Процентный вклад:

- Наибольший вклад в мотивацию приходит от удовлетворения социальными связями и личностного развития, что подчеркивает важность уделять внимание отношениям в коллективе и возможностям профессионального роста.

3. Подходы к мотивации:

- Индивидуальный подход, включающий персональные оценки и разговоры, адаптацию системы вознаграждений и предоставление возможностей для развития, а также групповой подход, сосредотачивающийся на тимбилдинге и коллективных мероприятиях, обеспечивают более полное покрытие мотивационных потребностей сотрудников.

4. Эффективная система мотивации:

- Ключевым аспектом является создание эффективной системы мотивации, которая учитывает, как индивидуальные потребности сотрудников, так и коллективные интересы организации. Постоянная адаптация подходов к мотивации в соответствии с изменяющимися потребностями и контекстом работы помогает обеспечить высокий уровень удовлетворенности и продуктивности персонала.

Таким образом, интеграция разнообразных факторов мотивации и подходов к их реализации позволяет создать более сбалансированную и эффективную систему мотивации сотрудников, что способствует достижению целей организации и повышению общей производительности.

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ИНВЕСТИЦИОН ЖОЗИБАДОРЛИКНИ ОШИРИШ УЧУН ФОЙДА СОЛИҒИГА ДОИР ИМТИЁЗЛАР ҲИСОБИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада дунё мамлакатлари тажрибасида энг муҳим функцияларидан бири сифатида уларнинг рағбатлантириши функцияси яъни солиқ имтиёзлари эканлиги, улар инвестицион жозибадорликни ошириши учун омили эканлиги эътироф этилган. Фойда солиғига доир имтиёзлар ҳисобини такомиллаштириши учун таклифлар берилган.

Калитли сўзлар: солиқ имтиёзлари, солиқ кредити, инвестицион кредит, Мақсадли фойдаланиладиган солиқ имтиёзлари, Вақтинчалик солиқ имтиёзлари.

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IMPROVING ACCOUNTING FOR INCOME TAX BENEFITS TO INCREASE INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS

Abstract. This article recognizes that one of the most important functions in the experience of countries around the world is their stimulating function, that is, tax benefits, which are a factor in increasing investment attractiveness. Proposals were made to improve the calculation of income tax benefits

Key words: tax incentives, tax credit, investment credit, Targeted tax incentives, Temporary tax incentives.

Жаҳон мамлакатларининг солиққа тортиш тажрибасида фойда солиғи бўйича корхоналарга берилаётган солиқ имтиёзлари жуда ҳам хилма-

хилдир. Адабиётларда⁹⁵ уларнинг энг кенг тарқалган турлари сифатида қуйидагилар эътироф этилади:

- *солиқдан тўлиқ озод қилиш;
- *солиқ таътили (каникули)ни бериш;
- *солиқ кредити;
- *солиққа тортиладиган базани камайтириш;
- *солиқ ставкасини камайтириш.

Дунё мамлакатларида фойда солиғи бўйича солиқ тўловчиларга берилаётган ушбу солиқ имтиёзлари уларнинг мақсадлари, муддатлари, ҳисоб-китоб қилиш тартиблари ва бошқа жиҳатлари бўйича, бир томондан, бир-бирига ўхшаш бўлса, иккинчи томондан эса, улар бир-биридан фарқ қилади.

Ривожланган давлатларда фойда солиғи бўйича белгиланган ушбу имтиёзлар турли мақсадларга хизмат қилади. Масалан Францияда нефт, табиий газ ва қаттиқ металл қазиб олувчи компанияларнинг солиққа тортиладиган фойдасидан фойдали қазилмаларнинг тугаб-битиши ҳисобига камайтириш берилиши уларда алоҳида захира фондини ташкил топишни таъминлашга мўлжалланган. Чунончи, бу мамлакатда чегирмаларнинг йиллик ҳажми нефт ва газ қазиб олиш учун сотув ҳажмига нисбатан 23,5 % дан ошмаслиги ёки бундай сотувдан келадиган соф фойданинг 50%ини ташкил этиши, бу кўрсаткич қаттиқ металл қазиб олиш учун мос равишда 15 ва 50 % ларни ташкил этиши лозимлиги белгиланган. Чегирмалар натижасида тўпланган маблағларнинг айнан шу соҳаларга, чунончи ундан нефт ва газ қазиб олиш учун 2 йил, қаттиқ металл қазиб олиш учун эса 5 йил давомида сарфланиши назарда тутилган⁹⁶.

Фойда солиғи бўйича корхоналарга давлат томонидан берилаётган имтиёзларнинг яна бир тури бўлиб фойда солиғининг имтиёзлар салмоғига нисбатан камайтирилишидир. Имтиёзларнинг бундай тури бошқачасига “солиқ кредити” деб аталади. Ривожланган давлатларда солиқ кредитининг бир неча турлари мавжуд. Булар:

(1) инвестицион кредит;

(2) илмий тадқиқотлар ва янгиланишларни рағбатлантириш ва қўллаб-қувватлаш.

Инвестицион кредит кўринишидаги имтиёзларнинг моҳияти шундаки, бунда фойда солиғидан компаниялар инвестицион харажатларининг алоҳида қисми чегирилади. Ҳозирги пайтда Англияда компанияларга солиқ кредити кўринишидаги корпорацион солиқнинг 10% и ва ундан кўпроқ қисмидан фойдаланишга фақат қонунчиликда олдиндан

95 Яхёев Қ. Солиққа тортиш назарияси ва амалиёти. Т.: «Ғофур Ғулом», 2000.; Абдурахмонов Ҳ. Жаҳон амалиётида солиқ имтиёзларининг қўлланилиши // Ўзбекистон иқтисодиёт ахборотномаси. №3, 2002. 58 бет.

96 Ҳ. Абдурахмонов. Жаҳон амалиётида солиқ имтиёзларининг қўлланилиши // Ўзбекистон иқтисодиёт ахборотномаси. №3, 2002. 58 бет.

белгиланган тартибда инвестицияларни молиялаштириш учун рухсат этилади. Франция ва Италияда инвестицион кредитдан ишлаб чиқариш ва инвестицияларни рағбатлантириш мақсадларида фойдаланилади.

Солиқ кредитининг иккинчи тури, яъни илмий тадқиқотлар ва янгиланишларни рағбатлантириш ва қўллаб-қувватлашга йўналтирилган тури Канада, Франция, Италия ва бошқа илғор давлатларда кенг миқёсда фойдаланилади.

Фойда солиғи бўйича давлат томонидан корхоналарга берилаётган имтиёзларнинг муҳим турлари бўлиб солиқлардан тўлиқ озод қилиш ва ундан маълум муддатга озод этиш ёки бошқачасига солиқ таътили (каникули) бериш ҳисобланади.

Солиқдан тўлиқ озод қилиш деганда корхоналар томонидан олинadиган фойдани умуман солиққа тортилмаслиги тушунилади.

Солиқдан вақтинчалик муддатга озод этиш ёки солиқ таътили (каникули) деганда корхона фойдасини давлат солиқ қонунчилиги ҳужжатларига кўра маълум муддатгача солиққа тортилмаслиги тушунилади.

Фойда солиғи бўйича корхоналарга давлат томонидан бериладиган имтиёзларнинг бошқа турлари ҳам ўзининг аниқ мазмун ва моҳиятига эга. Чунончи, солиққа тортиладиган базанинг камайтирилиши деганда, одатда, ушбу базага корхона томонидан олинган айрим даромадларни киритмаслик ҳамда ундан қилинган айрим харажатларни чегириб ташлаш тушунилади. Солиқ ставкасини камайтирилиш деганда, одатда, давлат томонидан белгиланган фойда солиғи ставкасини давлат солиқ қонунчилигида белгилаб қўйилган миқдорларда ва тартибларда маълум даражада камайтириш тушунилади.

Жаҳон мамлакатлари тажрибасида ўтган асрнинг 80-йилларида юқори ставкалар ўрнига пасайтирилган солиқ ставкаси билан қисқартирилган солиқ имтиёзлари тизими амал қила бошлашига америкалик иқтисодчи А. Леффер ишлаб чиққан “таклиф назариси” туртки бўлган⁹⁷. Леффер томонидан тавсия этилган гипотетик эгри чизигида солиқ ставкасини камайтириш бюджет мувозанатини сақлаш, ҳаттоки, солиқ тушумларини кўпайтириш имконини ҳам беради. Пасайтирилган солиқ ставкалари жамғариш ва инвестицияга шароит яратади, миллий маҳсулот ва даромаднинг кўпайишига туртки бўлади ва бу, ўз навбатида, солиқ базасининг ошиши натижасида солиқ ставкалари пасайтирилган шароитда ҳам бюджетга тушадиган тушумни ошишига олиб келади.

Бизнинг республикамызда ҳам фойда солиғи бўйича корхоналарга берилаётган имтиёзларни турли белгилари бўйича таснифлаш мумкин.

97 Х. Абдурахмонов. Жаҳон амалиётида солиқ имтиёзларининг қўлланилиши. Ўзбекистон иқтисодиёт ахборотномаси. №3, 2002. 58 бет.

Чунончи, уларнинг қандай асосда тақдим этилишига кўра икки турга бўлинади:

(1) республикамизнинг Солиқ кодекси ва бошқа қонунларига мувофиқ бериладиган имтиёзлар;

(2) республикамизнинг Президенти фармонларига мувофиқ бериладиган имтиёзлар.

Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Президентининг Фармонида кўра фойда солиғи бўйича бериладиган солиқ имтиёзлари корхоналарнинг ва фаолиятнинг айрим турларини маълум муддатларгача солиқ солишдан аниқ мақсадлар ёки аниқ мақсади белгиланмаган ҳолларда тўлиқ ёки қисман озод қилишга, солиқ ставкаларини камайтиришга қаратилгандир.

Фойда солиғи бўйича давлат томонидан берилётган имтиёзлар бухгалтерия ҳисоби олдига ўзига хос вазифаларни қўяди. Уларнинг асосийлари бўлиб қуйидагилар ҳисобланади:

- давлат солиқ қонунчилигига кўра берилган имтиёзларни ҳар бир тури бўйича тўғри ҳисоб-китоб қилинганлигини таъминлаш;

- фойда солиғи бўйича берилган имтиёзлар тўғрисидаги реал ахборотларни ҳисоб ва ҳисоботда акс эттирилишини таъминлаш;

- фойда солиғи бўйича берилган имтиёзларни айнан ўз мақсадларида ишлатилганлиги тўғрисидаги реал ахборотларни ҳисоб ва ҳисоботда акс эттирилишини таъминлаш;

Ушбу ва бошқа муҳим вазифаларни ҳал этилиши фойда солиғи бўйича имтиёзлар тўғрисидаги ахборотларни ҳисоб ва ҳисоботда тизимли шакллантирилишига бевосита боғлиқдир.

Фойда солиғига доир давлат томонидан корхоналарга берилётган имтиёзлар ҳозирги пайтда бухгалтерия ҳисобида қандай акс эттирилмоқда? Бухгалтерия ҳисобининг амалдаги методологияси корхоналарга бераётган имтиёзлари, улардан самарали фойдаланишни таъминлаш бўйича талабларига қай даражада жавоб беради?

Ушбу саволларга жавоб топиш учун қуйида фойда солиғи бўйича давлат томонидан корхоналарга берилётган имтиёзларнинг амалдаги тартибларига қисқача тўхталайлик.

Республикамизнинг солиқ қонунчилиги ҳужжатларида назарда тутилган фойда солиғи бўйича имтиёзларни ҳисоб ва ҳисоботда акс эттириш тартиби махсус «Юридик шахсларга солиқлар, божхона ва мажбурий тўловларни бюджетга тўлаш бўйича берилган имтиёзларни расмийлаштириш ва бухгалтерлик ҳисобида акс эттириш тартиби тўғрисида Низом»⁹⁸ билан белгиланган. Ушбу низомга мувофиқ фойда солиғи бўйича барча имтиёзлар қуйидаги иккита гуруҳга ажратилган ҳолда ҳисобга олинади:

⁹⁸ Ўз.Р.Молия Вазирлиги томонидан тасдиқланган.24.02.2005й №29, Адлия Вазирлиги томонидан 2 апрел 2005 й. №1463 рўйхатга олинган.

1.Мақсадли вазифаларни бажариш учун йўналтириш шарти билан берилган имтиёзлар;

2.Мақсадли вазифаларни бажариш учун йўналтириш назарда тутилмаган ҳолда берилган имтиёзлар.

Фойда солиғи бўйича мақсадли вазифаларни бажариш учун йўналтириш шарти билан берилган имтиёзлар ҳисобот даврида махсус ҳисоб-китоб асосида ҳисобланган фойда солиғи миқдорида фойда солиғи бўйича харажатлар счётига олиб борилади, яъни:

Дебет 9810 «Фойда солиғи бўйича харажатлар» Кредит 6410 «Фойда солиғи бўйича бюджетга қарзлар».

Ушбу ёзув билан акс эттирилган фойда солиғи бўйича харажатлар «Молиявий натижалар тўғрисида ҳисобот»га киритилади ва бу суммага корхонанинг соф фойдаси камайтирилади.

Бир вақтнинг ўзида корхона ихтиёрида қолдирилладиган фойда солиғи суммасига бюджет олдидаги қарз камайтирилади ва унга қуйидагича ёзув қилинади:

Дебет 6410Кредит 8840 «Мақсадли фойдаланиладиган солиқ имтиёзлари».

Фойда солиғи бўйича мақсадли вазифаларни бажариш учун йўналтириш шарти билан берилган имтиёзлар 8840 «Мақсадли фойдаланиладиган солиқ имтиёзлари» счётида, агар улар аниқ муддатгача берилган бўлса, шу муддат тугагунча акс эттирилади ва ушбу муддат тугагач корхонанинг резерв капиталига олинади. Агар бундай муддат аниқ белгиланмаган бўлса, у ҳолда фойда солиғи бўйича мақсадли фойдаланиладиган солиқ имтиёзи суммаси ҳар йилнинг охирида резерв капиталига ўтказилади. Мақсадли фойдаланиладиган фойда солиғи бўйича имтиёзларнинг резерв капиталига ўтказилиши ҳисобда қуйидагича акс эттирилади:

Дебет 8840 «Мақсадли фойдаланиладиган солиқ имтиёзлари».

Кредит 8530 «Беғараз олинган мол-мулк»

Номи юқорида зикр этилган Низомга мувофиқ мақсадли фойдаланиладиган фойда солиғи бўйича имтиёзларнинг ҳисобот даврида аниқ мақсадларда ишлатилишига қуйидаги ёзувларни бериш тартиби ўрнатилган:

1. Солиқ бўйича берилган имтиёзларни таъминотчи (пудратчи)лар ва турли кредиторлар билан ҳисоб-китобда ишлатилишига:

Дебет 8840 Кредит 6010, 6990 «Бошқа кредиторлик қарзлар»

2. Солиқ бўйича берилган имтиёзларни меҳнатни рағбатлантириш учун ишлатилишига:

Дебет 8840 Кредит 6710 «Ходимлар билан иш ҳақи бўйича ҳисоб-китоблар»

Кредит 6520 «Давлатнинг мақсадли фондларига тўловлар»

Юқорида изоҳи берилган тартибдан кўриниб турибдики, мақсадли вазифаларни бажариш учун бериладиган солиқ имтиёзлари корхонанинг таъсисчилари (инвесторлари) ўртасида тақсимланадиган соф фойдани кўпайтиришга олиб борилмайди. Бундай имтиёзлар ҳам давлат, ҳам корхонанинг умумий равнақига хизмат қиладиган ишларни мақсадли молиялаштириш учун ишлатилади.

Фойда солиғи бўйича мақсадли фойдаланиш назарда тутилмаган имтиёзлар биринчи гуруҳ имтиёзлардан қуйидаги жиҳатлари бўйича фарқланади.

Биринчидан, уларнинг махсус ҳисоб-китоб асосида ҳисобланган суммаси корхонанинг фойда солиғи бўйича харажатларига олиб борилмайди ва мос равишда «Молиявий натижалар тўғрисида ҳисобот»га киритилмайди.

Иккинчидан, махсус ҳисоб-китоб асосида топилган фойда солиғи бўйича имтиёз сифатида корхона ихтиёрида қолдирилган фойда солиғи суммаси корхонанинг таъсисчилари (инвесторлари) ўртасида тақсимланадиган соф фойдани кўпайтиради. Демак, ушбу солиқ имтиёздан ҳам корхонанинг ўзи, ҳам унинг таъсисчилари (инвесторлари) моддий манфатдор бўлади.

Учинчидан, мақсадли вазифаларни бажариш учун йўналтириш назарда тутилмаган ҳолда берилган имтиёзлар ҳисоби улар устидан бухгалтерлик назоратини олиб бориш учун махсус балансдан ташқари 013 «Вақтинчалик солиқ имтиёзлари» счётида бир томонламали ёзувлар асосида акс эттирилади. Бунда имтиёз берилган муддатгача тақдим этилган солиқ имтиёзлари ушбу балансдан ташқари счётнинг дебитида тўпланади, имтиёз муддати тугагач эса, тўпланган жами солиқ имтиёзи суммаси унинг кредитида акс эттирилади ва шу йўл билан ушбу счёт ёпилади.

Фойда солиғи бўйича имтиёзлар ва улар ҳисобини юритиш бўйича юқорида қисқача изоҳи берилган тартиб-қоидалар, фикримизча, айрим жиҳатлари бўйича такомиллаштиришга муҳтож. Бизнингча, энг авваламбор, имтиёзларни мақсадли ва мақсадсиз имтиёзлар сифатида эътироф этилишини қайта кўриб чиқиш зарур. Чунки, одатда, ҳеч қандай имтиёз мақсадсиз бўлиши мумкин эмас. Ҳаттоки, юқорида номи зикр этилган Низомда «мақсадли вазифаларни бажариш учун йўналтириш назарда тутилмаган ҳолда берилган имтиёзлар» асл мазмун-моҳиятига кўра тадбиркорлик фаолияти ва уни юритувчиларни қўллаб-қувватлаш учун давлат томонидан берилётган ёрдам ҳисобланади. Уларни фойда солиғи бўйича харажатларга киритилмаслиги ва мос равишда таъсисчилар (инвесторлар) ўртасида тақсимланадиган соф фойдани камайтирилишига олиб борилмаслиги давлат ёрдамини тадбиркорлик субъектлари манфаатлари учун эмас, балки маълум гуруҳ шахсларнинг шахсий манфаатларига хизмат қилиш каби негатив ҳолларга олиб келади. Шу боис ҳам, фикримизча, «мақсадли вазифаларни бажариш учун йўналтириш

назарда тутилмаган ҳолда берилган имтиёзлар»ни худди «мақсадли вазифаларни бажариш учун йўналтириш шарти билан берилган имтиёзлар» сингари корхона балансига олиш тартибини ўрнатиш мақсадга мувофиқ. Бунинг учун амалдаги балансдан ташқари 013 «Вақтинчалик солиқ имтиёзлари» счётини бекор қилиш, мос равишда, уларнинг тизимли ҳисобини юритиш учун 8800 «Мақсадли тушумлар ҳисоби учун мўлжалланган счётлар» тизимида махсус 8850 «Мақсадли вазифаларни бажариш учун йўналтириш назарда тутилмаган ҳолда берилган солиқ имтиёзлари» счётини назарда тутиш лозим.

Ушбу тартибни ўрнатилиши тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш учун ўз маблағини киритган инвесторларнинг хусусий манфаатларини ҳеч ҳам камситилишига олиб келмайди. Чунки, солиқ имтиёзи сифатида уларга давлат томонидан қолдириладиган имтиёз суммаси, бир томондан, инвесторларнинг асосий мақсади бўлган тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш ва фойда олишга қўшимча маблағ киритмасдан эришишига имкон беради, иккинчи томондан, корхона ихтиёрига қолдирилган солиқ имтиёзи пировар натижада таъсисчилар (инвесторлар)нинг ушбу корхонадаги хусусий капиталини кўпайтиришга имкон беради.

Фойда солиғи бўйича мақсадли вазифаларни бажариш учун йўналтириш шарти билан берилган имтиёзларнинг ишлатилган қисмини 8840 «Мақсадли фойдаланиладиган солиқ имтиёзлари» счётининг дебетида акс эттирилиши бўйича Низомда келтирилган тартибни ҳам мантиқан тўлиқ тўғри, деб бўлмайди. Одатда, ушбу имтиёзлар корхоналарга маълум бир харажатларни қоплаш ёки мажбуриятлар тўлови учун берилмайди. Уларнинг аксарияти тадбиркорлик субъектларнинг моддий-техника базасини яхшилаш, модернизация қилиш, янги техника ва технологияларни ҳамда ишлаб чиқаришни ривожлантириш учун зарур бўлган моддий заҳираларни харид қилиш мақсадида берилади. Бироқ, амалдаги 21-сон БҲМСда белгиланган методологик тартиблар солиқ имтиёзларини ушбу мақсадларда ишлатилганлиги бевосита акс эттиришга имкон бермайди. Чунончи, мақсадли солиқ имтиёзлари эвазига сарфланган капитал инвестициялар дастлаб 0800 «Капитал қуйилмаларни ҳисоби учун мўлжалланган счётлар»да тўпланади ва асосий воситалар ҳамда номоддий активлар қабул қилингандан сўнг мос равишда 0100 «Асосий воситалар» ва 0400 «Номоддий активлар» счётларига ўтказилади. Кўриниб турибдики, ушбу ёзувлар фойда солиғи бўйича мақсадли вазифаларни бажариш учун йўналтириш шарти билан берилган имтиёзларни айнан техника ва технологияларни харид қилиш, мавжуд қувватларни модернизация қилишга ишлатилган қисмини умуман акс эттирмайди.

Бизнинг фикримизча, мақсадли солиқ имтиёзлари эвазига жорий мажбуриятлар ва харажатларни (зарарларни) қоплаш тартибини қонун ҳужжатлари асосида таъқиқлаш, мос равишда номи юқорида зикр этилган Низомда бу харажатларни 8840 «Мақсадли фойдаланиладиган солиқ

имтиёзлари» счётининг дебетида акс эттириш бўйича белгиланган тартибларни бекор қилиш лозим. Мақсадли солиқ имтиёзлари ушбу счётининг кредитида тўпланиб бориши ва имтиёз берилган муддат тугагандан сўнг ҳам шу счётда қолдиқ сифатида, мос равишда бухгалтерия баланси ва хусусий капитал тўғрисида ҳисоботда ҳам мақсадли тушум сифатида акс эттирилиши керак. Бундай тартиб корхонага давлат томонидан қанча мақсадли солиқ имтиёзлари тақдим этилганлиги тўғрисида ахборотларни ҳисобот даврлари бўйича тизимли равишда бош китобдан ва молиявий ҳисобот шаклларида бевосита олиш имконини беради.

Хулоса қиладиган бўлсак, фойда солиғи бўйича имтиёзларни ҳисобга олиш борасида мавжуд муаммоларни ҳал қилишга қаратилган таклиф ва тавсияларимиз, бизнингча, ушбу солиқ бўйича хўжалик юритувчи субъектларга берилаётган имтиёзлар тўғрисидаги ахборотларнинг реаллигини оширади, шунингдек у солиқ имтиёзларининг самарали ишлатилиши устидан ҳам корхоналарнинг ўзлари томонидан, ҳам давлат солиқ идоралари томонидан ўтказиладиган назоратни анча енгиллаштиради.

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САМАРҚАНД ВИЛОЯТИДА БУХГАЛТЕРИЯ ХИЗМАТЛАРИ КЎРСАТУВЧИ СУБЪЕКТЛАР ФАОЛИЯТИ ТАҲЛИЛИ

Аннотация. Мақолада Самарқанд вилояти бўйича бухгалтерия хизматлари кўрсатувчи субъектлар, уларнинг сони, кўрсатилган хизматлар ҳажми, ҳудудлар кесимида ўсиши ёки камайиши таҳлил қилинган

Калит сўзлар: хизматлар, бухгалтерлик хизматлари, бухгалтерия ҳисоби субъектлари, ХХТУТ, ИФУТ кодлари, вилоят кесимида уларнинг сони ва кўрсатилган хизматлар ҳажми

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ANALYSIS OF ACTIVITY OF SUBJECTS PROVIDING ACCOUNTING SERVICES IN SAMARKAND REGION

Abstract. The article analyzes the entities providing accounting services in the Samarkand region, their number, the volume of services provided, their growth or decrease in the region

Keywords: services, accounting services, accounting entities, national classification of economic sectors, State classifier of types of economic activity codes, their number and volume of provided services in the region

Мамлакат иқтисодиёти тараққиётига, шу жумладан Самарқанд вилоятида ҳам хизматлар кўрсатиш соҳаси, хусусан бухгалтерия хизматлари, ушбу фаолият билан шуғулланувчи хўжалик юритувчи субъектлар катта ҳисса қўшмоқда. Уларга бўлган талаб ва эҳтиёж йилдан йилга ошиб бормоқда.

Бозор иқтисодиёти ривожланган мамлакатларда хизматлар соҳаси улуши ялпи ички маҳсулот(ЯИМ)нинг салмоқли қисмини ташкил қилади. Буни Ўзбекистон Республикаси мисолида ҳам кўришимиз мумкин. Масалан, иқтисодий фаолият турлари кесимида Ўзбекистон Республикаси ЯИМ таркибида хизматлар улуши 2022 йилда 41, 5 фоизни, 2023 йилда эса 43, 4 фоизни ташкил қилган⁹⁹. Жами хизматлар таркибида бухгалтерия

⁹⁹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Статистика қўмитаси расмий веб сайти.

2. Экономика Узбекистана в 2023 году: точки роста ведут в ряд развитых государств

хизматлари ҳам йилдан йилга ошиб бориш тенденциясига эга, буни Самарқанд вилояти мисолида ҳам кўришимиз мумкин. (Жадвал 1)

Жадвал
1

**Самарқанд вилоятида 2022, 2023, 2024 йил 1 январ ҳолатига
бухгалтерия хизматлари кўрсатувчи субъектлар сони тўғрисида
МАЪЛУМОТ**

бирлик

№	ХУДУД	ОКЕД	01.01.2022 й.	01.01.2023 й.	01.01.2024 й.	01.01.2024 й.да 01.01.2022 й.га нисбатан	01.01.2024 й.да 01.01.2023 й.га нисбатан
ЖАМИ			119	150	138	19	-12
1	Самарқанд ш.	69201	67	90	84	17	-6
2	Каттақўрғон ш	69201	2	5	3	1	-2
3	Оқдарё	69201	4	4	4		
4	Булунғур	69201	4	4	4		
5	Жомбой	69201	1	2	2	1	
6	Иштихон	69201	4	5	5	1	
7	Каттақўрғон	69201	1	1	1		
8	Кўшработ	69201	1	1		-1	-1
9	Нарпай	69201	7	8	3	-4	-5
10	Пайариқ	69201	3	4	3		-1
11	Пастдарғом	69201	4	4	4		
12	Пахтачи	69201	1	1	1		
13	Самарқанд т.	69201	6	7	9	3	2
14	Нуробод	69201	1			-1	
15	Ургут	69201	12	13	14	2	1
16	Тойлоқ	69201	1	1	1		

Жадвал Самарқанд вилояти Статистика бошқармаси маълумотлари асосида тузилган

Жадвал маълумотларидан кўриниб турибдики, Самарқанд вилоятида 2024 йил 1 январ ҳолатига 138 та бухгалтерия хизматларини кўрсатувчи субъектлар фаолият юритиб, 2022 йил 1 январга нисбатан 19 тага кўпайган бўлса, 2023 йил 1 январга нисбатан эса 12 тага камайган. Вилоят ҳудудлари бўйича кўрадиган бўлсак Самарқанд шаҳарда 6 тага, Нарпай туманида 5 тага, Каттақўрғон шаҳарда 2 тага, Кўшработ ва Пайариқ туманларида 1 тадан камайган бўлса, Самарқанд туманида 2 тага ва Ургут туманида 1 тага кўпайган. Вилоятнинг Нуробод ва Кўшработ туманларида 2024 йил 1 январ

ҳолатига ушбу фаолият билан шуғулланадиган субъектлар ўз фаолиятини тўхтатган.

Бухгалтерия хизматлари тўғрисида маълумотлар нафақат миқдори билан, балким қиймат билан ҳам ифодаланади, у 2 жадвалда келтирилган.

Жадвал 2

**Самарқанд вилоятида 2022-2023 йилларда кўрсатилган бухгалтерия хизматлари ҳажми тўғрисида
МАЪЛУМОТ**

минг сўм

№	ХУДУД	ОКЕД	2022 й.	2023 й.	Фарқи (+, -)	Ўсиш фоизи
ЖАМИ			13 335 531	21 165 938	7 830 407	159
1	Самарқанд ш.	69201	9 895 573	17 324 748	7 429 175	175
2	Каттақўрғон ш.	69201	8 250	49 820	41 570	604
3	Оқдарё	69201	100 470	65 610	-34 860	65
4	Булунгур	69201	300 009	1 095 000	794 991	365
5	Жомбой	69201	1 000 010	1 259	-998 751	0
6	Иштихон	69201	2 000	11 750	9 750	588
7	Каттақўрғон	69201	5 000	0	-5 000	0
8	Кўшработ	69201				
9	Нарпай	69201	9 600	11 000	1 400	115
10	Пайарик	69201	99 955	228 145	128 190	228
11	Пастдарғом	69201	31 793	59 270	27 477	186
12	Пахтачи	69201	79 650	79 650	0	100
13	Самарқанд т.	69201	296 006	1 137 140	841 134	384
14	Нуробод	69201				
15	Ургут	69201	1 507 215	1 102 546	-404 669	73
16	Тойлоқ	69201				

Жадвал Самарқанд вилояти Статистика бошқармаси маълумотлари асосида тузилган

Жадвал маълумотларидан кўриниб турибдики, Самарқанд вилоятида 2023 йилда бухгалтерия хизматлари ҳажми 7, 8 млрд.сўмга ёки 60%га ошган бўлса, бу асосан Самарқанд шаҳар ҳисобига (7, 4 млрд.сўм) тўғри келади. Бундан ташқари, Каттақўрғон шаҳарда 6 мартага, Иштихон туманида 5, 9

мартага, Самарқанд туманида 3, 8 мартага, Булунғур туманида 3, 6 мартага ва Пайариқ туманида 2, 3 мартага ошган бўлса, Ургут, Жомбой ва Оқдарё туманларида хизматлар хажми камайган. 2023 йилда вилоятнинг Тойлоқ, Қўшработ, Нуробод ва Каттакўрғон туманларида умуман хизматлар кўрсатилмаган.

Республикада, шу жумладан, Самарқанд вилоятида хўжалик юритувчи субъектларнинг, айниқса кичик бизнес субъектларининг кўпайиши бухгалтерия хизматларининг ҳам ошишини таққозо этади.

Хулоса қилиб шуни таъкидлаш лозимки:

1. Давлат статистика маълумотларига кўра мамлакатимиз ЯИМ таркибида хизматлар кўрсатиш соҳаси улуши 2023 йилда 43, 4 фоизни ташкил қилган, аммо алоҳида хизматлар турлари бўйича маълумотлар мавжуд эмас. Бу эса илмий, иқтисодий тадқиқотлар олиб боришни қийинлаштиради.

2. Хизматлар таркибида бухгалтерия хизматлари ҳам мавжуд ва унинг натижалари молиявий ҳисобот, солиқ ҳисоботи ва статистик ҳисоботида (1-Кб) ўз ифодасини топади.

3. Тадқиқотлар шуни кўрсатадики, ушбу 1-Кб статистик ҳисоботларда хизматлар турлари ХХТУТ ва ИФУТ кодлари бўйича умумлаштирилса, ахборот фойдаланувчилар учун тўлиқ ва шаффоф маълумотлар олишга имконият пайдо бўлади.

4. Самарқанд вилояти мисолида Бухгалтерия хизматлари кўрсатувчи субъектлар сони ва улар кўрсатилаётган хизматлар ҳажми хизматлар бозорида ортиб бормоқда.

5. 2022-2026 йилларда мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегиясининг мақсад ва вазифалари талаблардан келиб чиқиб бухгалтерия хизматлари кўрсатишнинг мос йўналишлари (жумладан, IT-аутсорсинг)ни жорий этиш.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати:

1. «Бухгалтери ҳисоби тўғрисида»ги Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонуни 2016 йил 13 апрел.
2. «Ўзбекистон- 2030» Стратегияси тўғрисида. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Фармони, 11.09.2023 йилдаги ПФ-158-сон
3. 2022-2026 йилларда мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистонни тараққиёт стратегияси.
4. Экономика Узбекистана в 2023 году: точки роста ведут в ряд развитых государств. <https://uzconsulate-aktau.kz/>
5. www.stat.uz - Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика қўмитаси расмий сайти.
6. Самарқанд вилояти Статистика бошқармаси маълумотлари.

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САМАРҚАНД ВИЛОЯТИДА 2023 ЙИЛДА МАҲАЛЛАБАЙ ИШЛАШ ТИЗИМИДА АМАЛГА ОШИРИЛГАН ИШЛАР САМАРАДОРЛИГИ

Аннотация. Мақолада маҳаллабай ишлаш тизими, камбағалликни қисқартириш бўйича ислохотларнинг бош мезони эканлиги, уни иқтисодий ҳолат сифатидаги тавсифи ва таҳлили ёритиб берилган

Калит сўзлар: Маҳаллабай ишлаш тизими, маҳалла, камбағаллик, хатлов, аҳолига бериладиган кўмак ва ёрдам, даромад, кредит, субсидия, ўсиш нуқталари (драйвер), ижара, ўқитиш, тадбиркорлик, ҳоким ёрдамчилари.

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EFFICIENCY OF WORKS IMPLEMENTED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD WORK SYSTEM IN 2023 IN SAMARKAND REGION

Annotation. The article describes the system for the work of mahallabay, the main criterion for reforms to reduce poverty, its description and analysis as an economic condition

Key words: mahallabay work system, mahalla, poverty, census, assistance and support to residents, income, credit, subsidy, points of growth (driver), rent, training, entrepreneurship, assistants to khokims.

Самарқанд вилояти маҳаллаларидаги ҳоким ёрдамчилари томонидан 2023 йил бошидан **783, 3 мингта** (100%) хонадонлар хатловдан ўтказилиб, иқтисодий аҳолига кўра **3 та тоифага** ажратиб олинган.

биринчи тоифа – даромади кам, бироқ даромад топишга ҳаракат қилаётган хонадонлар **142 мингта** (16, 4 фоиз);

иккинчи тоифа – доимий даромадга эга, қўшимча даромад топиш истагидаги хонадонлар **354 мингта** (46, 1 фоиз);

учинчи тоифа – ижтимоий ҳимояга муҳтож, боқувчисини йўқотган, ногиронлиги бўлган хонадонлар **287 мингта** (37, 5 фоиз).

Хатловда **1 126 та** маҳаллаларнинг **298 таси** чорвачилик ва паррандачилик, **331 таси** савдо ва хизмат, **264 таси** деҳқончилик ва иссиқхона, **123 таси** боғдорчилик, **34 таси** кичик ишлаб чиқариш, **10 таси** ҳунармандчилик ва **66 таси** бошқа йўналишларда маҳаллаларда аҳоли

даромадларини ошириш учун фойдаланаётган “Ўсиш нуқталари” ва тадбиркорлик фаолиятидаги ихтисослашувда эканлиги аниқланган.

2023 йилда вилоятда ҳоким ёрдамчилари билан биргаликда жами **423 587 нафар** аҳоли бандлиги таъминланган. Шундан, **225 879 нафар** аҳоли ўзини-ўзи банд қилиш орқали, **189 266 нафари** доимий ва мавсумий иш жойларига, **8 442 нафар** аҳолини ҳақ тўланадиган жамоат ишларига жойлаштириш, **6 461 нафари** хунармандчилик ҳисобига (уста-шоғирд билан бирга), **12 550 нафари** яқка тартибдаги тадбиркор сифатида рўйхатдан ўтказиш ва **18 383 нафар** (“Темир дафтар”, “Аёллар дафтари” ва “Ёшлар дафтари”га киритилган ва бошқа) аҳолига ер майдони ажратиш орқали бандлиги таъминланган.

1 жадвал

2023 йил январь-декабрь ойида аҳоли бандлигини таъминлаш бўйича ҳоким ёрдамчилари томонидан амалга оширилган ишлар тўғрисида

МАЪЛУМОТ

01.01.2024 й. ҳолатига

Т/р	Худудлар	Даромадли меҳнат билан банд бўлганлар сони	Бандлиги таъминланганлар сони					Хунармандчилик	Ижара асосида ер ажратиш ҳисоби га банд бўлганлар
			жами	шундан			ЯТТ ташкил этиш ҳисоби га		
				доимий ва мавсумий иш жойларига	ҳақ тўланадиган жамоат ишларига	ўзини ўзи банд қилганлар			
	Самарқанд в.	460 981	423 587	189 266	8 442	225 879	12 550	6 461	18 383
1	Самарқанд ш	60 031	57 118	24 786	1 312	31 020	2 332	581	
2	Тайлоқ т	28 976	27 354	9 796	377	17 181	564	411	647
3	Каттақўрғон ш	11 407	10 566	4 143	334	6 089	455	386	
4	Оқдарё т	27 279	25 386	9 239	767	15 380	842	161	890
5	Булунғур т	34 319	30 912	17 638	439	12 835	839	677	1 891
6	Жомбой т	22 228	20 699	12 031	200	8 468	505	458	566
7	Иштихон т	25 160	22 713	9 957	477	12 279	833	319	1 295
8	Каттақўрғон т	28 633	26 105	12 167	480	13 458	649	508	1 371
9	Қўшрабат т	17 278	16 185	6 399	343	9 443	314	398	381
10	Нарпай т	29 700	26 344	11 455	599	14 290	677	585	2 094
11	Пайариқ т	28 984	25 794	12 385	455	12 954	757	200	2 233

1 2	Пастдарғо м т	39 973	36 790	17 501	964	18 325	677	50	2 456
1 3	Пахтачи т	25 872	23 537	9 678	558	13 301	636	444	1 255
1 4	Самарқанд т	27 966	25 987	11 005	401	14 581	1 031	443	505
1 5	Нуробод т	15 595	14 747	6 049	383	8 315	388	141	319
1 6	Ургут т	37 580	33 350	15 037	353	17 960	1 051	699	2 480

Ишсиз, кам таъминланган ва камбағал оила аъзолари бўлган қишлоқ аҳолисини қўллаб-қувватлаш, тадбиркорлик ва ўзини ўзи банд қилиш фаолиятини бошлашига кўмак бериш мақсадида **Аҳолини тадбиркорликка жалб қилиш жамғармаси** маблағлари ҳисобидан **2023 йилда 6 695 нафар** фуқароларга **30, 1 млрд.сўм** субсидия маблағлари ажратилган.

Оилавий тадбиркорлик дастурлари доирасида имтиёзли кредитлар аҳолининг маҳаллалар ўсиш нуқталари (драйвер) асосида даромадларини оширишда муҳим омил ҳисобланади. Шу мақсадда **2023 йилда 51, 2 мингдан ортиқ** жисмоний ва юридик шахсларга **902 млрд.сўм** имтиёзли кредитлар ажратилган бўлиб, ушбу молиявий манбалар маҳаллаларда ишсизлар, ёшлар ва хотин қизларнинг кичик ишлаб чиқариш ва хизмат кўрсатиш лойиҳалари бўйича тадбиркорлик фаолиятини амалга оширишда кўмак бўлмоқда.

Вилоятда ҳоким ёрдамчиларнинг тавсияси асосида ўқиш истагини билдирган **28 024 нафар** фуқаролар касб-ҳунарга ўқитилган.

Ҳоким ёрдамчиларнинг кўмаги билан **12 055 та** ЯТТ ва **7 570 та** юридик, жами **19 625 та** тадбиркорлик субъектлари ташкил қилинди.

**2023 йил январь-декабрь ойида аҳолини тадбиркорликка жалб қилиш,
бандлигини таъминлаш ва ўқитиш учун ажратилган кредит ва
субсидиялар тўғрисида МАЪЛУМОТ**

01.01.2024 й. ҳолатига

Т/р	Худудлар	Оилавий тадбиркорлик ва ривожлантириш дастурлари доирасида ажратилган кредит		Ажратилган субсидиялар		Касб-хунар ва тадбиркорликка ўқитилганлар сони	Ташкил этилган янги тадбиркорлик субъектлари сони		
		сони	суммаси, млрд сўм	сони	суммаси, млн сўм		Жами	шундан	
								ЯТТ	Юридик
Самарқанд в.		51250	992	6695	30115	27794	19625	12055	7570
1	Самарқанд ш.	4 020	57	357	1 507	5 538	4 034	2 252	1 782
2	Тайлоқ т.	1 806	38	398	1 778	1 557	853	478	375
3	Каттақўрғон ш.	2 060	37	410	1 814	988	707	445	262
4	Оқдарё т.	4 424	66	280	1 472	1 212	1 215	833	382
5	Булунғур т.	3 145	63	360	1 724	2 317	1 296	826	470
6	Жомбой т.	2 335	42	598	2 385	2 074	771	464	307
7	Иштихон т.	3 505	89	195	1 017	1 404	1 211	826	385
8	Каттақўрғон т.	3 299	76	415	1 731	947	1 003	622	381
9	Қўшрабат т.	2 725	58	685	2 838	1 280	505	299	206
10	Нарпай т.	4 054	72	478	2 333	1 322	917	674	243
11	Пайариқ т.	3 492	75	435	2 006	1 538	1 173	755	418
12	Пастдарғом т.	4 314	87	480	1 926	1 690	1 297	653	644
13	Пахтачи т.	2 878	56	489	2 569	1 410	883	612	271
14	Самарқанд т.	2 178	36	298	1 279	1 728	1 534	894	640
15	Нуробод т.	2 295	49	423	2 020	796	670	385	285
16	Ургут т.	4 720	91	394	1 717	1 993	1 556	1 037	519

Вилоятдаги ҳоким ёрдамчилари томонидан “Онлайн маҳалла” платформасида 5 441 та микролойихалар ишга туширилиши натижасида лойиха қиймати 1 270 млрд.сўм (ўз маблағи ҳисобидан 925, 7 млрд.сўм, банк кредити 331, 7 млрд.сўм) маблағ ўзлаштирилиб, 23 507 нафар ишсиз фуқаролар бандлиги таъминланди.

3 жадвал

**Самарқанд вилояти бўйича ҳоким ёрдамчилари томонидан
амалга оширилаётган микролойихалар тўғрисида
МАЪЛУМОТ**

01.01.2024 ҳолатига

млн.сўмда

№	Худуд	маҳаллалар сони	Ўртача маҳалладаги лойиҳалар сони	Амалга оширилиши режалаштирилган			Амалга оширилган		
				лойиҳа сони	лойиҳа қиймати млн.сўм	яратилдиган иш ўрни	лойиҳа сони	лойиҳа қиймати млн.сўм	яратилган жами иш ўрни (амалда)
	Самарқанд в.	1 126	340	6 734	1 356 348	23 583	5 441	1 270 886	23 507
1	Каттақўрғон ш.	36	5	241	24 409	664	195	24 279	661
2	Нуробод т.	39	5	223	31 714	775	180	30 947	773
3	Жомбой т.	38	5	243	38 173	837	196	36 808	834
4	Оқдарё т.	35	4	153	9 718	319	124	9 673	318
5	Нарпай т.	57	5	342	60 848	2 275	276	62 036	2 268
6	Тайлоқ т.	50	5	339	49 013	1 112	274	48 955	1 108
7	Қўшработ т.	45	5	264	76 316	723	213	56 264	721
8	Булунғур т.	55	7	498	64 844	2 154	402	79 939	2 147
9	Пайариқ т.	65	5	427	154 375	1 354	345	133 107	1 350
10	Иштихон т.	62	7	516	106 584	1 213	417	79 136	1 209
11	Пахтачи т.	59	7	476	55 049	960	385	39 745	957
12	Каттақўрғон т.	69	5	428	117 268	2 114	346	117 364	2 107
13	Пастдарғом т.	107	3	423	64 508	1 055	342	65 277	1 052
14	Ургут т.	120	3	436	92 364	2 798	352	93 376	2 789
15	Самарқанд т.	74	6	548	50 547	1 177	443	55 523	1 173

1 6	Самарқанд ш.	215	4	1 177	360 620	4 053	951	338 457	4 040
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2023 йилда вилоятдаги ихтисослашган маҳаллаларга яқин ҳудудларда **44 та микромарказлар** ташкил этилиб, **507 та** янги иш ўринлари яратилган.

2024 йилда вилоятда ушбу йўналишлар бўйича қўйидаги вазифаларни бажариш тавсия этилади.

1. Вилоятда **30 000 нафар** аҳолини, айниқса ёшлар ва хотин-қизларни касб-хунар ва тадбиркорликка ўқитиш, уларни бандлигини таъминлаш.

2. Оилавий тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш дастурлари доирасида аҳолига тадбиркорлик қилиш мақсадида 2024 йилда **1 185 млрд.сўм** кредит ажратиш.

3. Маҳаллаларда “драйвер” йўналишларда ҳоким ёрдамчилари томонидан **4, 6 мингта** лойиҳаларни амалга ошириш ҳамда **22 минг** аҳолининг бандлиги таъминлаш.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати:

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2022 йил 28 январда имзоланган "2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси тўғрисида"ги ПФ-60 сонли Фармони. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонунчилик маълумотлар миллий базаси <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/5841063>

2. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 15.03.2024 йилдаги 137-сон қарор “Маҳаллабай ишлашга масъул бўлган шахслар фаолиятини ва ҳамкорлигини самарали таъминлаш ҳамда «Маҳалла еттилиги» фаолиятини ташкил этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”

3. Маҳаллабай ишлаш ва тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш агентлиги Самарқанд вилояти ҳудудий бошқармаси маълумотлари.

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ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ОТКРЫТОГО ЗАНЯТИЯ ПО РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ В НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ГРУППАХ ВУЗОВ

Аннотация. Сегодня в процесс обучения в вузах активно внедряются новые технологии обучения, основанные на последних достижениях психологии и дидактики. В них воплощён коллективный разум и опыт многих поколений психологов-теоретиков, учёных педагогов и педагогов-практиков по вопросам общения.

Ключевые слова: преподавание, русский язык, открытое занятие, национальный вуз, творчество, умения, навыки, педагогическое мастерство.

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ORGANIZATION OF OPEN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CLASSES IN NATIONAL GROUPS OF UNIVERSITIES

Abstract. Today, new teaching technologies based on the latest achievements of psychology and didactics are actively being introduced into the learning process at universities. They embody the collective wisdom and experience of many generations of theoretical psychologists, scientific teachers and practical teachers on communication issues.

Key words: teaching, Russian language, open class, national university, creativity, abilities, skills, pedagogical skills.

Современные методы преподавания русского языка ориентированы на подготовку студентов к самостоятельному выполнению различных коммуникативных задач, возникающих в их деятельности, а также на поиск необходимой информации. Внедрение инновационных подходов в обучении русскому языку в национальных вузах активизирует деятельность студентов, разнообразит учебный процесс, повышает интерес к предмету, стимулирует их творческую активность и мышление, расширяет кругозор, улучшает речевую культуру и способствует интеграционным процессам.

Умение влиять на других включает дидактические, организационные, конструктивные и коммуникативные навыки, а также методы предъявления

требований, управления общением и организации коллективных творческих мероприятий. Все эти навыки и педагогический опыт необходимы для проведения современного урока или занятия.

Открытое учебное занятие – это форма передового опыта, результат методической работы преподавателя, дополнительное образование и действенный элемент учебного и воспитательного процесса. Участие в открытом занятии помогает другим педагогам критически оценивать всю систему работы и вызывает желание её усовершенствовать, даёт возможность объективно подойти к оценке мастерства педагога, так как «учитель готовится к хорошему уроку всю жизнь» (В. А. Сухомлинский) [1, с. 2].

В образовательной практике часто не различают открытые и обычные занятия, несмотря на то, что состав студентов, как правило, неоднороден, а уровень владения русским языком оставляет желать лучшего. Хотя педагог, ориентируясь на большинство, не должен снижать уровень занятия, открытое занятие все же является специально подготовленной формой методической работы. Мы предлагаем в качестве примера рассмотреть основные этапы проведения открытого занятия по теме «Деловой мир». Данный тип занятия проводится с учётом актуальных проблем методической науки. Занятие ведётся в аудитории с компьютерным обеспечением. Оно отражает решение методической проблемы, над которой работает педагог и призвано показать преимущество (высокую эффективность) новации.

Занятие содержит как теоретический, так и практический материал, в том количестве, которое могут усвоить студенты.

Безусловно, возможности учебной аудитории, оснащённой техническими средствами обучения, значительно шире, эффективнее, так как практически весь изучаемый материал введён в программу. Познакомив студентов с целями и задачами занятия, а также с порядком его проведения, педагог при повторении пройденной темы может использовать такие интерактивные формы обучения как блиц-опрос, «Ручка на столе», презентацию. Студенты проводят презентацию домашнего задания, представляют образцы своих работ. В целях закрепления темы предлагается обсудить понятие «Какой он, деловой человек?» посредством игры «Подсолнух» и проследить, как вырастает и формируется человек:

Посадили семечку. Она растёт, первый листик - детский сад, второй - школа, третий – академический лицей или колледж, четвертый - институт, вот и сформировался цветок – «Подсолнух». Его центр – деловой человек. Педагог раздает студентам «лепестки», на каждом из них черты характера делового человека. Они выбирают из множества лепестков именно те черты характера, которые должны быть присуще деловому человеку и дополняют подсолнух лепестками. Эту игру можно провести за компьютером, а можно и на доске.

Закрепление темы деловые бумаги проводим с использованием категориальной таблицы «Деловые документы».

Название документа	Назначение документа
Расписка Автобиография Заявление Доверенность Объявление	

Так как у каждого студента на столе имеется компьютер, этот вид работы выполняется индивидуально. Открыв по указанию преподавателя определённый файл, студенты заполняют таблицу.

Следующий этап работы – новая тема «Коммерческая корреспонденция». Педагог демонстрирует слайды, где даётся определение всем видам коммерческой корреспонденции, которые сопровождаются звуком: Что такое письмо? Каковы его особенности? Какими могут быть письма по теме, функции, по признаку адресата? На слайдах отмечаются типичные языковые формулы, используемые в вводной, основной и заключительной части письма. Также обращается внимание на то, как оформляется письмо-предложение (оферта), письмо-рекламация, письмо-ответ, договор (контракт), трудовой договор. В работе по новой теме участвует не только зрительная информация, но и слуховая, то, что видят, слушают и читают сами студенты. Такая форма способствует лучшему усвоению теоретического материала новой темы. После просмотра слайдов студенты задают вопросы, уточняют, высказывают своё мнение и демонстрируют свои познания в данной области.

На следующем слайде студентам предлагается выполнить задание: используя языковые формулы закончить предложения. Например:

- 1) В подтверждение нашей предварительной договорённости...
- 2) В ответ на ваше письмо...
- 3) Мы вынуждены поставить вас в известность, что...
- 4) В соответствии с вашей просьбой...
- 5) Выражаем надежду на продолжение нашего...

Далее новое задание - метод «Кто больше». Студентам предлагается в течение 1 минуты подобрать больше слов с буквами слова «документ» (использование слов, соответствующих теме занятия только приветствуется):

Д – дело, дом, дипломат, деятельность, деление,

О – огромный, ответ, открытие, один, опыт...

К – компания, Карши, критерий, коммерция, который, казна, колледж

...

У – учёба, университет, убеждать, усилие, увеличение, учение, Узбекистан...

М – механизм, Москва, моральный, много, музыка, машина, можно...

Е – если, естественно, его, ель, ежедневно, ежегодно, ежемесячно, еженедельник, ...

Н – норма, новость, наш, независимость, надежда, нарушать, новый...

Т - транспорт, течение, Ташкент, традиция, территория, Тимур ...

Эта работа проводится в парах, можно провести её и устно, и письменно. Итогом этой работы служит задание на дом из учебного пособия по русскому языку. Завершить этап работы по новой теме помогают 5 тестов на компьютере, которые сразу же оцениваются. Педагог обобщает результаты работы и объявляет студентам баллы, набранные ими в ходе занятия.

Как мы видим, компьютерное обеспечение открытого занятия обеспечивает более высокую эффективность учебно-воспитательного процесса.

Открытое занятие – это источник инновационного опыта и педагогического мастерства. Педагогика утверждает, что личность педагога обладает большой влиятельной силой, которую нельзя заменить ни учебниками, ни техническими средствами обучения, ни моральными сентенциями, ни системой наказаний и поощрений. Педагогическое мастерство рассматривается специалистами «как комплекс свойств личности, обеспечивающий высокий уровень самоорганизации профессиональной педагогической деятельности» [2].

Открытое занятие должно соответствовать теме, иметь новизну, проводиться в обычных условиях с общепринятой продолжительностью, а педагог, проводящий его, обладать высоким уровнем научно-методической подготовки.

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МУЛЬТИМЕДИА ТЕХНОЛОГИЯСИНИНГ ҚЎЛЛАНИШ СОҲАЛАРИ

Аннотация. Бугунги кунда мультимедиа технологиялари инсон фаолиятининг бизнес, таълим, тиббиёт ва бошқа шу сингари турли соҳаларида қўлланилишини кўриши мумкин. Ушбу фаолият йўналишларида мультимедиа маҳсулотларини яратиши учун кенг кўламдаги дастурий маҳсулотлар мавжуд. Уларнинг айримлари мультимедианинг алоҳида компонентлари билан ишлашга мўлжалланган.

Калит сўзлар: Компьютер графика, микрофон, ахборот, видеоконференциялар, аудио, аппарат, гиперматн, технология, тақдимот.

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APPLICATION AREAS OF MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGY

Abstract. Today, multimedia technologies can be seen to be used in various fields of human activity such as business, education, medicine and others. In these areas of activity, there is a wide range of software products for creating multimedia products. Some of them are designed to work with separate components of multimedia.

Keywords: Computer graphics, microphone, information, video conferences, audio, hardware, hypertext, technology, presentation.

Умумий олиб қараганда мультимедиа технологияларидан фойдаланувчиларни 3 турга бўлиш мумкин. Улар: оддий фойдаланувчилар, бизнес соҳасида фойдаланувчилар, турли касб усталари (1.1-расм).

Мультимедиа тизимлари

Бизнес иловалар

Касб усталарига

Оддий фойдаланувчи

Компьютер графика воситалари

Тақдимотномалар

Видеоконференциялар

Анимация

Энциклопедиялар

Товушли почта

Видеофилмлар ишлаб чиқариш
Компьютер имитацион моделлари
Маълумотномалар
График пакетлар
IP-телефония
Музыка студиялари
Музыка тахрирловчилар

Замонавий мультимедиа тизимларининг турлари ва таркиби

Мултимедиа технологияларидан оддий фойдаланувчилар қуйидаги мақсадларда фойдаланадилар:

- Ўқитиш дастурларида – бунда ўқитиш жараёнида турли расмли анимациялар, электрон дарслик, электрон китоб ва электрон ўқув қўлланмалар бўлиши мумкин.
- Энциклопедиялар – бу бирор–бир атамани ёки иловани тушунтиришда турли мултимедиа иловаларини қўллаш.
- Маълумотномалар – берилаётган маълумотни турли шаклда келтириш ва тушинишни осонлаштириш.
- График пакетлар – турли график иловалар устида ишлаш имкониятини берувчи дастурлар.
- Музыка тахрирловчилар – музыка файллари устида турли амаллар бажариш.

Бизнес соҳасида, масалан, фирмалар уй-жой сотувида мултимедиа технологияларидан кенг фойдаланадилар. Бу йўналишда сотиладиган уйларнинг каталоглари яратилади, харидор экранда уйни хар ҳил томонларидан кўриши, ундаги ҳамма хоналари бўйлаб интерфаол сайр қилиши, режа ва чизмалари билан танишиши мумкин.

Мултимедиа технологияларидан турли касб усталари қуйидаги мақсадларда фойдаланадилар:

- Компьютер графикаси воситалари – бунда турли дастурлар ва техник таъминотлар орқали ишлаш.
- Анимациялар – Adobe Flash ва 3D Max дастурлари ёрдамида турли анимациялар яратиш.
- Видеофилмларни ишлаб чиқиш – ҳозирда мултимедиа технологиялари телевидения ва киностудияларда филмларни яратиш жараёнида кенг қўламда қўлланилмоқда. Кино индустриясида ва видео санатда мултимедиа тизими муаллифнинг зарурий иш дастгоҳига айланмоқда. Филм муаллифи бундай компьютер тизимида олдиндан тайёрланган, чизилган, суратга олинган, видео камерада олинган табиат манзараларини жамлаб, керакли кўринишдаги асарни яратади. Режиссор тасвирга олинган хар бир кадрни жуда тез кузата олади, компьютер монтажи аниқлик даражаси юқори ва мулоқат иш тартибида жараённи олиб бориш мумкин. У турли хил видеоэффектларни ярата олиши ва тасвирларни ўзгартириш ҳамда қўшиш, олдиндан тайёрланган товуш лавхаларини кадрга

жойлаштириш ва тасвирни товуш билан монандлаштириш ишларини сифатли бажара олади. Компютер ёрдамида ишлов берилган ёки хосил қилинган тасвирларни тадбиқ этиш янги тасвирий техникани хосил бўлишига олиб келади.

• Муסיқа студиялари – мултимедиа технологияларини санъатдаги тадбиқиға мисол бўлиб муסיқаларини оптик дискларда ёзилишини келтириш мумкин. Дискда ёзилган юқори сифатли муסיқани фақат эшитибгина қолмай у ёки бу композиторни экранда турли партитурларини кўриш, алоҳида мавзу ёки чолғу асбобини танлаб, ажратиб эшитиш мумкин. Агар муаллифи товушларни турлича ўзгартириши, ташқи турли аудио манбалардан товуш тўпламларини жамлаш ва олдиндан йиғилган товуш базасидан фойдаланиши ҳамда товуш эффектларини хосил қилувчи дастурларни ишлатиши мумкин.

Мултимедиа технологияларини тиббиётда қўллашнинг кенг имкониятлари мавжуд ва у долзарбдир. Аввалам бор бу маълумотлар ва билимлар омборига асосланган тиббиёт эксперт тизимларини яратиш, жаррохлик ишларини олиб бориш даврида видео ва аудио қурилмалар орқали ёритиш усулларини ишлаб чиқиш, мутахассисларни замонавий жаррохлик ва даволаш усуллариға ўқитиб малакасини оширишда қўллаш. Мултимедиа технологиялари дори-дармон ва доривор ўсимликлар каталогини яратишда шунингдек тиббиёт ўрта таълим талабаларини ўқув жараёниларида (рангли тасвирда ва анимация ҳолатида қон айланиш тизими, мушак ва нафас олиш тизимлари) қўллаш катта самара бериши мумкин.

Мултимедиа технологиясининг тадбиқ этиш соҳаларидан асосийси кенг манода таълимдир: яъни видеоэнциклопедиа, интерактив йўналтиргич, тренажерлар, интеллектуал ўйинлар, компютер ўқитиш тизими ва масофавий таълим йўналишларидир. Мултимедиа тизимини нафақат олий ва ўрта таълим тизимда бундан ташқари малакали мутахассислар тайёрлаш марказларида, мактабгача тарбия корхоналарида ҳам мувафақиятли қўллаш мумкин. Мултимедиа қурилмалари ва дастурлари ҳамда интерактив доска билан таъминланган компютер тизими инсон фаолиятида ва билим соҳаларида секин аста универсал ўқитиш ёки ахборот воситалари бўлиб қолмоқда. Мултимедиа платаси ўрнатилган шахсий компютерлар амалда деярли ҳамма соҳа бўйича универсал ўқитувчи ва ахборот воситалариға айланадилар. Бунинг учун шу соҳа бўйича CD – ROMдан ўқиладиган дарслик дисклар бўлиши етарликдир.

Мултимедиа технологиялари таълимнинг турли соҳаларида мактаб, лицей, коллеж, институт ва университетларда кенг миқёсда ўз ўрнини эгалламоқда.

Мултимедиа махсулотларини педагогик жараёнда фойдаланишнинг икки хил йўлда амалға ошириш мумкин.

1. Бозорда мавжуд дастурий махсулотлардан ўқитиладиган фан доирасига мос келадиганларидан фойдаланиш. Тажриба кўрсатадики, танлаш масаласи анча мураккаб, чунки мавжуд махсулотлар ўқитиладиган фан дастурига мос бўлиши, педагог томонидан қўйилган маълумотларнинг ишончлилиқ талабларига, қабул қилиниш даражасига, тўлиқлигига жавоб бера олиши лозим. Бу эса кўпгина ҳолларда махсулотни яратиш жараёнида ўрганилаётган соҳадан керакли билимга эга бўлган мутахасис-педагог иштирок этмаганлигидандир.

2. Ўқитувчи томонидан ўқитиладиган фан мақсадига ва кўриладиган масалалар доирасига мос мултимедиа махсулотини яратиш. Бунинг учун фан ўқитувчилари мултимедиа технологиялари бўйича малакаларини турли курсларда ошириши, шунингдек компютер имкониятларини батафсил ўрганиб чиқиши, қўшимча тасвирларни кўрсатиш воситалари ва интерактив досканинг имкониятларини билишлари лозим.

Иккала кўрсатилган йўл мултимедиа технологиялари соҳаси бўйича юқори касбий билимга эга бўлишлиқни талаб этади, шунингдек аппарат ва дастурий воситалардан самаралий фойдаланиш бўйича яхши тайёргарликка эга бўлиш лозим.

Асосан мултимедиа тизимининг икки туридан фойдаланилмоқда: ташқи қурилма тўпламига эга бўлган шахсий компютер асосидаги ва икки томонлама ахборот алмашуви орқали ўқитишнинг электрон доскаси (интерактив доска) проектор ва тизимли блок асосидаги турлари.

Мултимедиа тизимининг иккинчи турини жорий этиш учун компютернинг тизимли блоки, проектор ва икки томонлама ахборот алмашувчи электрон доскалардан (интерактив доска) фойдаланилади.

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МУЛЬТИМЕДИАНИНГ АППАРАТ ВА ДАСТУРИЙ ТАЪМИНОТИГА ТАЛАБЛАР

Аннотация. Хозирги пайтда мультимедиа тизимларида замонавий ОТ лари (масалан, Windows 7 ёки XP) дан кенг фойдаланилади. Файлларни турли форматларга конвертация қилиш имкониятлари кенгайтирилаяпти. Ахборотни кодлаштириш ва сиқиш тизимлари яратилган. Медиа - гуркираб ривожланаётган замонавий ахборотлар технологиясидир.

Калит сўзлар: DVD -RW, микрофон, ахборот, аудио, microsoft, видеокамера, гиперматн, технология, луна, тақдимот.

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HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS OF MULTIMEDIA

Abstract. Modern OS (for example, Windows 7 or XP) is widely used in multimedia systems. The possibilities of converting files to different formats are expanding. Information coding and compression systems have been created. Media is a rapidly developing modern information technology.

Keywords: DVD-RW, microphone, information, audio, microsoft, video camera, hypertext, technology, magnifying glass, presentation.

Мультимедиа тизимларидан фойдаланишда ва уларни лойиҳалаштириш жараёнида дастурий ва аппарат таъминотларга аниқ талаблар қўйилади.

Компьютернинг аппарат қисмига талаблар:

- 1 Гб дан кам бўлмаган оператив хотира (RAM);
- 120 Gb дан юқори ҳажмга эга бўлган қаттиқ диск;
- маълумотни ёзиш ва ўқиш тезлиги катта бўлган DVD -RW компакт – дискларига мўлжалланган дисковод;
- 3D графикани таъминлайдиган видеоадаптер;
- рангли оқимли принтер, фотобосмага эга бўлиши шарт;
- юқори сифатли аудиоадаптер ва юқори қувватли акустик тизим (+микрофон);
- USB порт;
- симсиз қурилмаларни улаш учун инфрақизил порт.

IBM va Microsoft фирмаларининг биргаликдаги ишлари натижасида маълумотларни турли форматларини таърифлайдиган спецификациялар ва дастурий интерфейслар яратилган:

- RIFF – маълумотларни форматини аниқлайди;
- MCI – мультимедиа периферияси ва функциялари билан ўзаро мулоқатда бўлиш учун мўлжалланган дастурий интерфейс, масалан (видеопроигрыватель) мультимедиа функциялари билан мулоқатда бўлиши;
- DV – MCI – рақамли тасвирларни бирлаштирувчи дастурий интерфейс. У IBM va Microsoft фирмалари билан биргаликда яратилган.

Viewer Author Toolkit ёрдамида яратилган мультимедиа иловалари ишга тушириш модули ёрдамида ишга туширилади.

Хозирги пайтда мультимедиа тизимларида замонавий ОТ лари (масалан, Windows 7 ёки XP) дан кенг фойдаланилади. Файлларни турли форматларга конвертация қилиш имкониятлари кенгайтириляпти. Ахборотни кодлаштириш ва сиқиш тизимлари яратилган. Видеоқамров, видео ва аудиоэшиттиришга (видео ва аудио плеер) мўлжалланган дастурлар мавжуд.

Мультимедиа технологияларини инсон фаолиятининг кўп сохаларидаги тадқиқига кўплаб мисоллар келтириш мумкин, лекин билиш керакки энг асосийси, бу технология компьютерни интеллектуал имкониятларини сезиларли даражада кенгайтди, бу эса инсоннинг ижодий потенциалини кучайтиришга туртки бўлади.

Мультимедиа-технологиялари информатиканинг долзарб йўналишларидан бири бўлиб ҳисобланади. Мультимедиа-технологияларининг асосий мақсади – товуш, видео, анимация ва бошқа визуал эффектлар билан таъминланган дастурий маҳсулотларни яратишдан иборатдир. 1945 йилда америкалик олим Ваннивер Буш "MEMEX" номли хотирани ташкил қилиш гоясини таклиф қилган, бу эса мультимедиа технологияларини ривожланишининг ғоявий сабаби бўлди. "MEMEX" номли хотиранинг асосий ғояси шундан иборатки, ахборот белгилар, номерлар, индекслар ёки алфавит тартиби бўйича эмас, балки мазмунига қараб қидирилади. "MEMEX" номли хотиранинг асосида гиперматн ва гипермедиа тизимлари яратилган. **Гиперматн** деганда бу матнли маълумотлар билан ишлаш тизими деб тушунилади. **Гипермедиа** тизими - бу графика, товуш, видео ва анимация билан биргаликда ишлаш системаси деб ҳисобланади. Гиперматн ва гипермедиа тизимларининг биргаликдаги ривожланиши мультимедиа йўналишининг келиб чиқишига олиб келди. 80 – йиллар охирида америкалик компьютер мутахассиси Билл Гейтснинг "National Art Gallery of London"- «Лондоннинг миллий санъат галереяси» номли дастурий маҳсулотини биринчи бўлиб яратган. Бу мультимедиа дастурини яратишда турли муҳитлардан – тасвир, товуш, анимация, гиперматн ва гипермедиа тизимларидан фойдаланилган.

Мультимедиа технологияларининг асосий афзалликлари ва хусусиятларига қуйидагилар тегишли:

- битта ахборот ташувчисада катта ҳажмли турли маълумотларни сақлаш имконияти (20 та томга яқин матнлар, 2000 ва ундан ҳам кўп юқори сифатли тасвирлар, 30 – 45 минутли видеоёзувлар, 7 соатга тенг товуш маълумотлари);

- экранда тасвирни ёки унинг айрим фрагментларини катталаштириш имконияти. ("лупа» режими). Тасвирни сифатини сақлаб қолган ҳолда 20 маротабагача катталаштириш мумкин. Бу имкониятдан тарихий ҳужжатлар ва санъат асарларини презентация қилганда фойдаланиш мумкин;

- тасвирларни таққослаш ва турли дастурий воситалар ёрдамида уларни қайта ишлаш;

- матнлар ёки турли кўргазмалар материалларда керакли жойларни белгилаш ва улар ёрдамида бошқа тушунтирувчи маълумотга эга бўлиш (гипермедиа ва гиперматн технологияси);

- Internet глобал тармоғига уланиш имконияти;

Мультимедиа — бу компьютер технологияларининг соҳаси. У турли (матн, графика, расм, товуш, анимация, видео) кўринишдаги ахборот билан боғлиқ. Бунда маълумот турли ахборот ташувчиларида мавжуд бўлиши мумкин (магнит ва оптик дисклар). (multi – кўп, media — муҳит деб таржима қилинади) Мультимедиа воситалари аппарат ва дастурий воситаларга бўлинади.

Мультимедиа аппарат воситаларига қуйидагилар тегишли: -аудио (нутқли) ва видеокиритиш ва ахборотни чиқариш қурилмалари;

- юқорисифатли товуш ва видео платалар;

- видеомагнитофон ёки видеокамерадан тасвирни ўқийдиган ва ўша маълумотларни компьютерга киритадиган платалар яъни видеограбберлар

- юқорисифатли акустик ва тасвирни қайта тиклайдиган тизимлар. Бу тизимлар усилитель, товушли колонкалар, катта ҳажмли видеоэкранлар билан таъминланган бўлади;

- сканерлар (чунки улар автоматик равишда компьютерга печатланган матн ва расмларни киритиш имконига эга;

- юқорисифатли принтер ва плоттерлар.

- Проекторлар

- Интерактив доскалар

- Катта ҳажмга эга бўлган оптик ва рақамли видеодисклар

Microsoft фирмаси биринчи булиб «Red Book» номли стандартини яратди. Кейинчалик шу стандарт асосида мультимедиага мулжалланган компьютерлар ярата бошланди. Мультимедиага мўлжалланган компьютер албатта иккита имкониятга эга бўлиши шарт: CD-ROM дисководига аудиоинформацияни ёзиш имконияти, аудиоадаптер ёрдамида ахборотни киритиш ва чиқариш.

Мультимедианинг аппарат воситаларига куйидаги талаблар куйилади:

- PIII – 600дан кам бўлмаган микропроцессор билан таъминланган шахсий компьютер;
- 128mb дан кам бўлмаган оператив хотира (RAM);
- Ранглар Билан тулик ишлаш учун 256 mb оператив хотира,
- 3D улчамли тасвирларни яратиш учун 512 mb оператив хотира
- 20 Gb дан юқори ҳажмга эга бўлган қаттиқ диск;
- ёзиш ва ўқиш тезлиги катта бўлган CD-RW, DVD компакт дисклари ва уларга мўлжалланган дискжамлагичлар;
- "сичқонча" туридаги, «скролл» кнопкали манипулятор;
- юқори КПД ли клавиатура;
- ясси камида 17 дюймли True Color туридаги дисплей (рухсат бериш қобилияти 1024x 768 нукта);
- 3D графикани таъминлайдиган видеоадаптер;
- рангли оқимли принтер, фотобосмага эга бўлиши шарт;
- рангли сканер, ранг туклиги 48bit ва рухат бериш қобилияти 600dpi;
- юқори сифатли аудиоадаптер ва юқори қувватли акустик система (+микрофон);
- камида битта LPT, ва битта USB порт;
- симсиз қурилмаларни улаш учун инфрақизил порт.

Мултимедиа тизимининг аппарат таъминоти икки синфга бўлинади:

- товуш технологиясини таъминловчи компьютер воситалари;
- видеотехнологияларни таъминловчи компьютер воситалари.

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ИГРОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ОБРАЗОВАНИИ: РАЗРАБОТКА И ОЦЕНКА МЕТОДИК ОБУЧЕНИЯ ЧЕРЕЗ ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЕ СИСТЕМЫ ДЛЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО РОСТА ПЕДАГОГОВ

Аннотация. Игровые технологии в образовании представляют собой инновационный подход к разработке и оценке методик обучения через электронные системы с целью повышения профессионального роста педагогов. Этот подход основан на использовании игровых принципов и технологий для создания образовательных игр, и симуляций, способствующих развитию критического мышления, проблемного решения и других ключевых компетенций у педагогов. В данной аннотации рассматриваются основные аспекты разработки и внедрения игровых методик обучения, а также их влияние на профессиональный рост педагогов.

Ключевые слова: игровые технологии, образование, методики обучения, электронные системы, профессиональный рост, педагоги.

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GAME TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION: DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF TEACHING METHODS THROUGH ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS TO IMPROVE THE PROFESSIONAL GROWTH OF TEACHERS

Abstract. gaming technologies in education represent an innovative approach to the development and evaluation of teaching methods through electronic systems in order to improve the professional growth of teachers. This approach is based on the use of game principles and technologies to create educational games and simulations that promote the development of critical thinking, problem solving and other key competencies in educators. This abstract discusses the main aspects of the development and implementation of game-based teaching methods, as well as their impact on the professional growth of teachers.

Key words: gaming technologies, education, teaching methods, electronic systems, professional growth, teachers.

I. Введение

В современном образовательном контексте игровые технологии становятся все более актуальным и востребованным инструментом для

развития образовательных процессов [3]. Электронные игры, симуляторы, виртуальные миры и другие формы интерактивных приложений предоставляют уникальные возможности для обучения и обогащения педагогического опыта. Однако, эффективное использование игровых технологий в образовании требует разработки специализированных методик обучения и оценки их эффективности, особенно в контексте профессионального роста педагогов [5].

Обоснование выбора темы и значимости исследования

Сегодняшние педагогические практики все больше ориентируются на применение инновационных методов обучения, в том числе через использование игровых технологий. Однако, недостаточно изучены подходы к разработке и оценке эффективности таких методик, особенно с точки зрения повышения профессионального мастерства учителей [4].

В контексте постоянно меняющегося образовательного ландшафта, где требуется адаптироваться к новым технологиям и методикам обучения, понимание того, как игровые технологии могут быть интегрированы в педагогическую практику и как оценивать их воздействие на профессиональный рост педагогов, становится крайне важным [6].

Целью данного исследования является анализ существующих методик обучения через электронные игры и разработка рекомендаций по их улучшению, а также разработка подходов к оценке эффективности таких методик с учетом их влияния на профессиональное развитие педагогов [1].

Исследование данной темы имеет значительное значение для педагогического сообщества, поскольку его результаты могут служить основой для разработки новых образовательных программ, адаптированных под современные требования, а также способствовать повышению профессиональной компетентности педагогов через эффективное использование игровых технологий в образовании [2].

Таким образом, настоящее исследование направлено на заполнение пробелов в знаниях об эффективном использовании игровых технологий в педагогической практике и предлагает важные рекомендации для развития сферы образования в целом.

II. Обзор литературы

Существующие методики обучения через электронные системы

Существующие методики обучения через электронные системы представляют собой разнообразные подходы к интеграции игровых технологий в образовательный процесс. Одним из важных аспектов является разработка специализированных игровых приложений, которые адаптированы под потребности и возможности обучаемых. В этом контексте исследования Ги и др. (2003) и Шаффера и коллег (2005) подчеркивают значение игровых технологий для активного и глубокого обучения [3][5].

Альтернативным подходом является использование симуляторов и виртуальных миров, которые позволяют создавать реалистичные ситуации обучения и тренировки. Работы Олдрича (2009) и Каппа (2012) представляют обширный обзор таких инструментов и стратегий их применения в образовании.

Однако, не менее важным является оценка эффективности этих методик обучения. В работе Пренски (2001) обсуждаются особенности оценки результатов обучения через игровые технологии, включая различные методики оценки и инструменты для измерения педагогического эффекта [4].

Также стоит отметить исследования Сквайера (2006) и Дефрейтаса и Оливера (2006), которые предлагают подходы к оценке эффективности игровых методик обучения с учетом контекста их применения [6][1].

III. Методология исследования

Обоснование выбора методов анализа данных

Для достижения поставленных целей исследования на тему "Игровые технологии в образовании: разработка и оценка методик обучения через электронные системы для повышения профессионального роста педагогов", будет использоваться комбинация качественного и количественного подходов анализа данных.

В качестве качественного метода будет проведен анализ содержательных характеристик разработанных методик обучения через электронные системы. Это позволит выявить основные темы, принципы и подходы, используемые в образовательных игровых приложениях, а также оценить их соответствие целям повышения профессионального роста педагогов.

В качестве количественного метода будет использован анализ статистических данных об эффективности применения разработанных методик. Это включает анализ показателей успеваемости студентов, уровня их заинтересованности и мотивации в обучении, а также обратной связи от педагогов о результатах применения методик. Для анализа статистических данных будут использованы методы корреляционного анализа, статистической обработки и интерпретации результатов.

IV. Инновационные подходы к совершенствованию методики обучения через электронную систему

Развитие навыков критического мышления и проблемного решения

Развитие навыков критического мышления и проблемного решения является ключевой целью многих образовательных программ, особенно в контексте повышения профессионального роста педагогов. В рамках использования игровых технологий в образовании, существует ряд инновационных подходов, способствующих достижению данной цели.

Один из таких подходов - интеграция элементов геймификации в образовательные игры. Геймификация предполагает использование

игровых механик и элементов дизайна в неигровых контекстах с целью мотивации и вовлечения учащихся. Исследования Каппа (2012) и Детердинга и коллег (2011) демонстрируют эффективность геймификации в развитии критического мышления и способностей к проблемному решению [2].

Другим инновационным подходом является использование виртуальной реальности (VR) в образовании. VR-среды позволяют создавать интерактивные сценарии, в которых учащиеся могут сталкиваться с различными проблемами и задачами, требующими применения критического мышления для их решения. Исследования Бейли и Лампа (2018) представляют примеры успешного использования VR в развитии навыков анализа, критического мышления и проблемного решения у педагогов.

Эти инновационные подходы позволяют эффективно интегрировать игровые технологии в образовательный процесс, способствуя развитию ключевых компетенций, необходимых для профессионального роста педагогов.

V. Разработка и внедрение инновационных методик обучения

Обучение педагогов новым методикам и инструментам

Обучение педагогов новым методикам и инструментам играет ключевую роль в повышении качества образования и профессионального роста педагогов. В рамках использования игровых технологий в образовании возникает необходимость в разработке и внедрении инновационных методик обучения, которые могут быть адаптированы под специфику обучаемых и контекст образовательного процесса.

Одним из эффективных подходов к обучению педагогов новым методикам является использование образовательных игр и симуляций. Исследования Миллера и Паркера (2014) и Карлссона и Колленера (2018) подтверждают, что обучение через игровые технологии способствует более глубокому пониманию принципов и стратегий, а также более активному участию в обучении со стороны педагогов.

Важным аспектом разработки и внедрения инновационных методик обучения является обеспечение доступности и поддержки со стороны образовательных учреждений. Для успешной интеграции игровых технологий в образовательную практику необходима подготовка и обучение педагогов, а также создание инфраструктуры для использования электронных систем обучения. Работы Дюрана и Шахида (2017) представляют модели успешного внедрения игровых технологий в образовательные учреждения и опыт их адаптации под нужды педагогов.

Таким образом, разработка и внедрение инновационных методик обучения через электронные системы играют важную роль в повышении профессионального роста педагогов и улучшении качества образования.

VI. Заключение

Перспективы дальнейших исследований в данной области

Использование игровых технологий в образовании представляет собой значимый и перспективный подход к разработке и оценке методик обучения через электронные системы с целью повышения профессионального роста педагогов [3]. Основанные на игровых принципах и технологиях методики обучения демонстрируют потенциал в развитии критического мышления, проблемного решения и других ключевых компетенций, необходимых для эффективного преподавания в современном образовании.

Дальнейшие исследования в данной области могут сосредоточиться на нескольких ключевых аспектах. Во-первых, необходимо дальнейшее исследование эффективности различных методик обучения через электронные системы с использованием игровых технологий, а также разработка новых инновационных подходов к их оценке. Во-вторых, важно изучить влияние игровых технологий на мотивацию и вовлеченность педагогов в обучении, а также их влияние на улучшение результатов обучения учащихся.

Кроме того, важно исследовать аспекты адаптации игровых методик обучения под различные контексты образовательных учреждений и потребности обучаемых. Это может включать в себя разработку персонализированных образовательных игр и приложений, а также интеграцию игровых технологий в различные образовательные предметы и дисциплины.

В целом, дальнейшие исследования в области игровых технологий в образовании имеют потенциал существенно расширить наше понимание образовательного процесса и способствовать развитию инновационных подходов к обучению и повышению профессионального роста педагогов.

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ПРИОРИТЕТ НОВОГО УЗБЕКИСТАНА: СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ СИСТЕМЫ ШКОЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. В статье подчеркнута роль школьного образования в успешном осуществлении демократических реформ и развития гражданского общества. В условиях развития гражданского общества высококвалифицированные учительские кадры выполняют важную миссию в процессе социальной политики, обеспечения повышения качества образовательного процесса в школах. Современный выпускник средней школы является мощным интеллектуальным потенциалом для страны, они вносят достойный вклад в будущее, процессу цифровизации общества, развития малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства. Комплексный подход к работе средних школ показывает, что эта работа тесно связана с демократическими реформами проводимой в стране в условиях углубления рыночного механизма во всех сферах социально-экономической жизни. В процессе школьного образования ученики приобщаются к знаниям необходимого для всей жизни каждого человека, который считается ориентиром для определения будущего.

Ключевые слова: школьное образование, учительские кадры, реформа, развитие, новый этап развития, инновация, качество, идеи, программа, наука, технология.

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PRIORITY OF THE NEW UZBEKISTAN: IMPROVING THE SCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM

Annotation. The article emphasizes the role of school education in the successful implementation of democratic reforms and the development of civil society. In the context of the development of civil society, highly qualified teaching staff perform an important mission in the process of social policy, ensuring improved quality of the educational process in schools. A modern high school graduate is a powerful intellectual potential for the country; they make a worthy contribution to the future, the process of digitalization of society, the development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship. An integrated approach to the work of secondary schools shows that this work is closely related to the democratic reforms carried out in the country in the context of the deepening of the market mechanism in all spheres of socio-economic life. In the process of school education, students become familiar with the knowledge necessary for the entire life of every person, which is considered a guideline for determining the future.

Key words: school education, teaching staff, reform, development, new stage of development, innovation, quality, ideas, program, science, technology.

В Узбекистане постоянно проводится работа по реформированию образовательной системы, и она находится под контролем государства. В современном этапе формирования гражданского общества, «проблемы школы мы должны рассматривать как первоочередные. Школа – это не только место обучения, она призвана стать для всех нас очагом высокой духовности, где подрастающее поколение с детства обучается основам наук и профессии». В условиях развития гражданского общества, реформа образования вышла на приоритетное место в развития Узбекистана.

Сегодня система образования - приоритет государственной политики. Ведь стратегический успех общества определяется не только формированием широкого круга научно-технической, гуманитарной и художественной элиты, но и достижением высокого образовательного ценза и институциональной профессиональной подготовки всего населения.

Современная система непрерывного образования Узбекистана состоит из 7 видов образования: дошкольное - общее среднее - среднее специальное, профессиональное - высшее - послевузовское образование - повышение квалификации и переподготовка кадров. В Узбекистане бесплатное школьное образование предоставляется детям в возрасте от 6 до 18 лет. Оно состоит из двух ступеней: начальной (1-4 классы) и общего среднего образования (5-11 классы). В стране существуют два типа бесплатного среднего образования - специальное и профессиональное. После окончания 9 классов молодые люди добровольно выбирают тип учреждения (можно оканчивать и 11 классов школы), которое предоставит им образование, являющееся основой для будущей работы или продолжения обучения в высшей школе.

В Узбекистане насчитывается **10284 школы**. За последние годы проведена масштабная работа по улучшению их условий и увеличению количества ученических мест. **Школу оканчивают в среднем 400 тысяч учащихся в год, из них 170 тысяч продолжают получать образование после школы**. В развитых странах более 50 процентов выпускников школы поступают в заведения профессионального образования. Кроме того, школьное образование в Узбекистане ведется на семи языках. На развитие школьного образования в Узбекистане в 2024 году выделяют более 46 трлн сумов.

Сегодня новые условия рынка труда требуют более гибкого подхода к основным направлениям развития системы образования в республике. В связи с этим модернизация образования ориентирована на формирование нового поколения кадров с высокой общей и профессиональной культурой, творческой и социальной активностью, умеющих самостоятельно ориентироваться в общественно-политической жизни, способных ставить и решать задачи на перспективу.

С каждым днем возрастают требования к школьной системе, что требует постоянного обновления и совершенствования структур и методик. Следует отметить, что в Узбекистане сформированы школы педагогического мастерства, которые успешно действуют во многих учебных заведениях. От педагогических технологий, внедрением которых занимались педагоги Ташкентского государственного педагогического университета им. Низами, к кейс технологиям, которые разработаны специалистами Ташкентского государственного экономического университета, а затем целенаправленная модернизация образовательной системы в республике в целом показывает, настолько важным является подготовка высококвалифицированных специалистов и для этой цели требуется внедрение инноваций в педагогический процесс.

В Узбекистане, на современном этапе, в условиях развития и внедрения рыночных отношений во все сферы образовательных процессов решающее значение в обеспечении конкурентоспособности педагогических кадров выполняют инновации. С позиций системного подхода инновации — это такие актуально значимые и системно самоорганизующиеся новообразования, возникающие на основе разнообразия инициатив и новшеств, которые становятся перспективными для эволюции образования и позитивно влияют на его развитие, а также на развитие более широкого мультикультурного пространства образования.

Содержательно педагогические инновации в нашей республике проявляются в различных аспектах и стратегиях совершенствования образовательных систем:

- 1) в разработке концепций развития и саморазвития образовательного учреждения;
- 2) в обновлении содержания образования;

3) в изменении или разработке новых методов, методик, педагогической технологии обучения, воспитания и развития личности и коллектива;

4) в совершенствовании организационных форм обучения, воспитания и развития личности и коллектива;

5) в совершенствовании управления и самоуправления образовательного учреждения;

6) в улучшении сферы повышения квалификаций преподавателей и др.

В стране сформированы школы педагогического мастерства, успешно функционирующие во многих учебных заведениях. От внедрения педагогических технологий, которыми занимаются многие педагоги, зависит подготовка высококвалифицированных специалистов. И для реализации этой цели необходимо внедрение инноваций в педагогический процесс.

В современных условиях развития и внедрения рыночных отношений во всех сферах образования, именно инновации играют решающую роль в обеспечении конкурентоспособности педагогических кадров. Инновации и модернизация есть значимые и самоорганизующиеся новообразования, возникающие на основе разнообразия инициатив и новшеств. Они способствуют эволюции образования и положительно влияют на его развитие, а также на развитие мультикультурного пространства образования.

В педагогической сфере модернизация возникает в результате исследований, открытий и научных решений. Её основное свойство – это новизна, которая оценивается с точки зрения педагогических параметров и применимости, а также с учётом потребностей педагогической подготовки.

Проводимые реформы в системе управления школой показывают, насколько эффективны фундаментальные исследования и сбор информации потребностях и тенденциях развития. Цель этого этапа – осознание потребности и возможности изменений, познание явлений окружающего мира, открытие новых закономерностей его развития, генерирование перспективных идей, их отбор и разработка, определение возможности реализации. Данный процесс проходит через два этапа: теоретический и поисковый. В результате первого формируются новые научные подходы и теории, а в результате второго – новые принципы подготовки педагогических кадров и переход к технологизации системы образования.

Технологизация системы управления школой – это объективный процесс, обусловленный научно-техническим прогрессом, информатизацией и технологизацией общества. Всё это требует определённой организации деятельности учеников и преподавателей. Инновационная деятельность, связанная с трансформацией идей и внедрением более новых или усовершенствованных технологий, составляет

важную основу процесса модернизации. При этом она включает в себя научные, технологические и организационные мероприятия, направленные на создание и внедрение необходимого новшества.

Для достижения поставленной цели директора школ применяют синтез традиционных методов управления с использованием инновационных технологий. При этом технологические стратегии обучения предполагают формирование нового типа мышления у преподавателей и учащихся на основе педагогической компетентности и профессионального мастерства.

Школе, в условиях реформирования образовательной системы, стоит задача существенного улучшения качества управления. При этом успех достигается не только путём применения методических систем, но и через творческий подход к их реализации. Такой подход позволяет формировать у учеников потребность в обучении, развивать их мыслительные способности и интуитивное понимание мира, а также способствует развитию самостоятельности при решении задач. Только энергичный руководитель, настойчиво занимающийся делом, способен заинтересовать других и научить педагогов и учащихся творческому мышлению. Однако для этого и сам руководитель должен применять творческий подход к организации и процессу своей деятельности.

Важно отметить, что энтузиазм, приверженность и ответственное отношение директора к своей работе передаются работникам и учащимся, создавая взаимодействие, основанное на творческой организации учебного процесса. В период реформирования системы управления школой, обновление и модернизация учебного процесса осуществляются путём комплексной и глубокой работы.

Переход от гегемонистского управления к гуманистическому подходу является одной из ведущих идей модернизации школьной системы на протяжении многих веков. Основной целью и задачей модернизированных технологий является обучение и воспитание, основанные на личностно-ориентированном подходе в общении с работниками и учащимися школы.

Роль учителя на занятиях с применением модернизированных технологий заключается в стимулировании учащихся критического мышления, дискуссиям, общению, осознанию сложных проблем, а также объективной оценке своих знаний и знаний других. Технологические занятия включают в себя такие элементы, как позитивная взаимосвязь, личная ответственность, сотрудничество и навыки коллективной работы. Они требуют от учеников продуманной самостоятельной работы. Следует также отметить, что сами занятия становятся более эффективными, если они организованы на основе модернизированных технологий.

Важно обратить внимание на Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан

от 11 мая 2022 г. за № УП-134 "Об утверждении Национальной программы по развитию школьного образования в 2022 — 2026 годах". 100

В рамках этой программы формирования знаний и навыков учащихся школ, их воспитания в соответствии с национальными и всемирными ценностями, повышения престижа педагогической профессии и качества педагогического состава, усовершенствования учебных материалов и учебно-методических комплексов в соответствии с современными требованиями, создания школьных учреждений, соответствующих международным стандартам, а также в рамках Государственной программы по реализации Стратегии развития Нового Узбекистана на 2022 — 2026 годы, имеются следующие положения:

1. Определить основные направления развития программы:

- полное внедрение национальной учебной программы в школьное образование, основанной на передовом международном опыте, и использование современных учебников, созданных как отечественными, так и зарубежными авторами;

- повышение престижа профессии учителя, создание благоприятных социальных условий для педагогов и соответствующие поощрения их работы;

- усиление ответственности учителей за воспитание и обучение молодёжи, требовательность к собственному профессиональному развитию;

- формирование кадрового резерва для школьных учреждений, разработка критериев для директоров школ и учителей-образцов, а также проведение регулярной оценки работы руководителей и педагогического персонала на основе этих критериев;

- систематизация духовно-просветительской работы в школьных учреждениях, внедрение механизмов непрерывного мониторинга, оценки прогнозирования в этой области, увеличение роли семьи, особенно родителей, в образовании и воспитании детей;

- организация смыслового досуга учащихся, совершенствование системы их профессиональной ориентации;

- усиление интеграции детей с особыми образовательными потребностями в дошкольные и школьные учреждения, а также ускорение процесса инклюзивного образования;

- обеспечение обмена данными в школьном образовании с помощью единого программного комплекса управления системой дошкольного и школьного образования, расширение спектра предоставления электронных государственных услуг в этой сфере;

100 См.: Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан, от 11.05.2022 г. № УП-134 «Об утверждении Национальной программы по развитию школьного образования в 2022 — 2026 годах» Режим доступа: <https://lex.uz/docs/6008668>

- достижение оптимального уровня сменности школьных учреждений, а также строительство, реконструкция, капитальный ремонт и оснащение школ с использованием современных моделей.

Основываясь на достижениях педагогической науки в Узбекистане, мы можем констатировать: в нашей республике разработаны методологические основы для оптимального внедрения передовых педагогических технологий, обеспечивающих эффективность и качество организации процесса образования в школах по различным направлениям, а также системы управления школьным образованием. Одна из важных педагогических идей, которая осуществляется, заключается в том, что преподаватель должен быть не только источником знаний, но и организатором процесса самостоятельной работы учащихся, консультантом-арбитром, менеджером учебного процесса.

Он должен эффективно планировать и организовывать образовательный процесс, а также контролировать его ход. При этом не следует ограничивать преподавателей едиными универсальными методами преподавания, но нужно указать им определённые способы, формы и средства обучения.

Концептуальные основы образовательной технологии включают в себя актуальность, цель и задачи учебной дисциплины, общий объём аудиторных часов и их распределение по темам и видам работ в соответствии с типовой программой учебного предмета, а также последовательное изложение тематического содержания учебного предмета. Структурные компоненты технологии обучения на занятиях включают модель технологии обучения, технологическую карту и приложения к технологической карте.

Модернизация системы управления школой представляет собой сочетание оптимальных методов и средств обучения, коммуникации, информации и самого управления, которые инструментально обеспечивают достижение поставленных целей и гарантированные результаты обучения. Главным инновационным принципом нынешнего образовательного цикла должен стать опережающий характер самого образования, а также ориентация на творческий подход и приоритетное формирование креативного мышления, способного к изобретательскому решению поставленных и всё обновляющихся задач. Возникает острая необходимость в непрерывном образовании на протяжении всей жизни и выборе компетентного подхода в обучении. Благодаря технологизации учебного процесса мы можем осуществить модернизацию обучения и управления в школьной системе. Система управления школой должна заранее предвидеть и учитывать потребности и требования общества. Республики Узбекистан, что способствует реализации реформ образования в целом.

Главная цель заключается в повышении качества и эффективности образования в нашей стране. Каждая страна руководствуется понятием «интеллектуальный потенциал нации», которое является одним из факторов, определяющих успешное будущее страны. За его преумножение одинаково ответственны как государственные служащие, так и работники системы образования.

Использованные источники:

1. Выступление Президента Республики Узбекистан Шавката Мирзиёева на торжественном собрании посвященном Дню учителей и наставников. <https://uza.uz/ru/posts/vystuplenie-prezidenta-respubliki-uzbekistan-shavkata-mirziye-30-09-2020>.
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ВОПРОСЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ДИСЦИПЛИН В ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЕ

Аннотация. Целью статьи является выявление специфики преподавания экономических дисциплин в средней школе. В статье отражено место экономической дисциплины в структуре среднего образования в Узбекистане. Показано значение экономического образования и необходимость формирования экономического мышления у школьников. Выявляются различия в восприятии экономических процессов учениками, описываются некоторые особенности подачи материала и его закрепления на уроках. Также была предпринята попытка выявить проблемы, возникающие в процессе преподавания экономических дисциплин. К тому же в статье затрагиваются вопросы успешной профильной экономической подготовки учащихся школ.

Ключевые слова: система образования, экономические дисциплины, экономика, экономические процессы, статус учебной дисциплины, статус школьных учителей, кадровая проблема.

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**ISSUES OF INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING
ECONOMIC DISCIPLINES IN GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOL**

Annotation. The purpose of the article is to identify the specifics of teaching economic disciplines in secondary school. The article reflects the place of economic discipline in the structure of secondary education in the Uzbekistan. The importance of economic education and the need for the formation of economic thinking in schoolchildren are shown. Differences in the perception of economic processes by students are revealed, some features of the presentation of the material and its consolidation in the classroom are described. An attempt was also made to identify the problems arising in the process of teaching economic disciplines. In addition, the article touches on the issues of successful profile economic training of schoolchildren.

Key words: education system, economic disciplines, economics, economic processes, status of an academic discipline, status of school teachers, personnel problem.

Сегодня система образования – приоритет государственной политики. Ведь стратегический успех общества определяется не только формированием широкого круга научно-технической, гуманитарной и художественной элиты, но и достижением высокого образовательного ценза и институциональной профессиональной подготовки всего населения.

Развитие любого общества опирается на зрелые кадры нового поколения. Для того чтобы страна вышла на высокий уровень экономического развития, необходимо иметь лица и кадры, обеспечивающие развитие экономики. Уровень качества национального образования является основным фактором, определяющим будущее стратегическое развитие страны. Уровень знаний нации формируется в результате образовательной услуги.

Путь Узбекистана к рыночной экономике требует формирования у населения специфического мышления о рыночных отношениях. Для этого необходима соответствующая реформа экономического образования, которое является основой экономического мышления, поскольку реализация всех демократических рыночных реформ – это не процесс, который начинается сам по себе, а их развитие во многих случаях зависит от уровня экономического образования нашей молодежи.

Четвертая промышленная революция, которую в некоторых источниках также называют «Индустрия 4.0», представляет собой новый, более продвинутый способ удовлетворения желаний и потребностей растущего населения мира. Хотя этот термин появился в западных странах, и его влияние более отчетливо ощущается в развитых странах, развивающиеся страны, такие как Узбекистан, должны подготовиться к этому вызову нового тысячелетия. Для этого, прежде всего, необходимо обучать молодое поколение современным знаниям и навыкам, особенно экономическому, финансовому и предпринимательскому мышлению и принятию решений.

Одна из основных целей общего среднего образования – предоставить учащимся необходимый объем знаний и навыков, научить их самостоятельно и критически мыслить, чтобы они могли продолжить обучение в профессиональных или высших учебных заведениях или выйти на рынок труда.

Сегодня система образования - приоритет государственной политики. Ведь стратегический успех общества определяется не только формированием широкого круга научно-технической, гуманитарной и художественной элиты, но и достижением высокого образовательного ценза и институциональной профессиональной подготовки всего населения.

В Узбекистане четко выстроена государственная система непрерывного образования, которая состоит из дошкольного, общего среднего и начального профессионального образования, высшего, послевузовского образования, повышения квалификации и переподготовки кадров.

В Узбекистане школьное образование реформируется по следующим направлениям:

- совершенствование содержания и методов обучения;
- нравственное воспитание;
- создание системы помощи учащимся в выборе собственного пути в образовании и трудовой карьере;
- привитие навыков здорового образа жизни;
- подготовка к жизни и работе в условиях интернационализации и информационного общества;
- доступность специального образования для детей, нуждающихся в особых образовательных условиях.

Поиск путей дальнейшего развития данной сферы требует глубокого и всестороннего исследования всех попыток реформирования в национальных системах образования, анализа положительных и отрицательных тенденций и полученных результатов. Сопоставление образовательных реформ в разных странах помогает обнаружить и устранить недостатки, обогатить опыт, найти более верный и оптимальный путь прогресса в Новом Узбекистане.

Роль государства в развитии системы школьного образования является ключевой и может оказать значительное влияние на качество и эффективность образовательного процесса.

В Узбекистане насчитывается 10284 школы. За последние годы проведена масштабная работа по улучшению их условий и увеличению количества ученических мест. Школу оканчивают в среднем 400 тысяч учащихся в год, из них 170 тысяч - продолжают получать образование.

Сегодня в 500 учебных заведениях регионов внедрена система оценивания, применяемая в Президентских и специализированных школах. В результате доля таких практических занятий, как анализ ситуации,

решение проблем, работа в команде, основанных на передовом зарубежном опыте, увеличилась до 60 процентов.

Современными условиями организации и функционирования системы образования в Узбекистане являются реализация Конституции в новой редакции и Стратегии «Узбекистан - 2030», гарантирующих гражданам материальное благополучие и социальное равноправие; высокие темпы экономического роста, способствующие достижению широкого консенсуса по вопросам образования; позиционирование образования как важнейшей части национальной программы сохранения суверенитета и культурного развития нации; высокий социальный статус школьных учителей, поддержанный качественной профессиональной подготовкой в системе университетского образования.

Экономические процессы являются очень динамичными. Современная экономическая ситуация располагает к совершенствованию образования на всех уровнях и во всех сферах. Изучение экономики позволяет нам понимать прошлые, будущие и текущие модели и применять их к обществам, правительствам, предприятиям и частным лицам.

В современной экономике знания являются важнейшим стратегическим ресурсом, а способность приобретать, интегрировать, сохранять, распространять и применять их ключевой для создания и поддержания конкурентного преимущества экономических субъектов. Экономика поднимает проблему ограниченности ресурсов и мотивирует человека разумно распоряжаться деньгами, природными богатствами. Поведение, когда человек взвешенно принимает решение о покупке или использовании ресурсов, называется рациональным. Она анализирует и описывает работу рынков, отдельных отраслей народного хозяйства, движение финансов и готовой продукции, развитие сферы услуг, становление предпринимательства. Значительные изменения происходят в самой экономике: меняется ее структура, расширяется экономическое пространство, модифицируются отношения, лежащие в основе хозяйственных взаимодействий.

Современная экономика нуждается в специалистах, обладающих гибким мышлением, легко адаптирующимся к быстро меняющейся ситуации, а усиление конкуренции на рынке труда предъявляет особые требования к компетенциям выпускников. Как отмечает М.А.Реус: «как и любые другие научные знания, экономические знания участвуют в двух сопряженных и одновременно протекающих процессах: во-первых, - это процесс развития собственно-научных знаний и, во-вторых, - процесс передачи этих знаний между поколениями».

Важность обучения экономическим дисциплинам аргументируется учеными следующим образом: «в психолого-педагогических исследованиях экономическая культура человека представлена как структурное качество личности, развивающееся в процессе обучения и воспитания,

синтезирующее в себе глубокие и прочные знания основ функционирования экономики и умение индивида использовать эти знания в процессе жизнедеятельности»; «основным критерием и результатом экономического образования мы считаем

экономическую культуру, которая входит в структуру общей культуры личности... Однако экономическая культура «живет» не только в сфере экономики, но одновременно и в сфере социальных отношений».

Морозова Г.А. относит потребность личности будущего специалиста в экономических знаниях к фундаментальным свойствам личности. Таким образом, учеными признается важная роль экономических дисциплин в формировании не только экономической культуры, но и общей культуры личности и социальных отношений.

Необходимо систематически учить наших детей с раннего возраста, точнее, с периода начальной школы, например, изучать знания по экономике, пониманию и выражению основных экономических терминов и тому, как человек может применять их в своей экономической деятельности. Потому что в нашей системе образования основы экономических знаний и основы предпринимательства преподаются как предмет второго уровня даже по 0,5 (половину) часа в неделю в старших классах. В системе высшего образования преподаются преимущественно социально-экономические науки.

Статус учебной дисциплины улучшился, а фактическое положение – нет. Такая ситуация формирует новые особенности, усугубляя уже имеющиеся проблемы преподавания экономики на школьном уровне. На наш взгляд, здесь можно выделить несколько ключевых проблем.

Во-первых, наличие противоречия, возникающего между основными задачами модернизации образования (повышение качества образования через формирование социально-общественных компетентностей выпускников) и созданными для этого условиями. В качестве примера приведем основные компетентности, которые обозначены в документах стратегического развития общего образования и должны быть сформированы у выпускника после окончания 11-го класса школы. Не останавливаясь на раскрытии понятия «компетентность», отметим основные навыки и умения, которыми должен владеть школьник в соответствии с той или иной социальной ролью. (Результат обучения экономике зафиксирован в требованиях к уровню подготовки учащихся, примерных программах по экономике).

В результате изучения экономики на базовом уровне ученик должен:

Знать/понимать функции денег, банковскую систему, причины различий в уровне оплаты труда, основные виды налогов, организационно-правовые формы предпринимательства, виды ценных бумаг, факторы экономического роста.

Уметь:

- приводить примеры факторов производства и факторных доходов, общественных благ, внешних эффектов, предприятий разных организационных форм, глобальных экономических проблем;

- описывать действие рынка, основные формы заработной платы и стимулирования труда, инфляцию, основные статьи госбюджета Узбекистана, экономический рост, глобализацию мировой экономики;

- объяснять взаимовыгодность добровольного обмена, причины неравенства доходов, виды инфляции, причины международной торговли.

Использовать приобретенные знания и умения в практической деятельности и повседневной жизни:

- для получения и оценки экономической информации;

- для составления семейного бюджета;

- для оценки собственных экономических действий в качестве потребителя, члена семьи и гражданина.

Предлагаемые компетентности требуют глубокого осмысления собственных действий, но возможно ли это в условиях 34-часового изложения материала, когда на каждую тему будет отведен только один урок? Какую долю от урока должна составлять практическая часть? Ответы на эти вопросы педагогу придется искать самостоятельно в ходе апробирования нового базисного учебного плана. И здесь ему, безусловно, понадобится помощь методической службы.

Во-вторых, указанные выше компетентности требуют от выпускника не узких знаний экономики, а широкого понимания социальных явлений, комплексного знания и анализа событий. Чтобы качественно оценить событие и принять правильное рациональное решение, любой человек независимо от его социальной роли должен прежде всего овладеть навыками и умениями давать количественную оценку событиям. Понимание важности такого подхода к экономике заставляет задуматься о минимальном наборе математического инструментария, которым должен владеть преподаватель экономических дисциплин на базовом уровне. На наш взгляд, переход к активным методам обучения требует решения ряда проблем: мотивации труда преподавателей, изменение условий труда и структуры учебной нагрузки.

В-третьих, главное условие успешной реализации поставленных перед образованием задач – это наличие подготовленных педагогов. Проблема кадрового обеспечения и научно-методического содержания преподавания экономических дисциплин возникла объективно, в силу действия механизма внедрения предмета в школьную программу. Кроме того, преподавание экономики осложнено тем, что преподаватели данного предмета в школах не имеют базового экономического образования, хотя и владеют большим количеством содержательной информации.

Кадровая проблема может решаться в двух направлениях: путем подготовки молодых учителей экономики на экономических факультетах

педагогических вузов и колледжей и путем профессиональной переподготовки учителей.

Отметим, что одним из важных направлений методической работы в условиях перехода к профильному образованию является разработка и апробация методических рекомендаций по использованию математического инструментария.

Решая задачу повышения эффективности обучения экономике, в содержание программ курсовой подготовки и переподготовки учителей на всех ступенях школьного образования необходимо включать вопросы методики решения экономических задач.

Безусловно, реализация перехода на профильное обучение вызовет к жизни и новые проблемы. Однако первоочередные задачи должны быть определены уже сейчас, что позволит сделать этот переход подготовленным и своевременным.

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РОЛЬ ИСКУССТВЕННЫХ ТКАНЕЙ В ТЕКСТИЛЬНОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается роль искусственных тканей в современной текстильной промышленности. Освещается история развития искусственных волокон, анализируются синтетические и полунатуральные волокна, приводятся их основные характеристики, преимущества, недостатки и сфера применения. Особое внимание уделяется влиянию искусственных тканей на технологические инновации и экономический рост отрасли. Также в статье отмечаются экологические проблемы, связанные с производством и использованием искусственных материалов, и намечаются пути их решения.

Ключевые слова: искусственные ткани, синтетические волокна, полунатуральные волокна, текстильная промышленность, технологические инновации.

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THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL FABRICS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Abstract. The article examines the role of artificial fabrics in the modern textile industry. The history of the development of artificial fibers is highlighted, synthetic and semi-natural fibers are analyzed, their main characteristics, advantages, disadvantages and scope of application are given. Special attention is paid to the impact of artificial fabrics on technological innovation and economic growth of the industry. The article also highlights the environmental problems associated with the production and use of artificial materials, and outlines ways to solve them.

Keywords: artificial fabrics, synthetic fibers, semi-natural fibers, textile industry, technological innovations.

Искусственные ткани представляют собой материалы, созданные человеком путем химической обработки различных сырьевых компонентов для получения волокон, которые затем используются для производства текстильных изделий. Искусственные ткани вносят значительный вклад в развитие текстильной промышленности, предоставляя новые возможности для дизайна и производства, а также решая проблемы, связанные с ограниченностью натуральных ресурсов и изменяющимися требованиями рынка [1]. В этой связи актуальным является изучение влияния искусственных тканей на текстильную промышленность с точки зрения технологических и экономических аспектов.

История развития искусственных тканей начинается с момента, когда люди начали искать альтернативные материалы для создания одежды. С развитием промышленной революции в XIX веке начался активный процесс разработки искусственных тканей. Первым полностью синтетическим волокном была нейлон, разработанный в 1935 году американской компанией DuPont. Полиэстер был разработан в 1941 году в Великобритании и стал широко распространенным синтетическим волокном благодаря своей прочности, устойчивости к сминанию и возможности легкой стирки. Акрил был разработан в 1941 году в Германии. Он обладает свойствами, близкими к шерсти, такими как мягкость и теплоизоляция. Полипропилен – это легкое синтетическое волокно, созданное в 1951 году в Италии. Полипропилен обладает хорошей устойчивостью к влаге и химическим веществам, что делает его популярным для использования в различных областях, включая создание защитной одежды. Эластан (спандекс) – эластичное синтетическое волокно, созданное в 1958 году в США. Эластан используется для создания тянущихся тканей, таких как лайкра, которые обеспечивают хорошую подгонку по фигуре и удобство при носке.

Современные искусственные ткани можно разделить на две основные категории: синтетические и полунатуральные волокна.

- Синтетические волокна (например, полиэстер, нейлон, полипропилен и акрил) в основном производятся путем химической обработки компонентов нефти или углеводородных газов. Они обладают высокой прочностью, эластичностью и устойчивостью к выцветанию, что делает их популярным выбором для различных видов одежды и текстильных изделий.

- Полунатуральные волокна (например, вискоза, модал) создаются из натуральных материалов, таких как древесные отходы или целлюлоза, но проходят химическую обработку для получения желаемых свойств. Они приятны на ощупь, шелковистые и отлично впитывают влагу.

Краткий анализ современных синтетических и полунатуральных волокон, включающий их основные характеристики, преимущества и недостатки [2] представлен в таблице 1.

Таблица 1

Анализ синтетических и полусинтетических волокон

Волокно	Из чего делается	Сфера применения	Достоинства	Недостатки
Синтетические волокна				
Полиэстер	Полиэтилентерефталат (ПЭТ)	Одежда, домашний текстиль, технические ткани	Прочность, устойчивость к морщинам, сохранение формы, быстро сохнет	Низкая гигроскопичность, электризуемость, может вызывать аллергию
Полиамид (нейлон)	Полиамиды (ПА)	Чулочно-носочные изделия, спортивная одежда, ковры, технические ткани	Прочность, эластичность, износостойкость, быстро сохнет	Низкая гигроскопичность, электризуемость
Акрил	Полиакрилонитрил (ПАН)	Свитеры, пледы, искусственный мех	Мягкость, теплота, легкость, устойчивость к моли	Может скатываться, электризуемость
Полипропилен	Полипропилен (ПП)	Спортивная одежда, термобелье, ковры, технические ткани	Легкость, прочность, водостойкость, быстро сохнет	Низкая гигроскопичность, может быть жестким
Эластан (спандекс, лайкра)	Полиуретан (ПУ)	Спортивная одежда, купальники, нижнее белье	Высокая эластичность, улучшение посадки изделий	Может терять эластичность при стирке, чувствителен к хлору
Поливинилхлорид (ПВХ)	Винилхлорид	Искусственная кожа, пленки, технические ткани	Водонепроницаемость, прочность, доступная цена	Низкая воздухопроницаемость, неэкологичность
Поливинилиденхлорид (ПВДХ)	Винилиденхлорид	Упаковка, технические ткани, фильтры	Прочность, химическая стойкость, газонепроницаемость	Низкая термостойкость, неэкологичность
Политетрафторэтилен (ПТФЭ, тефлон)	Тетрафторэтилен	Технические ткани, мембраны, защитная одежда	Высокая химическая стойкость, антипригарные свойства, термостойкость	Высокая стоимость

Арамид (кевлар, тварон)	Арамиды	Бронежилеты, защитная одежда, технические ткани	Высокая прочность, термостойкость, огнестойкость	Высокая стоимость
Моноволокно	Полимеры (полиэтилен, полипропилен и др.)	Леска, сетки, технические ткани	Прочность, устойчивость к истиранию, доступная цена	Низкая эластичность
Полусинтетические волокна				
Вискоза	Целлюлоза	Одежда, домашний текстиль, подкладочные ткани	Мягкость, гигроскопичность, воздухопроницаемость, доступная цена	Сминаемость, может давать усадку
Модал	Модифицированная целлюлоза	Одежда, постельное белье, полотенца	Мягкость, прочность, устойчивость к усадке, гигроскопичность	Может быть дороже вискозы
Лиоцелл (тенсел)	Целлюлоза эвкалипта	Одежда, постельное белье, полотенца	Прочность, мягкость, гигроскопичность, экологичность	Может быть дороже вискозы
Ацетат	Целлюлоза	Подкладочные ткани, вечерние наряды, декоративные элементы	Блеск, мягкость, драпируемость	Низкая прочность, чувствителен к высоким температурам
Бамбук	Целлюлоза бамбука	Одежда, постельное белье, полотенца	Мягкость, гигроскопичность, антибактериальные свойства	Может быть дороже хлопка
Купра	Целлюлоза хлопкового пуха	Подкладочные ткани, вечерние наряды, декоративные элементы	Мягкость, блеск, драпируемость	Низкая прочность, чувствителен к высоким температурам
Триацетат	Целлюлоза	Одежда, подкладочные ткани, декоративные элементы	Блеск, мягкость, устойчивость к высоким температурам и химическим веществам	Низкая прочность

В настоящее время искусственные ткани играют ключевую роль в развитии текстильной промышленности [3] благодаря внедрению технологических инноваций и улучшению производственных процессов. С развитием новых материалов и методов обработки сырья становится

возможным создание более качественных и эффективных текстильных изделий. Появляются разнообразные виды тканей, подходящие для различных целей и потребностей потребителей. Некоторые синтетические материалы обладают свойствами, такими как водонепроницаемость, влагоотталкивающая способность или защита от ультрафиолетовых лучей [4], что делает их идеальным выбором для производства спортивной или защитной одежды, мебели, автомобильных сидений, медицинских принадлежностей и многого другого. Кроме того, использование искусственных тканей позволяет создавать легкие и дышащие материалы, что повышает комфортность одежды в теплую погоду.

Внедрение искусственных тканей имеет значительное экономическое воздействие на текстильную промышленность и связанные с ней отрасли [5]. Производство и использование синтетических и полунатуральных волокон способствует увеличению объемов производства текстильной продукции за счет более эффективного использования ресурсов и оптимизации производственных процессов. Это приводит к росту экономических показателей в текстильной отрасли, созданию новых рабочих мест и увеличению объема экспорта текстильной продукции.

Однако, наряду с экономическими выгодами, внедрение искусственных тканей также влечет за собой ряд экологических проблем. Производство синтетических волокон часто связано с использованием нефтепродуктов и химических веществ, что может негативно сказаться на окружающей среде. Выбросы загрязняющих веществ в атмосферу и водные источники, а также накопление отходов от производства искусственных материалов, представляют серьезные экологические проблемы, которые необходимо решать.

К примеру, перспективным направлением для дальнейших исследований является создание и внедрение новых методов производства с использованием безопасных химических веществ и технологий, а также перехода к использованию биоразлагаемых и перерабатываемых материалов.

Таким образом, искусственные ткани остаются важным элементом в современной текстильной промышленности, и их роль будет продолжать расти в будущем, особенно в контексте стремления к устойчивому развитию и инновационным технологиям.

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МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯ СТРАТЕГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ МЕДИЦИНСКОГО УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ: КЕЙС ЦРБ КОРДАЙСКОГО РАЙОНА

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается процесс модернизации стратегии управления Центральной районной больницы Кордайского района, который является актуальным примером внедрения современных управленческих практик в государственную медицинскую организацию. Основное внимание уделено анализу текущего состояния управленческих процессов, идентификации ключевых проблем и возможностей для оптимизации. Статья описывает использование стратегического планирования, включая формирование целей, разработку и внедрение новых подходов к оказанию медицинских услуг. Результаты исследования показывают, что принятие систематизированных управленческих решений способствует повышению качества медицинского обслуживания, эффективному использованию ресурсов и улучшению доступности медицинских услуг для населения района. Выводы из данной работы могут быть применимы для других медицинских учреждений, сталкивающихся с аналогичными задачами управления и развития.

Ключевые слова: стратегическое управление, модернизация, здравоохранение, государственные медицинские организации, оптимизация управленческих процессов, Центральная районная больница, Кордайский район, качество медицинских услуг, доступность здравоохранения.

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KazNMU named after. S. D. Asfendiyarov

MODERNIZATION OF THE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY OF A MEDICAL INSTITUTION: CASE OF CRH KORDAY DISTRICT

Abstract. This article examines the process of modernization of the management strategy of the Central District Hospital of Kordai district, which is an actual example of the introduction of modern management practices in a state medical organization. The main attention is paid to the analysis of the current state of management processes, identification of key problems and opportunities for optimization. The article describes the use of strategic planning, including the formation of goals, the development and implementation of new approaches to the provision of medical services. The results of the study show that the adoption of systematic management decisions contributes to improving the quality of medical care, efficient use of resources and improving the availability of medical services for the population of the district. The conclusions from this work can be

applied to other medical institutions facing similar management and development tasks.

Keywords: strategic management, modernization, healthcare, state medical organizations, optimization of management processes, Central District Hospital, Kordai district, quality of medical services, accessibility of healthcare.

Введение и обзор литературы

Современное здравоохранение сталкивается со многими проблемами, в том числе с необходимостью адаптации к динамично меняющимся условиям и потребностям населения. В этом контексте модернизация стратегии управления учреждениями здравоохранения становится ключевым аспектом повышения эффективности и качества предоставляемых услуг. Особое внимание уделяется государственным медицинским организациям, где необходимость реформирования практики управления особенно актуальна. Это объясняется необходимостью обеспечения доступности и высокого качества медицинских услуг в условиях ограниченности ресурсов и возрастающих требований к сфере здравоохранения.

Современные исследования в области управления человеческими ресурсами и стратегического менеджмента подчеркивают важность человеческого капитала и стратегического подхода в управлении медицинскими учреждениями. Учитывая текущую экономическую ситуацию и ограниченность бюджетных средств, важно не только инвестировать в сферу здравоохранения, но и обеспечить их эффективное использование путем совершенствования методов управления. Модернизация стратегического управления в организациях общественного здравоохранения, особенно в развивающихся странах, является основным элементом достижения устойчивого развития и повышения качества здравоохранения.

Обзор литературы показывает, что стратегическое управление в медицинских учреждениях постсоветских и развивающихся стран зачастую остается на низком уровне, что подчеркивает необходимость разработки и внедрения новых подходов. Ю. А. Морозова рассказала о важной роли информации и автоматизации в медицинской сфере и важности цифровой трансформации в российском здравоохранении. По мнению Морозовой, поддержка цифровой трансформации на государственном уровне требует усилий по модернизации и инвестиций в развитие технологий. [1].

Аналогичные вопросы поднял Ихтиёр Хикматович Курбанов, рассматривая изменения в управлении инновационными услугами здравоохранения в Узбекистане. Исследование подчеркивает важность здоровья как движущей силы экономической активности и благосостояния, призывая к радикальным изменениям в управлении. [2].

Капологве и его коллеги рассматривают развитие и модернизацию инфраструктуры первичной медико-санитарной помощи в Танзании, подчеркивая роль безопасности хирургических услуг и повышения качества предоставляемых услуг. Исследование подтверждает важность географической доступности медицинских услуг и интеграции данных об инфраструктуре в системы управления медицинской информацией. [3].

В статье Кадакиа К.Т., Хауэлла MD, ДеСальво КБ рассматривается модернизация системы здравоохранения в США посредством использования информационных технологий на основе опыта Закона НИТЕСН. Подчеркивая информацию как детерминанту здоровья, авторы утверждают, что информационные технологии имеют решающее значение для восстановления общественного здравоохранения после COVID-19. [4].

Наконец, Натараджан Р. Исследование и его коллег предлагает новый подход к безопасности и энергоэффективности в рамках IoT, подчеркивая важность защиты данных пациентов и конфиденциальности перед лицом современных технологических проблем. Результаты исследований демонстрируют повышение безопасности и энергоэффективности, которые поддерживают управление здравоохранением. [5].

Байгиреева З. опубликована в журнале, Бейсенгалиев Б., Кичи Д., Ниязбекова Ш., Майсигова Л. «Экологический менеджмент и туризм 2021» исследует влияние экологии на управление человеческими ресурсами в системе здравоохранения. В исследовании акцентируется внимание на важности создания системных условий для развития человеческого капитала в контексте институциональных и структурных реформ, реализуемых в Казахстане. Авторы анализируют, как факторы окружающей среды влияют на формирование и развитие высококвалифицированных специалистов и рабочих, способных преодолеть задачи совершенствования системы здравоохранения страны, а также их влияние на [здоровьеб].

Пай МММ, Ганига Р., Пай Р.М., Синха Р.К., опубликовано в журнале Health Services and Методология исследования результатов» обсуждает важность стандартизации электронных медицинских записей (ЭМК) в системе здравоохранения Индии к 2021 году. Авторы подчеркивают проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются медицинские учреждения в Индии, включая безопасный и конфиденциальный сбор, обработку, хранение и управление вторичными и учреждения третичной медицинской помощи. На момент начала внедрения информационных технологий в здравоохранении существующие системы разрабатываются разными поставщиками и не обеспечивают совместимости данных между разными больницами, что ограничивает возможность обмена информацией о пациентах, которые переводятся в них. других медицинских учреждений для специализированного лечения или расширенного ухода, предлагаемая работа использует стандартную медицинскую терминологию и стандарты кодирования и разрабатывает структуру EHR для эффективного и

непрерывного ухода за пациентами на всех уровнях системы здравоохранения [7].

Заключение обзора литературы показывает важность обновления и интеграции информационных технологий в системе здравоохранения разных стран. Рассмотренные исследования выявили общую тенденцию: несмотря на значительные усилия и прогресс в некоторых областях, многие системы здравоохранения сталкиваются с проблемами в области стандартизации, безопасности данных и совместимости. Особенно это актуально для постсоветских и развивающихся стран, где цифровая трансформация еще не достигла уровня, необходимого для обеспечения надежного и эффективного обмена медицинской информацией.

Исследование подчеркивает важность создания единой и безопасной системы электронных медицинских записей, предложенной индийскими учеными, для улучшения управления медицинскими данными в Индии. Стандартизация данных и улучшение совместимости систем здравоохранения могут значительно улучшить качество медицинской помощи, обеспечивая непрерывность и эффективность медицинской помощи. Таким образом, стратегическое управление в здравоохранении должно включать разработку и внедрение современных ИТ-решений, способствующих повышению доступности, качества и безопасности медицинских услуг. Это не только способствует повышению уровня здравоохранения в отдельных странах, но и способствует глобальному улучшению системы здравоохранения мирового сообщества.

Поэтому целью данного исследования является анализ процессов стратегического планирования и управления, выявление основных проблем и разработка предложений по их решению на примере центральной районной больницы Кордайского района. Ожидается, что результаты исследования повысят уровень управленческой компетентности, качество и доступность медицинских услуг, снизят уровень заболеваемости и будут способствовать улучшению здоровья населения в целом. В данном обзоре подчеркивается необходимость тщательного изучения и адаптации лучших мировых практик управления в сфере здравоохранения, а также важность системного подхода к модернизации механизмов управления в организациях здравоохранения.

Методология и анализ текущего состояния

С целью анализа текущего состояния управления Центральной районной больницей (ЦРБ) Кордайского района и выявления основных проблем мы получили статистическую информацию из отчетов учреждения, в том числе об оказанных услугах, загрузке коек и затратах ресурсов. Для анализа данных были использованы методы структурного и контент-анализа, что позволило оценить эффективность текущих процессов управления и выявить возможные улучшения.

На основании собранных данных определено, что в центральной районной больнице Кордайского района имеется ряд проблем, снижающих эффективность работы учреждения. Одной из основных проблем является недостаточное количество коек и неоптимальное их распределение по отделениям, что приводит к перегрузке одних отделений и недоиспользованию потенциала других. Выявлены недостатки и в сфере медицинской реабилитации и паллиативной помощи, где недостаточно финансирования, отсутствует специализированное медицинское оборудование и квалифицированный персонал.

Исследование также показало, что, несмотря на различные уровни высокого и низкого уровня ресурсов, больница не всегда достигает высокого уровня производительности. Это указывает на проблемы управления и планирования, которые требуют пересмотра стратегии развития учреждения. Важным фактором, ограничивающим развитие ЦРБ, является также демографическая ситуация в районе и особенности местного распространения заболеваний, что делает актуальной адаптацию лечебно-управленческих процессов к конкретным условиям и потребностям населения.

Анализ показал, что для повышения уровня и качества медицинской помощи в центральной районной больнице Кордайского района необходим комплексный подход, включающий модернизацию инфраструктуры, пересмотр практик управления и оптимизацию использования ресурсов. Ожидается, что результаты данного исследования станут основой для разработки детальных рекомендаций по совершенствованию деятельности учреждения и повышению эффективности здравоохранения в районе.

Реализация стратегий и результаты исследования

На основе стратегического планирования были разработаны основные тактические задачи для центральной районной больницы Кордайского района. Прежде всего было решено спрогнозировать ожидаемые объемы медицинской помощи и соответствующее финансирование, что позволило более эффективно распределять ресурсы. Дальнейшей целью было внедрение передовых медицинских услуг для улучшения долгосрочного здоровья населения, что требовало решения проблемы нехватки квалифицированных кадров. Для достижения этой цели больница стала использовать дополнительные источники финансирования и внедрять передовые медицинские технологии. Он также направлен на повышение социальной, экологической и экономической устойчивости, удовлетворяя высокие потребности в ресурсах для низких показателей эффективности, установленных правительством.

Для дальнейшего развития больницы необходимо было проанализировать возможные пути повышения показателей эффективности. Особое внимание было уделено предоставлению большего количества услуг пациентам и выявлению новых источников

финансирования, включая платные услуги, государственную поддержку и обязательное медицинское страхование. Разработка бизнес-стратегии на конкурентном региональном рынке стала важным аспектом обеспечения устойчивого развития учреждения. Кроме того, выявление умеренных инвестиций помогло постепенно создать конкурентное преимущество на рынке здравоохранения.

Часть стратегии заключалась в определении и реализации эффективных способов продвижения существующих и новых услуг здравоохранения в соответствии со Стратегией развития № 6. Сюда входит улучшение ресурсного обеспечения и повышение эффективности медицинской организации. В результате больница смогла не только улучшить медицинские услуги, но и укрепить свои позиции на рынке здравоохранения.

Данные меры привели к значительному улучшению качества медицинских услуг и повышению удовлетворенности пациентов, что подтвердили данные, полученные в ходе исследования.

Заключение и рекомендации

Изучение современного состояния центральной районной больницы Кордайского района и реализация стратегических задач позволили добиться значительных успехов в повышении качества медицинской помощи и управления ресурсами. Однако выявленные проблемы, такие как нехватка персонала и необходимость улучшения инфраструктуры, требуют дальнейшего внимания. На основании этих выводов рекомендуются дальнейшие усилия по оптимизации управления ресурсами и улучшению доступа к медицинским услугам. Также важно провести дополнительные исследования для оценки эффективности инноваций в практике медицинских учреждений. Рекомендуется разработать детальные программы обучения медицинского персонала с упором на использование новых технологий и методов. Для устойчивого развития больницы рекомендуется углубленно изучить международное сотрудничество и привлечь инвестиции для обновления медицинского оборудования и расширения видов предлагаемых услуг. Данные меры позволяют укрепить систему здравоохранения региона и улучшить здоровье населения.

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ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ ТАМОЖЕННО-ЛОГИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ИНФРАСТРУКТУРЫ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Анотация. Оптимизация таможенно-логистической инфраструктуры является одной из ключевых задач для предприятий, участвующих во внешнеэкономической деятельности (ВЭД). В современных условиях глобализации и усиления международной конкуренции эффективное управление таможенными и логистическими процессами позволяет предприятиям снизить издержки, ускорить товарооборот и повысить свою конкурентоспособность на мировых рынках.

Ключевые слова: таможенно-логистическая инфраструктура, оптимизация процессов, внешнеэкономическая деятельность, глобализация, международная конкуренция, управление издержками, ускорение товарооборота.

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OPTIMIZATION OF ENTERPRISE CUSTOMS-LOGISTICS INFRASTRUCTURE

Annotation. Optimizing customs and logistics infrastructure is one of the key tasks for enterprises engaged in foreign trade activities (FTA). In the modern context of globalization and intensified international competition, efficient management of customs and logistics processes enables enterprises to reduce costs, accelerate turnover, and enhance their competitiveness in global markets.

Keywords: customs-logistics infrastructure, process optimization, foreign trade activity, globalization, international competition, cost management, accelerating turnover.

В ходе исследования применялись следующие методы:

- Анализ и синтез информации.
- Статистический анализ.
- Экономико-математическое моделирование.
- Метод экспертных оценок.

Анализ текущего состояния таможенно-логистической инфраструктуры

В настоящее время предприятия, занимающиеся внешнеэкономической деятельностью, сталкиваются с рядом проблем в области таможенно-логистической инфраструктуры. К основным проблемам относятся:

- Длительные сроки таможенного оформления грузов.
- Высокие таможенные пошлины и налоги.
- Неэффективная координация между различными звеньями логистической цепи.
- Недостаточное использование современных информационных технологий.

Основные направления оптимизации

1. Автоматизация таможенного оформления

Внедрение современных информационных систем и технологий, таких как электронное декларирование, позволяет существенно сократить время таможенного оформления и уменьшить вероятность ошибок.

2. Оптимизация транспортных операций

Использование систем управления транспортом (TMS) и сотрудничество с профессиональными логистическими провайдерами позволяют повысить эффективность перевозок, сократить затраты и улучшить сроки доставки.

3. Улучшение складских операций

Внедрение систем управления складом (WMS) и автоматизация складских процессов способствуют повышению точности учета, уменьшению издержек на хранение и ускорению обработки заказов.

4. Снижение таможенных платежей

Использование возможностей международных соглашений о свободной торговле и оптимизация товарных потоков для минимизации таможенных пошлин и налогов.

5. Повышение квалификации персонала

Регулярное обучение и повышение квалификации сотрудников в области таможенного законодательства и логистики способствует улучшению качества выполнения таможенно-логистических операций.

Оптимизация таможенно-логистической инфраструктуры предприятия является важным условием для повышения эффективности внешнеэкономической деятельности. Реализация предложенных мер

позволит значительно сократить издержки, улучшить сроки доставки товаров и снизить риски, связанные с таможенным оформлением и логистикой. Это, в свою очередь, приведет к увеличению конкурентоспособности предприятия на международных рынках и укреплению его позиций в глобальной экономике.

При выборе информационных технологий для поддержки современного складского комплекса, особенно учитывая мнения и отзывы клиентов, настоящее Общество предпочло систему управления складом Warehouse Management System (WMS). Эта система, интегрирующая ключевые складские логистические бизнес-процессы, обеспечивает эффективную поддержку бизнес-процессов в реальном времени и способна обрабатывать большие объемы данных, а также поддерживать работу сотен пользователей одновременно. Рассматривая различные предложения на рынке, комплексная система WMS была признана наиболее эффективной для нужд компании.

В целях повышения эффективности управления грузопотоком предлагается приобрести интегрированную информационную систему управления.

Интегрированные системы управления таможенным складом открывают следующие возможности:

- управлять складом в режиме реального времени, оперативно получая информацию о его состоянии – в любых разрезах;

- позволяет оптимально использовать все ресурсы склада: временные, финансовые, материальные, человеческие – за счет планирования, анализа загруженности мощностей, анализа оборачиваемости грузов, контроля выполнения заданий.

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РАЗМЕТКА, ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЕ И СОЗДАНИЕ ОПОЗНАКОВ НА ЦИФРОВЫХ АЭРОФОТОСНИМКАХ

Аннотация. Этот вид съемки выполняется путем фотографирования местности с самолета (вертолета и т.д.) специальным аэрофотоаппаратом. Прикладная рамка фотоаппарата ограничивает формат аэроснимка, а имеющиеся на ней координатные метки определяют начало и направление координатной системы аэроснимка.

Привязка снимков служит для определения положения их относительно общегосударственной системы координат и заключается в определении координат точек, хорошо видимых на снимках и на самой местности.

Трансформирование – преобразование полученных аэроснимков к заданному масштабу, постоянному по всей поверхности снимка. Оно производится по полученным после привязки снимков опорным точкам сгущения плановой основы (не менее 4-х на снимок) и выполняется на фототрансформаторах. Из таких снимков можно монтировать ортофотоплан.

Ключевые слова: аэроснимка, трансформация, плановой, высотной, планово-высотной, ортофотопланов.

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MARKING, DESIGNING AND CREATING MARKINGS ON DIGITAL AERIAL PHOTOS

Abstract. This type of photography is performed by photographing the area from an airplane (helicopter, etc.) with a special aerial camera. The applied frame of the camera limits the format of the aerial photograph, and the coordinate marks on it determine the beginning and direction of the coordinate system of the aerial photograph.

Referencing images serves to determine their position relative to the national coordinate system and consists in determining the coordinates of points that are clearly visible in the images and on the terrain itself.

Transformation – transformation of the obtained aerial photographs to a given scale, constant over the entire surface of the image. It is carried out using the reference points of the plan basis thickening obtained after linking the images (at least 4 per image) and is performed on phototransformers. From such images you can mount an orthomosaic.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Привязкой аэроснимков называются работы по определению геодезических координат точек местности, опознанных на аэроснимке.

Если в процессе привязки определяют плоские координаты точек местности x , y , то такую привязку называют плановой. При определении только высот точек местности z привязку называют высотной, а при определении всех трех координат точки x , y , z планово-высотной.

Плановую привязку производят для изготовления контурных фотопланов, а высотную и планово-высотную - для изготовления топографических планов (ортофотопланов).

В настоящей главе приводятся сведения только по плановой привязке аэроснимков. Она делится на сплошную, выполняемую непосредственно для трансформирования, и разреженную используемую для редуцирования плановой фототриангуляции. При сплошной привязке каждый аэроснимок обеспечивают четырьмя опорными точками, расположенными по углам рабочей площади. При разреженной привязке каждую секцию маршрута, состоящую из трех-четырех аэроснимков более, обеспечивают тремя-четырьмя опорными точками. Обычно применяют разреженную привязку.

Сплошную привязку проводят в случае больших коэффициентов увеличения ($K=m/M$), недостаточного перекрытия аэро-снимков для развития фототриангуляции или при значительных углах наклона.

Маркировка и расстановка опознаков

Опознаки - это точки, которые чётко опознаются на аэрофотоснимках и на местности, координаты которых определены с высокой точностью. Координаты опознаков можно определить различными геодезическими методами, чаще всего это спутниковые наблюдения в режимах RTK, PPK или статика.

Опознаки необходимо использовать для контроля проведённых съёмочных работ и для калибровки камеры.

Маркируемые планово-высотные опознаки должны располагаться таким образом, чтобы на аэрофотоснимках их изображения не закрывались изображениями других объектов (рис-1) или их тенями.



Рис – 1.

Для маркировки, как правило, должны применяться дешевые материалы (Рис-2). Обязательным условием выбора материалов и красящих веществ для опознаков является обеспечение максимального контраста между маркировочным знаком и фоном. В качестве опознаков могут быть использованы читаемые на снимках объекты, такие как люки подземных коммуникаций, стыки тротуарной плитки, дорожная разметка и прочее.



Рис-2.

Не стоит использовать в качестве опознаков углы поворотов заборов, отбойники, стоящие высоко от уровня земли столбики малого размера, бордюры. Можно неверно установить маркер при обработке и получить ошибку как по высоте, так и в плане.

Для определения координат опознаков должна использоваться система координат с параметрами проекции, которая будет применяться при фотограмметрической обработке снимков.

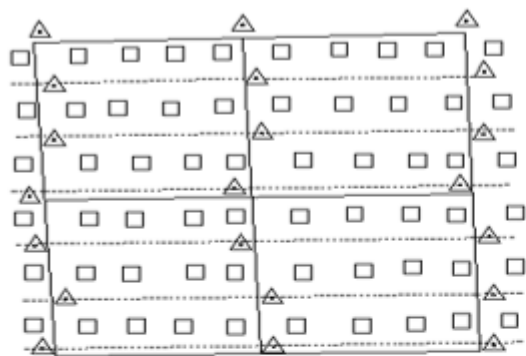
3. Разметка зон расположения опорных точек

Любая контурная точка, опознанная на аэроснимке и на местности, координаты которой определены геодезическим способом, называется **опорной точкой**, или **опознаком**.

К таким контурным точкам могут быть отнесены углы изгородей, низких строений, перекрестков дорог, промоин, резкие изгибы тропинок, канав, отдельные кусты и другие контурные точки, которые можно бесспорно опознать и наколоть на аэроснимке с ошибкой 0, 1 мм в масштабе аэроснимка.

Перед началом разметки зон расположения опорных точек подбирают материалы: аэроснимки, репродукции накладки монтажа с показанными на ней рамками трапеций, топографическую карту мелкого масштаба с нанесенными на ней пунктами геодезического обоснования.

Принимая во внимание, что с момента производства аэрофотосъемки до начала выполнения геодезических работ проходит известное время (год и более), при составлении проекта учитывают степень возможной сохранности выбираемых контурных точек. Для гарантии надежности выбора вместо одной контурной точки.



----- Середина поперечного
 ▲ перекрытия
 □ Опорная точка
 Рабочий центр

Рис-3.

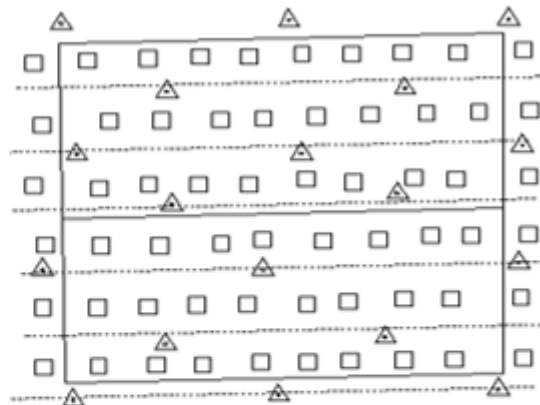


Рис-4.

Выбирают группу их, расположенную в пределах круга диаметром 2 см. Такой круг называется зоной расположения опорной точки.

Опорные точки располагают так, чтобы они надежно определялись засечками из центров, перекрывающихся аэроснимков, и чтобы они расположились на большем числе аэроснимков, т. е. опорные точки следует располагать в зонах тройных продольных и поперечных перекрытий. Далее рассчитывают предельные расстояния между опорными точками вдоль маршрута, исходя из того, чтобы средняя квадратическая ошибка положения ориентирующей точки, расположенной в середине редуцированного и увязанного фототриангуляционного ряда, не превышала 0,35 мм.

Схема размещения зон расположения опорных точек зависит от характера местности и способов геодезического определения координат. В залесенных равнинных районах привязка аэроснимков производится преимущественно теодолитными ходами, и поэтому опорные точки выгоднее располагать прямолинейными рядами (рис. 1), совпадающими с рамками трапеций. В открытых холмистых районах привязку производят методами триангуляции, и опорные точки в этом случае располагают в шахматном порядке (рис. 2).

На приведенных типовых схемах размещения опорных точек каждая площадь трапеции обеспечивается равномерным распределением точек, дающих надежный контроль при редуцировании каждого ряда фототриангуляции по четырем или по трем точкам, из которых две расположены по концам ряда и одна в середине.

Перед началом разметки зон привязки опорных точек тщательно изучают аэроснимки, топографическую карту и намечают метод геодезических работ для привязки аэроснимков, устанавливают видимость

между пунктами геодезического обоснования и намечают трассы теодолитных ходов.

При разметке зон привязки опорных точек выполняют накидной монтаж из контактных аэроснимков, на которых в выбранных местах красным карандашом наносят зоны в виде кружков диаметром 2 см. Расположение этих зон переносят затем на репродукции накидного монтажа.

ОСНОВНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

1. Выбор и оформление опорной точки на аэроснимке и на местности.

По репродукции накидного монтажа с нанесенными на ней зонами привязки опорных точек отыскивают на местности расположение данной зоны. Сопоставляя аэроснимок с местностью, находят контурную точку, наиболее отвечающую требованиям, предъявляемым к опорным точкам:

1) опорная точка должна быть в зоне и бесспорно опознаваться на местности и на всех аэроснимках, где должно быть ее изображение. Средняя ошибка опознавания на местности и отождествления на всех перекрывающихся аэроснимках не должна превышать 0.2 мм в масштабе плана;

2) опорные точки должны быть доступны на местности для производства геодезического определения координат;

3) предельная ошибка в определении координат не должна быть более 0, 15 мм в масштабе плана.

Полевые работы заключаются в выполнении следующих процессов: выбора внутри намеченной зоны опорной точки, закрепления и оформления ее на местности, накальвания и оформления опорной точки на аэроснимке, определения геодезических координат опорной точки.

При выборе опорной точки на местности разрешается выходить из намеченной зоны, если это не нарушает основные требования проекта, способствует надежности опознавания, повышению точности или упрощению геодезических определений.

Наибольшее внимание обращается на правильность опознавания и накала точки на аэроснимке. Для этого тщательно сличают аэроснимок с местностью, просматривая не только данный контур, но и окружающие.



Рис-5. Аэроснимка с наколам
лицевая сторона



Рис-6. Аэроснимка с наколам
обратная сторона

Точку на аэроснимке накалывают только тогда, когда убедятся в безошибочности ее опознавания. Накол делают только на одном аэроснимке топкой иглой, предварительно подложив под аэроснимок целлулоид или картонную пластинку. Диаметр накола не должен превышать 0,2 мм, а сам прокол должен свободно просматриваться на просвет.

След от накола на обратной стороне аэроснимка обводят карандашом окружностью диаметром 3 мм и рядом подписывают номер опорной точки, соответствующий номеру аэроснимка.

В стороне от накола составляют абрис опознанной контурной точки в масштабе, более крупном, чем масштаб аэроснимка. Абрис выполняют растушевкой в тех же светотенях, в каких получилось фотоизображение (рис. 1), и дополняют кратким описанием опознанного объекта. В описании указывают, какая точка выбрана и с какой ошибкой опознана на местности и наколата на аэроснимке, дату привязки и фамилию исполнителя. Абрис вместе с описанием служит для обеспечения точного перекалывания опорной точки на аэроснимков.

На лицевой стороне аэроснимка опорную точку обводят красным кружком диаметром 10 мм и тем же цветом подписывают ее номер.

На местности опорную точку закрепляют колом, забитым вровень с землей, и окапывают его канавкой.

Одну опорную точку на площади 25-30 км² закрепляют долговременным знаком с закладкой на глубине 0,7 м подземного центра в виде монолита или камня и установкой над ним столба. Столб окапывают канавкой в радиусе 1 м. Вокруг столба насыпают курган высотой 0,3 м.

2. Способы геодезической привязки аэроснимков.

Координаты опорных точек определяют аналитическим методом, применяя различные геодезические способы.

1. Засечек прямой (рис. 6), и комбинированной. Прямую засечку опорной точки выполняют не менее чем с трех пунктов триангуляции; обратную - не менее чем по четырем пунктам и комбинированную пунктам. по трем

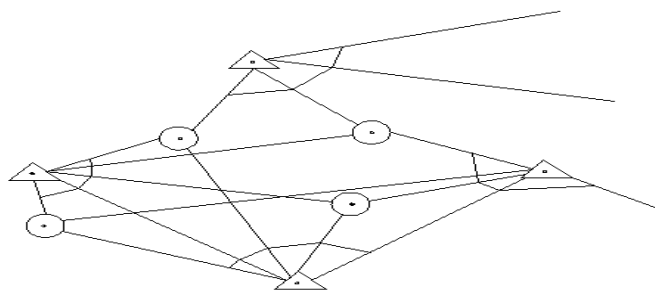


Рис. 6

2. Триангуляции в виде вставок между существующими пунктами и сторонами триангуляции систем треугольников (рис. 6), геодезических четырехугольников, цепочек треугольников и центральных систем.

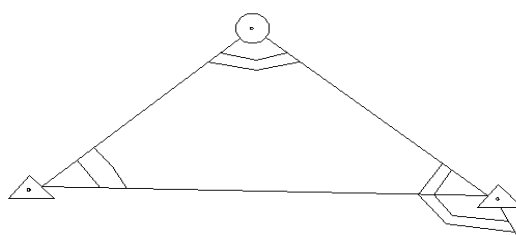


Рис. 7

3. Полигонометрический, осуществляемый посредством проложения теодолитных ходов между пунктами триангуляции и опорными точками (рис. 8). Опорные точки включают в число станций теодолитного хода.

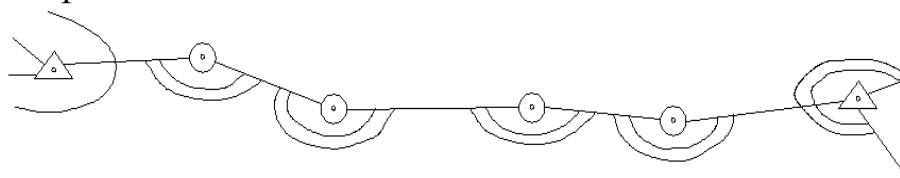


Рис. 8

В случаях геодезической привязки способами засечек или триангуляции предельные расхождения координат x и y , вычисленные из различных вариантов, не должны превышать:

- 5 м при съемке в масштабе 1: 25 000,
- 2 м 1:10 000.

Линейные невязки в теодолитных ходах, проложенных между пунктами триангуляции, не должны превышать:

- 10 м при съемке в масштабе 1: 25000,
- 4 м 1:10 000.

При плановой привязке аэроснимков большая часть ошибок и промахов относится к процессу опознавания точек на местности. Поэтому в производственных условиях проводят выборочно контроль опознавания опорных точек на местности.

5. Этапы работы со спутниковым оборудованием для определения планово-высотное положение опознаков.

Этот процесс заключается в том, что контролеру выдают чистые аэроснимки, на которых показывают только зоны привязки. Контролер в натуре по репродукции накидного монтажа и аэроснимку находит зону и закрепленную опорную точку, которую он обязан наколоть на аэроснимке. Затем сличением контрольного опознавания с основным устанавливают правильность проведенного опознавания.

1. Установка базовой станции. Для определения оси газопровода изначально следует правильно выбрать место установки базовой станции. Во избежание искажения или ухудшения приёма сигнала необходимо исключить установку прибора возле железобетонных зданий, сооружений, навесов, среди густой листвы деревьев, рядом с источником радиосигнала.

Также следует учесть, что базовая станция на протяжении всего времени работ должна находиться в неподвижном состоянии, поэтому не нужно выбирать точку установки на автодороге или на выезде машин. Точку установки обозначают временным знаком.

Один из приемников, выполняющий роль базовой станции, требуется поставить на штатив над выбранной ранее точкой, произвести центрирование, а также установить уровень прибора в горизонтальное положение, то есть уровень поместить в нуль пункт.

После включения прибор начинает ловить сигналы со спутников: GPS и ГЛОНАСС.

2. Калибровка базовой станции. На местности выбирают близлежащие пункты государственной геодезической сети, соответствующие требованиям точности, в количестве пяти штук для проведения калибровки с целью исключения нежелательных отклонений в местоположении газопровода.

Геодезические сети служат основой осуществления большинства геодезических измерений, в том числе и определения координат объектов. Они строятся от общего к частному, то есть от более точных к менее точным, так же по аналогии с данным принципом существует переход от крупных построений к мелким.

На практике для кадастровых работ используется в основном Государственная геодезическая сеть 2-4 классов. 1-й класс требуется для решения научных задач (определение разности воды в морях и океанах, вековое поднятие и опускание суши, смещение коры при землетрясениях).

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИДА ЭНЕРГИЯ МАНБАЛАРИНИНГ КАРТОГРАФИЯ ЖАРАЁНИДА КЎРИНИШИ

Аннотация. Мақолада Республикамиз ҳудудининг горизонтал юзасига ўртача кунлик ва йиллик қуёш нурунинг тушиши талил қилинди. Ўзбекистонда шамол муқобил энергия манбаларининг техник салоҳияти географик жиҳатдан тарқалиши таҳлил қилинди. Геомаълумотлар базасида рақамли харита яратилди. Халқаро тажриба ва миллий миқёсдаги тадқиқот ишларидан фойдаланган тарзда муқобил энергия ресурсларига доир карталарни яратиш методикаси такомиллаштирилди. Энергетик объектлар геодезик ўрганилади.

Калит сўзлар: маълумотлар базаси, электрон карта, муқобил энергия, топографик съёмка, GPS қурилмаси, CredoCAD дастури ва AutoCAD дастури.

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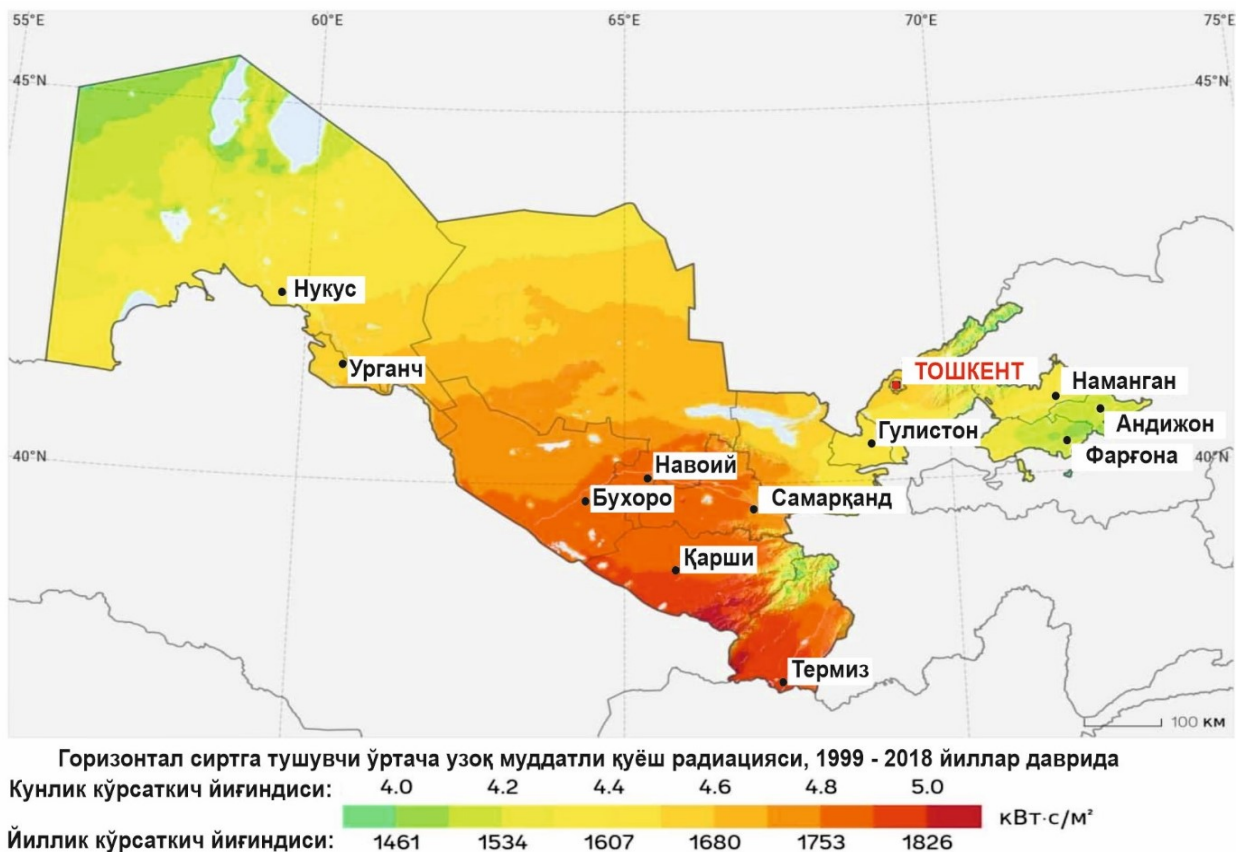
**APPEARANCE OF ENERGY RESOURCES IN THE PROCESS OF
CARTOGRAPHY IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

Abstract. The average daily and annual sunlight falling on the horizontal surface of the territory of our Republic was analyzed in the article. Geographical distribution of the technical potential of wind alternative energy sources in Uzbekistan was analyzed. A digital map was created in the geodatabase. The method of creating alternative energy resource maps has been improved using international experience and research works at the national level. Energy objects are surveyed geodetically.

Keywords: database, electronic card, alternative energy, topographic survey, GPS device, CredoCAD software and AutoCAD software.

Миллий ва локал миқёсда муқобил энергия ресурсларидан фойдаланишнинг бирламчи босқичи унинг географик, картографик ва геодезик асосларини ишлаб чиқишга узвий боғлиқ. Чунки шамол, қуёш, био ва гидроресурсларнинг худудийлик, даврийлик, мажмуалилик ва тизимлилик хусусиятлари турличадир. Масалан, Жанубий Европада қуёш энергиясидан фойдаланиш кенг тарқалган бўлса, шамол энергияси – Шимолий Европага хосдир. Ўзбекистонда эса Европадан фарқли ўлароқ, деярли 300-320 кун қуёшли кунларни ташкил этишини ҳисобга олсак, биз учун ушбу манба бирламчи бўлиб ҳисобланади. Ўзбекистон Республикаси фанлар академияси “Физика–қуёш” институти мутахассисларнинг маълумотларига кўра қуёш энергиясининг ялпи имкониятлари 51 млрд/т.н.э, техник имкониятлари – 177 млн. т.н.э. га тенг. Лекин, қуёш радиациясининг юза бўйича тушиш кўрсаткичлари маҳаллий шароитдан келиб чиққан тарзда ўзгарувчандир. Шунинг учун ҳам муқобил энергия ресурсларининг географик хусусиятларини тадқиқ қилиш ва улар бўйича районлаштириш ишларини олиб боришнинг картографик ва геодезик асосларини ишлаб чиқиш ўта муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Жаҳон банки томонидан тузилган Глобал Солар Атлас (ГСА) лойиҳаси маълумотларидан фойдаланган ҳолда карта ишлаб чиқилган. У Ўзбекистон худудининг горизонтал юзасига ўртача кунлик ва йиллик қуёш нурунинг сўнгги 1999-2018 йилларга доир маълумотлар базасига таянган тарзда яратилган. Карта тузишда маълумотлар сунъий йўлдошдан олинган 15 ва 30 минутлик интервал ва рельеф юзаси эса 250 м номинал фазовий аниқликда берилган. Бундай картографик маълумотларни беришда юқори аниқлақдаги геодезик асбоблардан олинган маълумотлар етишмаганлиги учун ҳам уларни моделлаштирилган, хатолик кўрсаткичи эса 8% дан 61% гачадир (1-расм).

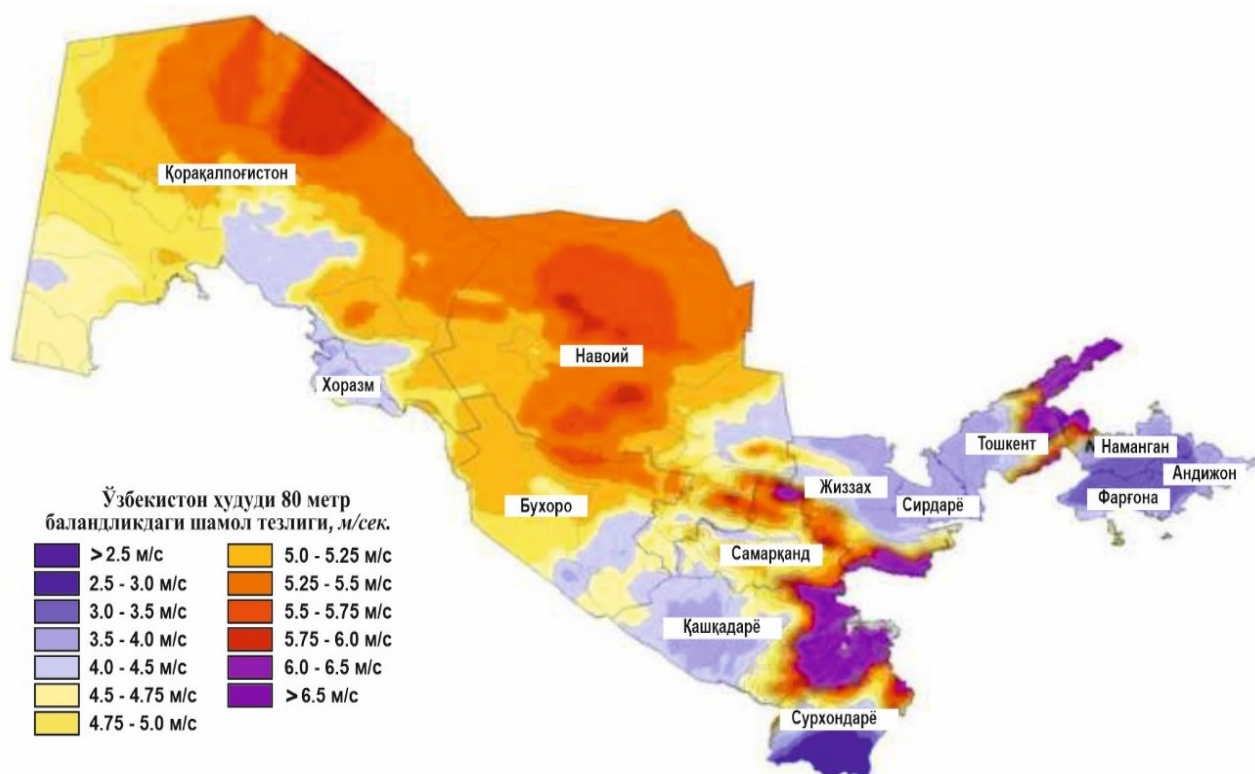


1-расм. Ўзбекистон худи ер юзасига тушадиган қуёш нурининг ўртача кунлик ва йиллик кўрсаткичлари, кВт соат/м² да

Картадан кўришиб турибдики, мамлакатимизнинг Қашқадарё ва Сурхандарё вилоятларида қуёш нурининг кунлик кундузги ер юзасига тушиш кўрсаткичи 4, 8 –5, 3 кВт соат/м² дан, шимолий Устюрт, Қизилқум ва Оролбўйи минтақасига томон 4, 0 кВт соат/м² ва ундан ҳам паст кўрсаткичга тушиб боради. Йиллик кўрсаткич ҳам шимолга томон 1400 дан 1830 кВт соат/м² гача географик қонуният асосида ўзгаради. Бундай ўзгарувчанлик нафақат зоналик, балки баландлик минтақаларидаги қуёш радиациясининг тушиш баландлик бўйича минтақаланиш қонуниятларига ҳам мос тушади.

Амалиётда ижтимоий мақсадлар учун электр энергияси ва табиий газ истеъмолини камайтириш учун кунлик қуввати 54, 3 Ккал ва умумий қуввати 1, 5 МВт бўлган қуёш фотоэлектр станцияларини жорий этиш режалаштирилган. Ижтимоий объектларда иссиқ сув таъминоти ва хонадонларни иситиш учун умумий қуввати кунига 1, 3 Гкал бўлган қуёш коллекторларини жорий этиш кўзда тутилган.

Ўзбекистонда шамол муқобил энергия ресурсларининг техник салоҳияти 1 млн. ГВт/с дан ортиқ электр энергияси ёки 520 МВт қувватга эга. Лекин, уларнинг географик тарқалиш хусусиятлари ҳам турлича (2-расм).



2-расм. Ўзбекистон ҳудуди 80 метр баландликдаги шамол тезлиги, м/сек.

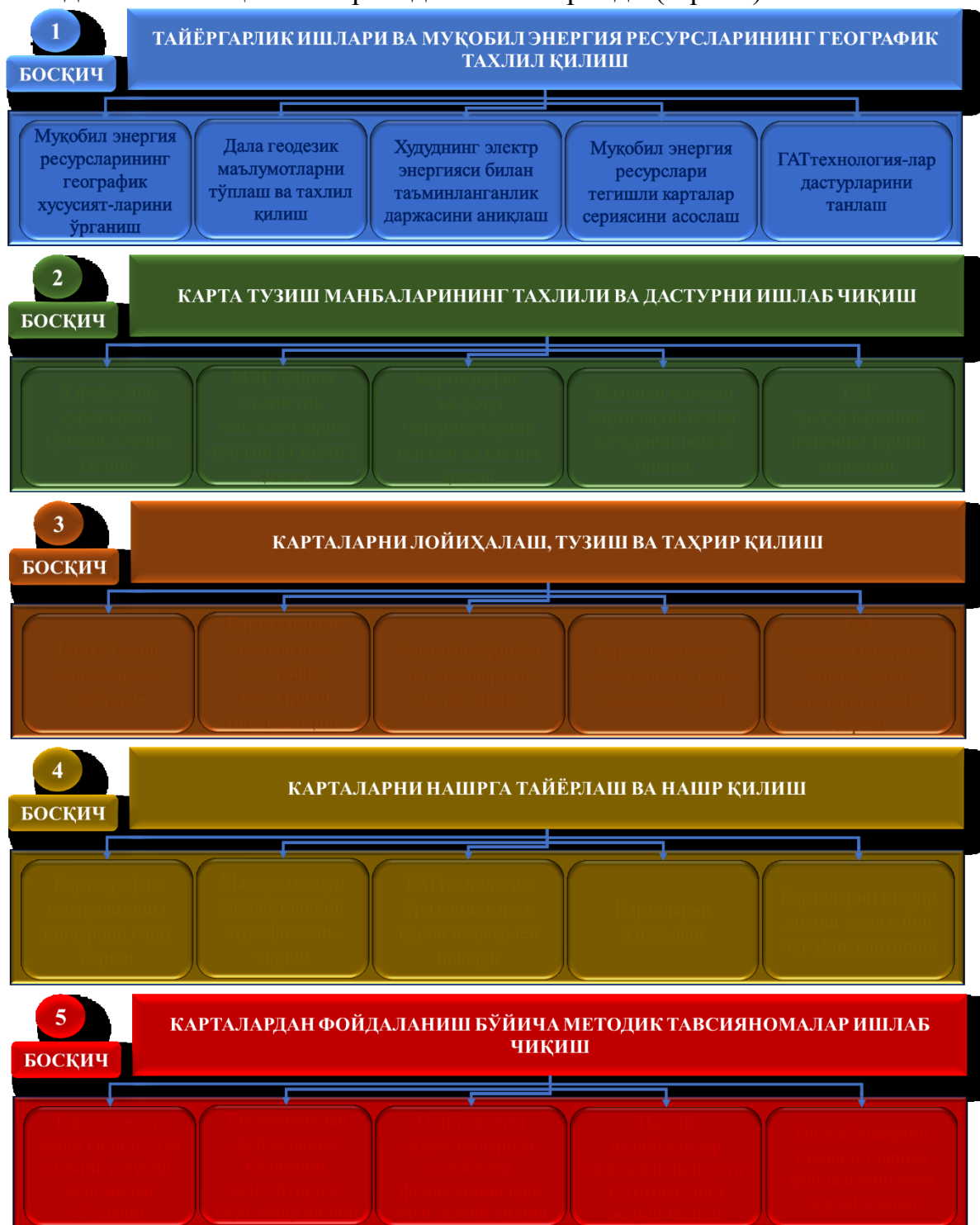
Қуёш нурунинг ер юзасига тушиш кучаланишидан фарқли равишда, шамол энергияси 80 метрлик баландликда шимолий ҳудудлар ва баланд тоғ минтақасида кучлироқ эсади ва унинг тезлиги 5, 5 м/сек. дан то 6, 5 м/сек ва ундан ҳам катта тезликда эсиш имкониятга эга. Бундан Сирдарё вилоятининг Бекобод–Ховос ҳамда Фарғона водийсининг Қўқон–Язёвон зонаси ва “Афғон” шамоллари эсадиган Жанубий Сурхандарё зонаси истиснодир.

Иссиқлик электр станцияларини муқобил энергия ресурслари ҳисобидан олинadиган электр энергиясини алмаштириш учун 100 МВт ва ундан ортиқ қувватга эга шамол электр станцияларини қуриш мақсадга мувофиқдир. Бунда ИЭСдан узоқда жойлашган ижтимоий объектларни энергия билан таъминлаш масаласи бирламчи аҳамият касб этади.

2017-2019 йилларда мамлакатимизда биочиқиндиларни потенциалини ривожлантириш учун мамлакатдаги 726 йирик паррандачилик ва чорвачилик фермер хўжаликларида биогаз қурилмаларини жорий этиш режалаштирилган. Биогаз қурилмалари билан жиҳозланган чорвачилик ва паррандачилик хўжалиklarининг улуши 2017 йилдаги 0, 7% дан 2019 йилда 11, 2% гача ўсган. Бу эса ҳар йили 60, 8 миллион м³гача бўлган биогазни ўз корпоратив ва локал эҳтиёжларни қондириш имконини беради. Электроэнергиядан ташқари, фермер ва деҳқон хўжалиklarига Биогаз қурилмаларини жойлаштириш орқали 170

минг тонна экологик хавфсиз бўлган биологик ўғитлар (куруқ вазнда) ишлаб чиқариш имконини бериши аниқланди.

Халқаро тажриба ва миллий миқёсдаги тадқиқот ишларидан фойдаланган тарзда муқобил энергия ресурсларига доир карталарни яратиш методикаси 5 босқичли жараёндан олиб борилди (3-расм).



3-расм. Муқобил энергия ресурсларига доир карталарни яратиш методикаси

Унинг биринчи босқичи маълумотларни тўплаш, таҳлил қилиш, таснифлаш ва муқобил энергия ресурсларининг географик тарқалиш ҳусусиятларини очиб беришдан бошланади. Сўнгра, жойида дала геодезик маълумотлар тўпланади ва таҳлил қилинади. Тадқиқот объектлари бўйича ҳудуднинг электр энергияси билан таъминланганлик даражасини аниқлаш керак бўлади. муқобил энергия ресурсларига тегишли карталар сериясини асослаш орқали ГАТ технологиялари дастурлари танланди.

Карта тузиш манбаларининг таҳлили ва дастурини ишлаб чиқиш 2-босқичида аэрокосмик суратлари тўпланади, таҳлил қилинади ва географик асослари тайёрланади. Сўнгра, муқобил энергия ресурслари бўйича статистик ва картографик маълумотлар тўпланади ва таҳлил қилинади. Тегишли мавзули карталарни тузиш дастури ишлаб чиқилади ҳамда ArcGIS, AutoCAD, MapInfo каби ГАТ дастурларининг имкониятлари аниқланди.

3-босқичда муқобил энергия ресурсларига оид мавзули карталар лойиҳаланади, тузилади ва таҳрир қилинади. Унда карта тузиш манбалари тўпланади, математик, географик асослари ҳамда легендалари ишлаб чиқилади. Карталар махсус мазмуни лойиҳаланади ва тузилади. Босқич якунида ГАТ технологиялари танланади ва улар ёрдамида карта тузиш ишлари олиб борилди.

Карталарни нашрга тайёрлаш ва нашр қилишнинг 4-босқичи махсус мазмундаги картографик генерализация ишлари олиб борилади ва мазмун элементлар бўйича мувофиқлаштирилади. Сўнгра, ГАТ технологиялари ёрдамида карта тузилади. Карталар сериясини жиҳозлаш ва таҳрир қилиш ҳамда мувофиқлаш ишлари олиб борилди.

5-босқичда муқобил энергия ресурсларига доир яратилган карталардан фойдаланиш бўйича методик тавсияномалар иллюстратив равишда, муайян катма-кетликда ва аниқ бир амалий кўрсатмалар асосида тайёрланади ва тарқатилди.

Муқобил энергия ресурсларининг ҳудудий тарқалиш қонуниятлари тегишли карталар орқали аниқланган сўнг ҳар бир танланган объектни съёмка қилиш ва қуришда геодезик ишлар кетма-кетлиги, яъни методикаси ишлаб чиқилади. Ушбу геодезик ишлар 3 босқичда олиб борилади. Биринчи камерал босқичда муқобил энергия ресурслари объектларига доир маълумотлар тўпланади (4-расм), ўрганилади ҳамда йирик масштабдаги топографик асос ишлаб чиқилди. Сўнгра, энергетик объектлар жойлашадиган жойнинг геологик-литологик асосига доир қидирув-тадқиқот ишлари олиб борилди.

Қуриладиган станциянинг катта-кичиглигига қараб, унинг чуқурлик бўйича қатламларининг жойлашиш кесмаси тузилади ва тоғ жинсларининг механик барқарорлиги аниқланади. Муқобил энергия ресурслари фойдаланиш бўйича энергетик объектлар геодезик ўрганилади ва съёмка

қилиш методлари аниқланади. Тайёргарликнинг сўнгида геодезик ишларни олиб бориш учун ГАТ технологиялари танланди.

ТАЙЁРГАРЛИК ИШЛАРИ БОСҚИЧИ



Муқобил энергия ресурслари объектларига доир маълумотларни тўплаш, ўрганиш ва топографик асосини яратиш

Геологик-литологик қидирув ишларини олиб бориш

Геодезик ўрганиш

Геодезик съёмка қилиш методларини танлаш

Геодезик ГАТ технология-ларини танлаш

Муқобил энергия ресурслари объектини танлаш ва рекогносцировка ишларини олиб бориш

ДАЛА ТАДҚИҚОТ ИШЛАРИ БОСҚИЧИ



Муқобил энергия ресурслари объектларида геодезик асбобларни танлаш, созлаш ва ўлчаш ишлари

Хатоликларни аниқлаш, ҳолатни баҳолаш, режалаштириш

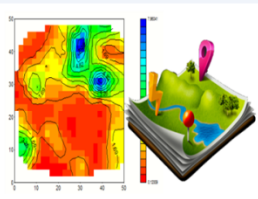
Объектни съёмка қилиш ва олинган маълумотларни мувофиқлаш-тириш

GPS қурилмалари ёрдамида маълумотларни олиш, топографик план, абрис каби маълумотлар базасини яратиш

Олинган маълумотларни CreoCAD дастури орқали кроки ва катологларини тузиш

Муқобил энергия ресурслари объектларини съёмка қилиш

КАМЕРАЛ БОСҚИЧ



AutoCAD дастурида топографик карталарни тузиш ва объектнинг топографик моделини яратиш

Топографик план ва карталарни янгилаш ҳамда объектни рақамли моделларини яратиш

Муқобил энергия ресурслари ГАТнинг геодезик қисмини яратиш

Муқобил энергия ресурслари объектларининг геодезик маълумотлар базасини яратиш

4-расм. Муқобил энергия ресурсларини қуришда геодезик съёмка ишларни олиб бориш методикаси

Тайёргарлик босқичи тугагандан сўнг, дала тадқиқот ишлари муқобил энергия ресурслари станцияларини қуриш объектларида ўлчаш ва лойиҳалаш учун зарур бўлган маълумотларни кам хатоликда съёмка қилиш имкониятини берувчи геодезик асбоблар танланади, созланади ва ўлчаш ишлари олиб борилади. Геодезик ишларни олиб боришдаги йўл қўйилиши мумкин бўлган хатоликлар аниқланди, реал ҳолат баҳоланади. Танланган

объект съёмка қилинади ва олинган маълумотлар ягона бир мезон асосида мувофиқлаштирилади. GPS қурилмалари ёрдамида қўшимча маълумотлар олинади, жойнинг йирик масштаби топографик плани тузилади ва маълумотлар базаси яратилади. Олинган маълумотлар асосида CredoCAD дастуридан фойдаланган тарзда схема ва катологлар тузилди.

Дала ишлари тугатилган сўнг, камерал ҳолатда AutoCAD дастури бўйича йирик масштаби топографик карталар тузилди ва танланган объектнинг топографик модели яратилди. Маълумотларни умумлаштириш ва мувофиқлаштириш орқали аввал тузилган топографик план ва карталар янгиланди ҳамда объект бўйича рақамли моделлар ҳамда муқобил энергия ресурслари геоахборот тизимининг геодезик асоси яратилди.

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НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННОСТЬ И РИСКИ В УПРАВЛЕНИИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ КОМПАНИЕЙ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена экономической сущности неопределенности и рисков и их роли в управлении международной компанией на примере реально существующей компании, а также систематизируются виды рисков, с которыми может столкнуться компания.

Ключевые слова: международная компания; рынок; неопределенность; риски; инвестиции; управление.

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UNCERTAINTY AND RISKS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL COMPANY

Abstract. The article is devoted to the economic essence of uncertainty and risks and their role in the management of an international company using the example of a real-life company, and also systematizes the types of risks that a company may face.

Keywords: international company; market; uncertainty; risks; investments; management.

В современной реальной рыночной обстановке формирование целей и задач производственно-хозяйственной деятельности международных компаний и выработка управленческих решений происходят в условиях неопределенности протекания рыночных процессов, что приводит к трудностям к достижению целей и задач деятельности, снижению запланированной прибыли и к дополнительным затратам производственных, материальных, финансовых и трудовых ресурсов.

Причиной отклонения производственно-хозяйственной деятельности международной компании от намеченных целей часто является неопределенность внешней среды, нестабильность условий рыночной деятельности. (Белов, 2019).

К видам внешней среды, в наибольшей степени влияющих на деятельность международных компаний следует отнести: экономическую;

политическую; законодательную; демографическую, географическую; научно-техническую; культурную.

Неопределенность экономических процессов, протекающих во внешней среде функционирования международных компаний приводит к неполноте и несвоевременности используемой в процессе принятия решений информации, а используемая информация характеризует реальную рыночную ситуацию недостаточно полно и не точно.

При формировании и реализации стратегий деятельности международной компании неопределенность внешней среды и протекающих в ней экономических процессов отражается на всех этапах подготовки, принятия и реализации управленческих решений.

К таким этапам относятся: определение хозяйственных проблем; выявление ситуации принятия управленческих решений и факторов, влияющих на их формирование; разработка целей и постановка задач производственно-хозяйственной деятельности на текущий период и долгосрочную перспективу; разработка вариантов решения задач; выбор оптимального варианта решения задач; технико-экономическое обоснование выбранного варианта; реализация выбранного варианта решения задач; оценка экономической эффективности реализации задач.

Проявление неопределенности может привести к недостижению целей и реализации запланированных задач, к необходимости их изменения, к изменению управленческих решений, к существенным экономическим потерям.

Наличие неопределенности означает, что каждый факт или событие, касающееся того или иного элемента производственно-хозяйственной деятельности международной компании, следует рассматривать как одно из возможных. Соответственно, принятие управленческих решений в условиях неопределенности всегда является многовариантной задачей.

Наличие неопределенности в деятельности международной компании приводит к ситуации, когда при реализации выбранного управленческого решения не достигаются поставленные цели и задачи. (Гэлаи, 2019).

Под предпринимательским риском следует понимать риск, возникающий при любых видах деятельности международной компании, связанных с производством и реализацией товаров и услуг, товаро-денежными и финансовыми операциями, реализацией социально-экономических, производственных, научно-технических и инновационных проектов в условиях неопределенности, характеризующийся опасностью недополучения запланированной прибыли и частичной или полной потерей различных видов ресурсов: материальных, финансовых, трудовых и других. (Горнштейн, 2016).

Хозяйственный риск представляет обобщенную характеристику комплексного процесса подготовки, принятия и реализации управленческого решения в условиях неопределенности. Он отражает, в

определенной степени, уровень нежелательного развития производственно - хозяйственной деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта в конкретной ситуации принятия управленческих решений.

Понятие конкретной рискованной ситуации и ее анализ являются необходимым этапом принятия управленческих решений в производственно - хозяйственной деятельности. При этом под ситуацией принятия управленческого решения следует понимать совокупность реальных объективных условий осуществления деятельности хозяйствующих субъектов. (Федорова, 2019).

Следует отметить, что понятие риск ранее использовалось преимущественно в страховой деятельности, при проведении различных финансовых операций, в биржевой деятельности. В то же время в условиях глобализации мировой экономики, интернационализации бизнеса, развитии рыночных отношений, важнейшее значение приобретает проблема исследования процессов возникновения рисков и управления рисками именно в предпринимательской деятельности, в том числе на международных рынках.

С позиций управления производственно-хозяйственной деятельностью международной компанией важно разделять понятия «неопределенность» и «риск». По нашему мнению, неопределенность следует рассматривать как характеристику существующей объективной рыночной реальности или ее субъективного представления с позиций менеджмента международной компании.

С другой стороны, риск представляет характеристику объективной реакции с позиций целенаправленной деятельности международной компании в реальных рыночных условиях.

В производственно-хозяйственной деятельности международных компаний важным фактором, позволяющим разделить риск и неопределенность, является то что появление риска всегда непосредственно связано с целенаправленной деятельностью хозяйствующего субъекта в условиях неопределенности, всегда объективно существующей, независимо от такой деятельности.

Риск является одной из составляющих процесса принятия управленческих решений международной компанией в условиях неопределенности внешней среды: состояния и динамики развития рынка; уровня, характера и динамики потребительского спроса; уровня и характера рыночной конкуренции; поведения всех партнеров по бизнес-процессам - поставщиков, посредников, клиентов, конкурентов, субподрядчиков, контактных аудиторий; поведения хозяйственных органов управления и надзорных органов; полноты, достоверности и оперативности информации о рыночных процессах.

Сущность рисков выражается в их функциях, поэтому при организации управления хозяйственными рисками международной компании важно их идентифицировать.

Проведенные исследования позволяют выделить следующие основные функции хозяйственных рисков:

- аналитическая функция, обусловленная необходимостью путем проведения анализа обоснованного выбора оптимального варианта управленческого решения из возможных вариантов;

- регулятивная функция риска, конструктивная форма которой заключается в принятии риска, сознательном и рациональном отношении к риску, в готовности рисковать как одного из факторов успешной производственно - хозяйственной деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта; другая форма проявления регулятивной функции риска - деструктивная проявляется в игнорировании риска;

- защитная функция риска, представляющая необходимость институционального закрепления прав хозяйствующего субъекта на принятие управленческих решений, связанных с хозяйственными рисками;

- когнитивная функция, состоящая в приобретении руководством, менеджментом и работниками хозяйствующего субъекта новых знаний о свойствах и характеристиках окружающей среды, взаимодействии с ее составляющими;

- компенсационная функция, характеризующая рациональное, сознательное отношение к риску как фактор стабилизации положения хозяйствующего субъекта в окружающей среде;

- инновационная функция, направленная на определение оптимального соотношения между высоким уровнем прибыли инновационных решений, с одной стороны, и их повышенным риском, с другой стороны.

Понятно, что ни один субъект, участвующий в рыночной деятельности как на национальных, так и на международных рынках, не может оценивать все факторы и источники неопределенности, масштабы и результаты их проявления, степень реальности и время их проявления. (Касьяненко, 2019).

В подобных условиях хозяйствующий субъект при формировании и реализации управленческих решений заведомо не учитывает вышеуказанные факторы и принимает необоснованные и неподготовленные решения, результаты которых от него не зависят, либо зависят в малой степени.

В других случаях хозяйствующий субъект проводит анализ факторов и предпосылок проявления неопределенности, стремится получить необходимую информацию и разработать механизмы прогнозирования, оценки и учета неопределенности, снижения тем самым уровень рисков

своей деятельности, но, понимая при этом невозможность полного избавления от рисков.

С позиций управления рисками производственно-хозяйственной международной компании важно исходить из полисубъектности риска. Дело в том, что в рамках хозяйствующего субъекта отношение к риску, оценка допустимого его уровня и последствий, также как и методов, организации и времени управления рисками могут существенно отличаться с позиций отдельных субъектов производственно-хозяйственной деятельности и заинтересованных лиц.

Такие отличия в оценке рисков могут быть в позиции менеджмента хозяйствующего субъекта, его работников; акционеров; собственников; стейк-холдеров.

Своя позиция в отношении хозяйственных рисков может быть у инвесторов, финансово-кредитных учреждений, органов хозяйственного управления, надзорных органов, инвестиционных компаний, страховых компаний, региональных и местных органов управления, на территории которых осуществляется та или иная деятельность хозяйствующего субъекта.

Указанное приводит к выводу о том, управление рисками производственно-хозяйственной деятельности международной компании следует проводить как с позиций хозяйствующего субъекта в целом, так и с позиций отдельных видов ее деятельности и отдельных структурных подразделений.

Управление рисками следует проводить также с позиций и с учетом интересов всех вышеуказанных участников и заинтересованных сторон бизнес-процессов международной компании.

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КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ФАКТОРОВ РИСКА В ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ КОМПАНИЙ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена разнообразным рискам, связанным с производственно-хозяйственной деятельностью международных компаний. Установлены базовые признаки, характеризующие риски. Выполнена классификация рисков соответствии с основными признаками.

Ключевые слова: международная компания; рынок; конкуренция; неопределенность; классификационные признаки; риски; факторы риска; уровни рисков

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CLASSIFICATION OF RISK FACTORS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES

Abstract. The article is devoted to various risks associated with the production and economic activities of international companies. The basic signs characterizing the risks have been established. The classification of risks was carried out in accordance with the main features.

Keywords: international company; market; competition; uncertainty; classification criteria; risks; risk factors; risk levels.

Производственно - хозяйственная деятельность международных компаний в реальной рыночной обстановке в условиях неопределенности внешней среды связана с разнообразными рисками. Факторами риска обусловлены условиями, вызывающими или способствующими проявлению причин риска при реализации оперативных, тактических или стратегических решений.

Последствия проявления тех или иных непредвиденных событий, как правило, не ограничиваются только одной какой-либо сферой деятельности международной компании, а охватывают всю цепочку взаимосвязанных процессов - снабженческих, производственных, сбытовых, финансовых, коммуникационных и все сферы ее деятельности. () Найт, 2003).

Это означает необходимость анализа и учета не только явных, непосредственно диагностируемых последствий факторов риска —

ухудшение рыночных позиций компании, снижение покупательского спроса, уменьшение прибыли, но и неявные, неосозаемые последствия, например, ухудшение имиджа компании, репутации компании и ее продукции, потерю интереса инвесторов.

Появление хозяйственных рисков следует рассматривать как другую сторону экономической свободы предпринимательской деятельности, вследствие которой развитие рыночных отношений приводит к усилению неопределенности в рыночной деятельности и, соответственно, к увеличению риска. (Тэпман, 2002).

К основным факторам предпринимательского риска следует отнести:

- непредвиденные изменения во внешней среде, внезапно наступившие и отражающиеся на деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта;
- изменения отношений хозяйствующего субъекта с партнерами по бизнесу;
- неполнота, несвоевременность и недостоверность информации о внутренних и внешних процессах;
- изменение налогообложения;
- отсутствие или нечеткость законодательных и нормативных актов, регулирующих предпринимательскую деятельность на национальных и международных рынках;
- недобросовестная рыночная конкуренция;
- высокие темпы инфляции;
- изменение валютных курсов.

Отдельно следует выделить внутренние факторы риска, связанные с действиями и ошибками менеджмента компании, которые следует классифицировать по уровню принимаемых управленческих решений - стратегическому, тактическому, оперативному.

На стратегическом уровне принятия решений можно выделить следующие основные факторы риска:

- ошибочный выбор целей деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта;
- неверная оценка стратегического потенциала компании;
- ошибочный прогноз развития внешней хозяйственной среды функционирования компании.

На тактическом уровне основной причиной предпринимательского риска может стать:

- неэффективное управление основными фондами и оборотными средствами;
- нерациональная структура капитала;
- нерациональное соотношение собственных и заемных средств;
- нерациональная структуры финансового портфеля по соотношению рискованности и доходности.

На оперативном уровне причинами предпринимательского риска могут быть:

- ошибки в календарном планировании производства;
- плохая организация диспетчерской деятельности;
- ошибки в организации производства компании в целом, отдельных видов деятельности, отдельных структурных подразделений.

С целью систематизации хозяйственных рисков нами проведен соответствующий анализ, некоторые результаты которого приводятся далее в этой статье.

Проведенный анализ показал, что существует широкое разнообразие хозяйственных рисков при отсутствии их единой и полной классификации.

При классификации хозяйственных рисков необходимо их разделение на риски, возникающие во внешней среде хозяйствующего субъекта, и риски, возникающие во внутренней его среде. (Горнштейн, 2016).

К внешним рискам следует отнести следующие их основные виды:

- политические риски, связанные с уровнем стабильности политической системы, политической обстановкой в стране и регионе; деятельностью органов государственной власти на разных уровнях управления; несогласованностью в разграничении экономических прав; компетенций и ответственности на разных уровнях управления;

- законодательные риски, связанные с полнотой и изменениями действующих законодательных и нормативных актов, влияющих на производственно - хозяйственную деятельность хозяйствующих субъектов; распределением полномочий между властными структурами разного уровня;

- макроэкономические риски, обусловленные развитием экономических процессов в стране и в мире; мерами и инструментами государственного регулирования экономики;

- валютные риски, связанные с изменением курса валют;

- природно-естественные риски, связанные с негативным влиянием стихийных природных процессов, стихийными бедствиями, загрязнением окружающей среды; требованиями организации экологически чистых производств; запретами или ограничениями на использование определенных производственных ресурсов;

- научно-технические риски, связанные с влиянием инновационных процессов и продуктов; появлением замещающих товаров.

К внутренним хозяйственным рискам следует отнести:

- производственные риски, связанные с особенностями организации технологического процесса; уровнем квалификации работников; организацией логистических систем;

- инвестиционные риски, связанные с особенностями вложения средств в развитие компании и в инвестиционные проекты;

- коммерческие риски, обусловленные ошибками в выборе и оценке целевого рынка, его емкости, производственного и потребительского потенциала, конкурентной среды, рыночных барьеров; в проведении его

сегментирования; в позиционировании товара на рынке; в определении целей и задач и в проведении товарной, ценовой, коммуникационной и распределительной политики.

В зависимости от источника и причины возникновения могут быть выделены следующие виды хозяйственных рисков:

- экономические риски, обусловленные экономической нестабильностью и неблагоприятными факторами развития целевых рынков;

- технологические риски, связанные с возможностью появления новых технологических приемов и новых продуктов;

- имущественные риски, связанные с возможностью потери имущества из-за перенапряжения технических и технологических систем, выхода оборудования из строя;

- производственные риски, обусловленные особенностями организации производственного процесса, связанные с потерями от остановки производства;

- торговые риски, связанные с убытками по причине задержки платежей, отказа от платежей, недопоставки продукции.

Большую группу составляют финансовые риски, включающие:

- кредитные риски, представляющие опасность неуплаты хозяйствующим субъектом основного кредитного долга и процентов по нему;

- процентные риски, обусловленные опасностью потерь, связанных с ростом стоимости кредита;

- валютные риски, связанные с опасностью изменения курса валют, что может привести к реальным потерям при совершении биржевых и внешнеэкономических операций;

- инвестиционные риски, связанные с вероятностью того, что отвлечение финансовых ресурсов из текущего оборота принесет прибыль меньше ожидаемой;

- налоговые риски, связанные с изменением налогового законодательства, невозможностью получения налоговых льгот;

- риски банкротства хозяйствующего субъекта, связанные с его финансовой неустойчивостью, нерациональной структурой капитала, устаревшими производственными фондами, низкой конкурентоспособностью, низким качеством управления компанией;

- портфельные риски, связанные с проведением операций с ценными бумагами.

Следует выделять риски и по степени обоснованности рискованных ситуаций и заинтересованности субъектов идти на рискованные действия. (Антонов, 2015). По этому признаку выделяются кредиты:

- мотивированные, характеризующиеся взвешенностью и аргументированностью решений, принимаемых хозяйствующим субъектом с реальной оценкой последствий;

- немотивированные риски, не базирующиеся на анализе ситуации и оценках возможных потерь при их проявлении.

Отдельную группу составляют информационные риски, обусловленные низким качеством имеющейся информационной техники, отсутствием качественных информационных систем, отсутствием собственного сайта.

При анализе рисков важной задачей является установление уровня риска, переход через который приведет к крупным производственным и финансовым потерям и даже к банкротству компании. Поэтому возникает необходимость определения различных уровней хозяйственного риска.

С этой целью, по нашему мнению, целесообразно выделить следующие уровни хозяйственного риска:

- допустимый уровень хозяйственного риска, означающий опасность потери только части прибыли от предпринимательской деятельности или реализации конкретных управленческих решений;

- критический уровень хозяйственного риска, связанный с опасностью потерь в размере всей прибыли, или превышающем ее;

- катастрофический уровень хозяйственного риска, характеризующийся опасностью потерь в размере, равном или превышающем как всю прибыль, так и все имущественное состояние хозяйствующего субъекта и приводящий, как правило, к его банкротству.

Системный и обоснованный анализ рисков хозяйствующих субъектов, осуществляющих свою деятельность как на национальных, так и на международных рынках, может послужить базой для выработки механизма предотвращения рисков и управления рисками.

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ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ И ОЦЕНКА ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ РИСКОВ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ КОМПАНИИ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена методам диагностики и идентификации хозяйственных рисков. Рассматриваются подходы к оценке рисков. Предлагаются методы оценки хозяйственных рисков.

Ключевые слова: международная компания; предпринимательская деятельность; хозяйственные риски; диагностика; идентификация; оценка.

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IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF BUSINESS RISKS OF AN INTERNATIONAL COMPANY

Abstract. The article is devoted to the methods of diagnosis and identification of economic risks. Approaches to risk assessment are considered. Methods for assessing economic risks are proposed.

Keywords: international company; entrepreneurial activity; business risks; diagnostics; identification; assessment.

Международная деятельность в бизнесе может вестись в совершенно разных направлениях и сферах. Но все эти различные ниши бизнеса могут быть подвержены хозяйственному риску. (Дегтярева, 2019).

Хозяйственный риск – это риск, который связан с осуществлением производственно-хозяйственной деятельности в международной компании и который характеризуется риском потери ресурсов или невозможности получения ожидаемой прибыли. (Барикаев, 2018).

Хозяйственный риск связан с проблемами в производстве, маркетинге и финансах. К наиболее характерным из них можно отнести:

- природно - естественные процессы (землетрясения, наводнения, извержения вулканов и другие стихийные бедствия);
- военные конфликты;
- столкновение интересов или противоборство участников рыночной деятельности;

- ограниченность ресурсов - производственных, материальных, финансовых, трудовых, информационных.

На рисунке 1 представлена классификация рисков. Связанных с производственно - хозяйственной деятельностью международных компаний.

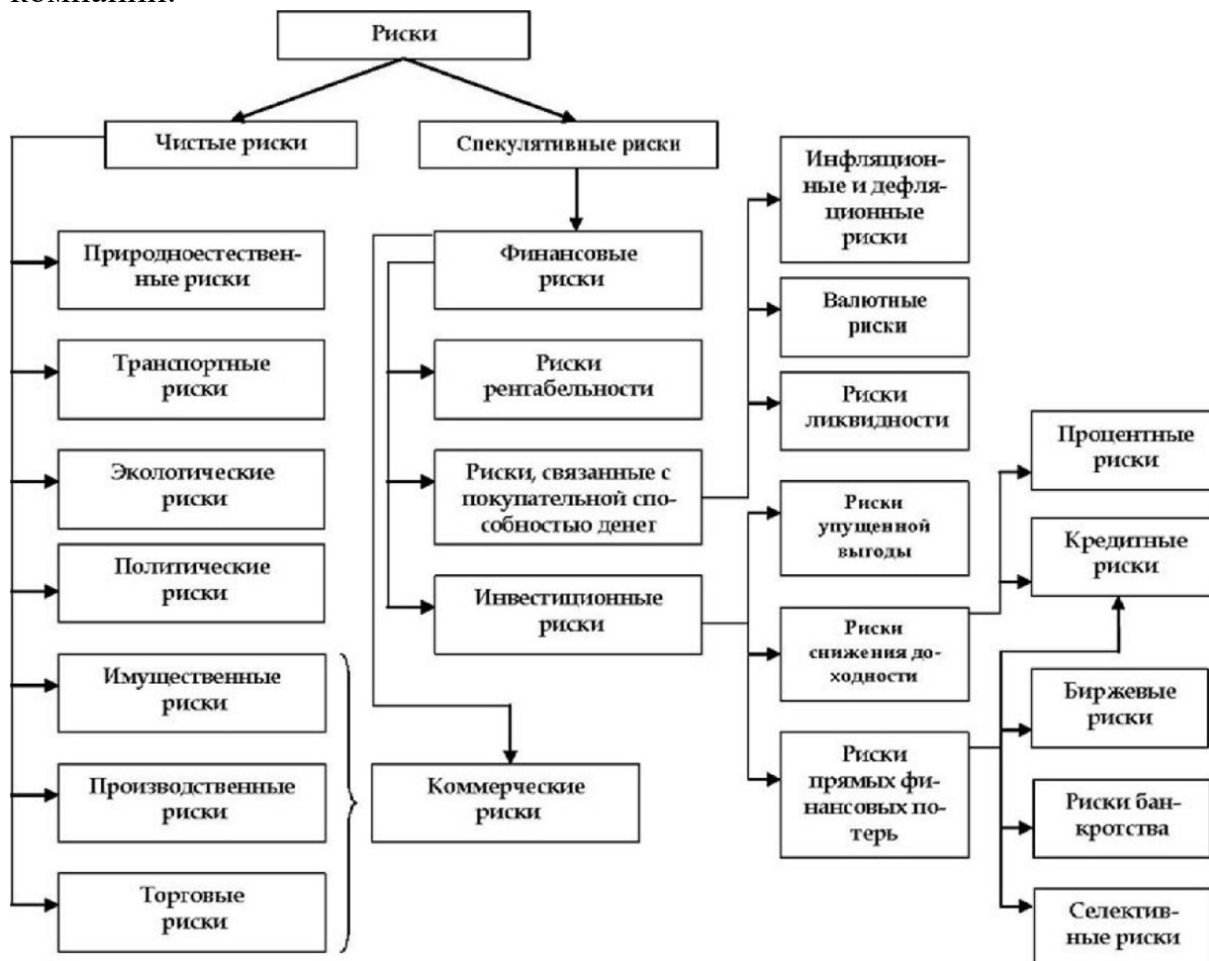


Рис. 1. Классификация хозяйственных рисков

Поскольку существует реальная опасность проявления хозяйственных рисков и негативных последствий их влияния на эффективность деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта, возникает необходимость своевременной идентификации, диагностики и оценки рисков. (Горнштейн, 2017; Касьяненко, 2017; Колбин, 2021).

Оценка предпринимательских рисков может проводиться на следующих этапах:

- проведение факторно - статистического анализа источников и факторов риска;
- выделение по каждой группе риска самых значимых факторов риска, наиболее важных с позиций экономики и перспектив развития хозяйствующего субъекта;
- ранжирование значения каждого выделенного фактора хозяйственного риска на основе проведения маркетинговых исследований;

- определение интенсивности влияния выделенных факторов на нежелательные отклонения от целей деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта;

установление чувствительности хозяйствующей системы к воздействию конкретного выделенного хозяйственного риска;

- присвоение на основе проведения маркетинговых исследований каждому выделенному фактору риска весового значения, отражающего относительную долю влияния данного фактора в общей величине хозяйственного риска (то есть оценка уровня вероятности проявления данного фактора хозяйственного риска в деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта);

- установление показателя уровня хозяйственного риска по данному фактору как произведения доли фактора в общем риске на весовой коэффициент данного фактора;

- определение суммарного риска предпринимательской деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта как интегрального показателя уровней риска по всем исследованным факторам;

- проведение ранжирования рисков по степени их влияния на производственно - хозяйственную деятельность международной компании и вероятности их появления;

- составление шкалы приоритетов реакции на риски;

- выделение хозяйственных рисков, требующих немедленного реагирования на их предотвращение, либо устранение последствий их проявления;

- выделение хозяйственных рисков, требующих проведения дополнительного анализа;

- выделение хозяйственных рисков, требующих наблюдения и контроля.

Проведение диагностики и оценки хозяйственных рисков требует анализа факторов, в наибольшей степени определяющих уровень рисков. Такие факторы можно разделить на следующие виды:

- *внешние факторы прямого действия:*

- нестабильность экономической, финансовой, налоговой, внешнеэкономической политики;

- непредвиденные изменения конъюнктуры внутреннего и внешних рынков;

- непредвиденные действия партнеров по бизнесу и конкурентов;

- изменение хозяйственного, налогового, трудового законодательства, регулирующего предпринимательскую деятельность;

- *внешние факторы косвенного действия:*

- непредвиденные изменения экономической обстановки в регионе;

- непредвиденные изменения в отрасли предпринимательской деятельности;

- непредвиденные изменения в экономической обстановке в стране;
- *внутренние объективные факторы:*
- непредвиденные изменения в процессе производства;
- непредвиденные изменения во внутрихозяйственных отношениях;
- неэффективная деятельность маркетинговых, логистических, информационных служб хозяйствующего субъекта;
- внутрипроизводственные финансовые проблемы;
- *внутренние субъективные факторы:*
- низкий уровень управленческих и производственных кадров;
- отсутствие у работников способности к риску;
- ошибки при идентификации рискованных ситуаций;
- ошибки при реализации рискованных решений.

Для оценки хозяйственных рисков могут использоваться различные математические модели, среди которых можно выделить:

- детерминированные модели, при которых известны природа, причины и факторы хозяйственных рисков и относительно каждого действия определено, что оно приводит к тому или иному конкретному результату;

- стохастические модели подразумевают случайность причин и факторов хозяйственного риска и риск характеризуется распределением вероятностей на заданном множестве; при этом обязательным условием обоснованного применения стохастических моделей является наличие статистически важной информации, характеризующей результаты прошлых реализаций неизвестных переменных.

Для проведения диагностики и оценки уровня хозяйственного риска с целью разработки управленческих решений в конкретной рыночной ситуации деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта необходимо располагать полной исходной информацией о нем и его окружении, провести операциональное описание ситуации хозяйственного риска в компании, установив все возможные препятствия достижению целей производственно-хозяйственной деятельности.

С этой целью следует установить индикаторы риска деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта; выполнить анализ его организационной, функциональной и производственной структур; оценить потенциал хозяйствующего субъекта - производственный, инновационный, логистический, трудовой; выполнить анализ микросреды хозяйствующего субъекта (поставщиков, посредников, субподрядчиков, конкурентов, контактных аудиторий); провести анализ макросреды (законодательной, экономической, демографической, географической, научно-технической, кросс-культурной); проанализировать диаграммы и карты производственных, технологических, финансовых, информационных, трудовых и сервисных потоков.

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МЕТОДЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ РИСКАМИ В ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ КОМПАНИИ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена неопределенности и рискам в деятельности международной компании. Рассматриваются существующие подходы к управлению хозяйственными рисками. Предлагаются методы управления рисками производственно - хозяйственной деятельности международных компаний.

Ключевые слова: международная компания; неопределенность; риски; страхование; управление рисками.

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RISK MANAGEMENT METHODS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF AN INTERNATIONAL COMPANY

Abstract. The article is devoted to uncertainty and risks in the activities of an international company. The existing approaches to managing business risks are considered. The methods of risk management of production and economic activities of international companies are proposed.

Keywords: international company; uncertainty; risks; insurance; risk management.

Международная компания, действующая в современных сложных высококонкурентных рыночных условиях сталкивается с неопределенностью внешней среды, которая наряду с другими факторами приводит к нарушению деятельности компании, отклонению от намеченных целей, появлению различных рисков, в том числе к:

- риску частичной или полной потери прибыли;
- риску частичной или полной потери имущества;
- риску дополнительных затрат ресурсов;
- риску потери работников;
- риску банкротства.

Одним из направлений решения проблемы, связанной с рисками производственно- хозяйственной деятельности международной компании,

является формирование системы риск-менеджмент, создаваемой с целью управления хозяйственными рисками. (Воронцовский, 2017; Вяткин, 2017).

В функции такой системы входит исследование и анализ предпосылок, факторов, последствий и прогнозов рискованных ситуаций в деятельности компании, разработка принципов и методов управления рисками.

Риск - менеджмент даёт возможность идентифицировать риски заранее, чтобы можно было разработать стратегий предотвращения рисков и минимизации негативных последствий при их проявлении. Целью всех мероприятий в рамках реализации риск-менеджмента является обеспечение финансовой устойчивости хозяйствующего субъекта как в текущем периоде, так и в долгосрочной перспективе.

При принятии и реализации решений по управлению хозяйственными рисками следует учитывать направления, масштабы и специфику производственно - хозяйственной деятельности международной компании, цели корпоративной стратегии, ресурсный потенциал компании.

Проведенные исследования показывают, что в управлении хозяйственными рисками могут быть использованы следующие подходы:

- активный подход, предполагающий максимальное использование материальных, производственных, финансовых и трудовых ресурсов для предотвращения рисков; такой подход обеспечивает возможность максимального покрытия потерь при наступлении рискованной ситуации, но требует больших затрат на подготовку и проведение антирисковых мероприятий;

- адаптивный подход, предполагающий управление рисками в ходе проведения хозяйственных операций и покрывающий только часть ущерба при проявлении рискованной ситуации;

- консервативный подход, предполагающий управление рисками после наступления рискованной ситуации, покрывающий только часть ущерба в рамках одного вида деятельности, одной операции или одного структурного подразделения.

В системе управления рисками международной компании важное место занимает выбор обоснованных методов и инструментов предупреждения рисков и минимизации потерь при их проявлении.

Управление хозяйственными рисками можно охарактеризовать как совокупность методов, приемов и мероприятий, позволяющих в определенной степени прогнозировать наступление рискованных событий и принимать меры к исключению или снижению отрицательных последствий наступления таких событий.

В общем плане многочисленные методы управления хозяйственными рисками сводятся к следующим основным видам: уклонение от риска и выход из зоны риска; перенос риска на другие компании или лица; диверсификация риска.

Часть хозяйственных рисков может быть компенсирована с помощью их страхования. Страхование представляет систему возмещения убытков страховщиком при наступлении страхового случая за счет страховых взносов, уплачиваемых страхователями. Это механизм, с помощью которого страхователь пытается компенсировать финансовые последствия проявления риска путем их перевода на страховщика. (Белозеров, 2017).

Страховщиками выступают лицензированные юридические лица, созданные в соответствии с действующим законодательством для осуществления страховых операций. В качестве страхователя выступают юридические лица или дееспособные граждане, заключившие договор страхования. Предметом страхования является страховой случай, при наступлении которого проводится страхование. Страховой суммой является денежная сумма, определенная договором страхования, из которой устанавливается размер страховой премии и размер страховых выплат.

Страхование хозяйственных рисков предусматривает компенсацию финансовых убытков неполучения ожидаемых доходов вследствие наступления страхового случая по независящим от хозяйствующего субъекта обстоятельствам. Объектом страхования при этом являются имущественные интересы хозяйствующего субъекта - страхователя.

Условия страхования хозяйственных рисков могут предусматривать установление франшизы в виде определенного процента от страховой суммы или в фиксированном размере, представляющей размер убытка от хозяйственных рисков, в части которого страховщик освобождается от страховой выплаты.

Иными словами, франшиза в данном случае представляет часть убытка от проявления хозяйственного риска, которые страховая компания не возмещает. При этом при условной франшизе страховая компания не возмещает ущерб в пределах суммы франшизы, а ущерб выше франшизы страховой компанией возмещается. При безусловной франшизе страховое возмещение выплачивается за минусом суммы франшизы.

С помощью страхования целесообразно страховать следующие виды рисков, связанных с хозяйственной деятельностью: риски от стихийных бедствий; риски от хищения и порчи продукции; риски приостановки деловой активности; риски транспортировки продукции; риски от аварий производственного оборудования.

К подлежащему страхованию риску предъявляются следующие требования:

- событие, рассматриваемое в качестве страхового риска, должно обладать признаками вероятности и случайности его наступления;
- ущерб от наступления данного риска должен поддаваться идентификации по времени и месту проявления;
- причина, в результате которой наступил ущерб, должна носить случайный, а не регулярный характер, системный характер;

- хозяйствующий субъект, в отношении которого возникает страховое правоотношение не должен подвергаться заранее известной опасности;
- страхуемый риск не должен быть причиной чрезмерного по объему убытка;
- вероятность возникновения ущерба от риска должна быть измеримой.

Страхование вероятных потерь от хозяйственных рисков служит не только надежной задачей в рискованных ситуациях, но и повышает ответственность менеджеров компаний, побуждая их проводить соответствующие аналитические мероприятия в соответствии со страховым контрактом.

Страхование хозяйственных рисков оказывается не всегда возможным, из-за несоответствия хозяйственной ситуации страховым требованиям и из-за отсутствия надежной страховой статистики.

В реальных производственных условиях при невозможности использования страховых методов управления риском следует использовать другие способы предотвращения хозяйственных рисков, снижения их уровня и компенсации ущерба при их проявлении. (Горнштейн, 2016).

Охарактеризуем далее некоторые из этих методов:

- *уклонение от рисков:*
 - отказ от ненадежных партнеров по бизнесу;
 - отказ от рискованных, в том числе инновационных проектов;
 - создание региональных или отраслевых структур взаимного страхования;
 - поиск гарантов;
 - реструктурирование с вхождением в состав надежных устойчивых бизнес-структур
- *локализация рисков:*
 - выделение в самостоятельную учетно-финансовую или организационно-правовую структуру высокорисковых видов и участков деятельности;
 - создание венчурных производств;
 - разукрупнение хозяйствующего субъекта
- *распределение риска:*
 - диверсификация видов деятельности;
 - диверсификация сырьевых рынков и рынков сбыта готовой продукции;
 - распределение и закрепление ответственности между участниками производственно-хозяйственной деятельности;
 - распределение риска во времени;
 - диверсификация инвестиций
- *компенсация рисков:*
 - создание системы резервов в компании;

участие в фондах взаимной поддержки;
активный целенаправленный маркетинг;
стратегическое планирование деятельности;
- мониторинг социально-экономической и нормативно-правовой среды;
- прогнозирование внешнеэкономической ситуации в зоне хозяйствования.

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КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ КОРПОРАТИВНЫХ РИСКОВ

Аннотация. Разработка управленческих решений, формирование и реализации стратегий и планов хозяйствующих субъектов в современной рыночной обстановке происходят в условиях неопределенности протекания экономических процессов. Указанные обстоятельства обуславливают появление предпринимательских рисков, приводящих к отклонению от целей и задач производственно- хозяйственной деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта, снижению прибыли, потерям ресурсов. Статья посвящена выявлению факторов предпринимательских рисков, обуславливающих их появление. Анализируется типология корпоративных рисков и предложена их системная классификация по базовым признакам.

Ключевые слова: классификация; корпоративные риски; неопределенность; стратегии; типология; хозяйствующий субъект; экономические процессы.

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CLASSIFICATION OF CORPORATE RISKS

Abstract. The development of management decisions, the formation and implementation of strategies and plans of business entities in a modern market environment take place under conditions of uncertainty of economic processes. These circumstances cause the emergence of entrepreneurial risks that lead to deviations from the goals and objectives of the production and economic activity of an economic entity, a decrease in profits, and losses of resources. The article is devoted to identifying the factors of entrepreneurial risks that cause their occurrence. The typology of corporate risks is analyzed and their systematic classification according to basic characteristics is proposed.

Keywords: classification; corporate risks; uncertainty; strategies; typology; business entity; economic processes.

Введение

В условиях высококонкурентной, все более сложной и постоянно меняющейся рыночной среды хозяйствующие субъекты сталкиваются с потенциальными рисками по многим направлениям. Эти риски не только влияют на повседневную деятельность предприятий, но также могут представлять серьезную угрозу их выживанию и развитию.

Корпоративные риски отличаются факторами их появления, направлениями влияния на производственно - хозяйственную деятельность предприятия, характером и степенью влияния, различной вероятностью появления.

Поэтому классификация и управление корпоративными рисками для эффективного противодействия различным внешним и внутренним факторам стала важной проблемой корпоративного управления. Основной целью проведения исследований по классификации рисков предприятия является повышение способности предприятия предотвращать риски и реагировать на них, оптимизировать распределение ресурсов и снижать потери.

Классифицируя риски, предприятия могут более четко понимать характеристики и закономерности различных рисков, тем самым формулируя целевые стратегии управления рисками. В то же время классификация рисков также помогает предприятиям оптимизировать распределение ресурсов, инвестировать ограниченные ресурсы туда, где они больше всего необходимы, а также повысить эффективность и результативность управления рисками¹⁰¹.

Управление рисками имеет долгую историю. В первой половине 20-го века такие концепции, как идея безопасности труда Файоля и концепция «управления разделением рисков» Маршалла, заложили основу современной теории управления рисками. С середины 20 века управление рисками стало развилось как системный управленческий процесс.

В 1950 году Галлахер впервые предложил концепцию управления рисками в своей статье «Управление рисками: новый этап контроля затрат», которая положила начало управлению рисками как дисциплине. Впоследствии Джонсон (1952) предложил, как бороться с проблемами риска и неопределенности в своих исследованиях по управлению фермерским хозяйством, тем самым внедрив концепцию управления рисками в практику управления бизнесом¹⁰².

Управление рисками стало независимой дисциплиной после публикации работ Мера и Хеджеса «Управление рисками предприятия»

101 Посохов Игорь Михайлович. Исследование факторов риска корпораций // БИ. 2012. №8. URL:<https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/issledovanie-faktorov-riska-korporatsiy> (дата обращения: 20.05.2024)

102 Дарвин Б., Клоуз, 1974 г., Подход к управлению рисками на основе организационного поведения, Журнал рисков и страхования, Том 41, № 3: 435–450

(1963 г.) и К.А. Уильямса и Ричарда М. Хейнса «Управление рисками и страхование» (1964 г.).

Уильямс и Хейнс в своей работе заявили: «Управление рисками — это метод управления, который минимизирует потери, вызванные рисками, с минимальными затратами посредством идентификации, измерения и контроля рисков». Этот вывод не только устанавливает роль управления рисками как фундаментальный статус науки, но также раскрывает его значение как новой науки управления. На данный момент управление рисками стало не только технологией, методом и процессом управления, но и новой управленческой наукой, которая возглавляет тенденцию времени и направляет устойчивое развитие предприятий¹⁰³.

Классификация рисков на современных предприятиях может помочь предприятиям лучше выявлять, оценивать и управлять рисками, тем самым снижая влияние рисков на деятельность предприятий и улучшая возможности стабильности и устойчивого развития предприятий.

В процессе классификации корпоративных рисков можем рассматривать их с разных точек зрения. Например, мы можем классифицировать риски в зависимости от их источника и разделить риски на внутренние и внешние.

В управлении рисками предприятия классификация рисков является важнейшим звеном. Это не только помогает предприятиям более четко идентифицировать и понимать различные риски, с которыми они сталкиваются, но также обеспечивает надежную поддержку для разработки целевых стратегий управления рисками. При рассмотрении классификации рисков предприятия крайне важно провести целевую классификацию, исходя из фактической операционной ситуации, стадии развития и отраслевых особенностей предприятия. Предприятия на разных стадиях и в разных отраслях могут сталкиваться с разными рисками.

В условиях жесткой рыночной конкуренции компании сталкиваются с различными рисками. Чтобы лучше справляться с этими рисками, их необходимо научно классифицировать и сформулировать соответствующие стратегии управления. Далее мы остановимся еще на важных видах корпоративных рисков¹⁰⁴.

Риски предприятия можно классифицировать в соответствии с различными стандартами. Ниже приведены некоторые основные методы классификации: в зависимости от характера факторов риска их можно классифицировать по следующим направлениям :

• Природные риски: риски, вызванные неопределенностью природных факторов, таких как наводнения, ураганы, землетрясения и т. д. Этот риск

103 Герберт С., Дененберг, Дж. Роберт Феррари, 1966, «Новые перспективы управления рисками: поиск принципов», «Журнал риска и страхования», том 33, № 4: 647–661

104 Бадалова А.Г., Пантелеев А.В. Управление рисками деятельности предприятия. - М.: Вузовская книга, 2020. - 233 с.

часто является огромным, и предприятиям необходимо уменьшить его влияние, разработав планы действий в чрезвычайных ситуациях.

- **Экономические риски:** риски, вызванные неопределенностью экономических факторов, таких как колебания рынка, инфляция и т. д. Предприятиям необходимо уделять пристальное внимание экономическим тенденциям и формулировать гибкие бизнес-стратегии для борьбы с экономическими рисками.

- **Политический риски:** риски, вызванные изменением политических факторов, включая изменения внутренней и внешней политики, политические потрясения и т. д. Предприятиям необходимо быть в курсе политических тенденций, чтобы избежать негативного воздействия изменений в политике.

- **Технические риски:** Из-за рисков, вызванных научно-техническим прогрессом, предприятиям необходимо поддерживать возможности технологических инноваций и оперативно понимать тенденции развития новых технологий, чтобы использовать возможности и избегать рисков.

Необходимо делить риски по причинам их формирования: Субъективный риски, вызванные субъективными ошибками принятия решений; предприятиям необходимо усилить внутреннее управление, повысить уровень принятия решений и снизить вероятность субъективных рисков; объективные риски, вызванные изменением объективных условий; предприятиям необходимо усилить мониторинг внешней среды и оперативно корректировать бизнес-стратегии, чтобы приспособиться к изменениям объективных условий.

Классификация по объему риска предполагает выделение следующих видов рисков : Локальные риски, затрагивающие только определенную часть предприятия. Предприятиям необходимо проводить оценку рисков для различных подразделений или предприятий и формулировать целевые меры по управлению рисками.

Глобальные риски, затрагивающие все предприятие. Предприятиям необходимо понять ситуацию с рисками в целом и сформулировать общую стратегию управления рисками. Оценка классификации рисков означает, что предприятие идентифицирует, анализирует и оценивает различные риски, чтобы определить характер, степень и возможное влияние рисков, а затем готовит основу для формулирования. процесс обеспечения научной основы для стратегий реагирования на риски. Оценка классификации рисков играет жизненно важную роль в управлении предприятием. Она помогает предприятиям своевременно обнаруживать потенциальные риски, формулировать эффективные меры управления рисками и обеспечивать стабильное и здоровое развитие предприятий¹⁰⁵.

105 Колбин В.В. Оценка и управление риском. - СПб.: Лань, 2021. - 248 с.

Методы и индикаторы оценки классификации рисков. Оценка классификации рисков в основном использует сочетание качественных и количественных методов для проведения комплексной и систематической оценки рисков путем сбора фактических данных, анализа будущих тенденций и других средств. Конкретные методы включают: 1. Качественный анализ: Проведение комплексного анализа характера, причин и воздействия рисков пос

редством экспертных интервью, анкетирования и т. д., для обеспечения основы для количественного анализа.

2. Количественный анализ. Использование статистики, математических моделей и других инструментов для проведения количественного анализа вероятности возникновения риска и степени воздействия для получения более точных результатов оценки риска.

Чтобы эффективно внедрить управление рисками предприятия, компаниям необходимо создать систему управления рисками, включающую организационную систему для обеспечения единого руководства и организации комплексной работы по управлению рисками; систему управления и контроля для повышения уровня управления системой путем усиления синергии внутреннего контроля, аудита, надзора, аудита, правовых и других аспектов; систему для предоставления важной информации лицам, принимающ

им решения; систему оценки, объединение оценки управления рисками с оценкой эффективности, а также содействие осуществлению работы по управлению рисками¹⁰⁶.

Оптимизация базового процесса комплексного управления рисками — это системная работа, требующая от нас реализации на практике следующих ключевых шагов. Прежде всего, нам необходимо идентифицировать риски, что является основой управления рисками, комплексно и систематически выявлять, и классифицировать различные риски, а затем проводить организационную оценку рисков, прогнозировать и оценивать возможность и влияние рисков, своевременно реагировать на риски. образом и сформулировать эффективные меры реагирования на риски. Создать механизм раннего предупреждения и план действий в чрезвычайных ситуациях для мониторинга и улучшения рисков, контролировать и анализировать работу по управлению рисками, обеспечивать мониторинг и контроль рисков, а также уточнять цели, принципы, процессы и обязанности по управлению рисками.

В то же время предприятиям также необходимо усилить формирование культуры управления рисками и улучшить осведомленность сотрудников о рисках и возможности управления рисками.

106 Касьяненко Г.Г. Анализ и оценка рисков в бизнесе. - М.: Юрайт, 2017. - 381 с.

Кроме того, предприятиям также следует в полной мере использовать современные технологии и инструменты управления рисками, такие как большие данные, искусственный интеллект и т. д., чтобы повысить эффективность и точность управления рисками.

В совокупности управление рисками предприятия является одним из ключевых факторов успешной деятельности предприятия. Классифицируя корпоративные риски, предприятия могут более четко выявлять, оценивать, контролировать и отслеживать риски, тем самым снижая влияние рисков на предприятие.

В дальнейшем, поскольку глобальная экономическая среда продолжает меняться, а корпоративная конкуренция усиливается, управление рисками предприятия будет приобретать все большее значение. Поэтому предприятиям необходимо продолжать изучать, практиковать и создавать надежную систему управления рисками, чтобы повысить финансовую устойчивость и безопасность предприятия.

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БУХГАЛТЕРИЯ ҲИСОБИГА ТАЪРИФЛАРНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада халқаро стандартларга ўтиш шароитда замонавий бухгалтерия ҳисобига тавсиф берилган. Молиявий бухгалтерия ҳисоби, бошқарув бухгалтерия ҳисоби, таннарх бухгалтерия ҳисоби ва солиқ бухгалтерия ҳисобига таърифлар келтирилган.

Калитли сўзлар: Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартлари, молиявий бухгалтерия ҳисоби, бошқарув бухгалтерия ҳисоби, таннархи бухгалтерия ҳисоби, солиқ бухгалтерия ҳисоби.

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IMPROVEMENT OF ACCOUNTING DEFINITIONS

Abstract. This article describes current issues of accounting in the context of transition to international standards, modern accounting. Financial accounting, managerial accounting, cost accounting and tax accounting are defined. Accounting activities and its description as a business language are given.

Key words: International standards of financial reporting, financial accounting, management accounting, cost accounting, tax accounting.

Республикамизда ва хорижий мамлакатларида чоп этилган адабиётларни тизимли тадқиқ қилиш натижалари олинган назарий асослар бўйича бухгалтерия ҳисобига қуйидагича таъриф берамиз:

“Бухгалтерия ҳисоби деганда, қарорлар қабул қилиш мақсадида пулда ўлчаниладиган ахборотларни яхлит ва узлуксиз қайд қилиш, тан олиш, ўлчаш (баҳолаш), тўплаш, ёзиш, қайта ишлаш, тақдимот қилиш ҳамда шу асосда бизнес субъектларнинг молиявий ҳолатини баҳолаш, таннархни бошқариш ҳамда келгуси фаолиятга оид режаларни тузиш ва ахборотлар коммуникациясини амалга ошириш тизими тушунилади”.

Ҳисоб муаммоларини ҳал қилишда шу пайтгача маълум мунозараларга сабаб бўлган ва бўлиб келаётган масалалардан бири

бухгалтерия ҳисоби тизимининг таркибий қисмларини белгилаш ва уларга тавсиф бериш бўлиб ҳисобланади.

Бухгалтерия ҳисоби тизими таркибий қисмларини белгилаш бўйича чет эл адабиётларида Бухгалтерия ҳисоби тизимини мустақил менежментлик бухгалтерия ҳисоби ва молиявий бухгалтерия ҳисобига ажратиш билан чегараланадилар. Таннарх (кост) бухгалтерия ҳисоби эса иккаласи учун ҳам маълумот базаси бўлиб хизмат қилишини таъкидлашади.

Хорижий ва маҳаллий адабиётларни ҳамда корхоналар бошқарув тизимида бухгалтерия ҳисоби иштирок этиши масалаларини ўрганиш асосида бошқарув бухгалтерия ҳисобига аниқлик киритишда унинг бошқарув мақсадларида пулда ўлчаниладиган ахборотларни қайд қилиш, қайта ишлаш ва тақдим қилиш тизими бўлиши билан бирга бошқарувда бевосита иштирок этиши, бюджет (режа)лар тузиши ва **узвийлик асосида боғлиқликнинг (feedback)** вужудга келишидаги иштироки ўз аксини топиши лозим деб ўйлаймиз. Ушбу назарий асосларни ҳисобга олиб бошқарув (менежментлик) бухгалтерия ҳисобини қуйидагича таърифлаймиз:

Бошқарув (менежментлик) бухгалтерия ҳисоби деганда, бухгалтерия ҳисоби бирликларида менежментнинг таркибий қисми бўлиб, менежерлар томонидан бизнес фаолияти менежментида фойдаланиладиган ишончли ва ҳаққоний бўлган, асосан пулда ўлчаниладиган ва ўз вақтида бериладиган ахборотларни қайд қилиш, баҳолаш (ўлчаш), классификациялаш, тўплаш, тақдим қилиш, бухгалтерия ахборотлари коммуникациясини ўрнатиш ва бухгалтерларнинг бошқарувда иштирок этиши, режалаштириш жараёнларини қамраб оладиган тизим тушунилади.

Молиявий бухгалтерия ҳисобини тавсифлашда эса унинг концептуал қоидалар асосида юритилиши, бухгалтерия ҳисобининг анъанавий хусусиятларини қамраб олиши, асосан молиявий ҳолат билан боғлиқ ахборотларни шакллантириш ва ушбу ахборотларнинг ташқи фойдаланувчиларга мўлжалланганлиги ҳамда бу ахборотлар молиявий ҳисоботлар кўринишида узатилиши каби ўзига хос жиҳатларини мужассамлантириши керак. Ушбу жиҳатларни ҳисобга олиб молиявий бухгалтерия ҳисобини қуйидагича таърифлаймиз:

Молиявий бухгалтерия ҳисоби деганда, бухгалтерия ҳисоби бирликларида унга оид қонун, молиявий ҳисобот тамойиллари ва стандартлари асосида пулда ўлчаниладиган хўжалик операциялари ёзувларини амалга ошириш, ўлчаш (баҳолаш) ва тўплаш орқали ушбу операцияларнинг субъектлар молиявий ҳолатига таъсирини аниқлаш, молиявий ҳисобот даври охирида молиявий ҳолатни акс эттириш ва ахборотларни молиявий ҳисобот кўринишида фойдаланувчиларга тақдим қилиш тизими тушунилади.

Юқоридагилардан хулоса қилиш мумкинки, таннарх бухгалтерия ҳисоби бошқарув бухгалтерия ҳисоби учун деталли ва молиявий

бухгалтерия ҳисоби учун унинг ёндашишлари доирасида ахборот манбаи бўлиб хизмат қилар экан.

“Таннарх бухгалтерия ҳисоби деганда, режалаштириш, нархларни белгилаш, маҳсулотни ишлаб чиқаришни давом эттириш ва кенгайтириш, харажатларни оптималлаштириш, ходимлар меҳнатини рағбатлантириш ва менежментнинг бошқа соҳаларига оид қарорлар қабул қилиш учун ишлаб чиқарилаётган маҳсулот, иш ва хизматлар, жараёнлар, фаолиятлар таннархини тан олиш, таснифлаш, тақсимлаш ва баҳолаш асосида ҳақиқий таннархини аниқлаш ва таҳлил қилиш тизимга айтилади.”¹⁰⁷

Бухгалтерия ҳисоби тизимида Солиқлар бухгалтерия ҳисоби ҳам ўзига хос хусусиятларга эга. Бу ҳисоб тўлиқ Солиқ қонунчилиги, жумладан Солиқ Кодекси асосида юритиладиган ҳисоб ҳисобланади. Молиявий бухгалтерия ҳисоби бу умумқабул қилинган принциплар асосида юритиладиган ҳисоб. Ушбу ҳисобот тури даромад ва харажатларни тан олишда бухгалтерия ҳисоби стандартларига таянади. Лекин, солиқ қонунчилиги солиққа тортиладиган базани аниқлашда қонунчилик талабларидан келиб чиқади. Умуман олганда барча мамлакатларда солиқ қонунчилиги молиявий бухгалтерия ҳисобидаги кўрсаткичларга ўз талабларини қўяди. Шу нуқтаи назардан солиқ қонунчилиги талабларини инобатга оладиган Солиқлар бухгалтерия ҳисобини юритишга зарурият туғилади.

Солиқлар бухгалтерия ҳисобига қуйидагича таърифни берамиз:

Солиқлар бухгалтерия ҳисоби деганда, бизнес субъектлари томонидан тўланадиган солиқлар ва мажбурий тўловлар бўйича солиқ қонунчилиги талабларини тўлқонли бажариш, ўз вақтида тўловларини амалга ошириш мақсадида маълумотларни қайд қилиш, тан олиш, баҳолаш, солиқ ҳисоб-китобларини юритиш асосида солиққа тортиш базасини аниқлаш ҳамда солиқ ҳисоботларини тузиш ва тақдим этиш тизимида айтилади.

Солиқлар бухгалтерия ҳисоби активга эгаллик қилиш, амалга ошириладиган хатти-ҳаракатлар ёки хўжалик фаолиятининг бошқа далилини ҳуқуқий жиҳатдан, ҳужжатлар билан тасдиқланган далили мавжудлигини белгилаш мақсадида юритилади. Ушбу далил ва хатти-ҳаракатлар бухгалтерия ва тегишинча солиқлар бухгалтерия ҳисоби ҳужжатларида ва регистрларида акс эттирилади.

МҲХСларига асосланган молиявий бухгалтерия ҳисоби эса профессионал фикр-мулоҳазаларни назарда тутади. “Профессионал фикр-мулоҳазалар деганда, муайян шароитда қарор қабул қилишга имкон яратувчи барча объектив омилларни касбий жиҳатдан баҳолаш (бухгалтер, компания раҳбарияти, техник-муҳандис ходимлар, баҳоловчилар, инвестиция департаменти ва бошқа томонидан) тушунилади. Масалан,

107 Ушбу таъриф тадқиқотчи Д.С.Ташназарова томондан берилган

профессионал баҳолаш узоқ муддатли активларнинг фойдали фойдаланиш муддатини ва кадрсизланиши аломатларини аниқлашда, гумонли дебиторлик қарзини, дисконтлаш ставкаларини, суд муҳокамасининг қандай тус олишини белгилашда зарур бўлади”¹⁰⁸.

Хулоса қиладиган бўлсак, замонавий бухгалтерия ҳисоби самарали бошқарув қарорлари қабул қилиш учун менежмент тизимини ахборот билан таъмин этиш, таннархни бошқариш, режалаштириш, молиявий ҳолатга баҳо беришни амалга оширишга қаратилган бўлиб, унинг таркибий қисмлари сифатида молиявий бухгалтерия ҳисоби, бошқарув бухгалтерия ҳисоби, таннархи бухгалтерия ҳисоби ва солиқ бухгалтерия ҳисоби каби таркибий қисмлардан иборат.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЕТА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация. В данной статье развитие бухгалтерского учета в республике Узбекистан делится на пять этапов. Приводятся основные направления развития бухгалтерского учета в условиях перехода на МСФО и цифровизации экономики.

Ключевые слово: бухгалтерский учет, этапы развития бухгалтерского учета, учебный план, финансовый бухгалтерский учет, финансовая отчетность.

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MAIN DIRECTIONS OF ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. In this article, the development of accounting in the Republic of Uzbekistan is divided into five stages. The main directions of development of accounting in the context of the transition to IFRS and digitalization of the economy are given.

Keywords: accounting, stages of development of accounting, curriculum, financial accounting, financial reporting.

Правила нашей исламской религии также очень важны для развития бухгалтерской работы. В хадисе, наш **Пророк Мухаммад Мустафа с.а.в.,** сказал: **«Нет никакого вреда или убытка».** В наших авторитетных книгах по фикху есть правило: **«Предотвращение убытка (вреда) имеет приоритет над получением прибыли»**¹⁰⁹.

Большое влияние на развитие системы бухгалтерского учета оказала экономика, наука и культура, сформировавшиеся на Ближнем и Дальнем Востоке, в арабских странах в начале нашей эры. Наш соотечественник, великий математик Аль-Хорезми, в своей книге **«Аль-Джабр валь Мугабала»** основал число «ноль» и ряд чисел. Это, в свою очередь, стало

¹⁰⁹<https://kun.uz/news/2020/05/22/uzbekistonda-2020-yilgi-ramadan-haitini-nishinlash-va-hayit-namozinioqish-tartibi-elon-qilindi>

великим открытием для математики, в том числе для учетной системы. Данная работа в настоящее время внедрена на существующей системе учета и расчетов. Поэтому наш соотечественник, великий учёный **Аль-Хоразмий**, является одним из основоположников учетной системы. Мы имеем на это полное право.

В зависимости от характера работ, проводимых в области бухгалтерского учета и финансовой отчетности, гармонизации с международными стандартами и их значимости развитие бухгалтерского учета в Республике Узбекистан в период независимости мы разделили на пять этапов:

Первый этап (1991-1994 гг.) – создание основ нормативно-правовой базы бухгалтерского учета;

Второй этап (1995-2014 гг.) – разработка и внедрение нормативно-правовых документов по бухгалтерскому учету, соответствующих требованиям международной практики;

Третий этап (2015-2017 гг.) – переход на финансовую отчетность на основе международных стандартов финансовой отчетности (МСФО);

Четвертый этап (2017 – 2023 гг.) – новый качественный этап внедрения МСФО;

Пятый этап (период после 2024 года) – период полного перехода на МСФО

В настоящее время одним из важных направлений развития бухгалтерского учета в высшем образовании Узбекистана является внедрение кредитной модельной системы. На основании этого требования сами высшие учебные заведения самостоятельно разрабатывают учебные планы и научные программы по образовательным курсам бакалавриата, а также имеют право на выпуск учебники и учебные пособия в самих высших учебных заведениях. Раньше все это было полномочий Министерство высшего образования.

Опираясь на эти возможности, мы изучили опыт самых передовых рейтинговых университетов мира, в том числе ведущих вузов России, и разработали учебные и научные программы, учебники, соответствующие требованиям международной аккредитации в высших учебных заведениях. Нашей кафедра разработаны учебный план «Бухгалтерский учет и аудит» исходя из аккредитационных требований международной организации АССА.

На основании требований данного учебного плана и программ преподавателями нашей кафедра созданы учебники по «Финансовому бухгалтерскому учету», «Управленческому бухгалтерскому учету» и «Бухгалтер в сфере бизнеса».

В нашей стране считаем целесообразным проведения работ по нескольким направлениям развития бухгалтерского учета:

1. На предприятиях следует предложить проекты по разработке учетной политики, плана счётов и форматов финансовой отчетности на базе полной международных стандартов. Теперь форматы будут иметь рекомендательный характер. Поэтому предприятия должны сами разработать план счётов и форматы финансовой отчетности;

2. Сегодня преимущества финансовых отчетов, подготовленных на основе финансовой отчетности предприятий, заключаются в том, что они отражают информацию, полезную для акционеров и инвесторов, а самое главное, что отчет основан на объективной оценке, на основе которой можно делать выводы не только о прошлых событиях. Когда сами предприятия будут заинтересованы в МСФО и получают реальные возможности его применения, тогда будет ускоренное применение.

3. Вопрос квалифицированных человеческих ресурсов является важным аспектом развития бухгалтерского. Существует нехватка специалистов, обладающих компетенцией по составлению финансовой отчетности по МСФО. Итак, какими знаниями, навыками и компетенциями должен обладать современный бухгалтер сегодня? Сейчас мы переходим к компетентностному высшему образованию. В частности, специалист должен владеть концептуальными основами финансового учета, основанными на международных стандартах и их применении, содержанием, составом и представлением финансовой отчетности, включая отчет о финансовом положении, отчет о прибылях и убытках, отчет о движении денежных средств, отчет о собственном капитале; элементы финансовой отчетности, включая активы, обязательства, собственный капитал, определение, признание, оценку и порядок отражения в финансовой отчетности, должны обладать компетенциями высокого уровня. Кроме того, специалист должен иметь возможность предоставлять раскрытие информации, комментарии и пояснения к финансовой отчетности. Потребуется анализ финансовой отчетности, выводы, подготовка проектов управленческих решений, способность серьезно влиять на финансовый менеджмент, управленческий потенциал. Специалист, который готовит сегодняшний финансовый отчет, должен хорошо разбираться в налоговом законодательстве. Потому что налоговое законодательство и требования являются важным фактором подготовки прозрачной финансовой отчетности. Способность использовать информационные технологии на высоком уровне, владение иностранными языками также являются важными требованиями сегодняшнего дня.

4. Сегодня необходимо расширить участие профессиональных организаций в разработке стандартов бухгалтерского учета. Должна быть введена национальная система сертификации. Для этого должны быть разработаны требования к прохождению профессиональных экзаменов. В частности, необходимо найти решение вопросов системы оценивания, набора вопросов, подготовки к ним, проведения экзаменов. Считается

целесообразным поручить эти задачи профессиональному бухгалтерскому институту.

5. Необходимо расширять ее сплоченность и сотрудничество практики и науки. Практика всегда нуждается в знающих специалистах, в том числе умеющих работать на базе МСФО. Надо сказать одну правду, предприятия и организации не спешат участвовать в процессе высшего образования в подготовке высококвалифицированных специалистов. Сотрудничество с практикой должно быть организовано по нескольким направлениям. Организации должны участвовать в учебных программах, они должны сказать актуальные темы на сегодня, или должна поставить требование, чтобы сегодняшний специалист обладал, например знаниями, опытом, навыками и компетенциями.

Подводя итог, основные направления развития бухгалтерского учета, что переход на МСФО представляет собой непрерывную работу и служит важным инструментом интернационализации компаний нашей страны. МСФО служат наиболее важным фактором повышения объективности, точности и качества финансовых отчетов.

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МОЛИЯВИЙ ҲИСОБОТЛАРНИНГ ХАЛҚАРО СТАНДАРТЛАРИНИНГ ЖОРИЙ ЭТИЛИШИ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯВИЙ МУҲИТНИ ЯХШИЛАШНИНГ ЭНГ МУҲИМ ОМИЛИ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларининг (МҲХС) жорий этилиши инвестициявий муҳитни яхшилашнинг энг муҳим омили эканлиги эътироф этилган. МҲХСларининг жорий этилиши борасида қабул қилинган меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар ва улардан келиб чқадиган вазифалар белгиланган.

Калитли сўзлар: Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартлари, стратегия, инвестициявий муҳит, инвестиция, молиявий бухгалтерия ҳисоби

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IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN IMPROVING THE INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT

Abstract. This article recognizes that the introduction of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) is the most important factor in improving the investment environment. The adopted normative legal documents and the tasks arising from them are defined regarding the introduction of IFRS.

Keywords: international financial reporting standards, strategy, investment environment, investment, financial accounting.

Бугунги кунда янги Ўзбекистон иқтисодиётида долзарб масалалардан бири бу хорижий инвестицияларни жалб қилиш ва улардан самарали фойдаланиш бўлиб ҳисобланади. 2024 йил 2 майда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Учинчи Тошкент халқаро инвестиция форумидаги нутқида “Сўнгги йилларда иқтисодиётимиз қарийб икки баробар ўсди. Ўтган йил якуни бўйича бу ўсиш 6 фоизни ташкил қилди. Инфляция 9 фоизгача пасайди. Савдо айланмаси кўрсаткичлари муттасил ошмоқда. Валюта бозори ва олтин-валюта захиралари барқарорлиги сақлаб қолинмоқда. Охирги йилларда мамлакатимизда 60

миллиард доллардан зиёд хорижий инвестициялар ўзлаштирилди. Халқаро молия институтларининг 14 миллиард доллардан ортиқ маблағлари ижтимоий ва инфратузилма соҳаларига жалб қилинди”¹¹⁰ деб қайд этилди.

“Ўзбекистон – 2030” стратегиясида “Мамлакатимизда 250 миллиард долларлик инвестицияларни ўзлаштириш, жумладан 110 миллиард доллар хорижий инвестициялар ва 30 миллиард доллар давлат-хусусий шериклик доирасидаги инвестицияларни жалб қилиш; эркин муомаладаги қимматли қоғозлар савдолари ҳажмини 8 миллиард долларга етказиш; ҳудудларнинг инвестицион рейтингини юритиш, ҳар бир ҳудуднинг имкониятларидан келиб чиқиб, унинг инвесторлар учун жозибадорлигини янада ошириш; экспорт ҳажмини 2 баробар ошириш ва 45 миллиард долларга етказиш, экспортчи корхоналар сонини 6, 5 мингтадан 15 мингтага етказиш; экспорт таркибида тайёр ва ярим тайёр маҳсулотлар ҳажмини 3, 3 баробар кўпайтириш, Европа давлатларига GSP + ва бошқа тизимлари доирасида тайёр ва технологик маҳсулотлар экспортини кенгайтириш; халқаро стандартлар жорий қилинган корхоналар сонини 10 баробарга ошириш ва улар сонини 5 мингтага етказиш”¹¹¹ вазифалари юклатилган.

Хорижий инвестицияларнинг мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётига кириб келиши учун инвестициявий муҳим юза келиши керак. Бугунги кунда айнан Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартлари (МҲХС)нинг жорий этилиши хорижий инвестициялар учун инвестициявий муҳитни яхшилашнинг энг муҳим омили ҳисобланади. Чунки, инвестор унга тушунарли бўлган ва халқаро меъёрлар асосида тайёрланган ахборотларни талаб этади. Миллий ҳисоб тизими асосида тайёрланган ахборотлар унинг эҳтиёжларига мос келмайди. Бунга фақат МҲХСлар орқали эришиш мумкин.

Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларининг (МҲХС) жорий қилиниши молиявий ҳисоботлардаги ахборотларнинг ишончилиги ва объективлигини ошириш билан бир қаторда хорижий инвестицияларни мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётига киритишда муҳим восита бўлиб хизмат қилади.

Мамлакатимизга хорижий инвестицияларнинг кириб келиши учун жуда катта имконият яратилди. Қонуний муҳит юзага келди. 2019 йил 26 декабрда “Инвестициялар ва инвестиция фаолияти тўғрисида” Қонуннинг янги таҳрири қабул қилинди. Қонунда ошкоралик ва очиқлик, инвестиция фаолиятини амалга ошириш эркинлиги янада кенгайтирилди, уларнинг кафолатлари мустаҳкамланди.

МҲХСларни тўлиқ тизимли жорий қилинишини ҳамда бу борада кадрлар тайёрлашни тубдан яхшилашга қаратилган Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 24 февралда ПҚ-4611 “Молиявий

110 <https://sputniknews.uz/20240502/toshkent-xalqaro-investitsiya-forum-43693951.html>

111 Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга мурожаатномаси //Халқ сўзи газетаси. 2017 йил 23 декабрь. №228. 3-бет.

ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларига ўтиш бўйича қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида” Қарори қарори ҳам айнан ушбу мақсадларга қаратилган.

Ушбу Қарорнинг мақсади МҲХСларга ўтиш орқали:

мамлакатимизда хорижий инвестицияларнинг кириб келиши учун инвестицион муҳитни яхшилаш, компанияларнинг инвестициявий жозибдорлигини ошириш; хорижий инвесторларни зарур ахборотлар билан таъминлаш, ҳисоботларнинг мазмуни ва таркибини ахборот фойдаланувчиларнинг эҳтиёжларига уйғунлаштириш;

корпоратив бошқарув тамойилларини жорий қилишни таъминлаш; Ўзбекистон компаниялари ва банкларининг халқаро фонд ва молия бозорларига кириш имкониятларини кенгайтириш;

акциядорлик жамиятлари, холдинг компаниялар ва бошқа корхоналарнинг экспорт операциялари ҳажмини юксалтириш;

компанияларнинг рақобатбардошлигини ошириш; бухгалтерия ҳисоби ва аудит соҳалари мутахассисларини тайёрлаш тизимини халқаро стандартлар даражасига кўтариш;

бакалаврият таълими йўналишлари ва магистратура мутахассислигидаги «Бухгалтерия ҳисоби» ва «Аудит» фанлари бўйича МҲХСни чуқур ўрганишни назарда тутувчи янгиланган ўқув дастурларини тасдиқлаш ва белгиланган тартибда таълим жараёнига жорий этиш.

Мазкур Қарорда акциядорлик жамиятлари, тижорат банкларида, суғурта ташкилотлари ва йирик солиқ тўловчи ҳисобланган корхоналарда бухгалтерия ҳисобини тўлиқ халқаро стандартларга ўтказиш вазифаси қўйилди.

Ушбу қўйилган вазифаларнинг ижросини таъминлаш мақсадида Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларини (МҲХС) ва илғор хорижий тажрибаларни, соҳага доир жаҳон адабиётлари ва ҳужжатларини ўрганишимиз, тадқиқотлар олиб боришимиз керак. Жумладан, ушбу тадқиқотлар асосида мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётининг хусусиятларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда халқаро стандартларни жорий қилишнинг методологиясини ишлаб чиқиш, ташкилий – иқтисодий механизмларини такомиллаштиришга эришишимиз керак.

Ўзбекистон инновацион иқтисодиётга ва рақамли иқтисодиётга босқичма-босқич ўтмоқда. Рақамли иқтисодиёт ягона ахборот базасига таянади, қайсики ушбу ахборотларнинг салмоқли қисми бухгалтерия ҳисобида шаклланади. Бошқарув тизимларининг ягона базада электрон интеграциялашуви рақамли иқтисодиётнинг асосий белгисидир. Бухгалтерия ҳисобининг ахборот базасининг шаклланиши МҲХСларига таянади. Шу боис, рақамли иқтисодиёт мамлакатимизда МҲХСга ўтишни зарурият қилиб қўйди. Шу боис, тўлиқ асосда айтиш мумкинки, МҲХСларига ўтиш рақамли иқтисодиётнинг муҳим ва ажралмас қисмидир.

МҲХСларига ўтиш иқтисодиётимизнинг асосий тўсиғи бўлиб келаётган коррупцияга қарши курашишнинг энг самарали воситасидир.

Бухгалтерия ҳисобининг бошқа тараққий эттириш омиллари ҳам амал қилади. Буларга илғор хориж тажрибаларини ўрганиш ва жорий этиш, таннарх бухгалтерия ҳисобини такомиллаштириш, молиявий ҳисоб ва солиқ ҳисобини мувофиқлаштириш, бухгалтерия ҳисобининг бошқарув тизимидаги ролини ошириш каби масалаларни киритиш мумкин.

Аудит фани ва тизимида, иқтисодий таҳлил фанида ҳам айнан ушбу масалалар долзарб ҳисобланади. Аудит молиявий ҳисоботни МҲХСлар асосида аудит қилса, аудитни ўтказиш тартиби ва процедурасини аудит фаолиятининг халқаро стандартларига (АФХС) мувофиқ амалга ошиши керак. Иқтисодий таҳлил бухгалтерия ҳисобида кейинги бўлаётган ўзгаришларга айнан монант бўлиши керак.

Замон талаблари асосида бугунги кунда бухгалтерия ҳисоби, иқтисодий таҳлил ва аудит фанларига оид бўлган кафедраларда катта натижалар қўлга киритилди. Докторлик диссертациялари ҳимоя қилинмоқда.

Ушбу талабларга мос дарслик ва ўқув қўлланмалар чоп этирилмоқда. Халқаро стандартлар талабларига мувофиқ равишда кафедраларда профессор ўқитувчилари томонидан **“Молиявий бухгалтерия ҳисоби 1”** ва **“Бошқарув бухгалтерия ҳисоби”** фанларидан дарсликлар, **“Бизнесда бухгалтер”** фанидан ўқув қўлланма яратилди.

Скопус, веб оф сайнс эътирофидаги журналларда, халқаро ва республика журналларида кўплаб мақолалар чоп этиришга эришилди. Хўжалик шартномалари ва грантлар асосида илмий тадқиқот ишлари бажарилмоқда.

Институтимизда бухгалтерия ҳисоби, аудит ва иқтисодий таҳлил бўйича тан олинган илмий мактаб юзага келган. Ушбу мактаб бугунги кунда ўзининг самараси бераёпти.

Хулоса қиладиган бўлсак мазкур конференция материаллари МҲХСлар мувофиқ ҳисоб сиёсатини шакллантиришда, меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларни такомиллаштиришга хизмат қилади.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ НА РОСТ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена анализу влияния инвестиций на экономический рост. Инвестиции рассматриваются как ключевой фактор, способствующий расширению производства, созданию новых рабочих мест и внедрению инноваций, что, в свою очередь, стимулирует рост экономики и улучшение качества жизни населения. Значительное внимание уделяется роли государства в привлечении инвестиций и создании благоприятного инвестиционного климата через различные стимулы и инфраструктурные проекты. Также обсуждается влияние иностранных инвестиций, включая их позитивные и негативные аспекты. Представленные статистические данные иллюстрируют зависимость ВВП России от динамики инвестиций в период 2011-2023 годов, показывая важность устойчивого роста инвестиций для экономического развития.

Ключевые слова: инвестиции, экономический рост, создание рабочих мест, инновации, государственная политика, иностранные инвестиции, ВВП России.

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INFLUENCE OF INVESTMENTS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

Annotation. The article is devoted to analyzing the influence of investments on economic growth. Investments are considered as a key factor contributing to the expansion of production, creation of new jobs and introduction of innovations, which, in turn, stimulates economic growth and improves the quality of life of the population. Considerable attention is paid to the role of the government in attracting investment and creating a favorable investment climate through various incentives and infrastructure projects. The impact of foreign investment, including its positive and negative aspects, is also discussed. The presented statistical data illustrate the dependence of Russia's GDP on investment dynamics in the period 2011-2023, showing the importance of sustainable investment growth for economic development.

Keywords: investment, economic growth, job creation, innovation, government policy, foreign investment, Russian GDP.

Влияние инвестиций на рост экономики

Инвестиции являются одним из ключевых факторов, определяющих рост и развитие экономики. В современном мире они играют особую роль в стимулировании производства, создании новых рабочих мест, совершенствовании технологий, улучшения качества продукции, улучшении качества жизни населения и повышении конкурентоспособности страны на международной арене.

Первое важное влияние инвестиций на экономический рост заключается в том, что они способствуют расширению производства товаров и услуг. При помощи инвестиций предприятия могут приобретать новое оборудование, модернизировать производственные линии или открывать новые заводы. Это позволяет увеличивать объем производства и улучшать его эффективность. Больше товаров на рынке означает больше возможностей для потребителей выбирать и сравнивать продукты по цене и качеству.

Второе важное влияние инвестиций связано с созданием новых рабочих мест. При получении финансирования предприятиям требуются дополнительные работники для осуществления расширения производства или запуска новых проектов. Увеличение числа рабочих мест способствует сокращению безработицы и повышению доходов населения. Это в свою очередь увеличивает потребление и спрос на товары и услуги, что сказывается на росте экономики страны.

Однако стоит учитывать, что инвестиции должны вкладываться правильно в соответствии с анализом отраслей. Одинаковое количество, вложенное в различные отрасли может привести к неравномерному развитию и нерациональному использованию ресурсов. Поэтому важно

провести анализ и определить приоритетные отрасли, в которые следует инвестировать для максимального вклада в экономический рост.

Инвестиции как движущая сила экономического развития:

1. Инвестиции, вкладываемые в производственные предприятия, позволяют увеличивать производство товаров и услуг. Большие объемы инвестиций позволяют модернизировать производственные процессы и внедрять новые технологии, которые помогают повысить эффективность и конкурентоспособность предприятий. Увеличение производства в свою очередь влияет на рост экономики и создание новых рабочих мест.

2. Инвестиции также способствуют развитию науки и инноваций. Крупные инвестиции в научно-исследовательскую деятельность позволяют создавать новые технологии и разрабатывать новые продукты. Это стимулирует развитие отраслей, связанных с инновационной сферой, и способствует повышению уровня жизни населения благодаря высокооплачиваемым рабочим местам и доступу к новым продуктам и услугам.

3. Инвестиции также важны для развития социальной сферы. Инвестиции в образование, здравоохранение и инфраструктуру позволяют повысить уровень жизни населения, обеспечивать доступ к качественным услугам и создавать благоприятную среду для предпринимательства. Например, инвестиции в образование формируют высококвалифицированных специалистов, которые после получения образования могут привлекать новые инвестиции и развивать инновационные отрасли экономики.

Роль государства в привлечении инвестиций и стимулировании роста

Государство играет основополагающую роль в привлечении инвестиций и стимулировании роста экономики. Оно создает необходимые условия и механизмы для привлечения инвесторов, а также предоставляет различные стимулы и льготы, чтобы обеспечить долгосрочное развитие и процветание страны.

Одним из ключевых инструментов, которым государство располагает, является инвестиционная политика. Правительства разрабатывают и проводят реформы, направленные на улучшение бизнес-климата и создание привлекательной инвестиционной среды. Они могут сокращать бюрократические процедуры, упрощать процесс регистрации и лицензирования, а также улучшать систему защиты прав инвесторов.

Для привлечения инвестиций государство также может использовать различные финансовые инструменты. Оно может предоставлять государственные гарантии и кредиты, субсидии на исследования и разработки, а также налоговые льготы. Такие стимулы помогают снижать риск инвестирования и повышать доходность проектов, что в свою очередь привлекает больше инвесторов.

Однако роль государства не ограничивается только созданием благоприятной инвестиционной среды и предоставлением финансовых стимулов. Оно также активно участвует в развитии инфраструктуры, что существенно способствует росту экономики. Государственные инвестиции в строительство дорог, мостов, энергетических объектов и других объектов инфраструктуры не только улучшают транспортную доступность и коммуникации, но и создают новые возможности для бизнеса и привлечения инвесторов.

Кроме того, государство несет ответственность за поддержку и развитие малого и среднего бизнеса. Это важно, так как именно он является двигателем экономики и источником новых рабочих мест.

Влияние иностранных инвестиций на экономику страны

Иностранные инвестиции могут иметь значительное влияние на экономику страны:

Во-первых, иностранные инвестиции способствуют росту производства и созданию новых рабочих мест. Иностранные инвесторы приносят капитал, передовые технологии и опыт управления, что способствует развитию местной промышленности. Предприятия, привлекающие иностранные инвестиции, могут расширить свою производственную базу, внедрить инновационные технологии, модернизировать оборудование и повысить качество своей продукции. Это в свою очередь способствует росту объемов производства и экономическому развитию.

Во-вторых, иностранные инвестиции могут стимулировать экспорт. Инвесторы часто вкладывают средства в развитие экспортно-ориентированных отраслей, таких как производство товаров с высокой добавленной стоимостью, услуги и туризм. Это позволяет стране увеличить свою долю на мировых рынках, улучшить свой торговый баланс и привлечь дополнительные иностранные дивиденды.

В-третьих, зарубежные инвесторы часто вкладывают свои средства не только в производственные предприятия, но также в развитие дорожной, коммуникационной и энергетической инфраструктуры. Это способствует повышению конкурентоспособности страны, улучшению уровня жизни. Кроме того, инвестиции из других стран могут способствовать развитию местных индустрий и модернизации инфраструктуры.

Также стоит отметить негативные последствия иностранных инвестиций. Они могут отрицательно влиять на экономику принимающей страны. Дополнительно, географическое распределение этих инвестиций в большинстве своём неравномерно, они сконцентрированы в крупных и перспективных городах. Это говорит о том, что иностранные инвестиции способствуют увеличению разрыва в доходах регионов. Ещё один аспект влияния – это усиление конкуренции с отечественными предприятиями, ведь они могут не обладать многими технологиями, опытом и льготами. В

итоге некоторые компании могут не выдержать такой конкуренции и закрыться. Стоит отметить ещё один из главных минусов иностранных инвестиций – это то, что их приток создает зависимость от иностранного капитала. И если вдруг страна столкнётся с кризисом, то появится очень много проблем, связанных с этой зависимостью. Поэтому необходимо находить баланс, не отказываясь полностью от иностранных инвестиций, но и не позволять сформироваться от них зависимости.

Статистические данные

Чтобы наглядно увидеть зависимость роста экономики от инвестиций, обратим внимание на рисунок 1. Тут хорошо видна взаимосвязанность этих показателей и их одновременный рост.

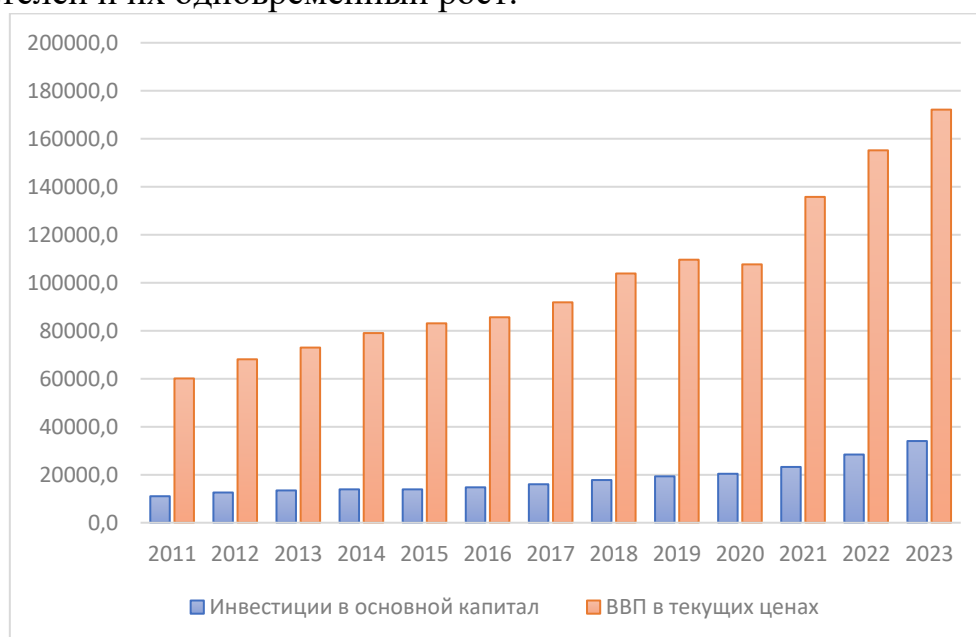


Рис. 1 – ВВП России и инвестиции в основной капитал, млрд руб.¹¹²

Однако стоит учитывать, что оба показателя находятся под воздействием инфляции, и для того чтобы исключить это воздействие, рассмотрим показатели без инфляционного роста на рисунке 2: 1) Динамика инвестиций в основной капитал, изменение в процентах к предыдущему году. 2) Индекс физического объёма ВВП, изменение в процентах к предыдущему году.

¹¹² Составлено авторами на основе данных Федеральной службы государственной статистики

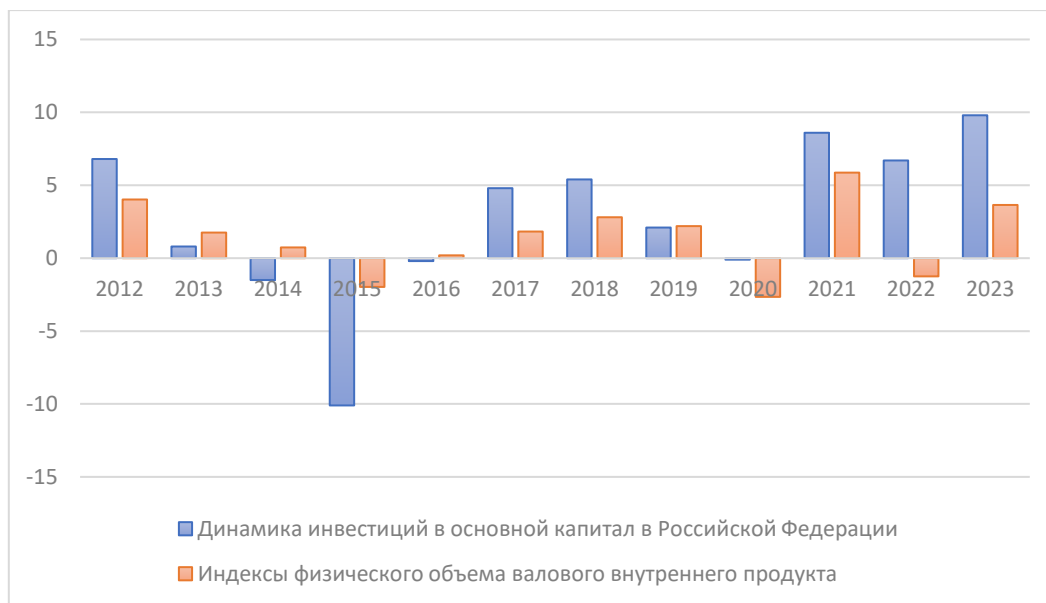


Рис. 2 – Прирост ВВП России и инвестиций в основной капитал, в процентах к предыдущему году¹¹³

На графике можно увидеть явную зависимость ВВП от инвестиций, ведь если они уменьшаются, то и ВВП вместе с ними (за исключением санкционного периода 2022-2023, где падение ВВП связано с другими явлениями). Также можно увидеть, как в 2013-2014 годах падение инвестиций показало будущее наступление кризиса ещё до снижения ВВП. Можем сделать вывод, что стабильное экономическое развитие невозможно без роста инвестиций в реальный сектор экономики.

Вывод

Инвестиции являются неотъемлемой составляющей экономического роста и развития. Они стимулируют расширение производства, создание рабочих мест, развитие инноваций и улучшение качества жизни населения. Важность инвестиций подчеркивается необходимостью их правильного направления для достижения максимальной эффективности и устойчивого экономического роста. Государство и иностранные инвестиции играют немалую роль в развитии экономики, несмотря на возможные риски и неравномерное распределение. А анализ данных по России за последние годы подтверждает прямую зависимость между уровнем инвестиций и ВВП.

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ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ СОЛНЕЧНО–ТЕПЛОВЫХ ЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИЙ. СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ СОЛНЕЧНЫХ КОНЦЕНТРАТОРОВ В ТЕПЛОВУЮ СХЕМУ СУЩЕСТВУЮЩИХ ТЭС

Аннотация. За последние годы в мировой практике в качестве источника тепла в энергоустановках апробированы возможности комбинированного использования солнечной энергии с применением параболоцилиндрических концентраторов излучения и путем создания гибридных солнечного - тепловых установок.

Ключевые слова: энергоэффективность, солнечные тепловые электростанции, солнечная энергетика, качество источника.

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ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF SOLAR THERMAL POWER PLANTS CURRENT STATE OF RESEARCH TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION OF SOLAR CONCENTRATORS INTO THE THERMAL CIRCUIT OF EXISTING TPPS

Abstract. In recent years, in world practice, the possibilities of combined use of solar energy using parabolic-cylindrical radiation concentrators and by creating hybrid solar-thermal installations have been tested as a heat source in power plants.

Key words: energy efficiency, solar thermal power plants, solar energy, source quality.

Исследования, проведенные в последние годы, и опыт по разработке и эксплуатации солнечных установок, в ряде стран, показали возможность и экономическую целесообразность более широкого и разнообразного использования солнечной энергии уже сейчас, на современном уровне технических возможностей.

Одним из масштабных применений солнечной энергии является преобразование ее среднепотенциального тепла и использование последнего в качестве источника для получения электроэнергии с помощью термодинамических преобразователей (табл. 1).

Таблица 1

Действующие солнечно-тепловые электростанции

Тип технологии «Параболоцилиндрические концентрирующие системы»

Мощность (МВт)	Названия	Страна	Расположение
354	SolarEnergyGeneratingSystems	 США	MojaveDesert, California
280	SolanaGeneratingStation	 США	GilaBend, Arizona
250	GenesisSolarEnergyProject	 США	Blythe, California
200	SolabenSolarPowerStation	 Испания	Logrosán
150	SolnovaSolarPowerStation	 Испания	SanlúcarlaMayor
150	Andasolsolarpowerstation	 Испания	Guadix
150	ExtresolSolarPowerStation	 Испания	TorredeMiguelSesmero
100	Palma del Rio Solar Power Station	 Испания	PalmadelRío
100	ManchasolPowerStation	 Испания	AlcázardeSanJuan
100	ValleSolarPowerStation	 Испания	SanJosédelValle
100	HelioenergySolarPowerStation	 Испания	Écija
100	AsteSolarPowerStation	 Испания	AlcázardeSanJuan
100	SolacorSolarPowerStation	 Испания	ElCarpio
100	HeliosSolarPowerStation	 Испания	PuertoLápice
100	Shams	 ОАЭ	AbuDhabiMadinatZayad
100	TermosolSolarPowerStation	 Испания	NavalvillardePela
64	NevadaSolarOne	 США	BoulderCity, Nevada
50	Puertollano Solar Thermal Power Plant	 Испания	Puertollano, CiudadReal
50	Alvarado I	 Испания	Badajoz
50	LaFlorida	 Испания	Alvarado (Badajoz)
50	MajadasdeTiétar	 Испания	Caceres
50	LaDehesa	 Испания	LaGarrovilla (Badajoz)
50	Lebrija-1	 Испания	Lebrija
50	Astexol 2	 Испания	Badajoz
50	Morón	 Испания	MoróndelaFrontera
50	LaAfricana	 Испания	Posada
50	Guzman	 Испания	PalmadelRío
50	Olivenza 1	 Испания	Olivenza
50	Orellana	 Испания	OrellanalaVieja
50	GodawariGreenEnergyLimited	 Индия	Nokh
50	EnerstarVillenaPowerPlant	 Испания	Villena
22.5	TermosolarBorges	 Испания	BorgesBlanques
5	Archimedesolarpowerplant	 Италия	Syracuse, Sicily
5	ThaiSolarEnergy (TSE) 1	 Таиланд	Huaykrachao
2	KeaholeSolarPower	 США	Hawaii
1	SaguaroSolarPowerStation	 США	RedRock, Arizona
0.5	Shirazsolarpowerplant	 Иран	Shiraz

При оценке технического потенциала энергии солнечного излучения в электроэнергию посредством термодинамического цикла преобразования солнечного излучения распределенными параболоцилиндрическими приемниками-преобразователями и созданием на их основе солнечно-тепловых электростанций, принято, что на территории республики возможно создание солнечно-тепловых электростанций подобных, находящихся в коммерческой эксплуатации в ряде стран (США, Испания)

Таблица 2

Показатели солнечного излучения по регионам Узбекистана			
	Регионы	Σq_{\perp} , кВт час/м ²	n, час.
1	Север Республики (Республика Каракалпакстан, Хорезмский вилоят и север Навоийского вилоята)	1900-2100	2900-3000
2	Юг республики (Кашкадарьинский и Сурхандарьинский вилояты)	1900-1960	2950-3050
3	Ферганская долина (Ферганский, Андижанский и Наманганский вилояты)	1500-1550	2650-2700
4	Зеравшанская долина (Самаркандский, Джизакский, Бухарский вилояты и юг Навоийского вилоята)	1910-1980	2930-3000
5	г.Ташкент	1943	2852

При расчетах принято, что создаются модульные солнечно-тепловые электростанции с единичной мощностью 50 МВт. Единичный модуль может выработать 150 млн. кВтч электроэнергии в год, а под его размещение в этой электростанции необходима территория площадью 1,5 км².

Данные по оценкам значения технического потенциала энергии солнечного излучения при использовании термодинамического цикла его преобразования в электроэнергию с созданием модульных солнечно-тепловых электростанций с распределенными параболоцилиндрическими приемниками-преобразователями приведены в табл. 5

Анализ приведенных интегральных данных по техническому потенциалу солнечной энергии свидетельствует о значительных возможностях этого вида экологически чистой энергии. Вместе с тем следует отметить такие существенные факторы, которые необходимо учитывать при разработке технологий преобразования солнечного излучения в электрическую и тепловую энергии, а также при разработке проектов создания солнечных энергетических станций электросистемного назначения и для использования в системах электро-, теплоснабжения объектов различных отраслей экономики республики:

- возможность использования солнечной энергии в течение не более 2500÷3000 час. в году в зависимости от конкретной области, с среднесуточной длительностью до 11 час. в сутки в летний период и до 5 часов - в зимний период;

- существенную изменчивость поступления интенсивности солнечного излучения по сезонам года, орографии местности, влияния метеофакторов (облачности, запыленности и т.д.).

Таблица 3

Данные по оценкам значения технического потенциала энергии солнечного излучения при использовании термодинамического цикла преобразования с созданием модульных солнечно-тепловых электростанций с распределенными параболоцилиндрическими приемниками-преобразователя

Количество рекомендуемых к созданию модульных солнечно-тепловых электростанций	Общая установленная мощность, МВт	Выработка электроэнергии солнечной составляющей		Необходимая площадь для размещения электростанций всего, кв.км
		млрд.кВтч/год	млн.т.н.э/год	
Вариант 1 100 модулей	8000	15	1, 29	155
Вариант 2 150 модулей	12000	22, 5	1, 94	238, 5
Вариант 3 200 модулей	16000	30	2, 58	310

Обобщенный анализ данных табл. 2 и 3 позволяет констатировать, что по ресурсному техническому потенциалу солнечная энергетика может быть одним из стратегических направлений развития энергетики в республике.

Случайные изменения характеристик атмосферного воздуха (давление, температура и влажность), а также изменчивость поступления солнечной радиации требует оптимизации режимов работы солнечно-тепловых электростанций, в т.ч. построенных на базе парогазовых установок (ПГУ).

Наименее исследованными в области использования солнечной энергии являются способы и технологии использования солнечных теплоприемников в составе ПГУ. Если, в современных солнечно-тепловых электростанциях, солнечный теплоприемник используется как дополнительный генератор пара, который позволяет в периоды солнечного стояния полностью отключить или частично снизить мощность парового котла, сжигающего органическое топливо, то в ПГУ оказывается нецелесообразным использовать данный эффективный способ (схему подключения солнечного теплоприемника). Это утверждение справедливо для ПГУ, в которых, уходящие газы газотурбинной установки (ГТУ) используются в котле-утилизаторе (КУ) для получения пара в необходимых объемах и с требуемыми параметрами для обеспечения оптимальной работы

паросилового цикла ПГУ. В таких ПГУ остановка (полная или частичная) работы КУ приведет к полной или частичной остановке ГТУ. По сути ГТУ будет вынуждена работать в неэффективном режиме, без когенерационного цикла.

Поэтому стоит задача выбора оптимальных схем и способов организации совместной работы солнечных теплоприемников и ПГУ. Приведем некоторые из них, которые могут найти применение в республике:

1. Солнечный теплоприемник может быть использован в ПГУ, в состав которых включается дополнительный паровой котел, обеспечивающий доведение параметров пара до требуемых значений (солнечный теплоприемник устанавливается между котлом-утилизатором и паровым котлом);

2. Солнечный теплоприемник может быть использован для подогрева питательной воды парового котла.

Возможны другие способы и схемы создания ПГУ с солнечными теплоприемниками. В настоящей работе предлагается способ, который практически не исследован. Его сущность заключается в том, что солнечный теплоприемник служит для получения горячей воды с температурой близкой к температуре кипения (85-95)°С, которую подают на вход в АБХМ для получения холода, в последующем используемого для охлаждения воздуха, подаваемого на вход в компрессор ГТУ. Данный способ может быть внедрен во всех ПГУ, в которых не представляется возможным разделить уходящие газы ГТУ на два потока, т.е. в ПГУ, где теплота уходящих газов ГТУ полностью используется в КУ, а выработанный в нем пар покрывает потребности всего парового цикла ПГУ. При комбинированном производстве электрической и тепловой энергии на ПГУ тепло сжигаемого топлива сначала используется в газовой турбине для выработки электрической энергии (газовый цикл), затем выхлопные газы газовой турбины используются в КУ или в обычном энергетическом или промышленном котле (паровой цикл) для выработки либо тепловой и электрической энергии одновременно, либо только тепловой энергии.

Вследствие двойного использования тепла сжигаемого топлива при комбинированном производстве тепловой и электрической энергии удельные расходы топлива на выработку 1 кВт.ч. электроэнергии и тепла резко снижаются. Однако, выбросы вредных веществ (оксидов азота, серы, и углерода) в ПГУ в 10 раз ниже, чем в паротурбинной установке (ПТУ) в виду качественной организации процесса горения топлива в ГТУ. Поэтому в районах с ухудшенной экологической обстановкой и в случае замены устаревшего или отработавшего свой ресурс паротурбинного оборудования стараются внедрить ГТУ и ПГУ, которые обладают лучшими технико-экономическими и экологическими характеристиками. Однако, сжигаемое в газовой турбине топливо, а также всасываемый компрессором

атмосферный воздух по качеству должны удовлетворять требованиям соответствующих стандартов, чтобы ликвидировать коррозию и загрязнение дорогостоящего оборудования. При соблюдении этих условий увеличивается срок службы, улучшаются экономические и экологические характеристики энергооборудования.

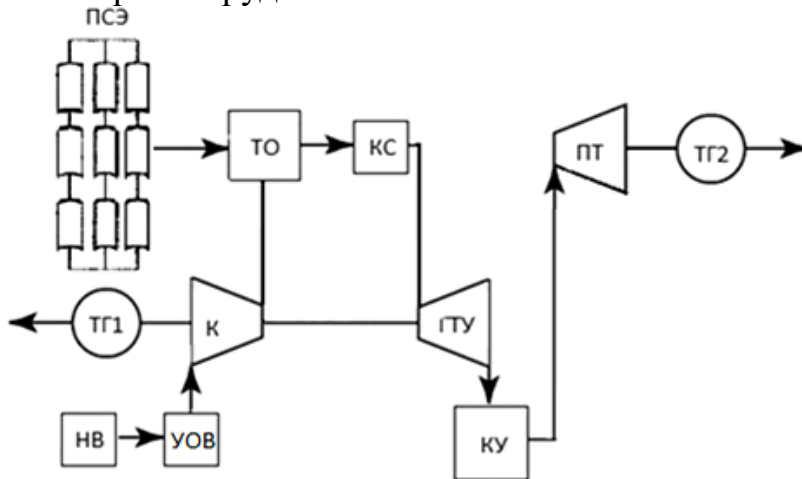


Рис.1. Принципиальная схема солнечно-тепловых электростанции с ПГУ.

ПСЭ-преобразователь солнечной энергии, ТО- теплообменник высокого давления и температуры, К- компрессор, УОВ-устройства охлаждения наружного воздуха, КС- камера сгорания газовой турбины, ГТУ-газотурбинная установка, КУ- котел-утилизатор, ПГУ- парогазовая установка, ПТ- паровая турбина, ТГ1- и ТГ2 турбогенераторы.

В предлагаемой схеме ПГУ дополнительно требуется создание автоматических систем регулирования для поддержания номинальной мощности и обеспечения надежной и экономичной работы компрессора в условиях отклонения характеристик атмосферного воздуха от расчетных значений. Включение солнечного теплообменника в воздушный тракт высокого давления компрессора с целью экономии природного газа при изменении интенсивности солнечной радиации приво дит также к изменению мощности ГТУ и ПГУ, требуется модернизация существующих типовых систем автоматического регулирования режимных параметров ГТУ и КУ.

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МУҚОБИЛ МАНБАЛАРДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ ИСТИҚБОЛИ

Аннотация. Экологик инқирозлар муқобил энергетикани ривожлантириши давлатлар ва минтақаларнинг энергия хавфсизлигига потенциал таъсир кўрсатадиган сиёсий, иқтисодий ва қўшимча рағбат бўлиб хизмат қилди. Инсоният қайта тикланмайдиган энергия манбаларига ва уларнинг нархларига қабул қилиб бўлмайдиган даражада юқори даражада боғлиқлигини англаганидан кейин бошланди.

Калит сўзлар: Энергия тежаш, энергия самарадорлиги, энергетик тежамкорлик, ишончли фаолият, энергия сарфи, қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари.

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USE OF ALTERNATIVE SOURCES IS POSSIBLE

Abstract. Environmental crises the development of Alternative Energy has served as a political, economic and additional incentive that has a potential impact on the energy security of states and regions. It began after humanity realized that it was at an unacceptable high level of dependence on non-renewable energy sources and their prices.

Keywords: energy saving, energy efficiency, energy saving, reliable activity, energy consumption, renewable energy sources.

Сўнгги йилларда рўй берган, давлатлар ва минтақаларнинг энергия хавфсизлигига потенциал таъсир кўрсатадиган сиёсий, иқтисодий ва экологик инқирозлар муқобил энергетикани ривожлантириш учун қўшимча рағбат бўлиб хизмат қилди. Бундай инқироз Ақш террористик хужумлар ўз ичига олади (2001), Москва электр ҳодиса (2005), Европа Иттифоқи мамлакатлари учун Украина орқали газ транзит узилишлар (2009), Япония Fukushima—1 атом стансиясида ҳодиса (2011), шунингдек бошқа шунга ўхшаш воқеалар сифатида. Бундай ҳодисалардан сўнг, инсоният қайта тикланмайдиган энергия манбаларига қабул қилиб бўлмайдиган даражада юқори даражада қарамлигини, шунингдек, уларнинг баъзиларининг хавфлилигини тобора кўпроқ англамоқда.

Қайта тикланадиган энергия манбалари — қуёш энергияси, шамол энергияси, сув энергияси (шу жумладан оқова сув энергияси), бундай

энергиядан гидроэлектростанцияларда фойдаланиш бундан мустасно, сув ҳавзаларининг тўлқин энергияси, шу жумладан сув омборлари, дарёлар, денгизлар, океанлар, табиий ер ости иссиқлик ташувчиларидан фойдаланган ҳолда геотермик энергия, паст потенциал ернинг иссиқлик энергияси, ҳаво, махсус иссиқлик ташувчилар, биомассадан фойдаланган ҳолда сув, энергия ишлаб чиқариш учун махсус ўстирилган ўсимликлар, шу жумладан дарахтлар, шунингдек ишлаб чиқариш ва истеъмол чиқиндилари киради, углеводород хом ашёси ва ёқилғидан фойдаланиш пайтида олинган чиқиндилар бундан мустасно, биогаз, бундай чиқиндиларнинг чиқиндихоналарида ишлаб чиқариш ва истеъмол чиқиндилари натижасида чиқарилган газ, кўмир конларида ҳосил бўлган газ."

Федерацияси Россия муқобил энергия соҳасида катта имкониятларга ега. Мамлакатимизнинг деярли ҳар бир минтақасида қайта тикланадиган энергия манбаларидан (РЕС) фойдаланиш имконияти мавжуд. Ва бу йўналишдаги баъзи тадқиқотлар ва ишланмалар 1950-1960 йилларда фаол олиб борилган бўлса-да, Россияда муқобил энергетиканинг фаол ривожланиши фақат 2000-йилларда бошланган.

Қайта тикланадиган энергия манбаларини яна иккита гуруҳга бўлиш мумкин — анъанавий ва ноанъанавий (муқобил) энергия манбалари. Гидроэнергетика ва ёғоч чиқиндиларини ёқилғи сифатида ишлатадиган биоэнергия бўлими анъанавий энергия манбалари ҳисобланади. Муқобил энергия манбаларига қуйидагилар киради: геотермик, қуёш, шамол ва тўлқин энергияси, шунингдек кичик гидроэнергетика ва биомасса энергиясининг анъанавий энергия манбаларига тегишли бўлмаган қисми.

Муқобил манбалардан фойдаланиш бўйича ишланмалар илгари амалга оширилган бўлса-да, global миқёсда муқобил энергиянинг фаол ривожланиши 1973 йилги нефт инқирозидан сўнг, инсоният қайта тикланмайдиган энергия манбаларига ва уларнинг нархларига қабул қилиб бўлмайдиган даражада юқори даражада боғлиқлигини англаганидан кейин бошланди. Нефт ва газ қабулхонасининг фаол қаршиликларига қарамай, замонавий дунёда муқобил энергия манбаларидан фойдаланиш ҳам иқтисодий, ҳам энергия самарадорлиги нуқтаи назаридан истиқболли ҳисобланади.

Айни пайтда Россия қайта тикланадиган ва муқобил энергия манбаларининг деярли барча маълум турларидан фойдаланган ҳолда электр станцияларини яратиш бўйича муваффақиятли тажрибага ега. Асосий муаммо-2000-йилларнинг охирида бир қатор fundamental қарорлар қабул қилинганига қарамай, муқобил энергияни Реал давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлашнинг йўқлиги.

Ушбу қонун замонавий шароитларда электр энергетика тармоғида рақобат муҳитини ривожлантириш ва инвестицияларни жалб қилиш электр энергиясини ишлаб чиқариш ва етказиб бериш соҳасидаги фаолиятнинг институционал ва ташкилий-ҳуқуқий асосларини тубдан

такомиллаштириш, электр энергетика тармоғини ислоҳ қилиш бўйича вазифаларнинг амалий ижросини таъминлаш, шунингдек, 2017 — 2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси Маъмурий ислохотлар концепциясида белгиланган вазифаларни бажариш мақсадларини белгилайди.

Ҳозирги вақтда асосан гидроэлектростанциялар ишлаб чиқараётган қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари ҳиссасига мамлакатда ишлаб чиқарилаётган электр энергияси умумий ҳажмининг атиги ўн фоизи тўғри келмоқда. Ниҳоятда катта салоҳият мавжуд бўлишига қарамадан, куёш ва шамол сингари қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларининг имкониятларидан тўлиқ даражада фойдаланилмапти. Шу муносабат билан, иқтисодиёт тармоқлари ва ижтимоий соҳанинг энергия самарадорлигини ошириш, энергия тежовчи технологиялар ва қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларини кенг жорий этиш давлат сиёсатининг ҳозирги босқичдаги долзарб йўналишларидан бири бўлиб қолиши лозим. Маълумки, республикада иқтисодиёт барқарор ўсишини таъминлашга ва аҳолининг фаровонлик даражасини оширишга, ёқилғи-энергетика ресурсларига бўлган талаб — эҳтиёжни узлуксиз қаноатлантиришга қаратилган нефть — газ, электр энергетика, кўмир, кимё, қурилиш индустриясини ривожлантиришнинг узоқ муддатли стратегияси амалга оширилмоқда. Шу билан бирга, ёқилғи — энергетика тармоғининг мавжуд қувватлари энергия ресурсларига ортиб бораётган талаб-эҳтиёжни тўлиқ даражада таъминламапти, мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётининг энергия сарфи ҳажми ривожланган мамлакатларнинг ўртача кўрсаткичидан анча юқоридир.

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ШАМОЛ КУЧИ ВА ТЎЛҚИН ЭНЕРГИЯСИДАН ОПТИМАЛ ФОЙДАЛАНИШ

Аннотация. Россиянинг Европа қисмининг марказида, Шарқий ва Ғарбий Сибирда, шунингдек узоқ Шарқда кузатилади. улар 4 м/с га етади.

Шамол энергиясининг салоҳияти Россия ҳудудида нотекис тақсимланган. Тўлқинли электр станцияларини қуришдан иқтисодий фойдаларни баҳолашда шуни ёдда тутиш керакки, тўлқинлар пайтида сув сатҳининг энг кучли тебранишлари чекка денгизларга хосдир.

Калит сўзлар: энергия тежаси, энергия самарадорлиги, энергетик тежамкорлик, ишончли фаолият, энергия сарфи, қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари.

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OPTIMAL USE OF WIND POWER AND WAVE ENERGY

Abstract. It is observed in the center of the European part of Russia, in Eastern and Western Siberia, as well as in the Far East. they reach 4 M / s.

The potential of wind energy is unevenly distributed on the territory of Russia. When assessing the economic benefits from building wave power plants, it should be borne in mind that the sleeve strong fluctuations of the water level during waves are characteristic of remote seas.

Keywords: energy saving, energy efficiency, energy saving, reliable activity, energy consumption, renewable energy sources.

Шамол турбиналарини жойлаштириш учун энг фойдали жойлар — шамол энергиясини конвертация қилиш учун тузилмалар — қирғоқ чизиқлари (қирғоқдан камида 10-12 км), ҳароратнинг пасайиши ва кучли ва барқарор шамол (камида 5 м/ с). Тўлқинли электр станцияларини қуришдан иқтисодий фойдаларни баҳолашда шуни ёдда тутиш керакки, тўлқинлар пайтида сув сатҳининг энг кучли тебранишлари чекка денгизларга хосдир.

Ушбу қирғоқларнинг аксарияти кам аҳоли яшайдиган жойларда жойлашган бўлиб, иқтисодий фаолият ва электр энергиясини оммавий истеъмол қилиш жойларидан сезиларли даражада олиб ташланган. Бундан ташқари, у ҳисобга йил фасллари электр стансиялари чиқимларни қоплаш

анча жозибадор сезиларли уларнинг қуввати ортади сифатида бўлади, деб ҳақиқатни олиш зарур 5 ва яна ҳам шундай учун 15 миллион квт.

Шамол ер юзасининг қуёш нурлари ва атмосферанинг пастки қатламлари томонидан нотекис исиши натижасида ҳосил бўлади-ҳаво массалари ер юзасига ва ундан юқорига, ердан 7-12 км баландликда ҳаракатлана бошлайди. Шундай қилиб, шамол энергияси қуёш фаолиятининг натижасидир.

Дунёда энг кенг тарқалгани учта пичоқли ва горизонтал айланиш ўқиға еға шамол турбиналарининг дизайни. Бундан ташқари, вертикал айланиш ўқи бўлган шамол турбиналарини қуришға уринишлар қилинган, чунки улар ишлашни бошлаш учун жуда паст шамол тезлигини талаб қиладиган афзалликларға еға деб ишонилади. Бироқ, тормоз механизми билан боғлиқ муаммолар туфайли бундай шамол генераторлари шамол енергетикаси саноатида амалий тақсимланмаган.

Шамол ёрдамида электр энергиясини ишлаб чиқариш бир қатор афзалликларға еға:

1. зарарли чиқиндиларсиз экологик тоза ишлаб чиқариш;
2. мавжудлиги;
3. амалий битмас-туганмаслик.

Бироқ, шамол энергияси бир қатор камчиликларға еға:

1. нотекис энергия чиқиши;
2. энергияни сақлаш зарурати;
3. шовқиннинг ифлосланиши ва телевизор сигналини қабул қилиш учун шовқин мавжудлиги;
4. қушлар ва ҳашаротларнинг учишиға араланиш;
5. шамол турбиналарининг юқори нархи;
6. батареяларни ўрнатиш учун катта майдонларға еҳтиёж.

Россиянинг умумий шамол салоҳияти 26000 млн.т., техник салоҳияти 2000 млн.т. ва иқтисодий салоҳияти 10 млн.т.

Шамол энергиясининг салоҳияти Россия худудида нотекис тақсимланган. 2-иловада келтирилган Россия Федерациясининг шамол ресурслари харитасида шамол энергияси манбаларининг ер сатҳидан 50 метр баландликда жойлашганлиги кўрсатилган. Ушбу харитаға кўра, шамолнинг ўртача тезлиги Varents, Кара, Bering ва Охоцк денгизлари бўйлаб тўпланган. Шамол тезлиги нисбатан юқори бўлган худудларға (5-6 м/с) шимолда Шарқий Сибир, Чукчи ва Лаптев денгизлари ва Шарқда Япония денгизи қирғоқлари киради. Ўрта ва қуйи Volga минтақаларида, Уралсда, Фарбий Сибирнинг дашт минтақаларида ва Байкал кўлида ҳам муҳим манбалар мавжуд.

Гелгит электр станциялари (ИЕС) юқори оқим ва паст оқим пайтида сув сатҳининг максимал фарқлари билан қирғоқларда жойлашган. Песнинг ишлаш принципи қуйидагича: кўрфазда унинг бир қисмини океандан ажратиб турадиган тўғон қурилмоқда. Юқори оқим ва паст оқим пайтида

тўғоннинг турли томонларида сув сатҳининг пасайиши ҳосил бўлади, сув тўғон орқали пастки сатҳга қараб оқади ва бир йўналишда (юқори оқимда), сўнгра бошқа томонда (паст оқимда) айланадиган тескари турбиналарни ҳаракатга келтиради.

Россиянинг аксарият ҳудудларида кундузи шамол тезлиги тунга қараганда юқори ва бу фарқлар қишда камроқ сезилади. Россиянинг аксарият минтақаларида ўртача шамол тезлигининг йиллик йўналиши аҳамиятсиз ва 1 дан 4 м/с гача ўзгариб туради, ўртача 2-3 м/с. юқори амплитудалар

Россиянинг Европа қисмининг марказида, Шарқий ва Ғарбий Сибирда, шунингдек узок Шарқда кузатилади. улар 4 м/с га етади. Россиянинг Европа қисмининг жануби-Шарқий ва жануби-ғарбий қисмида ва Марказий Сибирда йиллик 2 м/с дан кам амплитудалар кузатилади.

Тўлқинли гидроэнергетика - тўлқинлар энергиясини бошқа энергия турларига айлантириш.

Маълумки, республикада иқтисодиёт барқарор ўсишини таъминлашга ва аҳолининг фаровонлик даражасини оширишга, ёқилғи-энергетика ресурсларига бўлган талаб – эҳтиёжни узлуксиз қаноатлантиришга қаратилган нефть – газ, электр энергетика, кўмир, кимё, қурилиш индустриясини ривожлантиришнинг узок муддатли стратегияси амалга оширилмоқда. Шу билан бирга, ёқилғи – энергетика тармоғининг мавжуд қувватлари энергия ресурсларига ортиб бораётган талаб-эҳтиёжни тўлиқ даражада таъминламайпти, мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётининг энергия сарфи ҳажми ривожланган мамлакатларнинг ўртача кўрсаткичидан анча юқоридир. Ҳозирги вақтда асосан гидроэлектростанциялар ишлаб чиқараётган қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари ҳиссасига мамлакатда ишлаб чиқарилаётган электр энергияси умумий ҳажмининг атиги ўн фоизи тўғри келмоқда. Ниҳоятда катта салоҳият мавжуд бўлишига қарамасдан, қуёш ва шамол сингари қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларининг имкониятларидан тўлиқ даражада фойдаланилмаяпти.

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ЭЛЕКТР ЭНЕРГИЯСИДАН ОҚИЛОНА ФОЙДАЛАНИШ ЧОРА ТАДБИРЛАРИ

Аннотация. "Электр энергетика тармоғини янада ривожлантириш ва ислоҳ қилиш стратегияси тўғрисида", "Электр энергетикаси тўғрисида", "Электр ва иссиқлик энергиясидан фойдаланиш қоидаларини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида", "Қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларидан фойдаланиш тўғрисида" ва бир нечта қонунлар қабул қилинди.

Калит сўзлар: энергия тежаш, энергия самарадорлиги, энергетик тежамкорлик, ишончли фаолият, энергия сарфи, қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари.

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MEASURES FOR WISE USE OF ELECTRICITY

Abstract. On the strategy for the further development and reform of the electric power sector, on electricity, on approval of the rules for the use, of electricity and thermal energy, on the use of renewable energy and several laws were adopted.

Keywords: energy saving, energy efficiency, energy saving, reliable activity, energy consumption, renewable energy sources.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлиси томонидан 2019 йил 27 мартда қабул қилинган "Ўзбекистон Республикасида электр энергетика тармоғини янада ривожлантириш ва ислоҳ қилиш стратегияси тўғрисида" қонун Электр энергетика тармоғининг ишончли фаолият юритишини таъминламасдан туриб иқтисодиёт тармоқлари ва мамлакат ҳудудларининг sanoat салоҳиятини ошириш, тадбиркорлик фаолиятини ривожлантиришни рағбатлантириш, аҳоли фаровонлигини юксалтириш ва ҳаёт сифатини яхшилаш масалаларига бағишланган.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлиси томонидан 2009 йил 30 сентябрда қабул қилинган “Электр энергетикаси тўғрисида”ги қонуннинг қабул қилиниши электр энергетикаси соҳасидаги муносабатларни тартибга солиш, Ўзбекистон Республикасининг электр энергетика хавфсизлигини таъминлаш, электр энергиясини ҳосил қилиш, узатиш ва сотиш бўйича бошқарув ҳамда хўжалик алоқалари тизимида бозор принциплари ва механизмларини жорий этиш, электр энергетикасининг мутаносиб ривожланишини таъминлаш, электр энергиясидан ва ёқилғи-энергетика ресурсларидан оқилона фойдаланишга имкониятини беради.

Сўнгги йилларда мамлакатимизда, аввало, иқтисодийнинг барча тармоқларини ривожлантиришни жадаллаштириш, инвестицион жозибадорлик ва ишбилармонлик фаоллигини ошириш, ишлаб чиқариш ва хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасини кенгайтириш борасида кенг кўламли ислохотлар амалга ошириш ҳамда Ўзбекистон республикасида энергетикани ривожлантириш ва ундан оқилона фойдаланиш бўйича “Энергиядан оқилона фойдаланиш тўғрисида”, “Электр энергетика тармоғини янада ривожлантириш ва ислох қилиш стратегияси тўғрисида”, “Электр энергетикаси тўғрисида”, “Электр ва иссиқлик энергиясидан фойдаланиш қоидаларини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”, “Қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларидан фойдаланиш тўғрисида” ва бир нечта қонунлар қабул қилинди.

Юқорида санаб ўтилган қонунлар ичида 1997 йил 25 апрелда қабул қилинган “Энергиядан оқилона фойдаланиш тўғрисида” ги қонун энергия ҳосил қиладиган ва энергия сарфлайдиган асбоб-ускуналар ҳамда маҳсулотга қонунчиликда назарда тутилган тартибда энергия жиҳатидан самарадорлик кўрсаткичларидан фойдаланиш ҳақидаги қонунлардан бири ҳисобланади.

Ушбу қонуннинг мақсади миллий энергетика ресурслари сақланишини, энергиядан ва ишлаб чиқариш имкониятларидан самарали фойдаланишни таъминлайдиган умумий ҳуқуқий асосларни шакллантиришдан иборатдир.

Албатта, Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 1997 йил 25 апрелда қабул қилинган «Энергиядан оқилона фойдаланиш тўғрисида»ги 412-І-сонли Қонунига киритилган ўзгартиришлар Қонунчилик палатаси томонидан 2020 йил 1 майда қабул қилинган бўлиб, Сенат томонидан 2020 йил 19 июнда маъқулланган. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Президенти Ш. Мирзиёев 2020 йил 14 июль санасида ушбу ўзгартиш ва қўшимчаларни ЎРҚ-628-сон билан имзолади, Қонун расман эълон қилинди ва эълон қилинган кундан эътиборан кучга кирди. Хулоса ўрнида шуни алоҳида таъкидлаш жоизки, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонунига ўзгартиш ва қўшимчалар киритилганда: «энергиядан оқилона фойдаланиш», «энергияни тежаш ва энергия жиҳатидан самарадорликни ошириш», «давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлашни», «энергия жиҳатидан самарадор», «энергия тежалладиган

дастурлар ва лойиҳаларни ишлаб чиқиш», «энергия жиҳатидан тежамкор техника ҳамда маҳсулот» «қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари» каби муҳим жумлалар учрайдики, буларнинг барчаси Қонун энергетика соҳасининг ривожини, истеъмолчиларнинг ҳақ-ҳуқуқлари, Ўзбекистоннинг табиий бойликларидан оқилона фойдаланиш — энергия тежамкорлигини ва самарадорлигини нуктаи назардан бирмунча такомиллаштирилган.

Ушбу мақсадда Энергетика вазирлигини томонидан «Энергияни тежаш ва энергия самарадорлигини ошириш тўғрисидаги» қонун лойиҳаси ишлаб чиқилди ва норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар лойиҳаларининг муҳокамаси порталида эълон қилинди. Лойиҳа 7 боб ва 24 моддадан иборат. У энергия тежаш ва энергия самарадорлиги объект ва субъектларига тавсиф берувчи, асосий атама ва тушунчаларни белгиловчи ҳамда энергетика нуктаи назардан муносабатларни расмийлаштирувчи янги бўлим ва моддаларни ўз ичига олган. Бундай қонун лойиҳада келтирилган моддалар албатта энергияни тежаш ва самарадорлигини ошириш учун мақсад қилинган.

Ушбу қонун замонавий шароитларда электр энергетика тармоғида рақобат муҳитини ривожлантириш ва инвестицияларни жалб қилиш электр энергиясини ишлаб чиқариш ва етказиб бериш соҳасидаги фаолиятнинг институционал ва ташкилий-ҳуқуқий асосларини тубдан такомиллаштириш, электр энергетика тармоғини ислоҳ қилиш бўйича вазифаларнинг амалий ижросини таъминлаш, шунингдек, 2017 — 2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси Маъмурий ислоҳотлар концепциясида белгиланган вазифаларни бажариш мақсадларини белгилайди.

Маълумки, республикада иқтисодиёт барқарор ўсишини таъминлашга ва аҳолининг фаровонлик даражасини оширишга, ёқилғи-энергетика ресурсларига бўлган талаб — эҳтиёжни узлуксиз қаноатлантиришга қаратилган нефть — газ, электр энергетика, кўмир, кимё, қурилиш индустриясини ривожлантиришнинг узок муддатли стратегияси амалга оширилмоқда. Шу билан бирга, ёқилғи — энергетика тармоғининг мавжуд қувватлари энергия ресурсларига ортиб бораётган талаб-эҳтиёжни тўлиқ даражада таъминламаяпти, мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётининг энергия сарфи ҳажми ривожланган мамлакатларнинг ўртача кўрсаткичидан анча юқоридир. Ҳозирги вақтда асосан гидроэлектростанциялар ишлаб чиқараётган қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари ҳиссасига мамлакатда ишлаб чиқарилаётган электр энергияси умумий ҳажмининг атиги ўн фоизи тўғри келмоқда. Ниҳоятда катта салоҳият мавжуд бўлишига қарамасдан, қуёш ва шамол сингари қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларининг имкониятларидан тўлиқ даражада фойдаланилмаяпти. Шу муносабат билан, иқтисодиёт тармоқлари ва ижтимоий соҳанинг энергия самарадорлигини ошириш, энергия тежовчи технологиялар ва қайта тикланувчи энергия

манбаларини кенг жорий этиш давлат сиёсатининг ҳозирги босқичдаги долзарб йўналишларидан бири бўлиб қолиши лозим.

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СОСТОЯНИЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕННОСТИ БЕЛКАМИ СПОРТСМЕНОВ, ЗАНИМАЮЩИХСЯ БОРЬБОЙ КУРАШ

Аннотация. Изучены показатели белковой обеспеченности организма профессиональных спортсменов-мужчин, занимающихся борьбой кураш, на фоне регламентированного питания. Обследованы мужчины 18-30 летнего возраста, находящиеся на регламентированном питании. Установлено повышение квоты креатинина в общем количестве азота, что свидетельствует об усилении катаболизма белков в организме профессиональных спортсменов. Выявлено перераспределение форм выводимого азота с мочой, выражающееся в виде относительного снижения содержания мочевины и увеличение креатинина в общем азоте мочи, что позволяет заключить о неадекватном обеспечении организма спортсменов пищевым белком. Рассчитанный индекс креатинина (9, 1) указывает на слабую степень белково-энергетической недостаточности у борцов.

Ключевые слова: спортсмены, борьба кураш, питание, белки, азот, мочевина, креатинин.

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STATE OF PROTEIN SUPPLY OF ATHLETES DOING KURASH WRESTLING

Annotation. Aim of the investigation - to learn protein providing condition of the professional sportsmen, who experience of the fight kurash in the background regulation nutrition. Have been studied findings of the professional sportsmen, who experience of the fight kurash in the background regulation. Examined men between 18-30, who are in regulation nutrition. Estimated increasing of the quota of creatinin in the general amount of the nitrogen, which testifies strengthen of the protein catabolism in the organism of the professional sportsmen. Have been determined redivision of the form of the nitrogen extracting with urine, expressing in the view of decreasing amount of the urine and increasing of the creatinin in the common amount urine, that allows to conclude about inadequate provision of the organism of the sportsmen with nutritional protein. Calculated creatin index (9.1) shows to weaken degree of the protein energetic insufficiency in fighters.

Key words: sportsmen, fight kurash, nutrition, protein, nitrogen, urine, creatinin.

Из множества показателей, характеризующих состояние алиментарного статуса, биохимическое определение уровня белковой обеспеченности организма является наиболее информативным [4].

Целью настоящего исследования явилось изучение показателей белковой обеспеченности организма профессиональных спортсменов-мужчин, занимающихся борьбой кураш, на фоне регламентированного питания.

Материалы и методы. Обследованию подверглись мужчины 18-30 летнего возраста, находящиеся на регламентированном питании (химический состав рациона устанавливался широко апробированными методами [1, 2, 3]) В зависимости от индекса Кетле, характеризующего общее состояние питания организма, были выделены три группы, в которых проведены биохимические исследования по определению общего азота, азота мочевины и креатинина в моче общепринятыми методами [5, 6].

По результатам биохимических исследований определялся показатель адекватности белкового питания (ПАБП). Рассчитывались креатининовый коэффициент (КК) и креатинино-ростовой индекс (КРИ).

Результаты и их обсуждение.

Одним из методов оценки белковой обеспеченности организма является определение дефицита мышечной массы по экскреции креатинина с мочой: чем выше величина мышечной массы, тем больше в моче обнаруживается креатинина.

В соответствии с проведенными исследованиями средняя масса тела спортсменов составляла $68,9 \pm 0,71$ кг, при росте $173 \pm 2,2$ см.

Согласно результатам химического анализа, суточный рацион содержал 98г белка при энергетической ценности в 3400 ккал (энергетическая доля белка 11, 5% от суточной калорийности). Потребление азота с рационом составляло 245, 4 мг в сутки на 1кг массы тела.

Исследованные показатели азотистого обмена у спортсменов представлены в табл.1.

Таблица 1

Некоторые показатели азотистого обмена у профессиональных спортсменов, занимающихся борьбой кураш, М±m

Показатели азотистого обмена	Количество экскретированного азота	
	мг за сутки на 1 кг массы тела	% от общего количества азота
Общий азот	167, 8±11, 27	100
Мочевина	132, 6±10, 1	78, 85±5, 47
Аммиак	5, 8±0, 42	3, 54±0, 35
Креатинин	4, 38±0, 32	2, 64±0, 25
Мочевая кислота	2, 6±0, 24	1, 6±0, 11
Аминогруппы	11, 2±0, 81	5, 92±0, 54
Неиндентифицированный азот	10, 4±0, 91	7, 45±0, 54

При изучении экскреции креатинина с мочой установлено, что из всех обследованных лиц в 89, 3% случаев количество креатинина находилось в пределах физиологических значений (4, 4–17, 6 ммоль/сутки). Количество его определялось в среднем 11, 58 ± 0, 44 ммоль/сутки (K=8, 82)(1, 31 ± 0, 5 г/сутки). Из общего числа обследованных в 3, 7% случаев содержание креатинина в моче находилось ниже физиологической нормы. В среднем суточная экскреция его с мочой составляла 3, 1 ± 1, 18 ммоль.

Выше физиологических значений, в среднем 17, 82 ± 2, 11 ммоль/сутки, регистрировалось выделение креатинина среди 36, 8% обследованных спортсменов.

При рассмотрении исследуемых показателей азотистого обмена в относительных величинах обращает на себя внимание некоторое снижение доли экскреции азота мочевины по отношению к общему азоту (77%). По мнению ряда исследователей, процентное содержание азота мочевины в общем азоте в норме варьирует в пределах 80-90% [4].

Повышение квоты креатинина в общем количестве азота свидетельствует об усилении катаболизма белков в организме. Повышенный распад белка происходит за счет как вне мышечных источников (белков, Т-лимфоцитов), так и мышечных источников белка [5]. Отмеченная тенденция к увеличению доли в общем экскретируемом азоте аммиака и аминокислот является проявлением признаков белковой недостаточности.

Одним из наиболее важных биохимических показателей в оценке нутриентного статуса считается состояние экскреции креатинина, 98% которого содержится в скелетных мышцах, преимущественно в виде креатининфосфата. Для расчета мышечной массы используют индекс креатинина (ИК). ИК – это отношение суточной экскреции креатинина (мг) к росту (см). В норме ИК = 10, 5. При слабой степени белково–энергетической недостаточности ИК = 9, 5–8, 4. В нашем случае индекс креатинина составил 9, 1.

Таким образом, полученные данные свидетельствуют о неадекватном обеспечении организма борцов пищевым белком. Причина данного явления кроется, по-нашему мнению, в несоответствии энергетических затрат, связанных с профессиональной деятельностью и энергетической и питательной ценностью регламентированного питания. Для нормализации процессов белкового обмена и нутриентного статуса с учетом результатов данного исследования проведена коррекция рациона питания на основе принципов адекватного, сбалансированного питания с использованием биологически активных добавок к пище (БАД)..

Выводы:

1. Перераспределение форм выводимого азота с мочой, выражающееся в виде относительного снижения содержания мочевины и увеличение квоты креатинина в общем азоте мочи свидетельствуют о неадекватном обеспечении организма спортсменов пищевым белком.

2. Повышение квоты креатинина в общем количестве азота свидетельствует об усилении катаболизма белков в организме профессиональных спортсменов.

3. Рассчитанный индекс креатинина (9, 1) указывает на слабую степень белково–энергетической недостаточности у борцов.

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ПРОФИЛАКТИКА ЖЕЛЕЗОДЕФИЦИТНОЙ АНЕМИИ

Аннотация. В данной статье описаны анемии, химический состав современных препаратов, применяемых при ее лечении, и растений, применяемых в народной медицине.

Ключевые слова: анемия, железо, лекарственные препараты, гемоглобин, растение.

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PREVENTION OF IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA

Abstract. This article describes anemia, the chemical composition of modern medicines used in its treatment, and plants used in folk medicine.

Keywords: anemia, iron, medicines, hemoglobin, plant.

Анемия – понимают уменьшение количества эритроцитов и гемоглабина в единице объема крови, а также качественные изменения их состава и морфологии.

Качественные изменения выражаются появлением в периферической крови эритроцитов патологической формы.

В народе такую анемию называют **малокровием**. Человек становится бледным (малокровным), быстро утомляется, начинают усиленно выпадать волосы, возможны головокружения, изменяются вкусовые ощущения,

появляется потребность есть несъедобные вещи (например, мел) и другие признаки.

Среди препаратов при железодефицитной анемии у взрослых наиболее назначают препараты, перечисленные в таблице 1.

Таблица 1. Препараты, применяемые при железодефицитной анемии

№	Название препарата	Лекарственная форма	Действующее вещество	Количество железа (1 таб, 5 мл или 1 амп.)
1	Фенюльс	капсулы	железа сульфат безводный	150 мг
			тиамина мононитрат	2 мг
			рибофлавин	2 мг
			аскорбиновая кислота	50 мг
			никотинамид	15 мг
2	Феррум Лек	жевательные таблетки	железа (III) гидроксид полимальтозат	400 мг
3	Феррум Лек	раствор	железа (III) в виде комплекса железа (III) гидроксида с декстраном	100 мг
4	Сорбифер Дурулес	таблетки	железа сульфат	100 мг
			аскорбиновая кислота	60 мг
5	Тотема	раствор для приёма внутрь	железа глюконат	50 мг
			марганца глюконат	1, 33 мг
			меди глюконат	0, 7 мг
6	Мальтофер	капли	железа (III) гидроксид полимальтозат	178, 6 мг
7	Мальтофер Фол	жевательные таблетки	железа (III) гидроксид полимальтозат	357, 0 мг
			фолиевая кислота	0, 35 мг

Лечение анемии включает в себя не только применение лекарств, но также правильное питание и в некоторых случаях использование растений с целью улучшения уровня железа и общего состояния организма.

Железо является основным элементом при лечении анемии. Препараты железа в виде таблеток или сиропов обычно назначаются врачом. Важно принимать их по рецепту, чтобы избежать передозировки.

Богатые железом продукты, такие как мясо (особенно печень), рыба, яйца, орехи и семена, должны быть включены в рацион. Витамин С, содержащийся в фруктах и овощах, помогает лучшему усвоению железа.

Настой листьев шалфея обладает местным противомикробным, противовоспалительным, вяжущим действием и известен своим высоким содержанием железа.

В листьях петрушки содержится не только железо, но и витамин С, улучшающий его усвоение.

Корень женьшеня этого растения может помочь увеличить количество красных кровяных клеток.

Корень и стебель Молочая используется в народной медицине для повышения уровня гемоглобина.

Включение в рацион продуктов с высоким содержанием антиоксидантов (ягоды, цитрусовые, зеленые листья) может помочь в защите красных кровяных клеток от повреждений.

Регулярные умеренные физические упражнения могут стимулировать производство красных кровяных клеток.

Перед внесением изменений в режим лечения или питания, важно проконсультироваться с врачом для определения оптимального плана лечения.

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КЛИНИКО-ЛАБОРАТОРНАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА МЕНИНГОКОККОВОГО МЕНИНГИТА

В настоящее время интерес к менингококковой инфекции увеличивается с каждым днём, и учёные считают, что это заболевание актуальной проблемой. По оценкам экспертов ВОЗ, ежегодно регистрируется более 3 миллионов больных с тяжёлой формой этой инфекции. Число смертей от менингококковой инфекции во всем мире составляет от 30 000 до 50 000. Менингококковая инфекция встречается преимущественно в развитых странах. Это заболевание вызывает тяжёлые инвазивные заболевания, включая менингит, сепсис и пневмонию.

Ключевые слова: клиника, менингококковый менингит, N.meningitidis, S.pneumoniae, H.influenzae.

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CLINICAL AND LABORATORY CHARACTERISTICS OF MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS

Currently, interest in meningococcal infection (MI) is increasing, and scientists consider this disease to be an urgent problem. According to WHO experts, more than 3 million patients with severe forms of this infection are registered annually. The number of deaths from this disease worldwide is between 30, 000 and 50, 000. Meningococcal infection occurs mainly in developed countries. Meningococcal disease causes severe invasive disease, including meningitis, sepsis and pneumonia.

Key words: clinic, meningococcal meningitis, на N.meningitidis, S.pneumoniae, H.influenzae.

Введение. При анализе этиологическую структуру менингитов во многих европейских странах, США, Канаде и Австралии H. influenzae обнаруживается в 15-35% случаев [1, 2]. По данным других авторов, летальность этого типа менингита колеблется от 5% (в развитых странах) до

30% (в развивающихся странах) [3, 5]. В ряде случаев 30-40% гемофильных инфекций вызывают как осложнение неврологическую симптоматику [4].

Основным решением проблемы менингококковой инфекции является вакцинация. Иммунизация детей проводится с использованием специальной вакцины [6, 8]. С момента применения вакцины уменьшилась частота возникновения тяжелых форм заболевания, вызванного некоторыми менингококковыми инфекциями [13, 7]. Хотя вакцина и внедрена, возникновение этого заболевания наблюдается среди тех, кто не был привит [9]. Бактериальный менингит – наиболее распространенный тип менингита [10, 12]. Однако, несмотря на это, могут возникнуть некоторые проблемы при диагностике менингита. Это означает, что необходимо тщательно изучить особенности клинического течения менингита [11].

Цель исследования: Основная цель исследования – изучение особенностей клинико-лабораторного течения менингита.

Материалы и методы исследования: С этой целью нами проведено наблюдение за 690 пациентами, находившимися на лечении с диагнозом «Менингит» в клинической больнице острых заболеваний Самаркандской области в 2012-2022 годах. У больных, находящихся под наблюдением в стационаре, проведено эпидемиологическое, клинико-лабораторное обследование. Лабораторные исследования включила: общий анализ крови, общий анализ ликвора, биохимический анализ ликвора и бактериологический анализ. Также методом латекс-агглютинации исследовали спинномозговую жидкость на *N.meningitidis*, *S.pneumoniae*, *H.influenzae*.

Обсуждение исследования: гемофильная инфекция диагностирована у 4 из наблюдаемых пациентов. Диагноз заболевания подтвержден бактериологически в 1 случае (25%), реакцией латекс-агглютинации - в 3 случаях (75%). При распределении пациентов по возрасту: 29, 6% - дети до 1 года, 21, 6% - 1-3 года, 12, 9% - 3-7 лет, 7-14 лет - 10, 7%, 14-25 лет - 11, 6%. Люди старше 25 лет составили 13, 6%. По словам авторов, заболевание в основном наблюдалось у детей до года. У всех больных имелось преморбидное состояние (больные преимущественно имели перинатальную патологию ЦНС, и т.д.). Сезонность заболевания: январь - 7, 4%, февраль - 7, 5%, март - 6, 8%, апрель - 9, 6%, май - 10, 6%, июнь - 11, 9%, июль - 11, 7%, август - 8, 0%, сентябрь - 6, 9%, октябрь – 7, 2%, ноябрь – 6, 7%, декабрь – 5, 7% обратившихся пациентов. Из литературы известно, что менингококковая инфекция возникает преимущественно в феврале-марте, однако в наших исследованиях заболевания отмечалось в течение всего года без соблюдения такой сезонности. Соотношение мальчиков и девочек 1:3. В качестве дополнительных методов обследования пациентов выполняли нейросонографию и компьютерную томографию.

Больные поступили в больницу со следующими направляющими диагнозами: ОВИ - 71, 6%, церебральный арахноидит - 2, 5%, серозный

менингит - 3, 6%. У остальных больных (22, 3%) был установлен диагноз «Менингит». Менингоэнцефалит диагностирован у 75% больных, менингит – у 25% больных. Во всех случаях заболевание начиналось остро. 38, 8% больных обращались в 1-2 дни заболевания, 41, 4% - в 3-4 дни, 11, 0% - в 5-6 дни, 6, 2% - в 7-8 дни, 2 - в 10-20 дни, у 6% больных были случаи позднего направления. В начале заболевания наблюдалась высокая температура. У большинства пациентов (94, 7%) заболевание протекало тяжело. Легкая форма заболевания при нашем исследовании не отмечена. Среди сопутствующих заболеваний почти у всех больных наблюдалась анемия различной степени тяжести, арахноидит - 0, 1%, гипотрофия - 5, 1%, рахит - 1, 7%, гидроцефалия - 0, 3%. У всех пациентов диагностировано повышение внутримозгового давления и отек мозга. Рассеянные тонико-клонические судороги наблюдались у 25% больных. Кроме того, отмечаются повторная рвота (многократная у 75% больных, однократная рвота у 25% детей), изменение сознания (сонливость у 25% больных, степень комы I-II у 25% больных).

Симптом Лессажа и пульсация большого родничка наблюдались у больных до года. Патологические рефлексy не наблюдалось. У детей старше года выражены менингеальные симптомы: ригидность затылочных мышц, симптом Кернига; «поза лежащего щенка». У 25% больных наблюдалось также поражение других органов: блефароконъюнктивит и наличия септицемии и диагностировали миокардит в 25% случаев, гемолитико-уремический синдром - в 25%, ИТШ II степени, ДВС II-III степени - в 25%. Острые неврологические изменения в виде повреждения нервного волокна, приводящего в движение падающее яблоко, повреждения волокна лицевого нерва и гемипареза. Атаксия наблюдалась у ребенка старше года. У больных до 3 лет положительными были следующие менингеальные знаки: верхний Брудзинский - 66, 9%, ригидность затылочных мышц - 87, 6%, симптом Кернига - 65, 0%. Остальные менингеальные симптоматика выражены слабо. У взрослых, помимо менингеальных симптомов, в 14, 5% случаев отмечалось повышение артериального давления. При люмбальной пункции установлено, что содержание ликвора увеличивается до 1600 за счет нейтрофилов (при серозном менингите - за счет лимфоцитов), количество белков увеличивается до 3-4 г/л, а количество хлоридов в большинстве случаев оставалось неизменным. Панди, анализы Нонне Апельты были прослежены до (++++). Из-за помутнения спинномозговой жидкости у большинства больных уровень глюкозы не выявляется. В общем анализе крови выявлены лейкоцитоз, нейтрофилез, повышение СОЭ, гипокалиемия. У детей с высоким уровнем лейкоцитоза наблюдалось постепенное течение гемофильного-менингита, у больных с умеренным лейкоцитозом - быстрое разрешение заболевания. В зависимости от течения заболевания все пациенты были разделены на 3 группы:

В первую группу вошли больные с быстрым началом заболевания и быстрым развитием судорожно-коматозного состояния. У больных этой группы отмечается нейтрофильный плеоцитоз (увеличение цитотических клеток до 1000-2000), повышенное количество кислорода (0, 99-2, 65 г/л), глюкозы (1, 0-2, 27 г/л) в спинномозговой жидкости. В общем анализе крови лейкоцитоз $25 \times 10^9/\text{л}$, СОЭ увеличивается до 40-60 мм/с, анемия II-III степени.

Во вторую группу вошли пациенты с гнойными очагами вне нервной системы. Например: блефароконъюнктивит.

У этих больных в дальнейшем развилась септицемия (геморрагическая сыпь), поражение внутренних органов - печени, сердца, почек. Содержание спинномозговой жидкости у больных этой группы следующее: нейтрофильный плеоцитоз ($2895-4200 \times 10^6/\text{л}$), повышенное количество кислорода (0, 5-1, 6 г/л), сниженное количество глюкозы (0, 04-1, 56 ммоль/л). Изменения в общем анализе крови: лейкоцитоз со сдвигом нейтрофилов влево, повышение СОЭ до 40-60 мм/с, анемия II-III степени.

У больных третьей группы подтверждено прогрессирование Ніб-инфекции. Их среднее пребывание в больнице составило 25 дней. У всех остольных больных гемофильная инфекция проявила форму менингоэнцефалита и менингита. У пациентов степень нарушения слуха наблюдалась в виде сонливости/сопора. Цитоза в спинномозговой жидкости $2000-4000 \times 10^6/\text{л}$, кислород 1, 32-1, 98 г/л, глюкоза 1, 36-4, 38 ммоль/л. Лейкоцитоз 9, 4-16, $0 \times 10^9/\text{л}$, анемия I-II степени. Острой формы заболевания у больных третьей группы не выявлено, длительность лечения больных в стационаре составила 18 дней.

Выводы: Течение гемофильного-менингита можно определить по вышеуказанным симптомам при поступлении больных в стационар. Клинические особенности гемофильного-менингита включают следующее: менингоэнцефалит с развитием судорожно-коматозного состояния, глубокая тугоухость, первичный очаг Ніб-инфекции (блефароконъюнктивит); лейкоцитоз ($20, 0 \times 10^9/\text{л}$); анемия II-III степени; заключается в уменьшении количества сахара в спинномозговой жидкости (ниже 2, 0 ммоль/л).

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РОЛЬ FIREBASE В РАЗРАБОТКЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МОБИЛЬНЫХ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЙ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрен роль использования инструмента Google FIREBASE в разработке мобильного приложения. Исследованы возможности применения данной технологии. Данная статья предназначена для пользователей, которые имеют базовые знания в создании мобильных приложений.

Ключевые слова: мобильное приложение, база данных, активность.

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THE ROLE OF FIREBASE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN MOBILE APPLICATIONS

Annotation. The article discusses the role of using the Google FIREBASE tool in the development of a mobile application. The possibilities of using this technology have been studied. This article is intended for users who have basic knowledge in creating mobile applications.

Keywords: mobile application, database, activity.

Мобильная разработка — это процесс создания приложений, которые работают на мобильных устройствах, таких как смартфоны и планшеты. Этот процесс включает в себя проектирование, программирование, тестирование и развертывание мобильных приложений для различных операционных систем, таких как Android и iOS.

В рамках данной работы мы обращаем внимание на теоретические аспекты разработки мобильного приложения, а также предлагаем практические рекомендации и примеры использования технологии системы управления базами данных.

Firebase — это платформа для разработки мобильных приложений, предоставляющая множество инструментов и сервисов для создания,

внедрения и развертывания приложений. Firebase была основана в 2011 году и с тех пор стала одной из наиболее популярных платформ для разработки мобильных приложений.

В зарубежной интерпретации Firebase часто используется как пример успешной платформы для создания мобильных приложений. Она упоминается в девятикратном использовании облачных сервисов, таких как AWS и Azure, для создания и развертывания приложений. Firebase также часто сравнивают с другими платформами, такими как React Native и Flutter, которые также предоставляют инструменты для создания мобильных приложений.

Шрифт Firebase часто называют платформой, которая позволяет разработчикам создавать приложения быстрее и эффективнее, чем традиционные методы разработки. Она предоставляет инструменты для автоматической сборки и развертывания приложений, а также для тестирования и отладки. Firebase также предоставляет множество predefined компонентов и инструментов для создания пользовательского интерфейса, которые позволяют разработчикам создавать приложения быстрее и эффективнее.

В Android Studio, начиная с версии 2.2.0, был встроен инструмент Firebase:



Изначально Firebase был реализован как облачная СУБД.

Сейчас это популярный, доступный и очень востребованный сервис — мобильная платформа, которая при интеграции с приложением дает разработчику больше возможностей, чем просто хранение данных в синхронизируемой в реальном времени базе данных.

Рассмотрим основные возможности Firebase в разработке мобильных приложений. Одной из ключевых особенностей Firebase является

возможность хранить и синхронизировать данные между пользователями и устройствами. База данных Firebase Realtime (RTDB) позволяет разработчикам хранить данные в облачной базе данных, к которой могут получать доступ и обновлять ее в режиме реального времени несколько пользователей. Эта функция особенно полезна для разработки приложений для совместной работы, когда нескольким пользователям необходимо получать доступ к одним и тем же данным и изменять их. Firebase Cloud Messaging (FCM) — мощный инструмент для отправки сообщений и уведомлений пользователям. FCM позволяет разработчикам отправлять пользователям персонализированные сообщения и уведомления, которые можно использовать для улучшения пользовательского опыта и повышения вовлеченности. FCM также предоставляет надежную и масштабируемую инфраструктуру для отправки сообщений, гарантируя быструю и эффективную доставку сообщений.

Облачные функции Firebase (FCF) позволяют разработчикам запускать серверный код в ответ на события, предоставляя масштабируемый и экономичный способ решения сложных задач. FCF позволяет разработчикам писать код, который взаимодействует с базой данных Firebase Realtime, службой аутентификации и другими службами Firebase, упрощая создание масштабируемых и динамических приложений.

Заключение

Таким образом, Firebase играет жизненно важную роль в разработке мобильных приложений, предоставляя ряд инструментов и услуг, которые позволяют разработчикам создавать высококачественные, масштабируемые и привлекательные приложения.

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ЦИФРОВОЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В РАЗВИТИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация. В данной статье широко освещены цифровые технологии, их структура и элементы в информационной системе Республики Узбекистан. За последние годы в экономике Узбекистана произошли фундаментальные изменения. Экономика стала открытой, быстро развивающейся, инновационной. Следует отметить, что в условиях глобализации мировой экономики и технологического развития трудно представить дальнейшее экономическое развитие Узбекистана без развития цифровой экономики, которое рассматривается в этой статье. А также раскрыты возможности внедрения цифровых технологий и их элементы в систему в больших масштабах, их преимущества и направления их совершенствования.

Ключевые слова: коммерческая, цифровая, технология, информационные технологии, цифровизация, государство, электронный сегмент, технологическая, цифровая среда.

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KEY ASPECTS OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY IN DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY

Annotation. This article widely covers digital technologies, their structure and elements in the information system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In recent years, fundamental changes have occurred in the economy of Uzbekistan. The economy has become open, rapidly developing, and innovative. It should be noted that in the context of globalization of the world economy and technological development, it is difficult to imagine the further economic development of Uzbekistan without the development of the digital economy, which is discussed in this article. The possibilities of introducing digital technologies and their elements into the system on a large scale, their advantages and directions for its improvement are also revealed.

Keywords: commercial, digital, technology, information technology, digitalization, state, electronic segment, technological, digital environment.

В последние годы возрастает значение передовых технологий и инноваций в развитии экономики. Новейшие технологии позволяют повысить эффективность производственных и бизнес-процессов. По мере проникновения новейших технологий во все новые области и области человеческой деятельности меняются традиционные подходы и способы работы.

Появление и распространение информационно-коммуникационных технологий (ИКТ) оказало такое влияние на мировую экономику, что появилось новое явление – цифровая экономика.

Под влиянием умных технологий стал меняться образ жизни людей, изменились отношения между пользователями – стало возможным налаживание связи между людьми в разных географических регионах, сферах деятельности и т. д. Это стремительный рост информационных коммуникаций, что является основой цифровой экономики.

Влияние цифровых технологий ощущается как на глобальном, так и на местном уровне. Цифровая экономика – это быстрорастущая часть мировой экономики как совокупность новых производств.

Новые технологии оказывают преобразующее воздействие на некоторые стороны деятельности хорошо организованных хозяйствующих субъектов, которое в основном заключается в замене рабочих механизмов – средств связи или промышленных машин цифровыми или цифровыми механизмами, а также дальнейшей модернизации.

Рост цифровой экономики связан с ростом ряда маркетинговых мероприятий, непосредственно связанных с цифровыми и мобильными технологиями. На современном этапе развития технологий и современном состоянии маркетинга цифровую экономику следует рассматривать не как цель, а как средство повышения эффективности экономической деятельности. Современная цифровая экономика предлагает новые бизнес-модели и подчеркивает необходимость изменения механизмов управления с учетом меняющейся реальности.

За последние годы в экономике Узбекистана произошли фундаментальные изменения.

Экономика стала открытой, быстро развивающейся, инновационной. Однако признание

Следует отметить, что в условиях глобализации мировой экономики и технологического развития трудно представить дальнейшее экономическое развитие Узбекистана без развития цифровой экономики.

К сожалению, в этой сфере у республики есть две основные проблемы: отсутствие телекоммуникационной инфраструктуры и специалистов. Это может серьезно затруднить цифровую трансформацию экономики нашей Республики и, как следствие, замедлить развитие цифровой экономики.

- О создании дополнительных условий для развития цифровой экономики, а также пяти приоритетных мер по развитию Республики Узбекистан в 2017-2021 годах, мерах по развитию цифровой экономики в Республике Узбекистан» ПКК 3 июля 2018 г. - 3832- Указ №.

- Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан «О мерах по дальнейшей модернизации цифровой инфраструктуры для развития цифровой экономики» от 21 ноября 2018 года PQ – 4022.

- Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан № PQ-3832 от 07.03.03 «О мерах по развитию цифровой экономики в Республике Узбекистан» и блокчейн с практическими навыками использования современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий В соответствии с задачами В Стратегии действий по направлению подготовки квалифицированных кадров в сфере разработки и использования технологий было принято следующее: Стало понятно, что успех в трансформации традиционной экономики в цифровую проблематичен без подготовки квалифицированных кадров. Поэтому по инициативе Президента Республики Узбекистан Ш.М. На основании Постановления Мирзиёева от 3 июля 2018 года № PQ-3832 в Ташкентском государственном экономическом университете открыт факультет цифровой экономики для подготовки бакалавров и магистратура для подготовки квалифицированных кадров в сфере области цифровой экономики на базе факультета экономики и бизнеса Самаркандского государственного университета. Цифровая экономика – новое направление в мировой экономике. Экономически развитые страны добились значительного прогресса в этом направлении, а другие продвигаются в этом направлении. Поэтому практически все страны, приступившие к преобразованию своей экономики в цифровую экономику, сталкиваются с одной и той же проблемой: нехваткой учебной и научной литературы, необходимой для подготовки квалифицированных кадров на национальных языках в условиях цифровой экономики. Авторы данного учебника, опираясь на зарубежные источники информации по цифровой экономике и теоретические учебно-научные материалы, попытались немного восполнить этот пробел.

В заключение можно сказать, что Цифровую экономику невозможно представить без современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий (ИКТ) и Глобального Интернета. Понятия «цифровая экономика», ИКТ и Интернет неразрывно связаны между собой.

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ПОСТАНОВКА ОПТИМАЛЬНОГО ПЛАНА ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ ЗАДАЧ, ИМЕЮЩИХ НЕКОТОРЫЕ УСЛОЖНЕНИЯ

Аннотация. При нахождении решения ряда конкретных транспортных задач часто бывает необходимо учитывать дополнительные ограничения, которые не встречались выше при рассмотрении простых вариантов данных задач. Здесь рассмотрим определение оптимального плана транспортных задач, имеющих некоторые осложнения в их постановке.

Ключевые слова: модель, оптимизация, рациональное использование, промышленные смеси, производственная мощность, объем производства, ресурсы предприятия, материальные ресурсы.

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FORMULATION OF AN OPTIMAL PLAN FOR TRANSPORT PROBLEMS WITH SOME COMPLICATIONS

Abstract. When finding solutions to a number of specific transport problems, it is often necessary to take into account additional restrictions that were not encountered above when considering simple versions of these problems. Here we will consider determining the optimal plan for transport problems that have some complications in their formulation.

Key words: model, optimization, rational use, industrial mixtures, production capacity, production volume, enterprise resources, material resources.

Остановимся подробнее на некоторых возможных осложнениях в постановке транспортных задач.

1. При некоторых реальных условиях перевозки груза из определённого пункта отправления A_i в пункт назначения B_j не могут быть осуществлены (запрещены перевозки или блокирование соответствующих клеток таблицы данных задачи). Для определения оптимальных планов таких задач предлагают, что тариф перевозки единицы груза из пункта A_i в пункт B_j является сколь угодно большой величиной M , и при этом условии известными методами находят решение новой

транспортной задачи. При таком предположении исключается возможность при оптимальном плане транспортной задачи перевозить груз из A в B .

2. В отдельных транспортных задачах дополнительным условием является обеспечение перевозки по соответствующим маршрутам определенного количества груза. Пусть, например, из пункта отправления A_i в пункт назначения B_j требуется обязательно перевести d_{ij} единиц груза. Тогда в клетку таблицы данных транспортной задачи, находящуюся на пересечении строки A_i и столбца B_j , записывают указанное число d_{ij} и в дальнейшем эту клетку считают свободной со сколь угодно большим тарифом перевозок M . Для получения, таким образом новой транспортной задачи находят оптимальный план (запасы и потребности делаются меньше на d_{ij}).

3. В некоторых транспортных задачах требуется найти оптимальный план перевозок при условии, что из пункта отправления A_i в пункт назначения B_j перевозится не больше чем α_{ij} единиц груза, т.е. $x_{ij} \leq \alpha_{ij}$.

Сформулированную задачу можно решить так. В таблице исходных данных задачи для каждого j -го ограничения предусматривают дополнительный столбец, т.е. вводят дополнительный пункт назначения. В данном столбце записывают те же тарифы, что и в столбце B_j , за исключением тарифа, находящегося в i -й строке. Здесь тариф равен M . При этом потребности B_j считают равными α_{ij} , а потребности вновь введенного пункта назначения полагают равными $b_j - \alpha_{ij}$. Решается полученная транспортная задача методом потенциалов, и будет найден оптимальный план или установлена неразрешимость исходной задачи.

Метод минимальной стоимости

Суть метода состоит в том, что из всей таблицы стоимостей выбирают наименьшую и в клетку, которая ей соответствует, помещают меньшее из чисел a_i или b_j . Затем из рассмотрения исключают либо строку, соответствующую поставщику, запасы которого полностью израсходованы, либо столбец, соответствующий потребителю, потребности которого полностью удовлетворены, либо и строку и столбец, если израсходованы запасы поставщика и удовлетворены потребности потребителя. Из оставшейся части таблицы стоимостей снова выбирают наименьшую стоимость, и процесс распределения запасов продолжают пока все запасы не будут распределены, а потребности удовлетворены.

Составим с помощью этого метода опорный план уже рассмотренной задачи. Выбираем в таблице наименьшую стоимость (эта стоимость, помещенная в клетке A_2B_3). Помещаем туда 120 единиц. Исключаем из рассмотрения 3-й столбец и распределим дальше, пока все запасы не будут распределены, а потребности удовлетворены.

	B_1	B_2	B_3	B_4	B_5	Запасы
A_1	60^2	70^3	10^4	10^2	4^4	140
A_2	8^8	4^4	120^1	14^{14}	60^1	180
A_3	9^9	7^7	3^3	120^7	40^2	160
Потребности	60	70	120	130	100	480

В результате получаем план: $X=(x_{11}=60, x_{12}=70, x_{14}=10, x_{23}=120, x_{25}=60, x_{34}=120, x_{35}=40)$, остальные переменные равны нулю. План не содержит циклов и состоит из семи положительных перевозок, следовательно, является невырожденным опорным планом. Определим его стоимость:

$$Z = 60 \cdot 2 + 70 \cdot 3 + 10 \cdot 2 + 120 \cdot 1 + 60 \cdot 1 + 120 \cdot 7 + 40 \cdot 2 = 1450 \text{ (единиц)}.$$

Общая стоимость уменьшилась. Этот метод дает более близкий к оптимальному план, чем метод северо-западного угла. Еще существуют такие методы построения первоначального опорного плана, как метод двойного предпочтения.

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АНАЛИЗ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ЛЕЧЕНИЕ БОЛЬНЫХ РАКОМ ЯИЧНИКОВ III СТАДИИ

Аннотация. Рак яичников (РЯ) занимает шестое место по частоте среди злокачественных новообразований у женщин и составляет 4-6% от их общего объема. Ежегодно в мире регистрируется более 200 тыс. новых случаев овариальных карцином, при этом 5-летняя выживаемость у таких больных даже при высоком уровне медицинской помощи составляет около 40%. Согласно эпидемиологическим исследованиям, в настоящее время отмечается отчетливая тенденция к росту заболеваемости женщин злокачественными опухолями яичников.

Ключевые слова: III стадия рак яичников, онкомаркеры, комбинированное лечение.

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ANALYSIS OF TREATMENT RESULTS FOR PATIENTS WITH STAGE III OVARIAN CANCER

Annotation. Ovarian cancer (OC) ranks sixth in frequency among malignant neoplasms in women and accounts for 4-6% of their total volume. Every year, more than 200 thousand new cases of ovarian carcinoma are registered in the world, while the 5-year survival rate in such patients, even with a high level of medical care, is about 40%. According to epidemiological studies, there is currently a clear trend towards an increase in the incidence of malignant ovarian tumors in women.

Keywords: III stage of ovarian cancer, tumor markers, combination treatment.

Цель. Провести анализ результатов комбинированном лечения больных распространенным раком яичников с изучением значения биологических маркеров рака яичника в диагностике, а также особенности лечения заболевания.

Материал и методы. Проведен ретроспективный анализ лечения 50 больной раком яичников, которые получили неoadъювантной ПХТ и оперативное лечение.

Результаты. Объективный эффект НХТ при РЯ достигает 71, 6 %.

Выводы. В этом исследовании, показано, что результаты проведенного исследования, можно констатировать, что проведение НХТ с МКА Бевасизумабом способствует превращению запущенных неоперабельных форм РЯ на резектабельные с увеличением объема оптимальных хирургических вмешательств в 2, 5 раза и уменьшению остаточной опухоли чем в 2-группе.

Введение. Рак яичников (РЯ) на сегодняшний день считается актуальной проблемой во всем мире в структуре онкопатологии. Отсутствие эффективных методов ранней диагностики, неблагоприятная статистика, повторные рецидивы, а также низкие показатели выживаемости являются не решенными вопросами данной проблемы [1]. В структуре онкопатологии женской репродуктивной системы РЯ составляет свыше 20% от всех опухолей гениталий, и является одним из самых распространенных опухолевых заболеваний репродуктивной системы [2]. Пик заболеваемости РЯ приходится на период менопаузы или постменопаузы, а средний возраст заболевших колеблется от 55 до 58 лет [3]. Смертность от рака яичников прочно удерживает 1-е место [7]. Злокачественные опухоли яичников в 60 % случаев определяются в далеко зашедших стадиях, обуславливая летальность на первом году с момента установления диагноза, равную 33 %, и общую 5-летнюю выживаемость не выше 35–40%. Стандартным лечением данной патологии является комбинация хирургического и химиотерапевтического компонентов. Выбор и последовательность различных этапов комбинированного лечения РЯ существенно зависят от стадии заболевания, возраста больной и наличия у нее сопутствующих заболеваний. Маркеры рака яичников. СА125 (cancer antigen 125, MUC16) — гликопротеин, являющийся эпитопом высокомолекулярного муцина, секретируется эндометрием. Предполагается, что СА125 влияет на формирование антиадгезивного барьера на поверхности эпителия, препятствуя адгезии трофобласта на маточном эпителии в нерцепторной фазе. Также имеются данные о роли СА125 в образовании перитонеальных метастазов РЯ и действие на ослабление противоопухолевого иммунного ответа [4]. В настоящее время СА125 рассматривается, как онкомаркер (ОМ) выбора для аденогенных злокачественных новообразований яичников, прежде всего, серозных цистаденокарцином [5]. По данным некоторых авторов, ОМ является стадиезависимым маркером: повышается примерно в 40–50% при I стадии серозного РЯ и — в 75–95% у пациенток с распространенным процессом. СА125 повышается и при других гистологических формах РЯ, но реже, чем при серозных: а при муцинозных СА 125 превышает норму лишь в 32% случаев, эндометриоидных в 30–60%

и светлоклеточных — в 40% аденокарцином яичников. СА125 является не высоко специфичным маркером. Данный маркер способен повышаться и при ряде доброкачественных заболеваний, включая миому, эндометриоз, кисты яичников, а также перитонит, плеврит, гепатиты и др. [6]. Также СА125 можно использовать в качестве прогностического фактора при РЯ. Было выявлено, что больные РЯ с уровнем СА125 на старте лечения, не превышающем 65 ед/мл, имеют достоверно лучшую 5-летнюю выживаемость в сравнении с пациентами с СА125 > 65 ед/мл [7]. У пациенток после проведения оптимальной и неоптимальной циторедуктивной операции уровни маркера выше 35 ед/мл и 65 ед/мл (соответственно) ассоциированы с неблагоприятным прогнозом общей и безрецидивной выживаемости [8]. HE4 (human epididymis protein 4) — белок сыворотки молока (whey acidic proteins, WAP), идентифицированный в эпителии эпидидимиса человека. Также обнаруживается в железистом эпителии женского и мужского репродуктивного тракта, эпителии дыхательной системы, дистальных извитых канальцев почки и в эпителии других органов. Одним из существенных факторов, влияющих на уровни HE4, является функциональное состояние почек, а именно клубочковая фильтрация [9]. Результаты метаанализа 45 исследований (за 2008–2013 гг.) показали, что чувствительность и специфичность HE4 на ранних стадиях РЯ были равны 65, 0 и 85, 0%, а на поздних стадиях — 88, 0 и 86, 0% соответственно. А в комбинации HE4 с СА125 повышала чувствительность до 76% и специфичность до 95% в дифференциальной диагностике злокачественных и доброкачественных процессов в яичниках [10]. Применение неоадьювантной химиотерапии призвано снизить частоту послеоперационных осложнений и добиться оптимальной циторедукции у максимального числа больных. Проведенный анализ по различным литературам позволил сделать вывод, что вопрос о месте неоадьювантной химиотерапии в лечении распространенных форм рака не может быть решено окончательно. Основываясь на результатах клинических исследований, немедленное выполнение циторедуктивной операции после установки диагноза остается основным методом лечения для данной категории пациенток. Однако среди больных с признаками нерезектабельности процесса, по результатам лучевых методов исследования, а также находящихся в тяжелом состоянии, значительно повышающем риски проведение оперативного лечения, применение неоадьювантной химиотерапии является разумным методом выбора. Проведение предоперационной терапии позволяет добиться замедления темпов накопления асцита и плеврита, увеличения резектабельности опухоли, повышения абластичности хирургического вмешательства, определения индивидуальной чувствительности опухоли к цитостатикам, при этом возможно прогнозирование клинического течения болезни, улучшение субъективного статуса и качества жизни. Многочисленные

исследования посвящены изучению клинического течения и прогноза при раке яичников в зависимости от объема хирургического вмешательства, выбора химиопрепаратов. Изучается вопрос об оптимальной последовательности этих методов лечения с целью увеличения безрецидивной и общей выживаемости больных [14]. Несмотря на это, в настоящее время нет единой точки зрения относительно стратегии лечения больных раком яичников.

Стандартом лечения распространенного РЯ является циторедуктивная операция с последующей внутривенной химиотерапией (6 курсов) на основе препаратов платины и таксанов [11]. Циторедуктивная операция имеет важное прогностическое значение в оценке эффективности лечения больных диссеминированным раком яичников (ДРЯ). Оптимальной циторедукции соответствует оперативное вмешательство с объемом остаточной опухоли менее 10 мм, субоптимальной – более 10 мм. Минимальным объемом хирургического вмешательства у больных ДРЯ является тотальная абдоминальная гистерэктомия с двусторонней сальпингоовариэктомией, оментэктомия, при наличии муцинозной опухоли – аппендэктомия. Кроме того, при выполнении первичной циторедуктивной операции обязательным этапом вмешательства является хирургическое стадирование, включающее биопсию диафрагмальной поверхности брюшины, боковых каналов, тазовой брюшины, тотальную или селективную лимфаденэктомию тазовых и парааортальных лимфоузлов, 4 смыва из брюшной полости (диафрагмы, правого и левого боковых каналов, малого таза) [12]. В последнее время появляются публикации о расширении применения лапароскопии при хирургическом лечении распространенного рака яичников. Лапароскопия используется при выполнении оментэктомии, перитонеумэктомии, спленэктомии, лимфаденэктомии как тазовой, так и парааортальной, резекции тонкой и толстой кишки. Получены данные о возможности гибридных операций у больных с ДРЯ, включающих лапароскопию и робот-ассистированную технику, с целью расширения объема вмешательства и снижения риска интраоперационных осложнений [13]. Как известно, химиотерапия является одним из главных способов лечения рака яичников, однако клинической проблемой неудовлетворительных результатов ее применения остается химиорезистентность опухоли. Для преодоления низкой чувствительности опухолевых клеток к химиопрепаратам большое внимание уделяется изучению маркеров апоптоза, в частности, мутантного онкогена p53. Несмотря на то, что p53 является наиболее изучаемой молекулой канцерогенеза рака яичников, до сих пор четких данных о его роли в процессе развития химиорезистентности в современной литературе не имеется. Согласно мнению отдельных ученых, изменения в данном онкогене связаны с плохим прогнозом [15], в то время как другие исследователи не прослеживают взаимосвязи между экспрессией p53 и

выживаемостью больных [16]. Между тем, в более поздних исследованиях при отсутствии статистически значимых различий отмечена связь экспрессии p53 с такими клинико-морфологическими характеристиками, как стадия, степень злокачественности и гистологический подтип опухоли, что подтверждает участие p53 в развитии рака яичников. При этом установлено, что мутантный онкоген p53 связан с ответом опухоли на проводимое лечение и выживаемостью больных.

Определение экспрессии мутантного p53 в зависимости от химиочувствительности опухоли является важным для использования его в качестве молекулы-мишени для назначения препаратов направленного действия. В настоящее время ведутся исследования по использованию ONYX-015 на основе аденовируса [11]. Изучается вопрос об оптимальной последовательности этих методов лечения с целью увеличения безрецидивной и общей выживаемости больных. Несмотря на это, в настоящее время нет единой точки зрения относительно стратегии лечения больных раком яичников.

Целью данной статьи провести анализ результатов комбинированном лечения больных распространенным раком яичников с изучением значения биологических маркеров рака яичника в диагностике, а также особенности лечения заболевания.

Материалы и методы исследования: Ретроспективно проанализированы истории болезни, протоколы операций и амбулаторные карты 50 больных с гистологический верифицированным раком яичников, находившихся на лечении в отделении онкогинекологии и химиотерапия РСНПМЦОиР Ташкентский городской филиал за период с 2020 по 2021 г. Все пациенты получили в качестве адьювантного лечения химиотерапию первой линии с включением препаратов платины и (или) таксанов. Перед началом химиотерапии и последующих двух курсов проводилось контрольное обследование: ультразвуковое исследование органов брюшной полости и малого таза, определение концентрации маркера СА-125, HE-4, ROMA индекс и гинекологический осмотр. ИГХ исследование проводили на серийных парафиновых срезах с использованием антител (Ат) фирмы DakoCytomation. Оценка экспрессии молекул клеточной адгезии (p53, E-кадгерина, β -катенина, PAX, Ki67) проводилась по методике, предложенной С. Gamallo с соавторами [7]. Заключение о наличии ядерной и (или) цитоплазматической гиперэкспрессии циклинов B1, D1 и мутантного типа p53 (mt p53) делалось в случае окрашивания более чем 10% опухолевых клеток. Подсчет мембранной экспрессии *herbB-2* проводили согласно балльной системе Herceptest™. Анализ экспрессии РП и РЭ проводился с помощью метода, предложенного W. Remelle с соавторами [12]. Статистическая обработка проводилась с использованием стандартного пакета прикладных программ Statistica 6.0. Согласно современным представлениям о сроках возникновения рецидива

заболевания, больные распространенным раком яичников распределены химиорезистентная - прогрессирование заболевания выявлено у больных в сроки менее 12 месяцев от окончания лечения, химиочувствительная - прогрессирование заболевания наблюдалось спустя 12 месяцев. Средний возраст пациентов составил 55 лет (от 35 до 70 лет). По шкала Корновского у 46 пациентов было больше 80%, у 4 меньше 80% ($p < 0,01$). В нашем исследования 15 пациентки в постменопаузе, 8 пациент в пременопаузе и 27 больных в менопауза. Среднее время госпитализации составила 8 дней (от 5 до 12 дней).

Таблица 1 - Клинико-морфологические характеристики больных распространенным раком яичников (n = 50)

Характеристика	Число больных
Возраст	
≤ 60	24 (48%)
> 60	26 (52%)
Средний возраст	55 лет
Диапазон	От 35 до 70 лет
Менструальный цикл	
пременопауза	8 (16%)
Менопауза	27 (54%)
постменопауза	15 (30%)
Гистологическая структура:	
серозный	25 (50%)
эндометриоидный	10 (20%)
муцинозный	9 (18%)
светлоклеточный	5 (10%)
недифференцированный	1 (2%)
Стадия заболевания	
IIIa	15 (30%)
IIIb	22 (44%)
IIIc	13 (26%)
Степень злокачественности опухоли	
GI	12 (24%)
GII	15 (30%)
GIII	18 (36%)
GIV	5 (10%)

Стадия заболевания соответствовала III - 50 больных, из них IIIa – у 15 (30%), IIIb – 22 (44%), IIIc – у 13 (26 %) пациенток. У большей части больных по микроструктуре опухоль соответствовала серозной 50% (n=25) и эндометриоидный 20% (n=10) карциному. Преобладали случаи с умеренной и низкой степенью дифференцировки опухолевых клеток. Метастазы в большой сальник – у 21 больных. Канцероматоз париетальной

и/или висцеральной брюшины диагностирован у 31. Асцит определялся у 33 больных.

У всех пациентов проведено комбинированное лечение. У 24 пациентов (Первая группа) проведено неоадьювантная химиотерапия по схему Паклитаксел+Карбоплатин+Бевацизумаб, у 26 больных (Вторая группа) проведено по схему Паклитаксел+Карбоплатин. Хирургическое лечение у 40 больных произведено в объеме экстирпации матки с придатками и удалением большого сальника у 10 больных в объеме экстирпации матки с придатками и резекция большого сальника. **Результаты исследования:** Критериями оценки эффективности применения НХТ для больных РЯ были: медиана и средний показатель безрецидивной выживаемости в зависимости от стадии заболевания и гистологической формы опухоли, безрецидивная выживаемость по годам в интервале наблюдений за больными 60 месяцев, частота и сроки появления рецидивов. Основными критериями оценки эффективности использования НХТ в схеме противоопухолевой терапии у больных РЯ с III(T3a-cN0-1M0) стадией были определены: медиана периода ремиссии, его средняя длительность при 5-летнем сроке наблюдения, частота и сроки возобновления заболевания.

В исследуемых пациентов СА-125 выше нормы в 1-й группе - 22 (91.67%) а в 2- группе 21 (80.77%), HE-4 у в 1-й группе - 20 (83.33 %) а в 2-группе 12 (46.15%), и ROMA индекс в 1-й группе – 21 (42%) а в 2- группе (38%), Нормальное содержание этих онкомаркеров в каждом группе соответственно.

Таблица 2. Результаты онкомаркеры в исследуемых группах (n=50)

Онкомаркёры	1-группа (неоадьювантной химиотерапии по схему Паклитаксел+Карбоплатин+Бевасизумаб)	2-группа (неоадьювантной химиотерапии по схему Паклитаксел+Карбоплатин)	P
СА-125	86.2±833.2	22.8±672.6	P<0, 01
HE-4	183.0±725.3	58±555.2	P<0, 001
Индекс ROMA	21.61±90.0	1.4±87.08	P<0, 01

ИГХ исследования было проведено у 32 больных для определения экспрессия мутантного гены и их влияния на прогноз лечения. По данных ИГХ исследования p53 в 1-й группе -62.5% а в 2- группе 33.46%, E-кадхерина у в 1-й группе -46.4% а в 2- группе 38.6%, и PAX в 1-й группе - 90.2% а в 2- группе 79.8% соответственно. Уровень экспрессии мутантного Ki67 при серозном гистотипе рака яичников в 1 группе варьировал от 4 до 90 % и в среднем составил 40, 5 %. В 2 группе уровень экспрессии Ki67 варьировал от 10 до 82 % и в среднем составил 38, 3 % соответственно.

Таблица 3. Результаты онкомаркеры в исследуемых группах (n=50)

ИГХ	1-группа (неoadьювантной химиотерапии по схеме Паклитаксел +Карбоплатин+ Бевасизумаб)	2-группа (неoadьювантной химиотерапии по схеме Паклитаксел+Карбоплатин)	P
p53	62, 5%	33, 46%	P<0, 05
Е-кадгерина	46, 4%	38, 6%	P<0, 001
РАХ8	90, 2%	79, 8%	P<0, 005
СК7	67, 9%	54, 6%	P<0, 01
Эстроген	61, 8%	68, 9%	P<0, 005
РанСК	34, 8%	37, 9%	P<0, 005
Ki67	40, 5%	38, 3%	P<0, 01

У больных в 1-группе при серозным морфотипе отмечено экспрессии мутантного протеина p53 - 15 (62.5 %), в 2 группы в 10 (38.46 %) случаев, светлоклеточный вариант опухоли у больных в 1 группы - 46, 4%, в 2 группы в 38, 6 %, в 2 группы в (%) больных данной категории уровень экспрессии варьировал от 10 до 26 % и в среднем составил 17 %. При муцинозном варианте опухоли экспрессия p53 выявлена в 33, 3 % случаев. Определение химиочувствительности опухоли до назначения адьювантной химиотерапии является весьма важным для выбора высокоэффективного лечения. В данном исследовании показаны статистически значимые различия в уровнях экспрессии мутантного p53 в обеих группах больных распространенным раком яичников (p < 0, 05).

Таблица 4. Результаты неoadьювантной химиотерапии. (n=50)

	1-группа (неoadьювантной химиотерапии по схеме Паклитаксел + Карбоплатин+ Бевасизумаб) (n=24)	2-группа (неoadьювантной химиотерапии по схеме Паклитаксел+Карбоплатин) (n=26)	P
Число больных	24 (48%)	26 (52%)	P<0, 01
Количество курсов	6	6	P<0, 01
Результаты эффекта неoadьювантной химиотерапии по ВОЗ			
Полная регрессия	21	11	P<0, 01
Частичная регрессия	3	6	P<0, 001
Стабилизация		5	P<0, 01
Прогрессирование заболевания		1	P<0, 01

Оценка эффективности НАХТ в 1-й группе показала, что у 21 (87.5 %) пациенток на фоне проведенной ХТ отмечался полная регресс опухоли (лечебный патоморфоз IV степени); у 3 (12.5%) – частичная регрессия (патоморфоз III степени), а во 2-группе у 11 (42.3 %) пациенток на фоне проведенной ХТ отмечался полная регресс опухоли (лечебный патоморфоз IV степени); у 6 (23.07%) – частичная регрессия (патоморфоз III степени) у 5 (19.23%) – стабилизация (патоморфоз II степени); у 1 (3.84 %) - прогрессирование заболевания. У больных, получавших НПХТ по схеме ТС с таргентной терапия бевасизумабом, частота достижения полного патоморфологического регресса была значительно выше (80, 8%), чем у больных, по схеме ТС без таргентной терапия бевасизумабом (45, 8%).

Изучение используемых схем НПХТ показало, что применение паклитаксел+карбоплатином+таргентной терапия с бевасизумабом, способствовало повышению частоты ответа на ХТ, при этом полный патоморфологический регресс было значительно выше (78, 6%), чем у больных, получавших лечение паклитаксела и карбоплатина.

Помимо оценки эффективности НХТ, проведен анализ ее побочных эффектов, встречающийся у всех пациенток. Основными отрицательными проявлениями воздействия были гематологическая токсичность - лейкопения и тромбоцитопения, тошнота, рвота, стоматит, ладонно-подошвенный синдром и др. Вышеуказанные побочные эффекты требуют проведения корректирующей симптоматической и сопроводительной терапии.

При аналогичном анализе больных РЯ в течение первых 6 мес. пролонгация заболевания на фоне проведения НХТ была отмечена лишь в 22, 2 % случаев у больных второй группы, а в 2-группе - в 33, 3 %. В первой группе у всех больных была отмечена ремиссия РЯ. В течение первых 24 месяцев количество больных с рецидивом заболевания составили 4 (100, 0 %) из 4 и 15 (83, 3 %) из 18 в исследуемых группах, тогда как в контрольной этот показатель составлял 2 (11, 1 %) из 18 ($p < 0, 01$). Таким образом, проведение НХТ у больных РЯ стадии способствовало снижению частоты рецидивирования опухоли и увеличению периода ремиссии в первые два года только у больных 2-й группы. Таким образом, представленные результаты проведенного нами анализа свидетельствуют о том, что в группе было более чем на 10 % больше больных РЯ с серозно-папиллярной аденокарциномой по сравнению с первой и третьей, а, как известно, эта гистологическая форма РЯ является менее чувствительной к химиотерапии. Таким образом, эта группа больных с самого начала была намного более сложна за счет распространенности процесса рядом с менее благоприятным прогнозом лечения.

При этом отмечено, что уровень экспрессии данного онкогена выше при серозном, эндометриоидном и недифференцированном вариантах рака

яичников химиорезистентной группы. Более благоприятными гистотипами опухоли явились эндометриоидный, серозный и светлоклеточный. К менее благоприятным отнесли муцинозный и серозный морфотип, недифференцированный варианты и карциносаркому. При проведении анализа выживаемости данной категории больных ($p = 0,003$, Logrank) установлено, что благоприятными гистотипами опухоли являлись эндометриоидный (медиана жизни больных распространенными формами рака яичников составляла 22,7 месяца), серозный (медиана жизни — 22,6 месяца) и светлоклеточный (медиана жизни — 22 месяца). К менее благоприятным отнесли муцинозный (медиана жизни — 5,3 месяца), недифференцированный варианты (медиана жизни — 15,3 месяца) и карциносаркому (медиана жизни — 5 месяцев).

Заключения. В этом исследовании, показано, что результаты проведенного исследования, можно констатировать, что проведение НХТ с МКА Бевасизумабом способствует превращению запущенных неоперабельных форм РЯ на резектабельные с увеличением объема оптимальных хирургических вмешательств в 2,5 раза и уменьшению остаточной опухоли чем в 2-группе. Проведение 6 циклов НХТ с МКА Бевасизумабом является наиболее эффективным для больных с III стадией РЯ за счет регрессии опухоли, которая достоверно увеличивает среднюю продолжительность и медиану периода ремиссии, снижая тем частоту рецидивирования заболевания в течение первых двух годов.

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ИННОВАЦИОННЫМ ПОТЕНЦИАЛОМ АО «НАУЧНОГО ЦЕНТРА ПЕДИАТРИИ И ДЕТСКОЙ ХИРУРГИИ»

Аннотация. Анализ анкетирования сотрудников в организации за первый квартал 2024 года показывает, что врачи проявляют высокий уровень неудовлетворенности (22.92%), превышающий 20%, в то время как у медсестер и младшего медицинского персонала он составляет 7.69% и 4.65% соответственно. Человеческий ресурс, влияя на эти данные, демонстрирует значительное воздействие на уровень удовлетворенности персонала. Одной из основных причин неудовлетворенности сотрудников является низкая заработная плата. Вопреки этому, общий уровень удовлетворенности медицинского персонала остается высоким. Небольшое количество неудовлетворенных сотрудников может негативно сказаться на общей атмосфере и производительности, поэтому рекомендуется принятие мер по улучшению условий труда и удовлетворенности персонала, включая обучение и развитие, обратную связь, программы здоровья, оптимизацию процессов и поощрение достижений. Эти меры помогут повысить мотивацию персонала и общую результативность организации.

Ключевые слова: человеческий ресурс, уровень удовлетворенности персонала, повысить мотивацию персонала и общую результативность организации.

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MANAGEMENT OF THE INNOVATIVE POTENTIAL OF JSC SCIENTIFIC CENTER OF PEDIATRICS AND PEDIATRIC SURGERY

Abstract. An analysis of a survey of employees in a organization for the first quarter of 2024 shows that doctors show a high level of dissatisfaction (22.92%), exceeding 20%, while among nurses and junior medical staff it is 7.69% and 4.65%, respectively. Human resource influencing this data shows a significant impact on staff satisfaction levels. One of the main reasons for employee dissatisfaction is low wages. Contrary to this, the overall level of satisfaction among medical staff remains high. A small number of dissatisfied employees can have a negative impact on the overall atmosphere and productivity, so measures are recommended to improve working conditions and employee satisfaction, including training and development, feedback, wellness programs, process optimization and rewarding achievements. These measures will help improve staff motivation and overall organizational performance

Key words: Human resource, level of staff satisfaction, increase staff motivation and overall organizational performance.

Введение.

Инновации являются ключевым фактором для успеха организаций, и эффективное внедрение новшеств тесно связано с организационным знанием [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. Обмен и накопление знаний представляют собой два важных процесса в управлении знаниями, способствующих повышению производительности как сотрудников, так и организации [6, 7], а также стимулирующих инновационное поведение, такое как создание новаторских решений [8].

В процессах управления знаниями человеческие ресурсы играют ключевую роль в успешном приобретении и применении организационного знания [9]. В литературе по управлению человеческими ресурсами отмечается, что поведенческий аспект трудовых отношений объясняет производительность сотрудников, инновационное поведение на работе и уровень вовлеченности [10, 11]. Для поощрения позитивного поведения среди сотрудников теория социального обмена указывает на значимость восприятия организационных механизмов, которые могут определять уровень их мотивации и вовлеченности на рабочем месте [12]. Когда сотрудники чувствуют, что их ценят и поддерживают, они чаще проявляют позитивное поведение, включая активное участие в обмене и распространении знаний [13].

Цель исследования: Совершенствование управлением инновационным потенциалом человеческого ресурса в АО «Научный центр педиатрии и детской хирургии»

Материалы и методы. Анализ литературных источников, индексируемых в базах PubMed, анкетирование, SWOT-анализ.

Результаты и обсуждение. Анализ анкетирования среди сотрудников позволяет выявить уровень неудовлетворенности для различных категорий персонала:

-Врачи: из общего числа респондентов (48 человек) 22.92% выразили неудовлетворенность.

-Медсестры: среди медсестер (104 человека) 7.69% не удовлетворены условиями работы.

-Младший медицинский персонал: среди младшего медицинского персонала (43 человека) 4.65% выразили неудовлетворенность.

Анализ показывает, что наибольший уровень неудовлетворенности среди сотрудников отмечен среди врачей, превышая 20%, в то время как уровень неудовлетворенности среди медсестер и младшего медицинского персонала относительно ниже, составляя менее 10%.

Среди причин неудовлетворенности названа причина – низкая заработная плата.

Анкетирование показывает, что хотя есть некоторое количество сотрудников, выражающих неудовлетворенность условиями труда, особенно среди врачей, в целом уровень удовлетворенности среди медицинского персонала довольно высокая. Тем не менее, даже небольшое количество неудовлетворенных сотрудников может иметь отрицательное воздействие на общую атмосферу и производительность, поэтому важно принимать меры для улучшения условий труда и удовлетворенности персонала.

Заключение: 1. Обучение и развитие персонала: предоставление возможностей для профессионального развития и обучения сотрудников, что может повысить их уровень удовлетворенности и мотивации.

2.Повышение прозрачности и обратной связи: установление системы обратной связи, где сотрудники могут выражать свои замечания и предложения по улучшению условий труда, а также информирование персонала о мерах, предпринятых на основе их обратной связи.

3.Развитие программы здоровья и благополучия сотрудников: предоставление программ поддержки здоровья, таких как психологическая поддержка и стимулирующие меры для поддержания здорового образа жизни.

4.Оптимизация рабочих процессов и ресурсов: идентификация и устранение препятствий в рабочих процессах, которые могут замедлять работу или вызывать дополнительный стресс у сотрудников.

5.Поощрение и признание достижений сотрудников: Введение системы поощрения и признания достижений сотрудников за их работу и вклад в общий успех Центра, что может повысить их удовлетворенность и мотивацию.

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МЕСТО ГОРОДА НАСАФ В СИСТЕМЕ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОАЗИАТСКОЙ ЦИВИЛИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация. В данной статье на основе исторических источников и литературы освещается роль города Насаф в среднеазиатской цивилизации IX-XII вв.

Ключевые слова: Аналоги, Насаф, Карши, хадисоведение, каламная наука, юриспруденция, фараизная (наследственная) наука, история, медина, школа хадисоведения, Насафи.

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THE PLACE OF THE CITY OF NASAF IN THE SYSTEM OF CENTRAL ASIAN CIVILIZATION

Abstract. Based on historical sources and literature, this article highlights the role of the city of Nasaf in the Central Asian civilization of the IX-XII centuries.

Keywords: Analogues, Nasaf, Karshi, Hadith studies, kalam science, jurisprudence, faraiz (hereditary) science, history, Medina, school of Hadith studies, Nasafi.

В IX-XII веках город Насаф был городом расцвета науки и культуры. Кашкадарья – одна из старейших и крупнейших рек южных границ Узбекистана, а вокруг ее бассейна с древних времен жили люди. Их образ жизни был тесно связан с этой рекой. В какой-то степени это даже повлияло на их обычаи. Естественно, что с течением времени названия некоторых мест на территориях, принадлежащих Каршинскому оазису, были забыты, а иногда и сохранились до сих пор с изменениями. В прошлом такие города и села Кашкадарьи, как Навтак, Насаф и Кеш, Косон, Фурдина, Гузор, Субах, Коджар, Базда, Офрон были особыми центрами науки и культуры. Среди них Насаф занимает особое место.

Имя Насафа упоминается в трудах таких ученых, как Истахри, Ибн Хавкал и Мукаддаси.

Древний Нахаб произносится как Насаф на арабском языке. Потому что на языке местного населения это место в древности называлось Нахлаб.

Профессор Т. Нафасов сказал, что «как» – согдийское слово, используемое для обозначения реки, протекающей через центр города. Известный ученый-историк П. Равшанов интерпретировал это слово как «место у воды» [1]. Итак, из вышеприведенных определений ясно, что термин «подобный» употребляется в значении «прибрежный город». Отсюда известно, что Насаф появился на берегу реки и получил соответствующее имя. После завоевания арабами имя Насаф использовалось вместо «Как» и это имя сохранилось в более поздние периоды.

XIV века вместо названия «Нахшаб» или «Насаф» стал употребляться термин «Карши». Дворец, построенный Кепак-ханом, представителем монгольского племени чигатой, по-монгольски назывался «Карши». Этот дворец был построен к востоку от Шуллуктепа, на месте города Насаф, в районе нынешнего старого города. Сведения об этом можно найти в некоторых историко-археологических письменных источниках.

Памятник Шуллуктепа расположен на северо-западе города Карши. Он возник как деревенское поселение в первые века нашей эры, но до арабского завоевания стал крепостью. В 9 веке город и работ расширились и превратились в большой город [2].

Экономическое, политическое и особенно культурное развитие города Насаф в средние века зависело от нескольких факторов. Основные из них следующие [3].

К этому времени, прежде всего, у страны была своя воля. В городе было развито всестороннее централизованное управление, что привело к жесткому контролю над районом. Приоритет патриотизма в методах управления местных правителей также в определенной степени положительно сказался на развитии города. К этому времени налоги были нормализованы.

Одной из главных причин устойчивого развития городов и сел на территории Насафского района, несомненно, является господство мира и спокойствия, большое значение образования, строительства мечетей и медресе. росло число ремесленников, земледельцев и торговцев.

Есть основания подчеркнуть, что Насаф был известен не только в Мовароуннахре в IX-XII вв., но и во многих странах Востока Его известность в области хадисоведения, истории, литературы, языкознания, а главное, науки слов, как высокий научный и культурный центр, выдвинулся в известной мере из таких городов, как Бухара, Самарканд, Герат. Создание истории Самарканда Наджмуддином Насафи из Насафи достойно внимания с этой точки зрения. Также благословение людям мира школы калам Мотуриди, которой руководит Абу Мансур Мотуриди. Неоспоримым фактом является то, что об этом можно узнать по произведениям Мутакаллима Абул Муина Насафи.

Город Насаф считался одним из четырех основных центров изучения хадисов в Центральной Азии. Отсюда происходили такие ученые, как

Наджмуддин Насафи, написавший 100 работ. Среди них можно назвать Махул Насафи, Шахабуддина Насафи и Мустагфири Насафи и многих других ученых, занимавшихся как религиозными, так и светскими науками. В частности, ученый Мустагфири приводит сведения о 43 поэтах и ученых, живших в Кашкадарьинском оазисе в IX веке.

Среди прочих наук исламские науки достигли высокого уровня в оазисе Насаф, и в этой среде действовали самостоятельные школы по таким направлениям, как изучение Корана, хадисоведение, исламское право (фикх), филология, историография, калам, фараиз (наследие) наука. В этот период оживилась интеллектуальная жизнь в Насафе.

VIII века – начале IX века в Насафе сформировалась крупная школа юриспруденции, и ученики, нуждавшиеся в знаниях, учились у исламской юриспруденции. В источниках зафиксировано, что в этот период в Насафе и Кеше эффективно работали 43 ученых, поэта и религиоведа.

X веке город Насаф поднялся до уровня одного из крупных научных и культурных центров и занял достойное место среди восьми городов мусульманского мира – Багдада, Балха, Исфахана, Нишапура, Марва, Бухары и Самарканд. В Средней Азии существовало четыре школы хадисоведения: Марвская, Бухарская, Самаркандская и Насафская. В Насафе, главном центре изучения хадисов, находятся школы Ахмада ибн Мухаммада Тадияни, Хаммада ибн Шакира Насафи, Абдула Момина ибн Халафа Насафи, Лайса ибн Насыра Коджари, Абдулазиза ибн Мухаммада Нахаби, Мухаммада ибн Ахмада Балади, Хасана ибн Али Хаммади Нахаби и другие работали эффективно [4].

VIII – XI векам Насаф был признан одним из центров науки о хадисах в Моваруннахре. Благодаря наличию в Насафе центральных школ для учащихся всего региона, ученые из городов и крупных сел, таких как Пазда (Базда), Касби, Косой, Варсин, Ягна, Новкат, Курайш, Офурон, Зодак, Калоси, Муда, Санджан, Фийкат, Маймург' пришли в этот город, они приезжали учиться. Также в оазисе Насаф эффективно работали ученые-мухадди с нисбасами Касбави, Косани, Губдини, Ибсани, Паздави, Маймургити. Вероятно, поэтому большинство этих ученых добавляли слово «Насафи» в конец своей нисбы [5].

Город Насаф, особенно в период жизни Абул Муина Насафи, по уровню знаний уступал только Самарканду и Бухаре, крупнейшим научным и культурным центрам Моваруннахра. В X – XI веках из Насафа вышло много ученых и мухаддисов. Например, по сведениям таких источников, как «Китабул Канд Фи Зикри Уламои Самарканд» и «Китаб ал-Ансаб», на протяжении VIII – XII веков в Мовароуннахре жили и работали более 3000 выдающихся ученых. Более 1000 из них проживало в Самарканде, более 600 – в Бухаре, а жизнь и деятельность более 400 из них были связаны с городом Насаф. Из оставшейся 1000 мухаддисов более 70 действовали в Шоше, более 60 – в Фергане, более 50 – в Кеше, более 50 – в Термезе, более 40 – в

Хорезме, а также в Уструшене, Дабусии, Кушонии и других местных регионах [6]

Представленная выше информация полностью подтверждает научное и культурное значение города Насаф в масштабах Мовароуннахра. Однако стоит отметить, что некоторые из вышеперечисленных 400 ученых из Насафа принадлежат к городам Пазда, Касби и Кеш, которые находятся недалеко от оазиса Насаф. Также большая часть научной деятельности ученых Насафа проводилась в основном в Самарканде и Бухаре.

Сведения о городе Насаф приведены во многих исторических источниках. Например, марвский историк Абу Саад Самани, живший в XII в., приводит следующие сведения о Насафе [7]: «Насаф – один из городов Мовароуннахра, и его также называют Нахлаб». Я жил там два месяца и слышал хадисы от ученых. Насаф подготовил бесчисленное количество ученых во всех областях науки. Абу Таммам Хубайб ибн Аус так говорит о Насафе в своей оде халифу Мутасиму (218/833-227/842 н.э.):

Ром тоже скрыт в его недрах быть в ужасе

Турки тоже за Насафом остаются в ужасе.

Насаф граничит с Самаркандом, и взаимоотношения между ними были очень прочными. Этот город был разрушен монголами в XIII веке, а с XIV века рядом с ним возник город Карши [8].

В Насафе, наряду с другими науками, с давних времен развивалась наука о хадисах. Великий мухаддис Имам Бухари (810-870) также бывал в городе Насафе во время своих научных поездок и внес там большой вклад в развитие хадисоведения. Первый период развития хадисоведения в Насафе соответствует годам жизни имама Бухари. Во времена насафства имама Бухари ряд выдающихся ученых, таких как Абу Зайд Туфайл ибн Зайд (ум. 892), Абу Исхак Ибрагим ибн Макил Насафи ас-Санджани (9 век), получили образование у него, который также находился под влиянием учеными Насафа. Великий мухаддис с большим уважением воспринимается учеными Насафа. Они считали за честь имама Бухари быть гостем в их доме и находиться у него на службе[9]

К X – XI векам Насаф поднимается до уровня одного из уникальных научных и культурных центров Мовароуннахра. Самани упоминает Насаф среди таких городов, как Марв, Бухара и Самарканд, когда говорит о местах, где в Средней Азии были созданы школы изучения хадисов. Ученый Ш.С.Камолиддинов, проводивший исследование «Китаб ал-Ансаб», говорил: «В X веке, по свидетельству Самани, другим крупным центром хадисоведения были Насаф, Ахмад ибн Мухаммад Тадьяни, Хаммад ибн Шакир Насафи, Абул Мумин ибн Халаф Насафи, Лайс ибн Наср Коджари сообщают, что в XI веке действовали школы таких ученых, как Абдулазиз ибн Мухаммад Нахаби, Мухаммад ибн Ахмад Балади, Хасан ибн Али Хаммади Нахаби» [10].

Так, в IX – XII веках один из крупнейших научных центров Моваруннахра – второй после Самарканда столицы Туркестана, город Насаф (Карши) и культурная жизнь его оазиса, многие ученые и фузалы творили действенные творения. Потому что этот прекрасный город, расположенный на пересечении Великого шелкового пути, географически удобен и имеет широкие возможности, и на этой благодатной земле вместе с исламскими знаниями гармонично развиты редкие, особенно мирские, знания, относящиеся к социальной и культурной сферам.

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КОНЦЕПЦИЯ ПЕРСОНАЛИЗИРОВАННОЙ МАРКЕТИНГОВОЙ СТРАТЕГИИ В СФЕРЕ УСЛУГ

Аннотация. Персонализированный маркетинг становится все более важным в условиях современного рынка, где потребители ожидают индивидуального подхода и уникальных предложений. Эффективная персонализация может значительно повысить удовлетворенность клиентов и их лояльность, что в свою очередь увеличивает продажи и доходы компаний.

Ключевые слова: персонализированный маркетинг, экономика впечатлений, сфера услуг, качества услуг, эффективность, лояльность, продажи.

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CONCEPT OF PERSONALIZED MARKETING STRATEGY IN THE SERVICE SECTOR

Abstract. Personalized marketing is becoming increasingly important in today's marketplace where consumers expect personalized attention and unique offerings. Effective personalization can significantly increase customer satisfaction and loyalty, which in turn increases sales and revenue for companies.

Key words: personalized marketing, experience economy, service sector, service quality, efficiency, loyalty, sales.

Цель данной статьи — исследовать основные аспекты персонализированного маркетинга, его преимущества и недостатки, а также предложить рекомендации для его эффективного внедрения.

Основные задачи включают:

Проведение обзора литературы по теме персонализированного маркетинга.

Анализ современных методов и технологий, используемых для персонализации маркетинговых кампаний.

Оценка влияния персонализированного маркетинга на поведение потребителей.

Статья состоит из введения, обзора литературы, методологии, результатов и обсуждения, анализа плюсов и минусов персонализированного маркетинга, выводов и рекомендаций, а также списка литературы.

Персонализированный маркетинг стал ключевым аспектом современных маркетинговых стратегий. С развитием технологий и доступностью данных о клиентах, компании могут создавать индивидуальные предложения и коммуникации, ориентированные на удовлетворение уникальных потребностей каждого клиента.

Персонализированный маркетинг — это стратегический подход, основанный на адаптации маркетинговых действий и коммуникации под конкретные потребности, предпочтения и характеристики отдельных клиентов. Этот подход позволяет компаниям создавать уникальные предложения и улучшать взаимодействие с клиентами, что в свою очередь повышает их удовлетворенность и лояльность.

История персонализированного маркетинга восходит к традиционным методам сегментации рынка и целевого маркетинга. Однако, с развитием цифровых технологий и больших данных, компании получили возможность более точно анализировать поведение потребителей и предлагать им персонализированные продукты и услуги. Zeithaml, Bitner и Gremler (2009) подчеркивают важность интеграции клиентского фокуса во всех аспектах фирмы, что является основой для успешной реализации персонализированных стратегий.

В работе Zeithaml, V. A., Bitner, M. J., & Gremler, D. D. (2009). *Services Marketing: Integrating Customer Focus Across the Firm*. авторы обсуждают важность интеграции клиентского фокуса в маркетинговые стратегии и приводят примеры успешного использования персонализированных подходов в сфере услуг. Они подчеркивают, что понимание потребностей клиентов и адаптация маркетинговых стратегий под эти потребности является ключевым фактором успеха.

Авторы Parasuraman, A., Zeithaml, V. A., & Berry, L. L. в своей статье «A Conceptual Model of Service Quality and Its Implications for Future Research» (1985) предлагают концептуальную модель качества услуг, которая включает в себя измерение ожиданий и восприятия клиентов. Эта модель является основой для понимания того, как персонализированные стратегии могут улучшить качество предоставляемых услуг и удовлетворенность клиентов.

Модель качества услуг, предложенная Parasuraman, Zeithaml и Berry, включает пять основных измерений: надежность, осязаемость, отзывчивость, уверенность и эмпатия. Эта модель помогает компаниям понимать ожидания клиентов и адаптировать свои маркетинговые стратегии для их удовлетворения. Персонализированный маркетинг играет

ключевую роль в этом процессе, поскольку позволяет компаниям учитывать индивидуальные предпочтения и потребности клиентов.

Гронроос предлагает модель качества услуг, которая фокусируется на взаимодействии между клиентами и поставщиками услуг. Он подчеркивает, что персонализированные маркетинговые стратегии могут значительно улучшить это взаимодействие, обеспечивая более высокое качество услуг и удовлетворенность клиентов.

Пайн и Гилмор в статье «Welcome to the Experience Economy» (1998) обсуждают концепцию экономики впечатлений, где основной акцент делается на создание уникальных и запоминающихся впечатлений для клиентов. Персонализированный маркетинг играет ключевую роль в этой концепции, поскольку позволяет компаниям создавать индивидуализированные впечатления, которые удовлетворяют уникальные потребности каждого клиента.

Концепция экономики впечатлений, предложенная Pine и Gilmore, подчеркивает важность создания уникальных и запоминающихся впечатлений для клиентов. Персонализированный маркетинг позволяет компаниям создавать такие впечатления, адаптируя свои предложения и коммуникации под уникальные потребности и предпочтения каждого клиента.

Для анализа персонализированных маркетинговых стратегий в услуговой сфере было использовано смешанное исследование, включающее как количественные, так и качественные методы.

Количественные методы:

Анкетирование: опрос 50 клиентов и 15 представителей компаний, предоставляющих услуги, с целью изучения опыта использования персонализированных услуг, удовлетворенности клиентов и их лояльности.

Анализ вторичных данных: использование отчетов компаний, научных публикаций и других источников для оценки эффективности персонализированных стратегий.

Качественные методы:

Интервью и фокус-группы: полуструктурированные интервью с представителями компаний и клиентами, а также фокус-группы для обсуждения восприятия персонализированных стратегий и их влияния на поведение клиентов.

Данные результаты позволяют сделать выводы о текущем состоянии и эффективности персонализированных маркетинговых стратегий в услуговой сфере.

Количественные результаты. Анкетирование. Основные результаты включают:

- Уровень удовлетворенности клиентов:

75% клиентов отметили, что персонализированные предложения улучшили их опыт взаимодействия с компанией.

60% клиентов заявили, что они с большей вероятностью останутся лояльными бренду, который использует персонализированные маркетинговые стратегии.

- эффективность персонализированных предложений:

65% клиентов признали, что персонализированные рекомендации способствуют увеличению частоты их покупок.

40% клиентов отметили, что персонализированные предложения помогли им открыть для себя новые услуги, которые они ранее не рассматривали.

- Влияние на продажи:

Компании, использующие персонализированные маркетинговые стратегии, зафиксировали увеличение продаж на 20% по сравнению с компаниями, не применяющими такие стратегии.

Анализ вторичных данных:

- Анализ отчетов и публикаций показал, что компании, внедряющие персонализированные маркетинговые стратегии, достигают более высоких показателей удержания клиентов и увеличения прибыли. В частности:

- Компании, инвестирующие в персонализированные технологии, наблюдают увеличение ROI* на 15-25%.

- Использование персонализированных маркетинговых стратегий способствует увеличению конверсии на 10-15%.

Качественные результаты. Интервью и фокус-группы:

Интервью с представителями компаний и фокус-группы с клиентами выявили следующие ключевые темы:

Преимущества персонализированного маркетинга:

- Улучшение клиентского опыта: Персонализированные предложения делают взаимодействие с брендом более значимым и запоминающимся.

- Увеличение лояльности: Клиенты ощущают заботу и внимание, что способствует их приверженности бренду.

Вызовы и ограничения:

- Приватность данных: Клиенты выражают озабоченность по поводу безопасности и конфиденциальности своих данных.

- Сложность внедрения: Представители компаний отметили необходимость значительных инвестиций в технологии и аналитику для эффективного использования персонализированных стратегий.

Рекомендации для улучшения:

- Прозрачность: Компании должны быть открытыми в отношении того, как используются данные клиентов.

- Интеграция технологий: Использование передовых технологий и алгоритмов для более точного анализа данных и создания персонализированных предложений.

*ROI (Return on investment) – показатель возврата инвестиций.

Результаты исследования подтверждают важность персонализированных маркетинговых стратегий для повышения удовлетворенности и лояльности клиентов. Однако, для достижения максимальной эффективности, компаниям необходимо учитывать следующие аспекты:

- Баланс между персонализацией и конфиденциальностью: Важно обеспечить защиту данных клиентов и прозрачность процессов их использования.

- Инвестиции в технологии: Компании должны инвестировать в современные аналитические инструменты и технологии для более точного анализа данных и создания эффективных персонализированных предложений.

Рекомендации для компаний в сфере услуг:

- Разработка четкой стратегии персонализации: Компаниям следует разработать и внедрить четкую стратегию, направленную на персонализацию маркетинговых действий.

- Использование данных для анализа: Анализ данных о клиентах должен быть интегрирован в общую маркетинговую стратегию компании.

- Обучение сотрудников: Сотрудники должны быть обучены принципам и методам персонализированного маркетинга для более эффективного взаимодействия с клиентами.

Результаты исследования демонстрируют значительные преимущества персонализированных маркетинговых стратегий для компаний в услуговой сфере. Однако, успешное внедрение и использование таких стратегий требует учета ряда факторов, включая защиту данных, инвестиции в технологии и обучение сотрудников.

Баланс между индивидуализацией и эффективностью является ключевым аспектом, который должен учитываться при разработке и реализации персонализированных маркетинговых стратегий.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ЦИФРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ НА МИРОВУЮ ТОРГОВЛЮ

Аннотация. В данной статье говорится о том, как цифровая экономика влияет на торговлю разных стран. Цифровизация экономики растет быстрыми темпами, а цифровое пространство становится ключевой областью глобальной торговли. Появление новых форматов и возможностей для международного бизнеса за счет цифровизации, расширения трансграничной торговли и невидимой занятости, а также сокращения трансграничных и внутренних операций в глобализированной цифровой среде.

Ключевые слова: цифровая экономика, цифровизация, глобализация, мировая торговля, технологии, трансформация, поток данных, трансграничная торговля.

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IMPACT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY ON WORLD TRADE

Abstract. This article talks about how the digital economy affects trade in different countries. The digitalization of the economy is growing at a rapid pace, and the digital space is becoming a key area of global trade. The emergence of new formats and opportunities for international business through digitalization, increased cross-border trade and invisible employment, and a reduction in cross-border and domestic transactions in a globalized digital environment.

Keywords: Digital economy, digitalization, globalization, world trade, technology, transformation, data flow, cross-border trade.

Введение

В последнее время можно встретить эффекты цифровизации во всех сферах экономической деятельности, включая мировую торговлю. Мировая торговля играет ключевую роль в глобальной экономике, воздействуя на множество аспектов:

1. Экономический рост: Торговля способствует экономическому росту, путем стимулирования производства, инвестиций и инноваций. Открытые рынки позволяют странам специализироваться в производстве товаров и услуг, в которых они имеют конкурентные преимущества.

2. Создание рабочих мест: Мировая торговля создает рабочие места через экспорт, импорт и связанные с ними деятельности в сферах логистики, транспорта и торговли.

3. Увеличение выбора потребителей: Благодаря торговле потребители получают доступ к широкому ассортименту товаров и услуг по конкурентоспособным ценам, что увеличивает их благосостояние и улучшает качество жизни.

4. Технологические переходы: Мировая торговля способствует передаче технологий и знаний между странами, что может способствовать их технологическому развитию и модернизации.

5. Геополитическая стабильность: Торговля может способствовать укреплению международных отношений и сотрудничеству между странами, что способствует геополитической стабильности.

6. Сокращение бедности: Мировая торговля может содействовать сокращению бедности путем создания возможностей для роста экономики и увеличения доходов.

Методология исследования

В учебнике «Блокчейн-технологии в цифровой экономике», написанном академиком С. Гуломовым и другими, понятие цифровой экономики определялось следующим образом: «Цифровая экономика (электронная) – это экономика, характеризующаяся максимальным удовлетворением потребностей всех участников посредством использования информации, включая личную информацию. Это может быть связано с развитием информационно-коммуникационных и финансовых технологий, а также открытостью инфраструктуры, обеспечивающей полноценное взаимодействие всех экономических субъектов в гибридном мире – создание товаров и услуг, объектов и субъектов Процесс распределения, обмена и потребления». По мнению доктора экономических наук С.Мустафакулова, цифровая экономика – это деятельность, которая рассматривается как основной фактор производства цифровых данных, способный существенно повысить эффективность

хранения, реализации и доставки ряда отраслей, технологий, оборудование, товары и услуги, основанные на использовании результатов технологического анализа и обработки больших объемов данных.

Анализ и результаты

На сегодняшний день основным вопросом исследования является научное изучение закономерностей, тенденций и возможностей развития цифровой экономики в условиях Узбекистана, в том числе ее использования в международной торговле, в частности уровня проникновения информационных технологий в различных сферах внешнеэкономической деятельности. Развитие и перспективы нашей страны, успех масштабных реформ в нашей стране напрямую связаны с внедрением инноваций в нашу национальную экономику. Поэтому важно совершенствование цифровой экономики во внешней торговле, научное и практическое изучение ее экономической, политической, социальной и правовой базы. В исследовательской работе использовались такие методы, как наблюдение, обобщение, группировка, сравнение, индукция и дедукция.

Изучая данные опроса руководителей высшего звена, проведенного экспертами ВЭФ в сентябре 2015 года, об ожидаемых изменениях в стратегии и развитии ведущих компаний из-за цифровизации, можно было сделать важные выводы. Вот некоторые интересные результаты этого опроса: - 88% участников опроса из компаний-производителей автомобилей считают, что к 2030 году как минимум один из крупнейших автопроизводителей будет получать больший доход от онлайн-продаж информации и услуг в сфере транспорта, чем от продажи автомобилей и запчастей; - 70% представителей компаний, предоставляющих различные профессиональные услуги, считают, что к 2025 году цифровые решения будут приносить больший доход, чем услуги, предоставляемые непосредственно специалистами;

-50% представителей СМИ и информационных агентств считают, что к 2025 году 90% всех новостей, получаемых населением, будут предоставляться компьютерами; - 92% представителей банковского сектора и фондового рынка считают, что к 2030 году технология распределенного реестра станет одним из ключевых элементов мировой финансовой системы; - 50% опрошенных институциональных инвесторов и представителей независимых фондов считают, что к 2025 году большинство финансовых соглашений и управление соответствующим документооборотом будут осуществляться с использованием архитектуры блокчейна. Исследование Всемирного банка под названием «Цифровые дивиденды» показывает, насколько актуальна и важна цифровая экономика для экономического развития. В частности, увеличение скорости Интернета на 10 процентов приведет к увеличению ВВП страны. В развитых странах этот показатель составляет 1, 21 процента, а в развивающихся странах он составляет 1, 38 процента. Это означает, что если скорость Интернета

удвоится, ВВП также может увеличиться примерно на 15 процентов. Концепция распределенного производства, являющаяся альтернативой традиционной экономической глобализации, и ее принципы, основанные на международном разделении труда, естественных, относительных и конкурентных преимуществах, которыми обладают страны, сегодня представляют большой интерес. Основная идея этой концепции — сделать процесс создания новых ценностей более эффективным, учитывая свои интересы и местные условия, приближая производство к покупателю/потребителю, участвуя в разработке дизайна продукта и других параметров. Это сокращает время, затрачиваемое на производственный процесс, и его стоимость, существенно повышая адаптируемость к требованиям заказчика. Например, весь проект может опираться на сеть децентрализованных 3D-принтеров и ИТ-систем, подключенных к системам производственных компаний посредством программных вычислений. Цепочки поддержки все чаще обмениваются электронными сообщениями и передачей данных. Вместо традиционной системы поддержки формируются быстрые и мобильные сети множества участников, которые взаимодействуют в режиме реального времени на основе цифровых технологий. Инновационные бизнес-модели и технологические достижения создают новые возможности для повышения эффективности и снижения затрат при продаже товаров и услуг. Следовательно, нарастающий процесс цифровизации может привести к качественным сдвигам во всех сферах внутренней и внешнеэкономической деятельности. Концептуальные выводы, статистические методы и измерения в области цифровой экономики еще не полностью разработаны, но собрано достаточно данных, чтобы сделать предварительные выводы в определенных областях. Цифровизация экономики создает дополнительные возможности для повышения ее роста и эффективности. В докладе о цифровой экономике, подготовленном по заказу правительства Великобритании в марте 2016 года, отмечается, что при полном использовании возможностей цифровизации валовой внутренний продукт страны может расти в среднем на 0, 4-0, 7 процента быстрее за последнее десятилетие. Основой современных изменений в мировой экономике и международной торговле является, с одной стороны, развитие и совершенствование информационных технологий, наполнение национальной экономики товарами и услугами ИКТ, а с другой — доступность мобильной связи и Интернета.

Перспективы «цифровой» глобализации важны для развивающихся стран. В 2015 году 70 процентов всех пользователей Интернета в мире находились в развивающихся странах и странах с переходной экономикой, в том числе 705 миллионов в Китае, 333 миллиона в Индии, 120 миллионов в Бразилии, 104 миллиона в России, 87 миллионов в Нигерии, 72 миллионов в Мексике (для информации: в США 242 миллиона, в Японии — 118

миллионов, в Германии – 72 миллиона, в Великобритании – 59 миллионов). Из 750 миллионов человек, впервые воспользовавшихся Интернетом в период с 2012 по 2015 год, около 90 процентов были выходцами из развивающихся стран, в том числе 300 миллионов из Индии и Китая. Тем не менее, по мнению экспертов ЮНКТАД, объемы интернет-торговли в развивающихся странах остаются низкими. Следует также отметить, что такие страны, как Китай и Южная Корея, имеют собственные крупные платформы электронной коммерции и современную систему логистики поставок, а число пользователей Интернета, которые покупают или заказывают товары и услуги онлайн, растет с каждым днем. Новое явление, возникшее в результате синтеза цифровизации и глобализации, прогнозируется, что к 2025 году глобальные онлайн-платформы увеличат долю мирового ВВП на сумму 2, 7 триллиона долларов, создадут 72 миллиона новых рабочих мест и улучшат результаты производства для 540 миллионов человек.

Заключение

Цифровая экономика имеет значительное влияние на мировую торговлю. Цифровизация является следующей стадией развития мировой торговли. Ее влияние на мировую торговлю заключается в возникновении и распространении новых цифровых технологий, в возрастании и усилении цифровых платформ, а также в увеличении количества цифровых транзакций. Онлайн-платформы и электронная коммерция позволяет компаниям легко достигать международных клиентов без значительных инвестиций в физическую инфраструктуру.

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ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЙ ОПЫТ ЭФФЕКТИВНОГО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ЗЕМЕЛЬНЫХ И ВОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассмотрены опыты использования водных ресурсов в некоторых странах, а также, распределение водных ресурсов по миру, состояние водопользования в некоторых странах, эффективны использования водных ресурсов в условиях глобального изменения климата, а также предложения о преимуществах применения водосберегающих технологий.

Ключевые слова: глобальное изменение климата, дефицит воды, управление водными ресурсами, цифровые технологии, водосберегающие технологии, капельное орошение, внедрение рыночных принципов управления водными ресурсами, орошаемые земли.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN EFFECTIVE USE OF LAND AND WATER RESOURCES

Annotation. This article discusses experiences in the use of water resources in some countries, as well as the distribution of water resources around the world, the state of water use in some countries, the effective use of water resources in the context of global climate change, as well as proposals for the benefits of using water-saving technologies.

Key words: global climate change, water scarcity, water resources management, digital technologies, water-saving technologies, drip irrigation, introduction of market principles for water resources management, irrigated lands.

В последние годы в различных государствах осуществляются последовательные реформы по эффективному использованию земельных и водных ресурсов, совершенствованию системы управления водными ресурсами, модернизации и развитию объектов водного хозяйства. В то же время дефицит водных ресурсов увеличивается из года в год из-за глобального изменения климата, роста численности населения и отраслей экономики, а также из года в год возрастает их потребность в воде. В условиях растущей нехватки воды и растущего спроса не только на сельскохозяйственные нужды, но и (бытовое и промышленное) использование воды, повторный анализ и оценка распределения воды по сети показывает, что эта проблема на сегодняшний день становится одной из актуальных задач, особенно в развивающихся странах.

Для достижения высокой эффективности использования поливных вод и имеющейся ирригационных инфраструктур сельскохозяйственной

отрасли развивающихся стран требуется улучшение распределения поливных вод. Требуется, для уменьшения заболачивания и засаливания орошаемых земель, уменьшения отрицательного воздействия поливных вод на окружающую среду и негативного воздействия орошения на окружающую среду и других внешних воздействий, пересмотреть оснащение существующих водных систем.

В этом плане, ниже проанализированы опыты нескольких развитых стран. В частности: Эффективное управление земельными и водными ресурсами Германии осуществлялось следующим образом:

Германия богата водными ресурсами, её потенциальный водный ресурс составляет 188 миллиардов кубических метров. В 2022 году в Германии получено 24 миллиардов кубических метров воды. Наибольший объем потребления воды пришелся на энергетическую отрасль, затраты которого составило 52,9% воды от общего водозабора.

Преактивный подход Германии к управлению ресурсами служит образцом для стабильного развития во всём мире. Путём уравнивания экономического роста с защитой окружающей среды, они демонстрируют эффективное использование земельных и водных ресурсов.

Опыт Китая в плодотворном управлении земельными и водными ресурсами:

- Китай сталкивается с широко распространённой нехваткой воды. Его водные ресурсы на душу населения составляют всего 2100 кубических метров, а это составляет четверть от среднего мирового показателя.

- Рост численности населения, из-за потребности к сельскому хозяйству и негативные последствия изменения климата усложняют использование водных ресурсов.

- Орошаемое земледелие является основным потребителем водных ресурсов в Китае, которое составляет 60% от общего использования. В некоторых провинциях с дефицитом воды этот процент может достигать до 90%.

- Возникают конфликты среди пользователей воды между верхним и низовьем течения крупных китайских рек. Фермеры выше по течению увеличивают потребление воды и оставляют меньше воды низовью по течению.

- Поскольку орошаемое сельское хозяйство охватывает около 30% населения страны, этот вопрос выступает в ранге высокого политического приоритета.

- Само по себе повышение эффективности не снижает общего потребления воды, поскольку фермеры могут компенсировать это за счет увеличения производства.

- По средством снижения чрезмерного использования в орошении сельского хозяйства чистой водой и грунтовыми водами призывает фермеров повысить плодородность и стоимость.

- Для обеспечения пресной водой Китай изучает обессоливание. Примечательно, что опреснительная установка Сорек в Израиле служит образцом для крупномасштабного опреснения.

- Китай все больше рассматривает повторное использование воды как устойчивую стратегию. Повторное использование очищенных сточных вод для сельского хозяйства и промышленности сокращает количество отходов и экономит ресурсы.

- Экономическое процветание Китая связано с эффективным управлением водных ресурсов. Новые подходы к управлению имеют решающее значение для устойчивого использования воды.

Путь Китая к безопасности воды и устойчивому развитию преподает миру ценные уроки. Путём политики интеграции, инвестиций в технологии и приоритета сохранения природы, Китай подает вдохновляющий пример.

Израиль, известный своими инновационными методами управления водными ресурсами, успешно преодолел проблемы, вызванные более жарким и сухим климатом. Некоторые опыты Израиля по управлению водными ресурсами:

- Израиль получает 75% своей питьевой воды из Средиземного моря путем опреснения. Данная технология играет важную роль в непрерывном водном обеспечении.

- Израиль повторно использует около 90% очищенных сточных вод. Этот перспективный подход оказывает значительное влияние на экономию воды и использование ресурсов.

- Опреснительный завод Сорек, расположенный в 15 милях к югу от Тель-Авива, является крупнейшим в мире. Он использует процесс обратного осмоса для удаления соли из воды Средиземного моря, это обеспечивает большую часть потребностей Израиля в пресной воде.

Активный подход Израиля к управлению водными ресурсами служит вдохновляющим примером для других стран. Отдавая приоритетное внимание инновациям, циркуляции и устойчивым методам, Израиль демонстрирует, насколько эффективное использование земельных и водных ресурсов может привести к устойчивости перед лицом климатических проблем.

Подводя итог, мы можем сказать, что в зарубежных странах большое значение придается совершенствованию технологии орошения. Каждая из многих стран мира имеет свои исторические традиции мелиорации и водного хозяйства, потребности в водных ресурсах, путь развития экономики, историю орошения, и они различаются между собой. Направления водопользования определяются в них, главным образом, в зависимости от уровня развития государства.

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ПРОВЕДЕНИЕ SWOT-АНАЛИЗА КИТАЙСКОЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКОЙ КОРПОРАЦИИ YUNNAN BAIYAO И ПОИСК ОПТИМАЛЬНЫХ СТРАТЕГИЙ

Аннотация. К Китаю сложно применять традиционные западные шаблоны корпоративного управления. Текущие факты таковы, что менеджмент как область научного знания сейчас «западоцентричен». В Китае же абсолютно другая культура, другой менталитет, другие законы, и другая логика ведения бизнеса. Но применение такого общего и относительно простого метода как SWOT-анализ может помочь при поиске стратегии для компаний с азиатской спецификой. Критерии сильных и слабых сторон, возможностей и угроз подбираются руководством организации на основе собственных представлений, и «национальный» китайский менеджмент может грамотно выбрать эти критерии и сделать правильные выводы. В данной статье рассматриваются варианты развития корпорации Yunnan Baiyao Group на основе SWOT-анализа.

Ключевые слова: SWOT, менеджмент, фармакология, национальный бизнес, Китай, Yunnan Baiyao.

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CONDUCTING A SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE CHINESE PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION YUNNAN BAIYAO AND SEARCHING FOR OPTIMAL STRATEGIES

Annotation. It is difficult to apply traditional Western corporate governance templates to China. The current facts are that management as a field of scientific knowledge is now "Western-centric." In China, there is a completely

different culture, a different mentality, different laws, and a different business logic. But the use of such a general and relatively simple method as SWOT analysis can help in finding a strategy for companies with Asian characteristics. The criteria for strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats are selected by the organization's management based on their own ideas, and "national" Chinese management can wisely select these criteria and draw the right conclusions. This article discusses development options for Yunnan Baiyao Group Corporation based on a SWOT analysis.

Keywords: SWOT, management, pharmacology, national business, China, Yunnan Baiyao.

Компания Yunnan Baiyao является международной, но так как основным потребителем ее товаров и услуг являются люди китайской культуры, то полноценное восприятие ее продукции в других странах может быть затруднено. Стратегия развития бизнеса — цели компании и план действий по их достижению: чего хочет организация и как это получить. Стратегия должна быть гибкой, подстраиваться под обстоятельства, чтобы непредсказуемые внешние изменения не смогли полностью ее разрушить. Стратегию создают руководители компании или владельцы бизнеса, так как только они знают, каких целей нужно достичь. Работу над стратегией, безусловно, можно делегировать сторонним компаниям, которые занимаются организацией бизнес-процессов. Но в этом случае нужно дать специалистам полную информацию о планах организации, поделиться данными о продажах, доходах и расходах, задачах всех отделов компании. Международный бизнес во многом схож с национальным бизнесом, однако имеются и существенные различия, которые необходимо принимать во внимание для успешной реализации международных стратегий. Главная проблема любого международного бизнеса, особенно традиционных для культуры страны первоначального базирования фирмы – преодоление различий национальных культур, которые проявляются в особенностях ведения дела. Международный бизнес работает в разных культурах, поэтому одни и те же формальные параметры начала бизнеса (реализуемый продукт, объем привлеченного капитала, численность служащих, производственные фонды, методы стимулирования производительности труда и т.п.) могут в разной культурной среде давать различные результаты. Фармацевтическая отрасль Китая очень активно развивается, и ее полноценный выход на международные рынки – вопрос времени. Но как проанализировать, насколько фирма готова к этому? Ведь без обретения устойчивого положения в родной стране фирмы, говорить о расширении деятельности на другие страны может быть преждевременно.

Тут может прийти на помощь такой метод стратегического планирования как SWOT-анализ. Он представляет собой анализ четырёх

групп факторов, которые влияют на компанию: сильные стороны (strengths), слабые стороны (weaknesses), возможности (opportunities) и угрозы (threats).

SWOT - анализ используют для принятия решений о дальнейшем развитии компании, чтобы помочь организации выявить сильные и слабые стороны, возможности и угрозы, связанные с бизнес - конкуренцией или планированием проекта. Например, в случаях, когда нужно выйти из стагнации, разработать новый продукт или освоить другой рынок.

1) Анализ сильных сторон (strengths):

У Yunnan Baiyao есть эксклюзивный секретный рецепт, который защищен государственным патентом, чтобы его аналог не могли выпустить конкуренты, что делает соответствующие продукты, производимые компанией Yunnan Baiyao, уникальными на рынке.

Провинция Юньнань, богата природными и растительными ресурсами и хорошо известна в Китае как «царство животных и растений» и «сокровищница лекарственных средств». Эти факторы предоставили множество материалов для исследований и разработок для развития продукции Yunnan Baiyao.

Поскольку в провинции Юньнань проживает много этнических меньшинств, и у большинства из них есть своя уникальная культура врачевания и рецепты, существование этих народных средств традиционной медицины заложило фундамент для разработки лекарств Юньнань Байяо.

Yunnan Baiyao — это предприятие с мощной финансовой поддержкой. Из представленных публичных отчетов компании Yunnan Baiyao мы видим, что, несмотря на ряд неустойчивых показателей, в последние годы у нее нет долгов, а операционный доход растет, что свидетельствует о том, что Yunnan Baiyao располагает достаточными средствами для исследований, разработок, производства и инноваций для будущих продуктов.

2) Анализ слабых сторон (weaknesses):

Недостаточно инвестиций в фонды исследований и недостаточно разработок новых лекарств доказательной медицины. Yunnan Baiyao меньше конкурентов инвестируется в фармацевтические исследования и разработки, в них не хватает инноваций, а также связи и сотрудничества с местными и другими исследовательскими институтами.

Чрезмерная зависимость от основной серии народных средств серии Yunnan Baiyao показывает отсутствие гибкости и возможности для маневра при необходимости трансформации бизнеса. Кроме того, сырье оказывает большое влияние на разработку продукции. Хотя у компании есть и другие продукты, они недостаточно эффективны и популярны, чтобы стать ее основными бестселлерами.

3) Анализ возможностей (opportunities):

Согласно статистическим данным, к 2050 году численность пожилого населения Китая увеличится с 250 (в настоящее время) до 500 миллионов человек. Старееющее население является основной группой потребителей

медицинских услуг, и его быстрый рост является важной причиной для стимулирования развития фармацевтической промышленности.

Развитие Интернета и электронной коммерции не только оказало определенное влияние на традиционную производящую промышленность, но и открыло новые возможности. Продвигая и продавая фармацевтическую и химическую продукцию повседневного спроса в Интернете на маркетплейсах, компания Yunnan Baiyao может привлечь больше потребителей.

4) Анализ угроз (threats):

Дефицит и растущие цены на сырье для традиционной китайской медицины, особенно на редкие лекарственные растения и продукты животного происхождения, значительно усилили зависимость китайской медицинской промышленности от управления ресурсами и затратами.

В Китае был усилен контроль за ценами на лекарства в связи с дальнейшим усилением контроля за продуктами питания и медикаментами, что привело к снижению цен на лекарства. Это является проблемой для фармацевтической промышленности, поскольку снижение цен на лекарства привело к снижению доходов корпораций, поэтому предприятиям необходимо усилить контроль за расходами, чтобы получать большую прибыль.

С повышением уровня жизни людей постепенно растет и их продолжительность жизни. Растет число людей с хроническими заболеваниями, таким образом, постепенно формируется представление людей о постоянном поддержании здоровья, что создает большие возможности для развития индустрии здравоохранения.

Традиционная китайская медицина получает все большее признание общественности, в том числе и в других государствах, и все больше и больше людей выбирают традиционную китайскую медицину, которая открывает новые возможности для предприятий со 100-летней историей, таких как Yunnan Baiyao.

Таблица 1

Построение SWOT-таблицы для анализа деятельности корпорации Yunnan Baiyao

<p>Внутреннее состояние</p> <p>Внешнее состояние</p>	<p>Силы (Advantage - S):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Преимущества бренда • Региональные преимущества • Преимущества традиционной китайской медицины • Преимущества диверсификации • Преимущества капитала 	<p>Слабости (Weaknesses - W):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Недостаточные инвестиции в исследования и разработки • Чрезмерная зависимость от основного продукта Yunnan Baiyao
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<p>Возможности (Opportunity - O):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Учет тенденции старения населения • Развитие Интернета • Повышение уровня жизни людей • Успех перехода к смешанной форме собственности 	<p>Силы - возможности (SO strategy):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Внедрение стратегии бренда • Внедрение модели «Интернет+»¹¹⁴ • Разработка новых продуктов и использование региональных преимуществ • Внедрение модели полной производственной цепочки 	<p>Слабости - возможности (WO strategy):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Реализация инновационной стратегии • Реализация стратегии диверсификации и разработка новых продуктов • Повышение конкурентоспособности основных продуктов
<p>Угрозы (Threat T):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Высокая стоимости сырья • Снижения цен на продукцию 	<p>Силы - угрозы (ST strategy):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Строгий контроль затрат • Совершенствование производственного процесса 	<p>Слабости - угрозы (WT strategy):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ускорение процесса интернационализации • Повышение переговорных позиций по вопросам интеграции ресурсов на начальном и последующем этапах

Дадим пояснение к данной таблице:

1. Стратегии WT слабости - угрозы (mini-mini). Цель любой из стратегий вида WT состоит в том, чтобы минимизировать слабости и угрозы.

2. Стратегии WO слабости - возможности (mini-maxi). Стратегии данной группы пытаются минимизировать слабости и одновременно максимизировать возможности.

3. Стратегии ST силы - угрозы (maxi-mini). Цель данных стратегий состоит в том, чтобы максимально развить силы, и минимизировать угрозы.

4. Стратегии SO силы - возможности (maxi-maxi). Любая компания должна стремиться к тому, чтобы максимизировать одновременно как силы, так и возможности.

Иначе, SO – это мероприятия, которые необходимо провести, чтобы использовать сильные стороны для увеличения возможностей компании; WO – мероприятия, которые необходимо провести, преодолевая слабые стороны и используя представленные возможности; ST – мероприятия, которые используют сильные стороны организации для избегания угроз; WT – мероприятия, которые минимизируют слабые стороны для избежания угроз.

¹¹⁴ «Интернет +» – это цифровая система, которая к 2025 г. должна стать новой моделью и главным драйвером социально-экономического развития Китая, это интеграция интернета и информационно-коммуникационных технологий в традиционные отрасли экономики.

В результате анализа четырех факторов внутренней и внешней среды организации Yunnan Baiyao были получены четыре стратегические альтернативы, а именно: стратегия SO (силы – возможности), стратегия WO (слабости – возможности), стратегия ST (силы – угрозы) и стратегия WT (слабости – угрозы).

Стратегия SO (силы – возможности): стратегия, сочетающая внутренние преимущества и внешние возможности Yunnan Baiyao. Корпорация должна и дальше использовать преимущества своего бренда, внедрять стратегию его развития и делать все возможное для повышения ценности бренда. В то же время компания должна внедрять в своей деятельности модель взаимодействия с китайскими потребителями «Интернет+», использовать существующие возможности развития, выходить на маркетплейсы, а также лучше обслуживать потребителей и находить новые точки роста интересов через Интернет. Yunnan Baiyao расположена в месте с богатыми ресурсами, что принесло преимущества компании, так что она может в полной мере внедрять новые продукты с высокими характеристиками и повышать свою конкурентоспособность. Из приведенного выше анализа видно, что Yunnan Baiyao обладает выдающимися преимуществами и возможностями. Необходимо в полной мере использовать существующие благоприятные условия для построения непрерывной производственной цепочки и построения полного цикла производства продукции – от выращивания сырья до реализации готовых препаратов. Однако, реализация этой стратегии также сопряжена с определенными рисками. Разработка новых продуктов требует расширения собственных возможностей в области исследований и разработок и требует больших инвестиций, что может оказать определенное финансовое давление на компанию.

Стратегия WO (слабости – возможности): стратегия, сочетающая недостатки и возможности компании. В настоящее время Yunnan Baiyao меньше инвестирует в исследования, разработки и инновации, поэтому ей следует увеличить затраты в этой области. В настоящее время все основные продукты Yunnan Baiyao производятся по их секретной запатентованной формуле. Необходимо создавать новые узнаваемые продукты и увеличивать рост прибыли. Риск реализации этой стратегии соответствует стратегии SO (силы – возможности). Первоначальные затраты могут быть довольно высокими, и, если исследования и разработка нового продукта не увенчаются успехом, это повлечет за собой большие риски для компании.

Стратегия ST (силы – угрозы): стратегия, сочетающая внутренние преимущества предприятия с внешними угрозами. Компания Yunnan Baiyao должна внедрять строгую стратегию контроля затрат. Можно сделать вывод, что Yunnan Baiyao располагает относительно большим количеством складских запасов, поэтому она может приложить усилия для их сокращения и реализации продукции с целью снижения затрат на хранение.

В то же время, Yunnan Baiyao нуждается в дальнейшем совершенствовании своего производственного процесса и модернизации производственной линии, чтобы улучшить качество продукции и, следовательно, повысить свою конкурентоспособность.

Стратегия WT (слабости – угрозы): стратегия, направленная на преодоление недостатков и угроз. Компания Yunnan Baiyao должна расширять свой рынок за рубежом и двигаться в направлении интернационализации. Однако для того, чтобы занять определенный рынок в других странах, предприятию необходимо сначала максимально освоить свой внутренний рынок, и иметь свободные денежные потоки для инвестиций. Поэтому к реализации данной стратегии предъявляются высокие требования и требуется много времени.

В настоящее время компания Yunnan Baiyao сталкивается с проблемой недостаточных инвестиций и малого потенциала в области исследований и разработок. Структура основной продукции относительно единая. Однако, компания Yunnan Baiyao имеет превосходное географическое положение, обладает уникальным опытом и ресурсами для разработки продуктов, выгодно отличающихся от продуктов конкурентов, и располагает достаточными финансовыми средствами. В то же время для будущего развития фармацевтической промышленности Китая большое значение придается научно-исследовательским возможностям предприятий, поэтому Yunnan Baiyao требуется выбрать стратегию SO (силы – возможности) и стратегию WO (слабости – возможности) для получения конкурентных преимуществ.

Yunnan Baiyao имеет основной известный бренд, секретный рецепт, охраняемый государством, сильное финансовое преимущество, полную производственную цепочку и другие преимущества. Успешная реализация стратегии дифференциации требует, чтобы потребители отличали продукты и услуги, которые может производить корпорация, от продукции конкурентов. Также требуется и в дальнейшем создавать свои собственные уникальные продукты или услуги в отрасли. Существующие преимущества Yunnan Baiyao отвечают этим требованиям. Создание хорошего имиджа бренда и корпоративной культуры, улучшение технологий обслуживания, качества продукции и запуск новых продуктов — все это может обеспечить успешную реализацию стратегии дифференциации. Yunnan Baiyao в настоящее время реализует корпоративную стратегию «Новый Байяо, отличное здоровье». Цель состоит в том, чтобы построить совершенно новый бренд Yunnan Baiyao, опираясь на развитие новых технологий и инновационный режим управления, и в то же время полноценно войти в лидеры индустрии здравоохранения Китая. После приведенного выше анализа, можно сделать вывод, что, если Yunnan Baiyao хочет сохранить свое конкурентное преимущество, корпорации следует не только построить

всю производственную цепочку заново, но и реализовать на этой основе стратегию дифференциации продукции.

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АНАЛИЗ ФИНАНСОВОЙ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ YUNNAN BAIYAO GROUP НА ОСНОВЕ ДАННЫХ ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ ОТЧЕТОВ

Аннотация. Быстрое развитие экономики в Китае также способствовало прогрессу науки и техники, поэтому для фирм, давно вышедших на рынок, существуют угрозы высокой конкуренции. К примеру, согласно программе правительства Китая, к 2030 году количество основных автопроизводителей должно сократиться до 6-7, таким образом, между давно работающими производителями и относительно новыми идет жесткая конкурентная борьба. С фармацевтической промышленностью такого пока не происходит, но по мере ее развития весьма высока вероятность появления желания правительства Китая взять эту отрасль в жесткие рамки, и на рынке останется тот, кто лучшим образом приспособится к этой ситуации. В данной статье анализируется устойчивость фармацевтической корпорации Yunnan Baiyao Group к возможным потрясениям на рынке.

Ключевые слова: фармацевтическая промышленность, Yunnan Baiyao, конкурентная стратегия, экономика, финансовая отчетность.

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FINANCIAL STABILITY ANALYSIS OF YUNNAN BAIYAO GROUP BASED ON PUBLISHED REPORTS DATA

Annotation. The rapid development of the economy in China has also contributed to the progress of science and technology, so for firms that have long entered the market, there are threats of high competition. For example, according to the Chinese government program, by 2030 the number of major automakers should be reduced to 6-7, thus, there is fierce competition between long-standing

manufacturers and relatively new ones. This is not happening with the pharmaceutical industry yet, but as it develops, there is a very high probability that the Chinese government will desire to take this industry into strict limits, and the one who best adapts to this situation will remain on the market. This article analyzes the resilience of the Yunnan Baiyao Group pharmaceutical corporation to possible market shocks.

Keywords: pharmaceutical industry, Yunnan Baiyao, competitive strategy, economics, financial reports.

Yunnan Baiyao Group – предприятие с весьма разнообразной продукцией, поэтому ей может грозить появление сразу нескольких заменителей или копий ее продукции. Однако ее основные продукты серии Yunnan Baiyao защищены национальными патентами, и их секретные рецепты остаются неизвестными конкурентами (прослеживается аналогия с The Coca-Cola Company). Более того, постепенное и ритмичное развитие корпорации создало хороший имидж бренда и сформировало монопольное положение на рынке аналогичных продуктов. Поэтому ее основным продуктам традиционной (народной) китайской медицины серии Yunnan Baiyao не так сильно угрожают заменители. Однако, помимо основных брендов, у Yunnan Baiyao Group есть и другие продукты, которые пользуются относительно низкой популярностью из-за короткого периода разработки и недостаточных усилий по продвижению, поэтому им гораздо больше угрожают конкуренты. Корпорации необходима дальнейшая реклама бренда с креативным подходом, ориентированная на новые продукты.

С точки зрения влияния на покупателя, основная продукция компании Yunnan Baiyao (средства традиционной медицины) предназначена для людей с особой жизненной философией, точнее – на потребителей с китайской культурой, которые хранят продукцию Baiyao в аптечке на протяжении всей жизни, и пользуются ей как биологически активными добавками на протяжении долгого времени, принимают для восстановления при серьезных травмах, а также используют для лечения царапин, ссадин, незначительных травм (аналог в российской аптечке – горчица, шалфей, ромашка, шиповник, и одновременно йод и зеленка). Основные продукты серии Baiyao уже давно завоевали хорошую репутацию на рынке Китая и защищены национальным патентом в течение еще более чем 50 лет. Кроме того, на предприятии были разработаны собственные стандарты производства и специализированные упаковки с защитой от подделки, поэтому у покупателей относительно мало шансов приобрести контрафактную подделку серии Yunnan Baiyao.

Однако, другие продукты Yunnan Baiyao Group имеют меньшее влияние бренда, и ориентированы на более разнообразные группы потребителей, поэтому им есть из чего выбирать, в том числе ориентируясь

на продукцию конкурентов. Проведение правительством национальной медицинской реформы, способствовало взрывному росту собственных разработок фармпрепаратов, кардинально сократились сроки рассмотрения заявок на их клинические испытания и регистрацию. Но, в целом, позиция Yunnan Baiyao Group на рынке современных лекарственных препаратов слабая.

Для более глубокого ознакомления и последующего анализа экономических показателей Yunnan Baiyao Group воспользуемся публичными отчетами перед инвесторами, в которых компания раскрывает важную информацию о бизнесе, которая влияет на биржевую цену акций. Однако, последний год, за который автору удалось найти данные в открытом доступе – 2022, таким образом, решение будет приниматься при некоторых ограничениях входящей информации.

Таблица 1

Показатели деловой активности

Показатель \ Год	2020	2021	2022
Коэффициент оборачиваемости дебиторской задолженности (разы)	36.89	26.43	20.17
Период оборачиваемости дебиторской задолженности (дни)	11.42	15.30	17.89
Дебиторская задолженность	103 456 юаней	208 934 юаней	204 845 юаней
Авансовые платежи	48 416 юаней	52 178 юаней	67 823 юаней

Согласно бухгалтерскому балансу Yunnan Baiyao (табл. 1) за период с 2020 по 2022 год, дебиторская задолженность Yunnan Baiyao Group увеличивалась из года в год, что в основном связано с непрерывным расширением масштабов компании, постоянным увеличением ассортимента производимой продукции, увеличением объема продаж, увеличением количества перерабатывающих подразделений и ростом длительности срока окупаемости некоторых медицинских продуктов. Коэффициент оборачиваемости дебиторской задолженности постепенно снижается, а дни оборачиваемости увеличиваются, что свидетельствует о снижении скорости погашения дебиторской задолженности предприятий, в то время как объем долгосрочных долгов растет, а также возникает риск возникновения безнадежных задолженностей.

Из приведенной ниже таблицы мы можем видеть, что кредиторская задолженность растет с точки зрения отложенных доходов, что свидетельствует о том, что компания увеличивает объем закупок и обладает большими преимуществами на рынке, занимая все больше средств из года в год. Это хорошо для акционеров и кредиторов. Более подробную информацию смотрите в таблице 2.

Таблица 2

Доходы будущих периодов

Показатель \ Год	2020	2021	2022
Кредиторская задолженность	2, 98 млрд. юаней	3, 09 млрд. юаней	4, 19 млрд. юаней
Доходы будущих периодов	1, 15 млрд. юаней	1, 34 млрд. юаней	2, 87 млрд. юаней

Таблица 3

Краткосрочная платежеспособность

Показатель \ Год	2020	2021	2022
Коэффициент наличности	52, 36	57, 67	49, 89
Соотношение активов и обязательств	30, 88	29, 87	35, 56
Коэффициент покрытия долгосрочной задолженности	0, 04	0, 03	0, 02
Соотношение долгосрочных активов и долгосрочных фондов	20, 15	17, 64	15, 89
Доля основных средств в активах	10, 47	8, 77	7, 46
Коэффициент текущей ликвидности	3, 57	3, 61	3, 28
Коэффициент быстрой ликвидности	2, 3	2, 41	2, 25

Из показателей краткосрочной платежеспособности, приведенных в таблице 3, мы видим, что коэффициент текущей ликвидности, коэффициент быстрой ликвидности и коэффициент наличности Yunnan Baiyao Group в 2022 году снизился по сравнению с предыдущими годами. Коэффициент наличности в 2022 году составил 48, 89, что указывает на снижение краткосрочной платежеспособности корпорации. Однако стоит отметить, что, хотя показатели краткосрочной платежеспособности снизились с точки зрения тенденции, их абсолютная стоимость по-прежнему находится на относительно высоком уровне, что может гарантировать возможность погашения краткосрочных долгов предприятиям.

Таблица 4

Ресурсный потенциал

Показатель \ Год	2020	2021	2022
Стоимость материально-производственных запасов	4, 98 млрд. юаней	5, 63 млрд. юаней	6, 92 млрд. юаней
Коэффициент оборачиваемости материально-производственных запасов (разы)	2, 7	2, 72	2, 51
Оборачиваемость материально-производственных запасов (дни)	133, 44	132, 55	143, 64

С точки зрения запасов (активов), параметры которых приведены в таблице 4, то значительное увеличение запасов и сырья приведет к значительному увеличению количества дней их оборачиваемости. Однако, учитывая, что цены на сырье, такое как женьшень и другие китайские лекарственные травы, резко растут из года в год, то повышенный объем их сбора и хранения также является разумным шагом, который может эффективно контролировать стоимость продукции, когда цены на сырье вырастут в следующем году. Однако, увеличение объема продаж не может идти параллельно с увеличением запасов, это может привести к снижению скорости оборачиваемости запасов и увеличению нагрузки на капитал корпорации. Компания Yunnan Baiyao должна усовершенствовать свою систему управления запасами, сократить их, и увеличить скорость оборачиваемости для снижения затрат. Также, Yunnan Baiyao требуется модернизировать производственную цепочку, чтобы увеличение оборота запасов было реально реализовать.

Таблица 5

Значения активов и пассивов организации

Год Показатель (%)	2020	2021	2022
Соотношение активов и пассивов	30, 88	29, 87	34, 40
Среднее соотношение активов и пассивов в отрасли	40, 57	37, 38	35, 96

С точки зрения долгового финансирования, мы можем видеть, что ставка долгового финансирования Yunnan Baiyao выше, чем средняя ставка международного общего долгового финансирования, поскольку цикл развития Yunnan Baiyao относительно короткий, поэтому его зависимость от долга сильнее. Таким образом, можно видеть, что у Yunnan Baiyao все еще есть больше возможностей для развития в будущем.

Из анализа отчета о прибылях и убытках, приведенного в табл. 6, видно, что рентабельность совокупных активов Yunnan Baiyao в 2022 году составила 11, 92%, что ниже, чем 14, 28% в 2021 году. Это указывает на то, что способность предприятия получать прибыль от единицы активов снижается, а эффективность использования активов снижается. В то же время и рентабельность основного бизнеса предприятия в 2022 году несколько снижается, в то время как уровень себестоимости основного бизнеса в 2022 году незначительно растет, что негативно скажется на прибыльности предприятия. В 2022 году рентабельность собственного капитала Yunnan Baiyao составила 22, 68%, что ниже показателя 2021 года. Это свидетельствует о том, что доход, приносимый предприятием акционерам, ниже, а его рентабельность падает (табл. 6). Корпорации Yunnan Baiyao следует уделять больше внимания развитию своего основного бизнеса. Снижение валовой прибыли может быть связано с увеличением себестоимости продукции. Компании Yunnan Baiyao следует

сократить расходы и улучшить возможности ведения своего основного бизнеса.

Таблица 6

Значения прибыли

Год \ Показатель (%)	2020	2021	2022
Рентабельность совокупных активов	15, 28	14, 28	11, 92
Рентабельность основного бизнеса	29, 67	30, 03	29, 18
Доля чистой прибыли от общего объема активов	17, 09	15, 47	13, 36
Рентабельность операционной деятельности	15, 04	15, 28	14, 81
Уровень затрат на основной бизнес	69, 84	69, 47	70, 14
Рентабельность чистых активов	22, 41	20, 63	18, 57
Рентабельность собственного капитала	287, 68	321, 8	344, 98
Рентабельность общего объема активов	18, 33	17, 37	14, 61
Доля основной прибыли	191, 85	193, 69	192, 46
Валовая прибыль	30, 16	30, 53	29, 86

Из приведенной выше таблицы видно, что валовая прибыль Yunnan Baiyao за рассмотренный отрезок времени была очень стабильной. Даже если доходы в следующем году будет расти высокими темпами, валовая прибыль не последует за ростом и останется на уровне около 30%, что свидетельствует о том, что расходы также растут. В последние годы цена на Panax Notoginseng (нотогинсенг, женьшень ложный, или женьшень китайский), который оказывает большое влияние на себестоимость основной продукции, стабильна, а валовая прибыль по-прежнему не улучшается, что свидетельствует о том, что объем продаж компании Yunnan Baiyao продолжает снижаться.

Несмотря на стабильное положение корпорации в текущий период, дальнейшее развитие Yunnan Baiyao Group внушает некоторые опасения. Согласно доступным основным финансовым показателям, корпорация стагнирует – растут цены на сырье, снижаются объемы продаж, проводится неэффективная биржевая политика. Кроме того, несмотря на популярность основного бренда корпорации – товаров традиционной (народной) медицины, структура китайского общества меняется, и это направление продаж в ближайшем будущем может оказаться неэффективным. Для выработки методов оптимизации корпоративного портфеля, требуется в

дальнейшем воспользоваться приемами стратегического менеджмента и определить наиболее эффективные пути развития Yunnan Baiyao Group.

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ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ ПОРТФЕЛЯ БРЕНДОВ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКИХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ НА ПРИМЕРЕ YUNNAN BAIYAO GROUP

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируется привлекательность брендов китайских фармацевтических корпораций на примере Yunnan Baiyao Group. Рассматривается макроэкономическая деятельность Китая и выход сильных китайских национальных корпораций на международный уровень, далее раскрывается понятие «бренд» и его важность при привлечении новых клиентов на международных рынках. В завершении статьи определяется, насколько китайские фармацевтические корпорации могут более эффективно организовывать бизнес своих зарубежных подразделений и делается вывод об специфических особенностях формирования бренда китайской фармацевтики.

Ключевые слова: экономика, бренд, фармацевтика, Один пояс, один путь, Китай, Yunnan Baiyao.

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BRAND PORTFOLIO OPTIMIZATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL ENTERPRISES USING THE EXAMPLE OF YUNNAN BAIYAO GROUP

Annotation. This article analyzes the attractiveness of brands of Chinese pharmaceutical corporations using the example of Yunnan Baiyao Group. The article examines China's macroeconomic activities and the entry of strong Chinese national corporations to the international level, then reveals the concept of "brand" and its importance in attracting new customers in international markets. At the end of the article, it is determined to what extent Chinese pharmaceutical corporations can more effectively organize the business of their

foreign divisions and a conclusion is drawn about the specific features of the formation of the brand of Chinese pharmaceuticals.

Keywords: economy, brand, pharmaceuticals, Belt and Road, China, Yunnan Baiyao.

Накопленный мощный промышленный потенциал и высокие достижения экономики за последние три десятилетия позволили именно Китаю сформулировать новую модель «глобализации с азиатской спецификой». Китай позиционирует себя как социалистическая страна, однако, реализация планов китайского руководства невозможна без тесной связи с гигантскими корпорациями: либо государственными, либо частными, либо в которых есть государственное участие, но с его стороны нет полного контроля. Китай, имея огромный внутренний рынок, является в существенной степени самодостаточной страной, однако наиболее эффективное развитие невозможно без выхода на рынки международные [1]. И тут интересы правящей партии совпадают с намерениями китайских транснациональных корпораций, в том числе фармацевтических.

Вместе с тем, при выходе компании на международный уровень, встает вопрос о глобальной узнаваемости ее бренда, потому что большую часть прибыли корпорации могут получать и за пределами страны первоначального базирования.

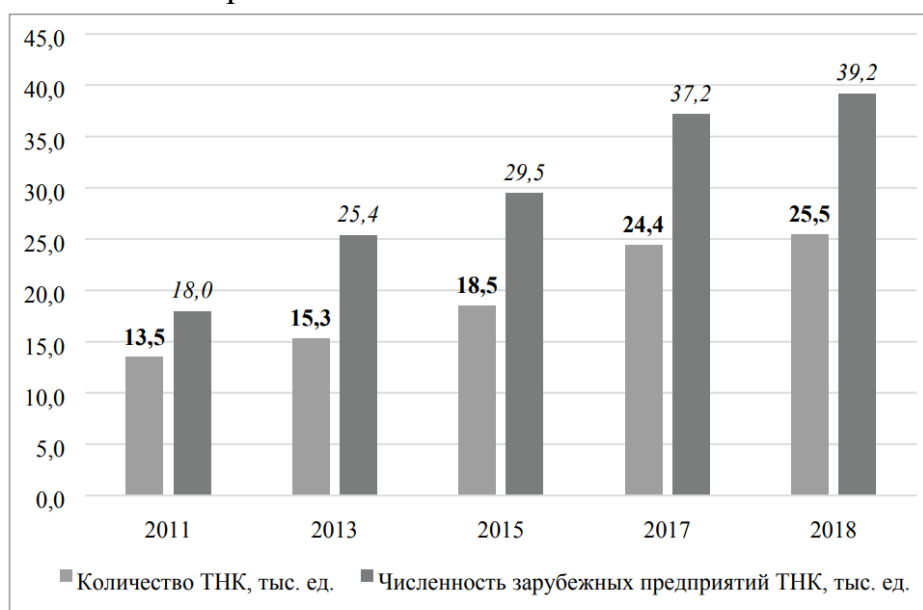


Рис. 1. Развитие сети зарубежных предприятий китайских транснациональных корпораций (ТНК)

Современные наиболее влиятельные страны в большей степени могут пониматься как «центры влияния», которые представляют собой как вертикальные, так и горизонтальные связи, отношения государственных, негосударственных, с государственным участием, надгосударственных

структур, преследующих как частные, так и общенациональные интересы. К таким интересам можно отнести сугубо частные, корпоративные, частно-государственные, межгосударственные, частные под прикрытием государства и так далее [2]. Эти комбинации интересов представляют собой сущность современной международной и региональной деятельности капитала, представленного крупнейшими корпорациями.

Итак, за счет чего происходит рост экономики Китая? Какие стратегические инициативы реализуют совместными усилиями государство и корпорации? Основной путь развития здесь – расширение рынков сбыта. «Один пояс, один путь» - новый тип партнерства, который Китай предлагает России, странам Азии, Латинской Америке и Европе. Как заявляется, выгодоприобретателями тут становятся все страны-участники – и сам Китай, и корпорации-производители товаров и услуг, и страны-транспортеры и страны-потребители [3].

Данные торговые пути - один из самых больших и перспективных современных международных проектов. Реализация подобных торгово-политических стремлений поможет уйти в международных взаимоотношения от Америко- и Европоцентричности, подвинуть, а затем, возможно, и вытеснить с рынков доминирующие там сейчас западные фирмы.



Рис.2. Текущие и перспективные маршруты инициативы «Один пояс, один путь»

Итак, в первой части статьи мы ознакомились с глобальными планами китайского правительства, которые связаны в том числе с выходом локальных китайских корпораций на международный рынок. Но насколько востребована будет продукция, которую потребитель приобретает в том числе на основе узнаваемости того или иного бренда? Безусловно, теперь часть марок китайской продукции известна и, например, российским

покупателям, потому что Китай старается выходить на экспорт своих товаров, но огромная часть этих брендов работает исключительно на внутреннего потребителя. Не прибегая к источникам, можно вспомнить три группы китайских брендов – электроника, автомобили и интернет-магазины, которые сейчас стали узнаваемыми и желаемыми в России. Но можно ли так сказать о фармацевтической промышленности Китая?

К Китаю сложно применять традиционные западные шаблоны продвижения брендов. Текущие факты таковы, что маркетинг как область научного знания сейчас «западоцентричен». В Китае же абсолютно другая культура, другой менталитет, другие законы, и другая логика продвижения бренда. Азиатская модель бренд-менеджмента предполагает фокусирование маркетинговой деятельности на корпоративном бренде. Все продукты и услуги, производимые фирмой, имеют одно наименование, одну индивидуальность, один набор ценностей.

Поэтому для большинства китайцев качество товара ассоциируется с крупными фирмами, впоследствии, по мере развития экономики и насыщения товарных рынков, китайские компании стали добавлять новые товары в единый корпоративный портфель, формируя систему суббрендов. Общий для всех товарных категорий корпоративный бренд имеет зонтичный характер и являлся гарантом компании при выходе на новые региональные рынки.

В заключительной части статьи проанализируем, насколько привлекательны бренды китайских фармацевтических компаний для иностранных клиентов на примере Российской Федерации. Так как процесс формирования рассматриваемой корпорации Yunnan Baiyao Group происходил через реализацию товаров традиционной медицины, до сих пор сильно ее восприятие как фирмы, которая распространяет биологически активные добавки и лекарственные травы, хотя это сейчас далеко не так [5]. Для китайских потребителей, у которых ещё ощутимо влияние традиций — это даже хорошо, но русскому человеку скорее подходит быстрый западный вариант лечения путем применения препаратов доказательной медицины.

Для определения отношения потребителей к китайским производителям фармацевтической продукции и к бренду Yunnan Baiyao, мною было принято решение провести анонимный опрос среди двух групп населения, с которыми я взаимодействую:

- граждане КНР, проживающие в России;
- граждане России – мои друзья и коллеги.

Вопросы группировались следующим образом:

Сперва задавались 3 закрытых вопроса с единичным выбором:

1. Доверяете ли вы практикам традиционной китайской медицины?
2. Предпочтете ли вы услуги традиционной китайской медицины услугам доказательной медицины?
3. Знаком ли вам в каком-либо виде бренд Yunnan Baiyao?

Один открытый вопрос:

1. Какой по вашему мнению самый известный мировой бренд фармацевтической компании?

В опросе приняли участие 60 граждан КНР и 95 граждан Российской Федерации. Полученные результаты представлены на рисунках 1-4.

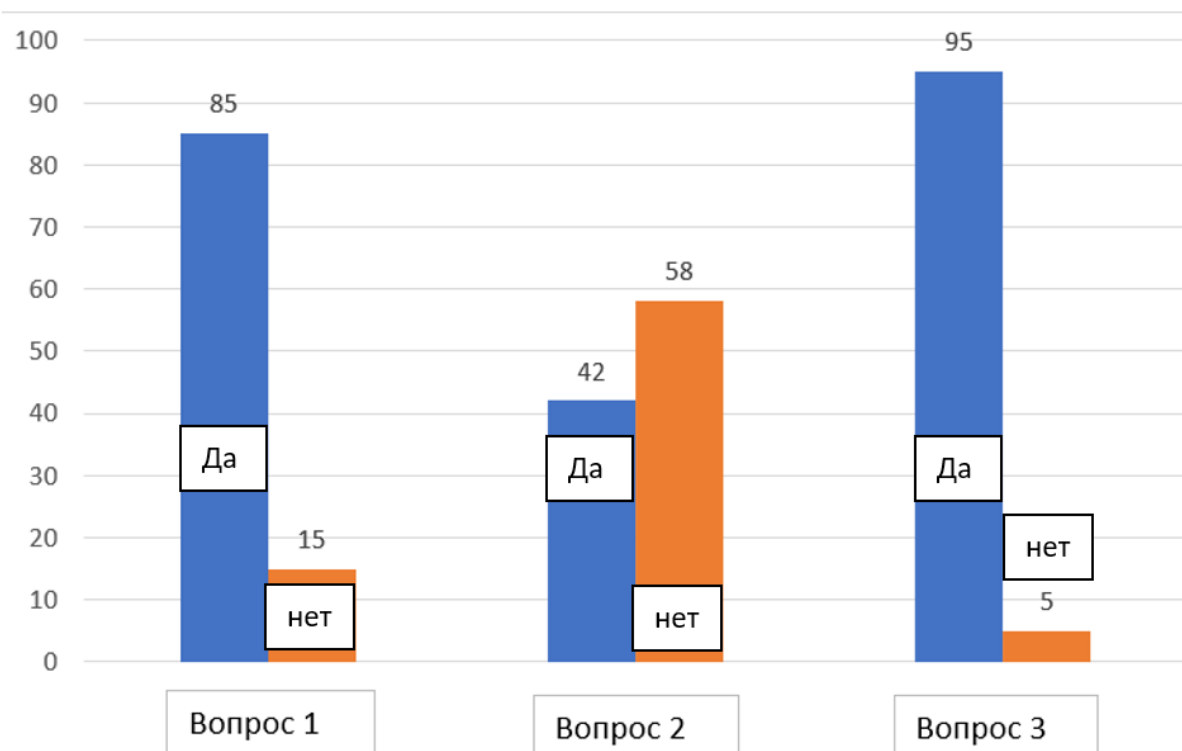


Рис.1. Результаты ответов на закрытые вопросы граждан КНР, проживающих в России

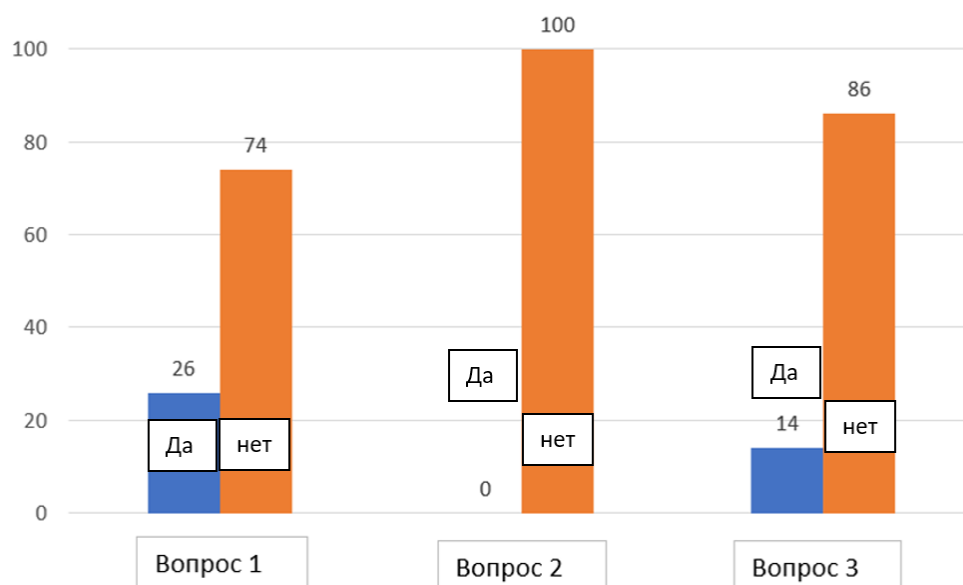


Рис.2. Результаты ответов на закрытые вопросы граждан Российской Федерации

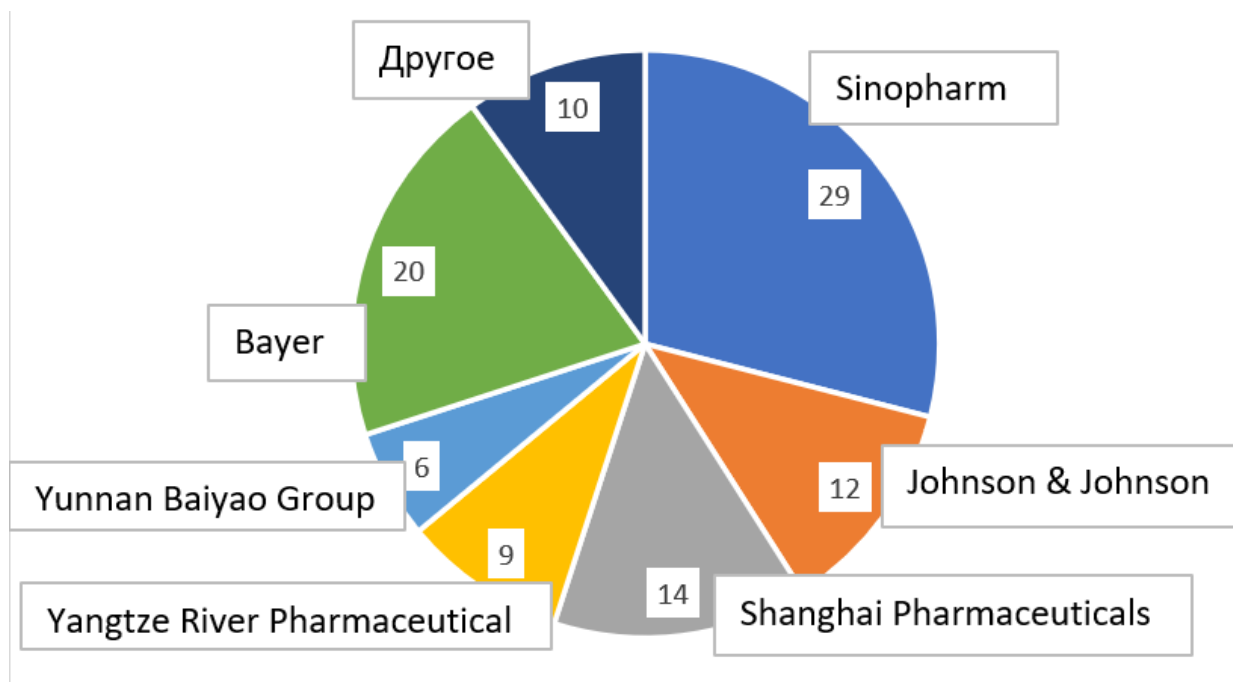


Рис.3. Результаты ответов на открытый вопрос граждан КНР, проживающих в России

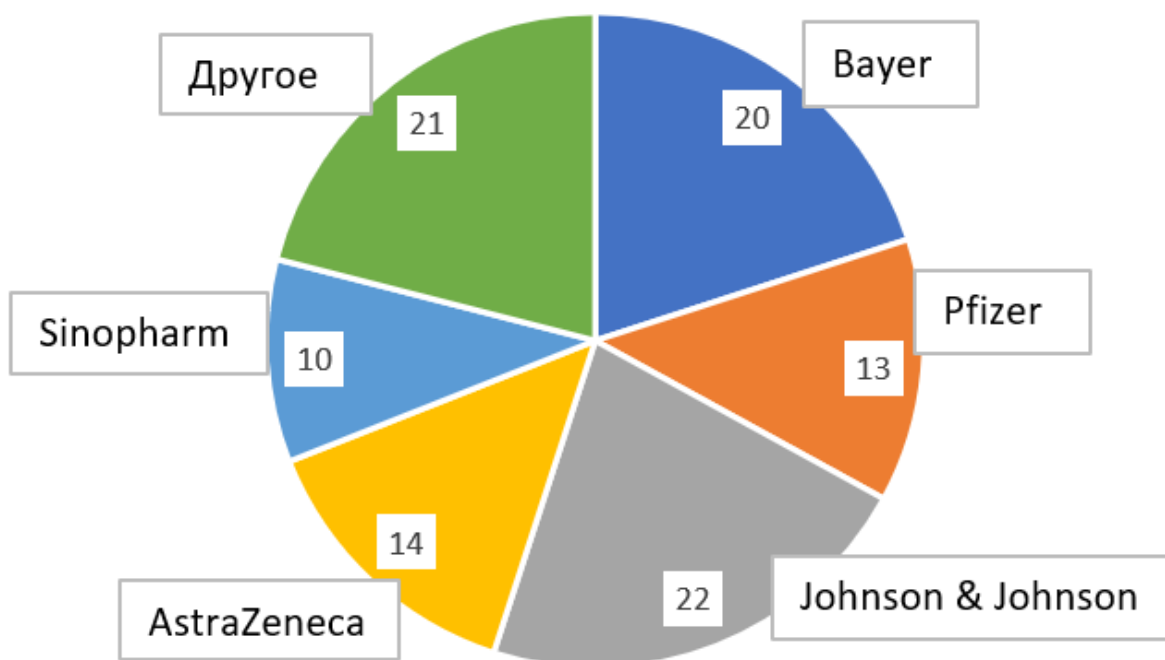


Рис.4. Результаты ответов на открытый вопрос граждан Российской Федерации

Данное небольшое исследование показывает, что в настоящее время крупнейшие китайские фармацевтические фирмы работают на громадный внутренний рынок Китая, и являются узнаваемым брендом исключительно

на национальной территории, среди китайских граждан, или для живущих долгое время в Китае иностранцев. Таким образом для расширения бизнеса на международный уровень необходимо в том числе повышать узнаваемость брендов китайской медицинской продукции. Корпорация Yunnan Baiyao, которая является основным объектом рассмотрения статьи, развилась из местного производства средств народной медицины, что отражается как на реализуемых ей товарах, так и на определенной репутации [6].

Стоит также отметить, что культура жизни и питания китайца и русского человека сильно отличается. Рацион китайца почти на 40% состоит из морепродуктов, в то время как содержание рыбы и моллюсков в пищевом наборе русского человека в десять раз ниже, а животных жиров намного выше. У китайцев и русских может быть разная восприимчивость к одним и тем же лекарственным препаратам, поэтому предсказать воздействие во многих случаях и вовсе невозможно. Кроме того, китайская медицина нацелена на долгое воздействие на пациента, за несколько сеансов невозможно получить квалифицированную помощь. Поэтому и расширение корпоративного портфеля Yunnan Baiyao Group на Россию и изменение восприятия россиянами данного бренда требует широкой проработки, например, возможен вариант выхода на другие рынки через стратегию мерджеров и начало международной работы под иным, узнаваемым в данной стране поглощенным национальным брендом.

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НОВОЕ ВИДЕНИЕ СИСТЕМЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИМИ РЕСУРСАМИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ КОМПАНИИ SINO FARM

Аннотация. В данной работе исследуется новое видение системы управления человеческими ресурсами в международной компании Sinofarm. Основной акцент делается на анализе современных тенденций в HR-сфере и предлагаемых стратегий управления персоналом для повышения эффективности и конкурентоспособности компании. Рассматриваются ключевые аспекты, такие как внедрение цифровых технологий, развитие корпоративной культуры, управление разнообразием, а также методы мотивации и удержания сотрудников.

Ключевые слова: Sinofarm, управление человеческими ресурсами, HR, цифровые технологии, корпоративная культура, управление разнообразием, мотивация сотрудников, удержание персонала.

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A NEW VISION OF THE HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY SINO FARM

Abstract. This paper explores a new vision of human resource management system in the international company Sinofarm. The main focus is on analyzing contemporary trends in the HR field and proposed personnel management strategies to enhance the company's efficiency and competitiveness. Key aspects such as digital technology implementation, corporate culture development, diversity management, as well as methods of employee motivation and retention are considered.

Keywords: Sinofarm, human resource management, HR, digital technologies, corporate culture, diversity management, employee motivation, employee retention.

Sinopharm Group, крупнейший в Китае оптовик и ретейлер фармацевтической продукции и медицинского оборудования, укрепляет свою позицию через развитую сеть сбыта и стратегические связи с медицинскими учреждениями и розничными точками. Ключевым аспектом бизнеса компании является дистрибуция продукции, а также наличие собственной сети аптек в основных городах Китая. Важно отметить, что

Sinopharm Group фокусируется на дистрибуции и розничной торговле, в то время как исследования и разработки новых препаратов лежат за пределами ее сферы деятельности, возлагая эту задачу на другие компании в составе China National Pharmaceutical Group.

Родительская компания Sinopharm Group, China National Pharmaceutical Group, занимает шестое место в мире по объему производства вакцин, включая те, которые входят в национальную программу вакцинации в Китае. В свете пандемии COVID-19 была разработана вакцина BBIBP-CorV, созданная родительской компанией и применяемая в экстренном порядке в более чем 40 странах мира. BBIBP-CorV представляет собой инактивированную вакцину против COVID-19, требующую две дозы с интервалом 3–4 недели для полной вакцинации. Масштабная кампания по распространению вакцины в 2021 году значительно повлияла на финансовые результаты Sinopharm Group в качестве основного дистрибутора фармацевтической продукции, и в 2022 году этот вакцинационный эпизод остается ключевым фактором.

В свете успешных результатов дистрибуции и разработки вакцинных препаратов, акции Sinopharm Group в текущем году продемонстрировали значительный рост доходности, опережая индекс Hang Seng на 3, 8% в период, когда индекс испытал снижение на 13, 9%. Предполагается, что благодаря улучшению финансовых показателей компании, ее акции будут продолжать демонстрировать более высокую доходность по сравнению с рыночными ожиданиями в ближайшем будущем.

Сильные стороны (Strengths)	Слабые стороны (Weaknesses)
Высокая производственная мощность и интеграция с несколькими компаниями в фармацевтической отрасли	Прошлые проблемы с подконтрольностью качества продуктов (штраф за продажу неэффективных вакцин)
Установление стратегических партнерств, таких как соглашение с Pfizer	Ограниченная разнообразие продуктов и линеек

Успешное завершение фазы III клинических исследований COVID-19 вакцины с высоким уровнем эффективности	Недостаточная международная известность и проникновение на мировые рынки
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Возможности (Opportunities)	Угрозы (Threats)
Потенциал для дальнейшего расширения на международные рынки благодаря установлению партнерств	Конкуренция с другими фармацевтическими компаниями, производящими вакцины от COVID-19
Планы по выпуску 12 лекарств в Китае до 2025 года, согласно сотрудничеству с Pfizer	Риск негативного восприятия из-за прошлых проблем с качеством продукции
Потребность в вакцинации от COVID-19 в разных странах, что может привести к увеличению спроса на Sinopharm	Возможные изменения в регулировании отрасли или законодательстве, влияющие на производство и продажу

Таблица 1. SWOT анализ бренда Sinopharm

Этот анализ учитывает, как позитивные, так и негативные аспекты бренда Sinopharm, включая его историю, продукты, партнерства, и потенциальные вызовы, с которыми компания может столкнуться на рынке.

Стратегия формирования и развития бренда работодателя в системе управления человеческими ресурсами (УЧР) компании Sinopharm является ключевым компонентом их успеха на рынке труда. Компания активно внедряет стратегии для создания привлекательной рабочей среды, привлечения талантливых специалистов и развития их потенциала. Вот более подробный анализ этой стратегии в таблице 2.

Аспекты стратегии	Детали
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Привлекательность для кандидатов	- Брендинг как привлекательного работодателя через участие в индустриальных мероприятиях, цифровую рекламу и успешные истории сотрудников. Предложение программ обучения и развития для стимулирования карьерного роста.
Удержание талантов	- Предоставление конкурентоспособных условий труда: высокие компенсации, социальные льготы, гибкий график и другие бонусы. Развитие и поддержание корпоративной культуры, поддерживающей коллективное сотрудничество и инновации.
Развитие внутренних ресурсов	- Использование систем вознаграждения и стимулирования для мотивации к достижению лучших результатов. Оценка производительности и обратная связь для развития профессиональных навыков.
Адаптация к изменениям	- Гибкие условия работы, позволяющие компании адаптироваться к меняющимся условиям. Инновации в управлении человеческими ресурсами для соответствия последним трендам и потребностям сотрудников.

Таблица 2. Анализ стратегии

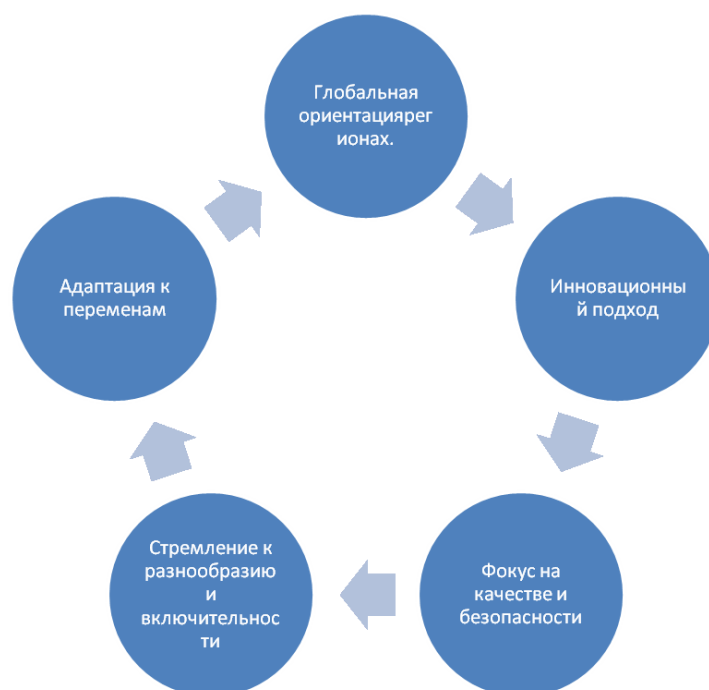


Схема 1. Новое видение системы управления человеческими ресурсами

На основании проведенных SWOT-анализа, анализа PEST и рассмотрения стратегий управления человеческими ресурсами (УЧР) международной компании Sinopharm, можно выделить несколько ключевых особенностей, определяющих её подход к управлению персоналом. Sinopharm проявляет стремление к глобальной ориентации в своей УЧР стратегии. Учитывая международную деятельность компании и стратегические партнерства с другими фармацевтическими гигантами, такими как Pfizer, компания вероятно, придает большое значение адаптации своих стратегий культуры и законодательства различных стран, где она действует.

Sinopharm стремится к инновационному подходу в своей УЧР стратегии. В свете быстрого развития технологий и изменений в фармацевтической отрасли, компания, вероятно, интегрирует передовые технологии в свои процессы управления персоналом.

Третья особенность Sinopharm в УЧР состоит в её фокусе на качестве и безопасности. Учитывая прошлые проблемы с качеством продуктов, компания, вероятно, придает особое значение созданию и поддержанию высоких стандартов качества и безопасности на рабочем месте.

Четвертая особенность Sinopharm в УЧР заключается в её стремлении к разнообразию и включительности. Учитывая ограниченное разнообразие продуктов и линеек компании, она, вероятно, активно стремится к созданию разнообразной и инклюзивной рабочей среды.

Sinopharm выделяется своим стремлением к адаптации к переменам. Учитывая быстро меняющуюся среду фармацевтической отрасли и внешние

факторы, такие как изменения в законодательстве и регулировании, компания, вероятно, активно разрабатывает гибкие и адаптивные стратегии управления персоналом.

В заключении статьи о новом видении системы управления человеческими ресурсами в международной компании Sinofarm следует подчеркнуть важность перехода к современным подходам и инновационным методам управления персоналом. Эффективное управление человеческими ресурсами становится стратегическим преимуществом для компаний в современном динамичном бизнес-окружении. Рассмотрение основных аспектов, таких как разработка и внедрение новых технологий, активное вовлечение сотрудников в процессы принятия решений, и постоянное стремление к улучшению корпоративной культуры, отличительные черты нового видения системы управления человеческими ресурсами в Sinofarm.

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МЕСТО БРЕНДА РАБОТОДАТЕЛЯ В СИСТЕМЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИМИ РЕСУРСАМИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ КОМПАНИИ SINO FARM

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается реализация бренда работодателя в системе управления человеческими ресурсами компании Sinofarm. Под руководством Совета и управления Группы активно применялись инициативы, способствующие формированию сильного бренда работодателя. В результате была разработана стратегия формирования бренда, способствующая получению ряда преимуществ на рынке труда.

Ключевые слова: бренд работодателя, система управления человеческими ресурсами, бизнес-развитие, стратегии управления-

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THE PLACE OF THE EMPLOYER BRAND IN THE HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY SINO FARM

Abstract. The article discusses the implementation of the employer brand in the human resource management system of Sinofarm. Under the leadership of the Board and Group management, initiatives were actively pursued to help build a strong employer brand. As a result, a brand formation strategy was developed that would help to obtain a number of advantages in the labor market.

Keywords: employer brand, human resource management system, business development, management strategies.

В современном мире конкуренция за талантливых сотрудников становится все более острой. В связи с этим компании все больше внимания уделяют развитию своего бренда работодателя. Сильный бренд работодателя может помочь компании привлекать и удерживать лучших специалистов, а также повышать свою репутацию на рынке.

Кроме того, современные высококвалифицированные работники все чаще ориентируются не на размер оплаты труда, а на качество условий труда, имидж и социальную политику компании, отношение работодателя к сотрудникам.

В 2021 году HeadHunter провела опрос 10 000 соискателей в России. 67% респондентов отметили, что транспортная доступность является важным фактором при выборе работы.

В 2022 году SuperJob опросила 2 500 соискателей в Москве. 58% респондентов сказали, что готовы тратить на дорогу до работы не более 30 минут.

Sinofarm - одна из крупнейших фармацевтических компаний в мире. Она имеет более 100 000 сотрудников в более чем 70 странах мира. Sinofarm осознает важность развития своего бренда работодателя и активно инвестирует в эту область.

Бренд работодателя является одним из ключевых элементов системы управления человеческими ресурсами (УЧР) Sinofarm. Он интегрирован во все аспекты деятельности УЧР.

1. Подбор персонала. Sinofarm использует свой бренд работодателя, чтобы привлекать лучших специалистов. Компания размещает объявления о вакансиях на своем веб-сайте и в социальных сетях, а также участвует в ярмарках вакансий и других мероприятиях по подбору персонала. Кроме того, выделены отдельные маркетинговые ресурсы на создание привлекательного образа компании как работодателя. Например, во время ярмарок вакансий или выставок работодателей идет активная реклама компании не только на основании размера оплаты труда, но и с точки зрения качества условий труда, повышающих привлекательность работодателя.

2. Развитие персонала. Sinofarm предлагает своим сотрудникам широкий спектр программ обучения и развития. Эти программы помогают сотрудникам развивать свои навыки и знания, что делает их более ценными для компании. Компания вкладывает много усилий в заботу о сотрудниках, что помогает создавать позитивный образ и повышать эффективность имеющегося кадрового ресурса.

3. Управление эффективностью. Sinofarm использует систему управления эффективностью, основанную на компетенциях. Эта система помогает сотрудникам понять, чего от них ожидает компания, и развивать навыки, необходимые для достижения успеха. Благодаря этому подходу каждый рядовой сотрудник чувствует себя ценным для компании, имеет возможность профессионального развития, соответственно, более качественной самореализации. Через данную систему сотрудники получают не только маршрут профессионального развития, но и прозрачность достижения добиваться профессионального успеха.

4. Мотивация и вознаграждение. Sinofarm предлагает своим сотрудникам конкурентоспособную заработную плату и льготы. Компания также использует различные программы мотивации, чтобы стимулировать сотрудников к достижению высоких результатов.

Современные опросы показывают, что многие сотрудники выбирают место работы не только по размеру оплаты труда, но и по транспортной

доступности (67% респондентов), удаленности фактического места работы от места проживания. Обеспечивая сотрудников проездными компания за относительно небольшие финансовые вложения получает довольных работников, повышение эффективности труда и позитивный образ работодателя.

5. Уход за сотрудниками. Sinofarm заботится о своих сотрудниках и предлагает им широкий спектр программ по уходу за ними. Эти программы включают в себя медицинское страхование, программы помощи сотрудникам и программы по работе с персоналом. Вкладываясь в качество жизни сотрудника, компания получает благодарного и трудоспособного работника. Наличие дополнительного медицинского страхования позволяет работодателю быть уверенным в трудоспособности сотрудников: меньше риск фиктивных больничных, выше качество медицинского обслуживания. Для сотрудника дополнительное медицинское страхование – возможность своевременно, быстро и качественно решать вопросы, связанные со здоровьем и физическим состоянием. Как следствие – повышение производительности и улучшение качества отношений работника и работодателя.

Таким образом система УЧР основывается на повышении качества условий труда не связанных непосредственно с оплатой труда. Это не только экономит средства компании, но и обеспечивает позитивное отношение сотрудников к работодателю, повышение эффективности труда, снижение текучести кадров и, как следствие, повышение эффективности самой компании, что создает возможности для дальнейшего улучшения качества условий труда.

Необходимо добавить, что Sinofarm также использует ряд других инициатив для развития своего бренда работодателя.

1. Социальная ответственность: Sinofarm активно участвует в социальных программах и поддерживает местные сообщества.

2. Спонсорство: Sinofarm спонсирует различные спортивные и культурные мероприятия.

3. Взаимодействие с социальными сетями: Sinofarm активно использует социальные сети для общения со своими сотрудниками и потенциальными кандидатами.

Эти инициативы помогают Sinofarm повысить узнаваемость своего бренда работодателя и сделать его более привлекательным для потенциальных сотрудников.

Работая в компании с высокой социальной ответственностью, сотрудники чувствуют себя причастными к чему-то большему, чем просто развитие бизнеса. В то же время, в современном мире крайне важно иметь современного работодателя, понимать, что компания имеет большие перспективы и устремлена в будущее. И, как было отмечено ранее, гордость за компанию и позитивный образ работодателя в целом способствуют

повышению морального духа коллектива и, как следствие эффективности труда.

Сильный бренд работодателя приносит Sinofarm ряд преимуществ.

1. Привлечение и удержание лучших специалистов. Сильный бренд работодателя привлекает и помогает удерживать лучших специалистов. Это способствует повышению производительности труда и возникновению инноваций.

2. Снижение затрат на подбор персонала. Это связано с тем, что компании с сильным брендом работодателя, как правило, получают больше заявок на вакансии от квалифицированных кандидатов. В свою очередь, увеличение количества соискателей позволяет закрывать вакансии в кратчайшие сроки.

3. Повышение лояльности сотрудников. Как следствие, снижение текучести кадров, что экономит компании деньги и повышает производительность труда.

4. Повышение репутации компании на рынке. Не только соискатели видят в компании опору и надежного работодателя. Важно, что компания с низкой текучестью кадров имеет большую производительность и выше квалификацию человеческих ресурсов, что создает позитивный образ компании в глазах потенциальных партнеров.

Бренд работодателя является важным элементом системы управления человеческими ресурсами Sinofarm. Он оказывает влияние на все стадии общения сотрудника и работодателя от открытия вакансии до достижения профессиональных высот в компании.

Таким образом, бренд работодателя имеет огромное значение для системы управления человеческими ресурсами компании Sinofarm. С одной стороны, работа над созданием и продвижением бренда работодателя реализуется преимущественно в системе управления человеческими ресурсами. Для этой цели используются как социальные стратегии компании, так и создание комфортных условий труда. С другой стороны, работа над повышением качества условий труда оказывает большое влияние на формирование бренда работодателя. Льготы, дополнительные возможности, открытость и человечность компании существенно повышают доверие к работодателю, что в дальнейшем влияет на формирование позитивного образа бренда.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВЗАИМОСВЯЗИ БРЕНДА РАБОТОДАТЕЛЯ И ХАРАКТЕРИСТИК СИСТЕМЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИМИ РЕСУРСАМИ КОМПАНИИ SINOFORM

Аннотация. Развитие бренда работодателя и системы управления человеческими ресурсами становится важным стратегическим аспектом для компаний, особенно в индустрии медицинского оборудования. Настоящая статья рассматривает пример Sinofarm и подчеркивает взаимосвязь между развитием инновационных технологий и системой управления персоналом. Анализируются факторы, влияющие на привлечение высококвалифицированных специалистов и укрепление позиций компании как привлекательного работодателя.

Ключевые слова: бренд работодателя, управление человеческими ресурсами, медицинское оборудование, инновации, привлечение персонала, Sinofarm.

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FEATURES OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE EMPLOYER BRAND AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SINOFORM HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Abstract. The development of an employer brand and human resources management system has become a crucial strategic aspect for companies, especially within the medical equipment industry. This article examines the case of Sinofarm, highlighting the interconnection between innovative technological advancements and personnel management systems. Factors influencing the attraction of highly skilled professionals and solidifying the company's position as an appealing employer are analyzed.

Keywords: employer brand, human resources management, medical equipment, innovation, talent acquisition, Sinofarm.

Взаимосвязь между брендом работодателя и системой управления человеческими ресурсами представляет собой ключевой фактор в развитии компаний. Рассмотрим эту динамику на примере компании Sinofarm, специализирующейся на разработке высокотехнологичного медицинского оборудования. В данной статье мы проанализируем, как стратегии развития

бренда работодателя через инновации в технологиях и услугах влияют на систему управления человеческими ресурсами компании Sinofarm. Развитие отраслевых технологий, поддержка исследований, а также активное участие в формировании новых стандартов представляют собой основные инструменты, которые компания использует для привлечения высококвалифицированных специалистов и укрепления своей позиции как привлекательного работодателя [1].

Исследование особенностей взаимосвязи бренда работодателя и системы управления человеческими ресурсами в компании Sinofarm требует анализа нескольких ключевых аспектов, представленных в предоставленном тексте о медицинском оборудовании и его развитии.

Основным направлением является успешное укрепление бренда работодателя через развитие отраслевых технологий и активную деятельность в области исследований и разработок. Sinofarm фокусируется на разработке высокотехнологичного медицинского оборудования, такого как ультра-высококачественные эндоскопические системы, системы трехмерного изображения, искусственный интеллект и инструменты для минимально инвазивной хирургии, что демонстрирует стремление компании создать собственный бренд в сфере медицинского оборудования.

Разработка и дизайн систем эндоскопии высокой четкости, которые могут иметь значительное значение для укрепления репутации компании и ее конкурентоспособности, данный процесс разработки позволяет Sinofarm устанавливать не только технологические, но и продуктовые стандарты, что способствует укреплению бренда работодателя в глазах клиентов и потенциальных сотрудников [2].

Подчеркнем активную роль Sinofarm в расширении своих услуг и консолидации позиций на рынке, что подразумевает развитие "one-stop" интеллектуальной цепочки поставок, таких как централизованное распределение, управление логистикой внутри больниц и интеллектуальная логистика, эти усилия направлены на повышение эффективности, снижение затрат и улучшение обслуживания клиентов, что может привлечь качественных специалистов в компанию, укрепляя ее позиции как работодателя. Стоит отметить, что Sinofarm активно участвует в стратегии развития, ориентированной на удовлетворение потребностей клиентов, что в свою очередь влияет на систему управления человеческими ресурсами. Развитие услуг, направленных на повышение эффективности госпиталей и снижение издержек, влияет на процессы найма, обучения и удержания персонала, делая компанию более привлекательной для талантливых специалистов [3]. Изложенные в тексте факты указывают на важность внимания к развитию бренда работодателя через инновации в области технологий и услуг, а также на необходимость адаптации системы управления человеческими ресурсами в соответствии с потребностями рынка и клиентов.

Система управления человеческими ресурсами в компании Sinofarm играет ключевую роль в формировании бренда работодателя. Стратегический подход компании к управлению персоналом выражается во множестве инноваций и оптимизаций, направленных на привлечение, развитие и удержание талантливых специалистов.

Одной из основных характеристик системы управления персоналом Sinofarm является строгий отбор сотрудников и применение различных стимулирующих механизмов для повышения их эффективности. Компания регулярно проводит оценку производительности сотрудников и соответствующим образом корректирует их заработную плату и бонусы. Не менее важным элементом являются обучающие программы, предоставляемые сотрудникам с учетом их функциональных обязанностей [4].

Ключевым принципом в системе вознаграждения и оценки является ориентация на результаты, при этом учитывается эффективность и справедливость. Sinofarm предпринимает шаги по формированию системы компенсации, основанной на позиции и способностях сотрудников, где их производительность становится основой для вознаграждения. Вознаграждение подразумевает базовую зарплату, производственное вознаграждение, бонусы и оплату по факту выполненной работы.

Следуя принципу ориентации на результаты, Sinofarm стремится к сбалансированности и применяет разнообразную структуру вознаграждения с динамическими корректировками. Компания рассматривает и делится приростом созданной ценности, активно сотрудничая с сотрудниками и разделяя с ними как выгоды, так и риски.

Важным аспектом для Sinofarm является разнообразие сотрудников и создание равноправной, инклюзивной и здоровой рабочей среды для всех, она активно противодействует любой форме дискриминации по гендерному, этническому, расовому или религиозному признаку, нацелена на найм компетентных сотрудников независимо от гендерных характеристик. Сотрудники Sinofarm имеют равные возможности в области найма, обучения, развития, продвижения по службе, заработной платы и льгот. Компания стремится обеспечить равные условия для всех сотрудников и защитить их права и интересы от нарушений [5].

Анализируя структуру персонала компании, можно отметить приблизительное соотношение мужчин и женщин на уровне 4:6, что свидетельствует о стремлении к гендерной равноправности и созданию сбалансированной команды." Одним из ключевых элементов системы управления человеческими ресурсами компании Sinofarm является ограниченная программа стимулирования через предоставление ограниченных акций (Incentive Scheme). Цель этой программы - дополнительная оптимизация корпоративной структуры управления, углубление реформы системы вознаграждения и создание механизма

баланса интересов между акционерами, операционным и исполнительным управлением, что позволяет максимально мотивировать руководящий состав и ключевых сотрудников, поддерживая реализацию стратегии компании и обеспечивая устойчивое развитие. Программа стимулирования вступила в силу 18 октября 2016 года сроком на 10 лет и охватывает директоров, старшее и среднее руководство компании, а также ключевых технических и бизнес-сотрудников, которые, по мнению компании, заслуживают награды. Исключаются акционеры, владеющие более 5% акций компании на дату предоставления ограниченных акций [6].

Принципы отбора участников программы также определяют лиц, не занимающих должностей в группе или CNPGC, а также тех, кто не является сотрудниками компании. Также исключаются лица, которые были подвергнуты государственным взысканиям за нарушения законов или имели другие нарушения политик компании, установленные советом директоров [7].

Ограничения программы подразумевают установленный максимальный объем предоставляемых акций - не более 10% от общего объема выпущенного акционерного капитала компании. На данный момент доступно для предоставления 270 139 500 ограниченных акций (что составляет 8,66% от выпущенных акций компании на дату этого отчета). Срок блокировки ограниченных акций составляет не менее двух лет, в течение которых они лишены права голоса, заблокированы и не могут быть переданы, использованы в качестве обеспечения или для погашения долга. После этого наступает период разблокировки, длительностью не менее трех лет, в течение которого ограниченные акции разблокируются по частям ежегодно при выполнении условий разблокировки. Такая программа стимулирования не только обеспечивает интересы акционеров, руководящего состава и ключевых сотрудников, но и способствует формированию стабильной и мотивированной команды, что является важным элементом бренда работодателя Sinofarm [8].

Исследование особенностей взаимосвязи бренда работодателя и системы управления человеческими ресурсами в Sinofarm подчеркивает важность стратегического подхода к управлению персоналом. Компания успешно использует механизмы оценки производительности, обучения и стимулирования, ориентируясь на результаты и создавая равные возможности для своих сотрудников [9]. Усилия Sinofarm в разработке высокотехнологичного медицинского оборудования и расширении сервисов способствуют привлечению качественных специалистов и укреплению позиций компании как работодателя, ориентированного на инновации и развитие своих сотрудников [10].

Особое внимание к развитию бренда работодателя через инновации и адаптацию системы управления человеческими ресурсами согласно потребностям рынка подтверждает важность поддержания баланса между

стратегическими целями компании и потребностями ее персонала для достижения устойчивого развития.

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СТРАТЕГИИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ И РАЗВИТИЯ БРЕНДА РАБОТОДАТЕЛЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ КОМПАНИЙ: ОБЗОР ПЕРЕДОВОГО ОПЫТА

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются сущность и значение бренда работодателя, его влияние на успешность компании, ключевые этапы стратегии его формирования и развития, способы реализации стратегий. На примере успешных практик крупных международных компаний и их предложений бренда работодателя представлен обзор эффективных подходов к созданию сильного бренда работодателя.

Ключевые слова: бренд работодателя, стратегии формирования бренда, бизнес-развитие, стратегии управления, предложения бренда.

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STRATEGIES FOR FORMING AND DEVELOPING EMPLOYER BRANDS OF INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES: A REVIEW OF BEST PRACTICES

Abstract. The article analyzes the essence and significance of the employer brand, its impact on the success of the company, the key stages of the strategy for its formation and development, and ways to implement the strategy. Drawing on successful practices from the world's largest companies and their employer offerings, an overview of effective approaches to creating a strong employer brand is provided.

Keywords: employer brand, brand formation strategy, business development, management strategies, brand offers.

Сильный бренд работодателя на рынке часто становится залогом успеха компании. Опираясь на бренд, компания создает и развивает свои человеческие ресурсы.

Бренд работодателя – это имидж компании. Он отражает комплекс представлений о компании как о работодателе, формирующийся у потенциальных и действующих сотрудников, а также у других заинтересованных сторон.

Существует множество различных стратегий формирования и развития бренда работодателя. Важно, что развитие бренда – долгий и многоступенчатый процесс. Опишем некоторые важные шаги наиболее эффективных стратегий.

1. Определение ценностей бренда.

Первым шагом к созданию сильного бренда работодателя является определение ценностей компании. Ценности бренда – это то, во что компания верит и что она хочет донести своим сотрудникам и клиентам. В современном мире большую популярность имеют социально ответственные компании. Не так важно, борется ли компания с экологическими проблемами или за развитие медицины. Важно, что компания ставит перед собой задачи, связанные с улучшением качества жизни населения в долгосрочной перспективе и глобальных масштабах.

2. Разработка предложения ценности работодателя.

Предложение ценности работодателя – это то, что компания предлагает своим сотрудникам в обмен на их время и талант. Предложение ценности работодателя должно быть четким, лаконичным и привлекательным. На этом шаге крайне важно привлекать к построению маркетинговой стратегии не только профессионалов рекламы, но и специалистов социальной сферы. Важно, чтобы предложение ценности не только повышало производительность работников, но и было близко их ценностям и установкам. Так создается дополнительная связь сотрудника и работодателя, так называемый трудовой патриотизм.

3. Создание позитивного опыта для сотрудников.

Опыт сотрудников – это то, что сотрудники думают о работе в компании на основе реального опыта работы. Позитивный опыт сотрудников может быть создан путем обеспечения справедливой оплаты труда, хороших условий труда, возможностей для развития и признания. Забота о сотрудниках не только способствует повышению производительности, но и настраивает работников на бытовое распространение бренда. Сотрудник расскажет о своем опыте работы друзьям и близким. Так позитивный или негативный опыт реального человека помогает в формировании общественного мнения и формирует репутацию компании.

4. Коммуникация бренда работодателя.

Важно эффективно доносить бренд работодателя до всех заинтересованных сторон. Это можно сделать с помощью различных каналов, таких как веб-сайт компании, социальные сети, рекламные материалы и мероприятия по подбору персонала. В современном мире медийность компании, ее открытость, публичное поведение представителей и первых лиц имеют оказываются основополагающими в формировании репутации компании.

5. Измерение и оценка.

Для своевременных корректировок необходимо отслеживать эффективность стратегии бренда работодателя. Это можно сделать с помощью различных показателей, таких как уровень текучести кадров, удовлетворенность сотрудников и количество привлеченных талантов. Важно, чтобы компания была готова менять стратегию согласно актуальной ситуации на рынке, оперативно реагировать на запросы сотрудников и общества. Однажды выбранный курс может оказаться не самым эффективным. Оценка помогает выявлять слабые и сильные стороны стратегии, проверять гипотезы по ее улучшению и формулировать требования к корректировке стратегического курса.

Многие международные компании добились успеха в формировании и развитии сильного бренда работодателя. Сегодня мы имеем множество мировых гигантов, на опыт которых можно опереться в выборе курса при формировании собственной стратегии бренда.

1. Google. Компания известна своей корпоративной культурой, которая поощряет творчество, инновации и самореализацию. Сотрудникам предлагаются множество льгот и возможностей для развития. Кроме того, Google активно использует социальные сети, чтобы рассказать о жизни компании и привлечь новых сотрудников.

2. IBM. Позиционирует себя как компанию, которая ценит своих сотрудников и инвестирует в их развитие. Сотрудникам предлагаются программы обучения, наставничества и карьерного роста. IBM также активно участвует в социальных программах и поддерживает благотворительные инициативы.

3. Virgin Group. Компания известна своим неформальным подходом к бизнесу и своей ориентированностью на клиента. Сотрудникам предлагаются гибкие условия работы и множество возможностей для реализации своих идей. Virgin Group также делает акцент на создании веселой и дружелюбной атмосферы в своих офисах.

4. PepsiCo. Компания стремится создать инклюзивную и разнообразную рабочую среду. Благодаря гибкости рабочей среды сотрудники получают возможность самостоятельно управлять своей жизнью как в личном, так и в профессиональном плане, что существенно снижает риски профессионального выгорания и повышает уровень профессиональной заинтересованности. Кроме того, PepsiCo предлагает своим сотрудникам возможности для волонтерства и участия в социальных программах.

5. Southwest Airlines. Эта авиакомпания известна своей корпоративной культурой веселья и дружелюбия. Southwest Airlines предлагает своим сотрудникам конкурентную заработную плату, щедрые льготы и возможности для карьерного роста. Компания также активно участвует в жизни местного сообщества.

6. Netflix. Это компания, которая постоянно развивается и меняется. Компания предлагает своим сотрудникам гибкий график работы, возможность работать из дома и щедрые льготы. Netflix также известна своей прозрачностью и открытостью.

7. Salesforce. Компания, которая делает акцент на инновациях и клиентоориентированности. Кроме конкурентно заработной платы сотрудникам предлагаются щедрые льготы и возможности для обучения и развития. Salesforce также активно участвует в социальных программах.

8. LEGO. Компания ценит творчество и командную работу. Сотрудникам предлагаются гибкий график работы, возможность работать из дома и щедрые льготы. LEGO также известна своей приверженностью устойчивому развитию.

9. Patagonia. Эта компания заботится об окружающей среде и социальной ответственности. Сотрудникам предлагаются дополнительный оплачиваемый отпуск по уходу за ребенком, возможность работать из дома и участие в волонтерских программах. Кроме того, Patagonia занимается продвижением этичного производства,

Все эти компании используют различные стратегии для создания сильного бренда работодателя. Однако все они имеют общий принцип: они ставят своих сотрудников на первое место.

Важно отметить, что не существует универсальной стратегии формирования и развития бренда работодателя. Каждая компания должна разработать свою собственную стратегию, которая будет соответствовать ее ценностям, миссии и культуре. Для максимальной эффективности стратегии необходимо учитывать особенности своей компании и своей целевой аудитории при разработке стратегии бренда работодателя. В то же время, используя передовой опыт международных компаний, возможно создать сильный бренд работодателя, который будет работать на привлечение и удерживать лучших специалистов.

Формирование и развитие сильного бренда работодателя – это инвестиция, которая может окупиться многократно. Сильный бренд работодателя может помочь компании привлекать и удерживать лучших специалистов, повышать производительность труда, снижать затраты и улучшать свою репутацию на рынке. Поэтому так важно постоянно развивать и совершенствовать свою стратегию бренда работодателя. Рынок труда постоянно меняется, и сегодня как никогда важно следить за последними тенденциями и адаптировать свою стратегию в соответствии с ними.

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ПЫЛЬ – НЕГАТИВНЫЙ ФАКТОР ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ

Аннотация. В последние годы ученых и экологов интересует вопрос борьбы с загрязнением воздушной среды не только в нашей стране, но и в соседних республиках, так как трансграничные опасности могут нанести вред всей близлежащей территории. Многие из рассматриваемых факторов человек не может полностью устранить, но уменьшить их отрицательное влияние с помощью быстро совершенствующейся техники он в состоянии уже сейчас.

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DUST IS A NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL FACTOR

Annotation. In recent years, scientists and environmentalists have been interested in the issue of combating air pollution not only in our country, but also in neighboring republics, since transboundary hazards can harm the entire nearby territory. Human cannot completely eliminate many of the considered factors, but is already able to reduce their negative influence with the help of rapidly improving technology.

Природа – первоисточник удовлетворения материальных и духовных потребностей человека. Любые потребляемые человеком продукты создаются в конечном счете путем использования природных ресурсов, будь то растения или животные, почва, полезные ископаемые, воздух, вода, солнечная радиация или тепло земных недр. Кроме того, природа – источник научных знаний, развития различных отраслей науки и техники. Масштабы деятельности человечества уже не ограничиваются пределами Земли, а то, что оно совершает на ее поверхности, не имеет аналогов в истории планеты.

Участь человечества и всей жизни на Земле в значительной мере зависит от установления равновесия между удовлетворением потребностей человека и ограничениями экологического характера, добиться которого можно лишь гармонизацией отношений людей и природы, причем этот процесс должен охватить все страны. [1] В некоторых регионах экологические проблемы становятся особенно острыми. Изменения биосферы в результате человеческой деятельности протекают все более стремительно. При добыче полезных ископаемых из недр Земли ежегодно

извлекаются горные породы, выплавляются различные металлы, вносятся в почву минеральные удобрения, сжигается в качестве моторного топлива и для получения электроэнергии нефти и нефтепродуктов. Огромный объем сжигаемого топлива привел к тому, что за последние 30 лет содержание углекислого газа в атмосфере нашей планеты увеличилось на 5%. В последние десятилетия хозяйственная деятельность человека приняла громадные масштабы и значительно воздействует на окружающую среду. Наряду с благотворным влиянием проявились и отрицательные стороны: загрязнение воздушного бассейна и водоемов, развитие эрозионных процессов, ущерб, наносимый здоровью людей, животному и растительному миру. Быстрые темпы развития сельского хозяйства, огромные масштабы освоения новых земель, в том числе за счет искусственного орошения, требуют особенно бережного отношения к природным ресурсам страны.

Ветровая эрозия в Средней Азии чаще всего проявляется в песках, на почвах пустынной зоны, солончаках, светлых сероземах и других почвенных разностях. При ветровой эрозии происходит выдувание мелких почвенных частиц из верхнего горизонта почвы и перемещение их иногда на значительные расстояния [2]. При особенно сильных ветрах (15-20 м/с) нередко возникают пыльные, или «черные» бури, во время которых на больших площадях сносится пахотный горизонт почвы и уничтожаются посевы.

Проведение земляных работ в песках с применением тяжелой техники (автомашин, экскаваторов, бульдозеров) сосредоточенной на небольших участках, также вызывает эрозионные процессы, носящие в этом случае название технической эрозии.

Разбитые пески быстро приходят в движение вследствие перемещения песчаных частиц в направлении господствующих ветров.

Обострение экологической ситуации во всем мире заставило усилить внимание на здоровье и благополучие людей. Быстрый рост численности населения, промышленных предприятий, автотранспорта, химизации сельского хозяйства и другие процессы влекут за собой загрязнение воздушной среды. Это явление крайне опасное, так как с чистотой воздуха, прежде всего, связано здоровье человека, состояние животного и растительного мира.

Источники загрязнения атмосферного воздуха можно разделить на две категории: естественные, постоянно действующие – пыльные бури, смерчи, лесные и степные пожары, вулканическая деятельность, выветривание горных пород, космическая пыль; искусственные, связанные с промышленной и сельскохозяйственной деятельностью человека, в результате которой в воздух выбрасывается огромное количество газообразных веществ, несгоревших частиц топлива, мельчайшей пыли и т.д. Самое серьезное последствие загрязнения воздуха – прямой ущерб

здоровью человека. Экономические потери от загрязнения воздуха составляют десятки миллиардов долларов, но стоимость человеческих страданий и ужаса не исчислимы.

Известный американский ученый-метеоролог Л.Д.Баттан писал: «Одно из двух: или люди сделают так, что в воздухе станет меньше дыма, или дым сделает так, что на Земле станет меньше людей» В пылегазовых выбросах промышленности насчитывается около 140 вредных веществ. Многие из них, не имея запаха и цвета, не сразу оказывают вредное влияние и представляют собой своеобразный «заряд замедленного действия»

Медико-санитарные исследования предупреждают о возможности отрицательного действия на здоровье человека так называемых суммаций-совмещенного действия ряда вредных веществ. Концентрация каждого из них в атмосфере может быть меньше допустимой, но при их суммарном воздействии создается реальная угроза здоровью людей.

В век резкого ускорения технико-экономического прогресса проблема взаимоотношения человека и природы в медико-биологическом аспекте приобретает, как никогда ранее, драматический характер. Дело в том, что окружающая среда ныне под непрерывным воздействием общества быстро меняется, нарушаются сложившиеся экологические системы, резкому колебанию подвергаются климатические и погодные параметры целых регионов планеты; меняется соотношение важнейших компонентов биосферы; пресной воды, зеленой растительности, углекислого газа, углекислого газа и кислорода в воздушном бассейне, а также инсоляции; атмосфера неуклонно переполняется загрязнениями. Загрязнение воздушной среды носит глобальный характер, поскольку вредные примеси, выбрасываемые автотранспортом, промышленными сельскохозяйственными объектами, пыльными бурями переносятся на большие расстояния.

Песчаные и пылевые бури возникают, когда сильный ветер со скоростью более 1 м/с дует над сухим голым грунтом и поднимает в атмосферу большое количество частиц грунта, которые переносятся на сотни тысяч километров от их источника. Основными источниками пылевых частиц, обнаруженных в тропосфере, и служат засушливые и полусушливые районы во всем мире. Центральная Азия является одним из регионов, сталкивающихся с негативными последствиями песчано-пылевых бурь. По данным Всемирной метеорологической организации, частицы, поднявшиеся в результате песчано-пылевых бурь, как известно, вызывают или усугубляют следующие проблемы со здоровьем

- Кашель и хрипы;
- Астма, бронхит, обструктивные заболевания дыхательных путей;
- Вирусные, бактериальные и грибковые инфекции нижних дыхательных путей;
- Сердечно-сосудистые заболевания.

Пыльные бури вредны для здоровья человека, так как они несут частицы, которые попадают в легкие, и даже попадают в кровоток. В зависимости от погодных условий, частицы пыли могут оставаться во взвешенном состоянии в атмосфере до нескольких недель.

Песчаные бури возникают, когда ветер поднимает в воздух частицы песка (размером 60 микрон и более). Как правило, частицы песка поднимаются на высоту до 3 метров. Иногда, однако, песчаные бури достигают высоты 15 метров над землей. При вдыхании частицы песка обычно задерживаются в верхних дыхательных путях, вызывая раздражение слизистой оболочки. Как и в случае пылевых бурь, песчаные бури могут привести к таким проблемам, как:

- Раздражение глаз, носа и горла;
- Кашель и хрипы;
- Существовавшие ранее заболевания дыхательных путей, такие как астма, бронхит или обструктивные заболевания дыхательных путей.

Следует отметить, что в отличие от пыльных бурь, песчаные бури также имеют негативный экономический эффект, поскольку частицы песка выступают в качестве абразивного материала, который наносит ущерб оборудованию и инфраструктуре, загрязняет масляные и топливные емкости, засоряет фильтры и перекрывает транспортные пути.

По данным Экономической и социальной комиссии ООН для Азии и Тихого океана (ЭСКАТО ООН), движущими силами песчано-пылевых бурь являются деградация земель, опустынивание и изменение климата. Неустойчивое землепользование и водопользование, экстремальные ветровые явления и сильные засухи относятся к числу факторов, усугубляющих песчано-пылевые бури.

Пыль — это не только некрасиво и не приятно. Это еще и очень вредно для здоровья. Пыль содержит немало токсинов и тяжелых металлов, и, вдыхая пыль, мы постоянно поддерживаем состояние интоксикации. Для здоровых, полных сил взрослых людей это может быть некритично, а вот пожилым это порой наносит вред.

Однако самый распространенный вред пыли — это аллергия. Самая оптимистичная статистика говорит, что аллергия на пыль наблюдается у каждого десятого жителя Земли. Но некоторые полагают, что от нее страдает около 40% людей. И это похоже на правду, ведь нередко даже сами больные не подозревают, что причина их недомогания — обычная пыль. Часто симптомы аллергии на пыль путают с простудой. Что-то общее действительно есть — эта болезнь проявляется хроническим насморком, першением в горле, чиханием, воспалением слизистых оболочек, сухим кашлем и покраснением глаз. Нередки и аллергические дерматиты, когда кожа становится очень сухой, раздраженной и чувствительной, возникает зуд или характерные волдыри — так называемая крапивница. В худшем случае аллергия может спровоцировать развитие бронхиальной астмы —

очень опасного заболевания, которое каждый год лишь в нашей стране уносит жизни многих человек, причем преимущественно — детей.

В связи с загрязнением окружающей среды промышленными выбросами, отходами, и пыле-песчаной бурей, отставанием санитарного благоустройства от темпов жилищного строительства, повышением уровня городского шума, меняется структура заболеваемости населения. В частности появляются некоторые хронические неспецифические заболевания: сердечно-сосудистая патология, рак легкого, хронический бронхит и эмфизема легких, бронхиальная астма, аллергические и нервно-психические заболевания. Все это представляет угрозу для здоровья человека и приводит к всевозможным отдаленным нежелательным последствиям.

В последние годы ученых и экологов интересует вопрос борьбы с загрязнением воздушной среды не только в нашей стране, но и в соседних республиках, так как трансграничные опасности могут нанести вред всей близлежащей территории. Многие из рассматриваемых факторов человек не может полностью устранить, но уменьшить их отрицательное влияние с помощью быстро совершенствующейся техники он в состоянии уже сейчас. Несомненно, в будущем работы этого плана приобретут существенное значение, особенно при охране биосферы. [3]

И можно сказать, что стержнем социальной позиции всех людей по отношению к охране природы являются мотивы, их структура и качество. Основные из них:

экономические-связанные с рациональным использованием природных ресурсов;

санитарно-гигиенические- касающиеся сохранения чистоты окружающей среды, защиты ее от загрязнения и отравления;

научно-познавательные-служащие основой изучения природы и мер ее охраны;

гражданско-патриотические-основанные на любви к родине, стремлении сохранить ее природные богатства.

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ЭМИТЕНТЫ И ИНВЕСТОРЫ НА РЫНКЕ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются ключевые аспекты рынка ценных бумаг, с акцентом на роли эмитентов и инвесторов. Описаны основные виды эмитентов, цели их деятельности, а также разнообразие инвесторов и их мотивации. Обсуждаются риски, с которыми сталкиваются обе стороны, и важность регулирования рынка для обеспечения стабильности, и доверия. Также рассматриваются влияние макроэкономических факторов, международные аспекты и технологические инновации, которые изменяют функционирование рынка ценных бумаг.

Ключевые слова: эмитенты, инвесторы, рынок ценных бумаг, акции, облигации, риски, регулирование, макроэкономика, глобализация, финтех, технологические инновации.

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ISSUERS AND INVESTORS IN THE SECURITIES MARKET

Abstract. This article discusses key aspects of the securities market, with an emphasis on the roles of issuers and investors. The main types of issuers, the goals of their activities, as well as the diversity of investors and their motivations are described. The risks facing both sides and the importance of market regulation to ensure stability and trust are discussed. The influence of macroeconomic factors, international aspects and technological innovations that change the functioning of the securities market are also considered.

Key words: issuers, investors, securities market, stocks, bonds, risks, regulation, macroeconomics, globalization, fintech, technological innovation.

Вступление.

Рынок ценных бумаг представляет собой сложную и многоуровневую систему, в которой взаимодействуют различные участники. Среди них ключевыми фигурами являются эмитенты и инвесторы. В данной статье мы рассмотрим их роли, цели и взаимосвязь на этом рынке.

Эмитенты – это организации или государства, выпускающие ценные бумаги для привлечения капитала. Виды эмитентов включают в себя:

Корпорации: Компании, которые выпускают акции и облигации для финансирования своих проектов, расширения производства, разработки новых продуктов и других нужд.

Государственные учреждения: Органы власти, выпускающие государственные облигации для финансирования бюджетных расходов, инфраструктурных проектов и других общественно значимых задач.

Муниципалитеты: Местные органы власти, выпускающие муниципальные облигации для реализации локальных проектов.

Цель эмитентов – привлечь необходимые финансовые ресурсы для своего развития. Выпуская ценные бумаги, они получают средства от инвесторов, которые могут быть направлены на различные цели, от расширения бизнеса до погашения долговых обязательств.

Инвесторы – это физические или юридические лица, вкладывающие свои средства в ценные бумаги с целью получения прибыли. Инвесторы бывают:

- Индивидуальные инвесторы, покупающие акции, облигации и другие ценные бумаги для личного инвестирования и сбережения.
- Организации, такие как пенсионные фонды, страховые компании, инвестиционные фонды, которые управляют крупными объемами средств и вкладывают их в различные активы.
- Специфический тип институциональных инвесторов, которые используют разнообразные стратегии для получения прибыли, включая активное управление, хеджирование рисков и спекуляции.
- Цели инвесторов разнообразны и включают в себя получение дивидендов, процентных выплат, прироста капитала и обеспечение долгосрочных сбережений.

Рынок ценных бумаг функционирует благодаря взаимодействию между эмитентами и инвесторами. Эмитенты предлагают ценные бумаги, которые инвесторы покупают. Этот процесс включает несколько этапов:

Первичный рынок: На этом этапе эмитенты выпускают новые ценные бумаги и продают их непосредственно инвесторам через IPO (первичное публичное предложение) или размещение облигаций.

Вторичный рынок: После первичного размещения ценные бумаги начинают торговаться на бирже, где инвесторы могут покупать и продавать их между собой.

Эффективное функционирование рынка ценных бумаг зависит от доверия между его участниками, прозрачности информации и соблюдения законодательных норм. Роль регуляторов заключается в контроле за соблюдением правил и защиты интересов инвесторов.

Эмитенты и инвесторы играют ключевую роль в развитии экономики через рынок ценных бумаг. Эмитенты получают необходимые средства для роста и развития, а инвесторы имеют возможность приумножить свой капитал. Взаимодействие между этими участниками создает динамичную и эффективную финансовую систему, способствующую общему экономическому развитию.

Кто может выступать в роли институционального инвестора? Как правило, банки, пенсионные фонды, страховые компании. Они формируют так называемый «портфель» ценных бумаг, чтобы впоследствии управлять им. Их интересует поведение их котировок в долгосрочной перспективе.

Высокая степень риска характеризует спекулянтов. Вместо оценки стоимости компании, как это обычно делают инвесторы, спекулянт играет на колебаниях рыночной цены. Именно поэтому спекулянта в редких случаях можно назвать инвестором.

Рынок для финансовой системы является одним из важных элементов. В России такая система стала формироваться лишь в конце восьмидесятых годов, когда правительство осознало необходимость восстановления рыночного механизма. Как показала практика, ключевую роль в восстановлении рынка играют операции банков с коммерческими ценными бумагами, определяющими право собственности своего владельца на капитал.

В настоящее время современная банковская система Российской Федерации является важнейшей структурой всей финансовой системы. С помощью банковской системы государство управляет системой платежей и расчетов.

Для обеспечения стабильности и доверия на рынке ценных бумаг существуют различные регуляторные органы. В России такими органами являются Центральный банк России (Банк России) и Федеральная служба по финансовым рынкам (ФСФР). Эти учреждения устанавливают правила и стандарты для участников рынка, контролируют их соблюдение и обеспечивают защиту прав инвесторов. Регулирование включает:

- Лицензирование участников рынка: Регистрация и контроль деятельности брокеров, дилеров и других профессиональных участников.
- Раскрытие информации: Обязательство эмитентов предоставлять полную и достоверную информацию о своей финансовой деятельности и условиях выпуска ценных бумаг.

- Контроль за манипуляциями: Предотвращение и наказание за манипуляции на рынке, инсайдерскую торговлю и другие незаконные действия.

Международные рынки и глобализация.

С развитием технологий и глобализацией экономик инвестиции на международных рынках становятся все более доступными. Инвесторы могут диверсифицировать свои портфели, вкладывая средства в ценные бумаги иностранных эмитентов. Это позволяет снизить риски, связанные с национальными экономическими колебаниями, и воспользоваться преимуществами роста на других рынках. Однако такие инвестиции также сопряжены с валютными рисками и политическими неопределенностями в других странах.

Центральный депозитарий ценных бумаг, созданный в мае 1999 года, обеспечивает единую систему хранения, учёта прав и движения ценных бумаг в депозитарной системе Узбекистана. Помимо выполнения возложенных исключительных функций, депозитарий занимается внедрением единых стандартов осуществления депозитарных операций, единых форматов электронного взаимодействия, международных стандартов электронных сообщений и идентификации ценных бумаг.

Современные технологии значительно изменили функционирование рынка ценных бумаг. Внедрение электронных торговых систем позволило сократить время и стоимость транзакций, сделать рынок более доступным для частных инвесторов. Появление финансовых технологий (финтех) открывает новые возможности для анализа рынка, управления рисками и оптимизации инвестиционных стратегий. Однако технологические инновации также приносят новые вызовы, такие как кибербезопасность и необходимость адаптации к быстрым изменениям.

Эти дополнительные параграфы помогают более полно раскрыть тему, рассматривая риски, регулирование, типы ценных бумаг, влияние макроэкономических факторов, глобализацию и технологические инновации на рынке ценных бумаг.

Заключение.

Рынок ценных бумаг представляет собой динамичную и сложную систему, в которой взаимодействие эмитентов и инвесторов играет ключевую роль. Эмитенты привлекают капитал для развития своих проектов, а инвесторы ищут возможности для приумножения капитала. Однако обе стороны сталкиваются с различными рисками, и эффективное функционирование рынка требует строгого регулирования и прозрачности. Влияние макроэкономических факторов, глобализация и технологические инновации добавляют новые измерения и возможности, но также требуют адаптации участников рынка к постоянно меняющимся условиям. Понимание этих аспектов является ключом к успешной навигации на рынке ценных бумаг и достижению финансовых целей.

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БИОМАССА ВА БИОЭНЕРГЕТИКА ЭНЕРГИЯСИДАН ПОТЕНЦИАЛ ФОЙДАЛАНИШНИ ЧОРА ТАДБИРЛАРИ

Аннотация. Биомасса ердаги қайта тикланадиган энергиянинг энг истиқболли манбаларидан биридир. Бу ҳақиқатга биомассанинг муҳим энергия салоҳияти ва бу энергия манбасининг нисбатан оддий янгиланиши каби ўзига хос хусусиятлари ёрдам беради. Бундан ташқари, ушбу турдаги ёқилгини ишлаб чиқариш ва улардан фойдаланиш катта молиявий инвестицияларни талаб қилмайди.

Калит сўзлар: Энергия тежаши, энергия самарадорлиги, энергетик тежамкорлик, ишончли фаолият, энергия сарфи, қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари.

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MEASURES FOR THE POTENTIAL USE OF BIOMASS AND BIOENERGY ENERGY

Abstract. Biomass is used as an auxiliary material for the production of bioenergy. Biomass is an essential energy competence, and the relatively simple conversion of energy into energy can help. The Bundestag, Turdag, Yakylgin, Ishlab Chikarish and others demanded financial investments.

Keywords: energy saving, energy efficiency, energy saving, reliable activity, energy consumption, renewable energy sources.

Намликка қараб, биомасса термохимёвий ёки биологик усуллар билан қайта ишланади. Намлиги паст бўлган биомасса (қишлоқ хўжалиги ва шаҳар қаттиқ чиқиндилари) термохимёвий жараёнлар билан қайта ишланади: тўғридан-тўғри ёниш, пиролиз (термал парчаланиш), суюлтириш, гидролиз. Натижада сув буғлари, электр энергияси, ёқилғи газ, водород, суюқ ёқилғи, кўмир, глюкоза олинади. Юқори намлик (чиқинди сув, маиший чиқиндилар, органик қолдиқларни гидролизлаш маҳсулотлари) бўлган биомасса биологик жараёнлар билан қайта ишланади: анаэроб ҳазм қилиш ва ферментация.

Биоэнергия – биомасса энергияси, биогаз ва биомассани қайта ишлаш маҳсулотларини бошқа энергия турларига айлантириш."

Биомасса ердаги қайта тикланадиган энергиянинг энг истиқболли манбаларидан биридир. Бу ҳақиқатга биомассанинг муҳим энергия салоҳияти ва бу энергия манбасининг нисбатан оддий янгилашиши каби ўзига хос хусусиятлари ёрдам беради. Бундан ташқари, ушбу турдаги ёқилғини ишлаб чиқариш ва улардан фойдаланиш катта молиявий инвестицияларни талаб қилмайди.

"Биомасса" атамаси ўсимлик ва ҳайвонот манбаларидан барча қайта ишланадиган органик моддаларни бирлаштиради. Биомасса бирламчи (ўсимликлар, ҳайвонлар, микроорганизмлар ва бошқаларга бўлинади.) ва иккиламчи (бирламчи биомасса ва одамлар ва ҳайвонларнинг чиқиндиларини қайта ишлаш чиқиндилари). Биоёқилғининг уч тури мавжуд: суюқ (етанол, метанол, биодизел), қаттиқ (ўтин, сомон) ва газсимон (биогаз, водород).

Биомассадан энергия ишлаб чиқариш дунёнинг кўплаб мамлакатларида энг жадал ривожланаётган тармоқлардан биридир.

Ушбу жараёнлар натижасида биогаз (метан ва карбонат ангидрид), органик кислоталар, спиртлар ва асетон олинади.

Биомассадан энергиядан фойдаланишнинг энг истиқболли йўналишларидан бири ундан биогаз ишлаб чиқаришдир. Биогаз қурилмалари ва қурилмалари Россиянинг исталган минтақаларида куннинг исталган вақтида, органик чиқиндилар ва энергия биомассаси мавжуд бўлган деярли ҳамма жойда ишлаши мумкин.

Гўнган биогазни энг самарали ишлаб чиқариш. Унинг бир тоннасидан 10-12 м³ метан олиш мумкин. Дала деҳқончилигидан 100 million тонна донли сомон каби чиқиндиларни қайта ишлаш 20 миллиардга яқин маблағни бериши мумкин. м³ метан. Пахта етиштириладиган ҳудудларда йилига 8-9 million тонна пахта пояси қолади, ундан 2 миллиардгача пахта олиш мумкин. м³ метан. Худди шу мақсадлар учун маданий ўсимликлар ва ўтларнинг тепаларини йўқ қилиш мумкин.

Россияда ҳар йили Халқ хўжалигининг турли соҳаларида 300 million тоннагача (қуруқ моддалар) ишлаб чиқарилади, шундан: қишлоқ хўжалигида 230 million тонна – чорвачилик ва паррандачиликда 130 million тонна ва ўсимликчиликда 100 million тонна; шаҳарларда – 70 million тонна: 60 million тонна қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқаришида. қаттиқ маиший чиқиндилар ва 10 million тонна канализация лойи. Белгиланган миқдордаги чиқиндиларнинг энергия салоҳияти 190 million тонна кубни ташкил қилади.t., ҳақиқатан ҳам 45 million тоннагача су олиш мумкин.t. йилига. Бу салоҳият ҳали ҳам тўлиқ етарли даражада ишлатилмаяпти. Қаттиқ чиқиндиларни қайта ишлаш бўйича ягона тажриба заводлари мавжуд бўлиб, уларнинг эксплуатацион хусусиятлари кенг саноат мақсадларида фойдаланиш учун қониқарли деб ҳисобланмайди. Бу борада ҳали кўп ишлар қилиниши керак.

Биомассада энергия олиш технологияларидан фойдаланиш учун энергия ишлаб чиқаришнинг хом ашё манбасига яқинлиги зарур ("ноанъанавий биомасса" учун бу қишлоқ хўжалиги корхоналари, фермер хўжаликлари), бу сизга нисбатан арзон энергиянинг мақбул миқдорини олиш имконини беради. Россияда чернозем вилояти, Краснодар ўлкаси, Марказий Россия ва Жанубий Сибирда биомассада энергия ишлаб чиқаришни ташкил этиш мақсадга мувофиқдир.

Геотермик энергия – бу " геотермик сувларнинг энергиясини бошқа энергия турларига айлантириш."Геотермал манбалар деярли битмас-туганмас ва олинган энергия миқдори бўйича юқори даражада башорат қилиш қобилиятига эга.

Халқаро энергетика агентлиги таснифига кўра геотермал энергия манбалари 5 турга бўлинади:

1. геотермик қуруқ буг ь конлари;
2. нам буг ь манбалари (иссиқ сув ва буг ь аралашмалари);
3. геотермик сув конлари (иссиқ сув ёки буг ь ва сувни ўз ичига олади);
4. magma билан иситиладиган қуруқ иссиқ тошлар;
5. magma, қайси ериган жинслар ҳисобланади.

Сув, буг ёки уларнинг аралашмасининг ҳароратига қараб, геотермик манбалар паст ҳароратли ва ўрта ҳароратга (130-150 гача) ва юқори ҳароратга (150 дан ортиқ) бўлинади. Геотермик манбанинг ҳарорати асосан уни ишлатиш хусусиятини белгилайди.

Геотермал энергиядан фойдаланиш бир қатор аниқ афзалликларга эга:

1. ушбу турдаги энергия захиралари деярли тугамайди;
2. геотермик энергия жуда кенг тарқалган;
3. геотермал энергиядан фойдаланиш катта харажатларни талаб қилмайди.

Бироқ, шу билан бирга, геотермал энергия иккита муҳим камчиликка эга:

1. унинг манбасида геотермал энергиянинг заиф концентрацияси;
2. буг заҳарли газларни ўз ичига олади ва сув олтингугурт ва бошқа аралашмаларни ташийди.

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СЛОЖНЫЕ РАНЕНИЯ В ХИРУРГИИ ЯЗВЕННОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ ДВЕНАДАТИПЕРСТНОЙ КИШКИ

Резюме. Статья посвящена хирургическому лечению одной из актуальных проблем комплексной хирургии язвенной болезни желудка и двенадцатиперстной кишки – перфоративной язвы двенадцатиперстной кишки. В статье подробно описаны современные методы хирургического лечения перфоративных язв двенадцатиперстной кишки, показания к их выполнению и особенности техники оперативных вмешательств. Впервые была проведена их комплексная сравнительная оценка на основе изучения клинической, социальной и экономической эффективности.

*Подробно описаны характер и частота внутри- и экстрадуоденальных морфофункциональных изменений, сочетанных язвенных осложнений и поражений, возникающих при перфоративной язве двенадцатиперстной кишки, и показана важность интрадуоденальной ревизии в диагностике и профилактике язвенных осложнений после хирургического вмешательства. В статье подробно рассмотрены вопросы фармакотерапии после операций по изолированному хранению органов в двенадцатиперстной кишке, представлена информация о генотипировании *sur2s19* у пациентов со сложными язвами двенадцатиперстной кишки и тактике лечения пациентов в зависимости от типа метаболизма ингибиторов протонной помпы. Впервые представлены данные о комплексной оценке электрофизиологических параметров перистальтики желудочно-кишечного тракта с использованием периферической электрогастроэнтерографии после различных органосохраняющих хирургических вмешательств у пациентов с перфоративной язвой двенадцатиперстной кишки.*

Ключевая слова: язва желудка, сложная ранения, двенадцатиперстная кишка.

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COMPLEX WOUNDS IN DUODENAL ULCER SURGERY

Resume. The article is devoted to the surgical treatment of one of the urgent problems of complex surgery of peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum –

perforated duodenal ulcer. The article describes in detail modern methods of surgical treatment of perforated duodenal ulcers, indications for their implementation and features of the technique of surgical interventions. For the first time, their comprehensive comparative assessment was carried out based on the study of clinical, social and economic effectiveness.

*The nature and frequency of intra- and extraduodenal morphofunctional changes, combined ulcerative complications and lesions arising from perforated duodenal ulcer are described in detail, and the importance of intraduodenal revision in the diagnosis and prevention of ulcerative complications after surgery is shown. The article discusses in detail the issues of pharmacotherapy after operations for isolated storage of organs in the duodenum, provides information on the genotyping of *syp2s19* in patients with complex duodenal ulcers and treatment tactics of patients depending on the type of metabolism of proton pump inhibitors. For the first time, data on a comprehensive assessment of the electrophysiological parameters of gastrointestinal peristalsis using peripheral electrogastroenterography after various organ-preserving surgical interventions in patients with perforated duodenal ulcer are presented.*

Keywords: gastric ulcer, complex wound, duodenum.

Актуальность. Язвенная болезнь желудка (ЯБЖ) и двенадцатиперстной кишки (ДПК) являются одними из наиболее распространённых заболеваний среди населения РФ. Ежегодно на учете находятся около 3 млн больных, из которых каждый 10-й оперирован. В экономически развитых странах этим заболеванием страдают в течение жизни 10–15 % населения [3, 7]. По мнению ведущих гастроэнтерологов мира, язвенная болезнь (ЯБ) является национальной проблемой [8]. Частота перфораций гастродуоденальных язв составляет 10–15 %, при этом у 0, 6–5, 5 % больных имеют место повторные перфорации [2]. По данным Ю.М. Панцырева [5] и А.В. Ткачёва [284], перфорации язв стали встречаться чаще, чем стенозы, приближаясь по частоте развития к кровотечениям. ПЯ продолжает занимать ведущие позиции в структуре летальности при ЯБ ДПК. Количество операций при этом осложнении на протяжении последних десятилетий держится на уровне 7, 5–13, 0 на 100 000 человек, а летальность, снизившаяся к 50-м годам прошлого века, уже многие годы составляет от 5 до 17, 9 %. Несмотря на более чем вековую историю хирургии перфоративной язвы (ПЯ) ДПК, результаты её оперативного лечения не могут быть признаны удовлетворительными. До настоящего времени не решён окончательно вопрос о выборе наиболее оптимального метода хирургического лечения больных ПЯ ДПК [6].

На протяжении многих лет изучение язвенной болезни остается актуальной проблемой современной медицины. В структуре заболеваемости и смертности в России в 1999 году (исключая онкологию и травмы) болезни органов пищеварения занимали 3-е место после болезней

сердечно-сосудистой системы и органов дыхания. По данным многих авторов [3], в среднем около 15-18% населения России страдают язвенной болезнью желудка или двенадцатиперстной кишки. Легальность при развитии осложнений этого заболевания остается стабильно высокой и колеблется на уровне 10-14% [9].

В литературе имеется крайне ограниченное число публикаций, рассматривающих влияние отдельных факторов на снижение риска операционных вмешательств у больных старшей возрастной группы [8]. Каждый из указанных авторов старался изобрести свою классификацию операционно-анестезиологического риска. К сожалению, большинство этих классификаций носят субъективный характер, поэтому тактический подход к лечению больных пожилого и старческого возраста с осложнениями язвенной болезни существенно отличается в разных клиниках. В то же время доказано, что как «минимализация», так и увеличение объема операций возрастной группе нередко приводят к увеличению летальности [1].

Рост числа больных пожилого возраста с язвенной болезнью и её осложнениями, увеличение в структуре заболевания язв больших и гигантских размеров, длительные сроки рубцевания представляют серьезную проблему для выбора метода лечения как хирургического, так и консервативного [4].

Несмотря на последние разработки в области медицинских технологий постоянное совершенствование методов функциональной диагностики, алгоритм обследования пациентов с язвенной болезнью всё же включает лишь такие традиционные методы, как рентгенологическое исследование желудка и двенадцатиперстной кишки с барием и эзофагогастродуоденоскопию. Это позволяет обнаружить язву, но не дает возможности определить причину язвообразования и индивидуализировать метод лечения в каждом конкретном случае.

В результате такого подхода больные лечатся по стандартной схеме [10], принятой в той или иной клинике, а показанием для оперативного лечения являются лишь угрожающие жизни осложнения. Это приводит к росту экстренных операций и уменьшению количества больных, оперируемых в плановом порядке.

Цель исследования. Улучшение результатов хирургического лечения пострадавших с закрытыми повреждениями 12 п.к. путем усовершенствования существующих и разработки новых методов профилактики и лечения пациентов с закрытыми повреждениями 12 п.к.

Материалы и методы исследования. За период с 2023 по 2024 год в отделении хирургии клинике АГМИ оперированы 15 пострадавших с повреждениями 12 п.к. Изолированные повреждения 12 п.к. наблюдались в 8 случаях, сочетание травмы 12 п.к. с разрывом печени — в 3, с повреждением желудка одним и травмой поджелудочной железы — в 3.

Все пациенты были лицами трудоспособного возраста (от 22 до 54 лет), мужчин 12, женщин — 3. Восемь пострадавших были доставлены в первые 6 часов с момента получения травмы, 5 — поступили от 6 до 12 часов, 2 — доставлены в приемное отделение спустя 12 часов с момента получения травмы.

Диагностическая программа прежде всего начиналась с изучения клинико-объективных данных. У 12 пострадавших состояние при поступлении было тяжелое, 3 — доставлены в крайне тяжелом состоянии. В 3 случаях преобладала картина внутрибрюшного кровотечения, у 4 пострадавших выявлен распространенный перитонит. Наиболее тяжелыми в диагностическом плане представляются пострадавшие с повреждением забрюшинной части 12 п.к. При забрюшинном разрыве стенки кишки, когда брюшина над местом разрыва сохранена и дуоденальное содержимое поступает в забрюшинное пространство, клиническая картина стертая. Симптомы перитонита в первые часы после травмы отсутствуют. Боли носят неопределенный характер, локализуются чаще в правой половине живота, правом подреберье и поясничной области справа. Отсутствие напряжения мышц передней брюшной стенки, при нечетко локализованных болях в животе, требует активного диагностического поиска. По мере распространения содержимого 12 п.к. и крови по забрюшинному пространству, вдоль правой поясничной мышцы и по правому латеральному каналу боли усиливаются. Появляются общая слабость, жажда, тошнота, иногда рвота с примесью крови. Отмечается бледность кожных покровов, заторможенность или, наоборот, возбуждение. Нарастает тахикардия, повышается количество лейкоцитов в периферической крови. Состояние больного позволяет предположить более тяжелое повреждение, чем ушиб передней брюшной стенки.

Позже, когда содержимое 12 п.к., обладающее способностью вызывать некроз окружающих тканей, проникает в свободную брюшную полость, симптомы внутрибрюшной катастрофы становятся очевидными. Быстрота и степень нарастания этих симптомов зависят от величины разрыва кишки, степени наполнения ее в момент травмы, скорости распространения содержимого в забрюшинном пространстве и проникновения его в брюшную полость. Симптомы раздражения брюшины могут появиться через 8-16 ч. Жидкое содержимое и газ при забрюшинном разрыве 12 п.к. распространяются в забрюшинном пространстве вдоль правой поясничной мышцы и по правому боковому каналу. Боли, которые при этом появляются, могут симулировать клиническую картину повреждения правой почки. Разрыв забрюшинной части 12 п.к. был выявлен у 11 пациентов.

Вывод. Диагностика повреждений 12 п.к. должна носить комплексный характер, включая оценку клинико-объективных данных, результатов инструментальных методов исследования. Наиболее

информативными методами диагностики являются УЗИ, КТ брюшной полости, забрюшинного пространства с контрастированием.

Пострадавшим, поступившим в первые 6 часов с момента получения травмы, при разрывах в супрапапиллярной части 12 п.к. не более 1, 5 см, предпочтительнее ограничиваться ушиванием дефекта 12 п.к. двухрядными узловыми швами. При повреждениях кишки более 2 см, после ушивания ее дефекта, с целью декомпрессии и профилактики несостоятельности швов, дополнительно формировать дуоденоюноанастомоз по типу «бок в бок» с Брауновским соустьем или на выключенной по Ру петле.

При поступлении пациентов позже 6 часов с момента получения травмы, выполняется выключение 12 п.к. из пассажа в сочетании с гастроэнтероанастомозом по Вельфлеру – Брауну.

Обязательным условием при выполнении оперативного вмешательства является широкое дренирование забрюшинного пространства, продленная назодуоденальная — юнональная интубация.

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ТУРИЗМ КОРХОНАЛАРИДА МОЛИЯВИЙ ҲИСОБОТНИНГ ХАЛҚАРО СТАНДАРТЛАРИНИ ТАДБИҚ ЭТИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада туризм корхоналарида молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларига ўтиш, унинг трансформацияси. Туризм соҳасининг хусусиятлари ва бу соҳада молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларига ўтишидаги юзага келадиган муаммолар. Молиявий ҳисоботни тузиш усуллари ва кетма-кетлиги ўрганилган.

Калит сўзлар: туризм, туризм корхоналари, туристик хизмат, ҳисобот, молиявий ҳисобот, молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартлари (МҲҲС), бухгалтерия баланси, молиявий натижалар, трансформация, фойда ва зарарлар тўғрисидаги ҳисобот.

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ISSUES OF IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF FINANCIAL REPORTING IN TOURISM ENTERPRISES

Abstract. In this article, transition to international standards of financial reporting in tourism enterprises, its transformation. Features of the tourism industry and problems arising in the transition to international standards of financial reporting in this industry. Methods and sequence of financial reporting are studied.

Keywords: tourism, tourism enterprises, tourist service, reporting, financial reporting, international standards of financial reporting (IFRS), balance sheet, financial results, transformation, profit and loss statement.

Кириш. Республикамизнинг ижтимоий–иқтисодий ривожланишида аҳолига хизмат кўрсатувчи соҳаларнинг ўрни ва роли ғоят сезиларли бўлиб, бунда туризмнинг аҳамияти бошқа хизмат кўрсатиш соҳаларига қараганда юқори суръатлар билан ривожланиш даражаси билан белгиланади. Шунинг учун ҳам кейинги йилларда Ўзбекистонда туризмни ривожланиши билан боғлиқ бўлган масалаларга жуда ҳам катта эътибор берилиб, унинг туризм салоҳиятидан самарали фойдаланиш йўллари шаклланимоқда ва қарор топмоқда.

Туризм соҳаси ҳозирги кунда жаҳондаги энг сердаромад соҳалардан бири бўлиб, унинг иқтисодиётдаги улуши тобора ортиб бормоқда. Шунинг учун кўпгина мамлакатлар туризм соҳасини ривожлантирмоқдалар.

Жумладан мамлакатимизда ҳам бу соҳани ривожлантиришга алоҳида эътибор берилмоқда

Глобаллашув ва интеграция жараёнларининг жадаллашиб бораётганлиги бевосита, халқаро меъёрлар ва стандартларга ўтиш ва уларга амал қилишга бўлган талабларнинг кучайтирилишига зарурат туғдирмоқда. Бу омиллар, бевосита умумқабул қилинган бухгалтерия ҳисоби ва ҳисоботларига ҳам алоқадордир. Жаҳондаги туризм соҳасида фаолият юритаётган акциядорлик жамиятлари, трансмиллий корпорациялар ва йирик компаниялар молиявий ҳисоботларини халқаро стандартларига (МХХС) мувофиқ молиявий ҳисоботларни ихтиёрийлик асосда тузмоқда.

Ахборот фойдаланувчиларга маълумотларни шу жумладан, молиявий ҳисобот маълумотларини шаффоф ва ишончли тарзда етказиб бериш, иқтисодий ривожлантиришда муҳим омиллардан бири ҳисобланади. Шу билан бир қаторда, молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларига ўтишнинг биз учун яна бир афзалликларидан бири мамлакатимиздаги йирик туризм корхоналарга халқаро молия бозорларида иштирок этиш имкони яратилади. Масалан, республикамиздаги йирик туризм корхоналарнинг чет эл фуқаролари ёки юридик шахслари томонидан уларнинг акция ва облигацияларини сотиб олиши эвазига ушбу туризм корхоналарга инвестиция киритиш, пировардида корхонани ривожлантириш натижасида Давлат бюджетига тушумнинг ошишига олиб келади.

Мавзуга оид адабиётларнинг таҳлили. Молиявий ҳисоботлар бутун дунёда ташқи фойдаланувчилар учун кўпгина туризм корхоналари томонидан тайёрланади ва такдим қилинади. Бундай молиявий ҳисоботлар турли давлатларда бир-бирига ўхшаш бўлиб туюлса ҳам, улар ўртасида турли ижтимоий, иқтисодий ва ҳуқуқий шароитлар ҳамда ҳар хил давлатларда миллий талаблар ўрнатилганида молиявий ҳисоботнинг турли фойдаланувчиларининг талаблари ҳисобга олинганлиги сабабли юзага келиши мумкин бўлган фарқлар мавжуддир.

Бундай турли шароитлар молиявий ҳисобот элементларининг турлича таърифлари ишлатилишига олиб келди: масалан активлар, мажбуриятлар, капитал, даромад ва харажатлар. Улар, шунингдек, молиявий ҳисобот моддаларини тан олишда ҳар хил мезонлардан фойдаланиш ҳамда ушбу моддаларни баҳолаш учун ҳар хил асосларни маъқул деб ҳисоблашга сабаб бўлди. Бу эса молиявий ҳисоботни қўллаш доираси ва уларда очиб бериладиган маълумотларга ҳам таъсир кўрсатди [3].

«Агар компания халқаро миқёсда ҳисобот берса, у халқаро ҳисобот стандартлари кенгашининг молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартлари (International Financial Reporting Standards) (IFRS) кўрсатмаларига мувофиқ тузиши керак» [6].

Иқтисодчи олим С.Н.Ташназаровнинг таъкидлашича молиявий ҳисоботларни МХХС (молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартлари) бўйича трансформация қилиш зарурияти ошиб бормоқда [4].

Тадқиқот методологияси. Тадқиқот давомида туризм корхоналарида молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларига ўтиш ва тадбиқ этиш масалалари методологик жиҳатдан ўрганиш мақсадида илмий-тадқиқот фаолияти олиб боришнинг анализ ва синтез, таққослаш каби усуллардан фойдаланилди.

Таҳлил ва натижалар. Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартлари – молиявий ҳисоботларни тузиш учун ҳужжатлар тўплами, молиявий ҳисоботларнинг тузилишини тартибга солувчи регламент бўлиб, ташқи фойдаланувчилар томонидан бирор-бир ташкилотга нисбатан иқтисодий қарор қабул қилиш учун фойдаланилади. Яъни, оддий мисол тариқасида келтирсак, бу хорижий инвесторларни мамлакатимизда фаолият юритаётган ташкилотларнинг (компания, корпорация, акциядорлик жамиятлари) акциялари, қимматли қоғозлари ва бошқа турдаги инвестиция жалб қилиши мумкин бўлган моддий бойликларнинг истиқболда ўсиши ёки пасайишини таҳлил қилиши учун зарур ахборотлар билан таъминлаш мумкин бўлади.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 24 февралдаги “Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларига ўтиш бўйича қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида” ПҚ-4611-сон Қарорига биноан, 2021 йил 1 январдан бошлаб, акциядорлик жамиятлари, тижорат банклари, суғурта ташкилотлари ва йирик солиқ тўловчилар тоифасига киритилган юридик шахслар молиявий ҳисоботларнинг халқаро стандартлари асосида бухгалтерия ҳисоби юритилишига ўтиши белгиланган [2]. Ушбу тартиб қоидалар республикамиздаги барча ҳўжалик юритувчи субъектлар хусусан, туризм корхоналари учун ҳам белгиланган.

Қарор лойиҳасида МҲХСни босқичма-босқич амалга оширишни назарда тутувчи қуйидаги нормалар тақлиф қилинган:

1) МҲХСга ўтиш санаси 2021 йил 1 январ этиб белгиланган, шунингдек молиявий ҳисоботни МҲХС асосида тузадиган ташкилотлар рўйхатини тасдиқлаш;

2) МҲХСга ўтиш санаси 2021 йил 1 январ этиб белгиланган ташкилотлар томонидан молиявий ҳисоботларни қуйидаги ҳажмларда тайёрлаш:

2021 йил якуни бўйича МҲХСга ўтиш даврининг дастлабки йили учун мавжуд маълумотларни шакллантириш мақсадида, дастлабки молиявий ҳисоботни тузиш, бу ерда ўтиш санаси (2021 йил 1 январ) бўйича қиёсий маълумотлар фақат молиявий ҳолат тўғрисидаги ҳисоботда тақдим этиш;

2022 йил якуни бўйича МҲХС асосидаги биринчи йиллик молиявий ҳисобот ва ундан кейинги йилларда МҲХС асосидаги молиявий ҳисоботларнинг тўлиқ тўпламини тузиш;

МҲХСга ўтишнинг эртароқ муддатлари (2021 йилга қадар) назарда тутилган ташкилотлар 2021 йил якуни бўйича МҲХС асосидаги молиявий ҳисоботларнинг тўлиқ тўпламини тузиш.

3) Молиявий ҳисоботни ихтиёрий равишда МҲХСга мувофиқ тайёрлайдиган тадбиркорлик субъектлари томонидан молиявий ҳисоботларни камида икки календар йил учун тайёрлаш ва фақат ушбу белгиланган муддат ўтгандан кейин бухгалтерия ҳисоби миллий стандартларига мувофиқ молиявий ҳисобот тузишга ўтиш ҳуқуқига эга бўлиш.

4) МҲХС асосидаги молиявий ҳисоботни тузиш бўйича талаб консолидациялашган молиявий ҳисоботга киритилган ташкилотларга тааллуқли эмаслигини белгилаш, бундан ушбу қарор билан тасдиқланган рўйхатдаги ташкилотлар мустасно.

5) Қуйидаги тартибни ўрнатиш, унга мувофиқ:

а) МҲХС асосидаги молиявий ҳисоботларни тузувчи ташкилотлар, ҳисобот йилининг 1 мартага қадар солиқ тўловчининг шахсий кабинети орқали давлат солиқ органларига МҲХСга ўтиш тўғрисида хабарнома юбориш (МҲХСга ўтиш санасини кўрсатган ҳолда);

б) МҲХС асосидаги молиявий ҳисоботлар давлат солиқ органларига ва қонун ҳужжатларига мувофиқ бошқа органларга қуйидаги муддатларда тақдим этиш:

чорақлик ҳисобот учун ҳисобот чораги тугаганидан кейин қирқ кун ичида - 2023 йилнинг биринчи чораги якунидан бошлаб;

йиллик ҳисобот учун ҳисобот йилидан кейинги йилнинг 1 мартдан кечиктирмай, кичик корхоналар ва микрофирмалар фақат йиллик молиявий ҳисоботни тақдим этиш.

в) МҲХС асосидаги йиллик молиявий ҳисобот қонун ҳужжатларида белгиланган тартибда эълон қилиш.

б) Ўзбекистон Республикаси Молия вазирлиги масофадан ўқитиш технологияларидан фойдаланган ҳолда 2025 йилга қадар ҳар йили янгилашиб борадиган, “МҲХСга мувофиқ молиявий ҳисобот” махсус курси бўйича бепул таълим платформасини ташкил этиш.

Албатта, ҳар қандай ислохотнинг тўғри, ўз вақтида юритилиши кадрлар масаласига, уларнинг сифатига боғлиқ. Шу боис, давлатимиз раҳбарининг қарорида МҲХС бўйича кадрлар тайёрлаш масаласига алоҳида эътибор қаратилган. Дарҳақиқат, бу борада энг асосийси, туризм соҳасидаги йирик солиқ тўловчиларнинг бухгалтерларини халқаро сертификатлаш доирасида “МҲХС бўйича молиявий ҳисобот” фанини муваффақиятли топширганлиги тўғрисида ҳужжатга ёхуд “Сертификатланган халқаро профессионал бухгалтер (CIPA)”, “Сертификатланган дипломли бухгалтер (АССА)”, “Сертификатланган жамоатчи бухгалтер (CРА)” ва “Халқаро молиявий ҳисобот бўйича диплом (DipIFR)” сертификатларидан бирига эга камида уч нафар мутахассис миқдорида МҲХСни сифатли қўллаш учун етарли бўлган бухгалтерия хизмати ходимлари билан таъминлаш масаласидир. Ана шу ўта залворли ва ҳал қилувчи масала ҳал этилса, қўйилаётган вазифа сифатли удаланади. Шунингдек, молиявий ҳисоботни

ихтиёрий равишда молиявий ҳисоботларнинг халқаро стандартларига мувофиқ тайёрлайдиган тадбиркорлик субъектлари бухгалтерия ҳисобининг миллий стандартлари бўйича молиявий ҳисобот тақдим этишдан озод этилиши белгилаб қўйилаётгани ҳам муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

Мамлакатимизни ривожланган давлатлар қаторига киритиш учун ялпи ички маҳсулотнинг барқарор ўсиш суръатларига эришиш, бюджет барқарорлиги, ишлаб чиқариш маҳсулотлари рақобатбардошлигини таъминлаш, бунинг учун эса, чет эл инвестицияларини кўпроқ киритиш муҳим роль ўйнайди [5].

Хулоса ва таклифлар

Тадқиқот натижасида қуйидаги таклифлар ишлаб чиқилди:

1. Туризм корхоналари миллий ҳисоб тизимидан тўлиқ чиқарилиши лозим;
2. Туризм корхоналарининг молиявий ҳисоботларини халқаро бухгалтерия стандартлари асосида тузилиши мақсадга мувофиқ;
3. Туризм соҳаси ҳамда бухгалтериянинг халқаро стандартлари бўйича салоҳиятли кадрларни етиштириш.

Хулоса қилиб шуни таъкидлаш жоизки, туризм корхоналарида молиявий ҳисоботларни миллий стандартлар асосида тузиш, айрим нуқсонларни келтириб чиқармоқда. Бу эса ўз навбатида ахборотларнинг шаффофлиги ва ишончилигини йўқотишига сабаб бўлмоқда. Шу сабабдан, молиявий ҳисоботларни халқаро стандартлар асосида тузиш ва халқаро тажрибалардан фойдаланиш мақсадга мувофиқдир.

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БАЛИҚ МАҲСУЛОТЛАРИНИ ЕТИШТИРИШГА ДОИР ХАРАЖАТЛАР ҲИСОБИ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада балиқчилик хўжаликларида ишлаб чиқариш харажатлари ҳажми динамикасини ҳамда балиқ маҳсулотлари таннархи даражаси динамикасини узлуксиз равишда таҳлил қилиш муҳим аҳамиятга эгадир, чунки таҳлил туфайли харажатларни камайтириш ва таннархни пасайтириш имкониятлари аниқланади, натижада улардан фойдаланиш бўйича чора-тадбирлар ишлаб чиқилади.

Калит сўзлар: Балиқчилик, харажат, дастлабки ҳисоб, харажат моддаси, харажат объекти, кластер, инновация, калкуляция.

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CALCULATION OF FISH PRODUCTION COSTS

Abstract. It is important to continuously analyze the dynamics of production costs in fish farms and the dynamics of the cost of fish products, as the analysis reveals possibilities for reducing costs and reducing costs, resulting in measures for their utilization

Keywords: Fisheries, Cost, Initial Accounting, Cost Item, Cost Object, Cluster, Innovation, Calculation.

Кириш. Сўнгги йилларда республикамызда балиқчилик тармоғини ривожлантириш, сифатли балиқ маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқариш ҳажмларини кўпайтириш, аҳолини балиқ маҳсулотларига бўлган талабини қондириш бўйича бир қанча дастурий чора-тадбирлар қабул қилинмоқда. Бунинг негизида, балиқчилик хўжаликларини иқтисодий манфаатларини инобатга олган ҳолда, уларга турли имтиёзлар берилмоқда. “Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020-йил 24-январдаги Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси”¹¹⁵да балиқчилик соҳасида наслчиликка алоҳида эътибор қаратилиб, уни давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлашнинг янги механизмларини тадбиқ қилиниши айтиб ўтилди. Ҳукуматимиз томонидан соҳага берилаётган бундай эътибор ўз навбатида, балиқчилик хўжаликлари ихтиёрида сезиларли даражада пул маблағлари қолиши, уларни ишлаб

¹¹⁵Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020-йил 24-январдаги Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси.

чиқаришга жалб этиб, даромадларини янада ошириши, бу орқали балиқчилик хўжаликларининг молиявий барқарорлиги таъминланиши каби имкониятларни беради.

Мавзуга оид адабиётларнинг таҳлили. Балиқчилик хўжаликларида харажатлар хўжалик фаолияти амалга ошириш учун сарфланган моддий, молиявий ва меҳнат ресурслари (меҳнат ҳақи ва ягона ижтимоий тўловлар) сарфидан иборат бўлади. Бевосита ишлаб чиқариш билан боғлиқ бўлган харажатлар ишлаб чиқаришхаражатларини ташкил этиб, улар ишлаб чиқарилган маҳсулот таннархини ташкил қилади. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2018-йил 6-ноябрдаги “Балиқчилик соҳасини янада ривожлантиришга доир қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”¹¹⁶ги қарори бу борадаги ишларни сифат жиҳатидан янги босқичга кўтаришни кўзда тутди. Ушбу қарорга мувофиқ, республикада балиқчилик тармоғини жадал ривожлантириш, балиқ маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқаришнинг замонавий ва инновацион услубларини жорий этган ҳолда ҳажмларини ошириш, соҳани тартибга солиш назарда тутилган. Шу билан бирга, ташкил этилаётган балиқчилик кластерларининг йиллик балиқ етиштириш қуввати камида 50 тонна бўлган тақдирда улар дастлабки уч йил давомида барча солиқлар ва давлат мақсадли жамғармаларга мажбурий ажратмалардан озод этилади. Шу билан бирга насли она балиқ, балиқ увилдириғи ҳамда республикада ишлаб чиқрилмайдиган инкубация, лаборатория, интенсив усулда балиқ етиштириш, балиқ овлаш, балиқ маҳсулотларини қайта ишлаш, музлатиш ва сақлаш учун зарур бўладиган асбоб-ускуна, анжом, механизмларни ва уларнинг эҳтиёт қисмлари, муқобил энергия таъминоти ускуналари, мелиорация ишлари учун махсус техникалар ва тирик балиқ ташувчи транспорт воситалари, чет эл ташкилотлари ва унинг шўъба корхоналари, фирма дўконлари, дилерлик тармоқлари ва тадбиркорлик субъектлари томонидан балиқчилик хўжаликлари эҳтиёжи учун четдан келтирадиган омухта ем ва минерал ўғит (аммафос) ўрнатилган тартибда шакллантириладиган рўйхат бўйича божхона тўловларидан озод этилади.

Тадқиқот методологияси. Тадқиқот давомида балиқ маҳсулотларини ишлаб чиқаришга доир харажатлар ҳисобини методологик жиҳатдан ўрганиш мақсадида илмий-тадқиқот фаолияти олиб боришнинг анализ ва синтез, таққослаш каби усуллардан фойдаланилди.

Таҳлил ва натижалар. Балиқчилик ишлаб чиқариш харажатлари ва маҳсулот киримининг дастлабки ҳисоби уларнинг алоҳида моддалари бўйича қуйидаги тартибларга кўра юритилади (1-жадвал).

¹¹⁶Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2018-йил 6-ноябрдаги “Балиқчилик соҳасини янада ривожлантиришга доир қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”ги қарори.

Балиқчилик ишлаб чиқариш харажатларини ҳисобга олиш тартиби

Харажат моддалари	Ҳисобга олиш тартиби
1.Балиқ маҳсулотларини сотиб олиш харажатлари	Бир-бирлик маҳсулотнинг унинг бир-бирлик нархига кўпайтириш йўли билан топилади
2.Озуқа маҳсулотларини сотиб олиш харажатлари	Бир-бирлик маҳсулотнинг унинг бир-бирлик нархига кўпайтириш йўли билан топилади
3.Меҳнат харажатлари	Наряд бўйича ишланган соат миқдорини 1 соатлик тарифга кўпайтириш йўли билан топилади
4.Ижтимоий суғуртага ажратма	Ажратмага тортиладиган ҳисобланган иш ҳақини белгиланган ставкага кўпайтириш йўли билан топилади
5.Коммуналтўловлар	Ҳисобга олиш ускуналари кўрсаткичларини белгиланган ставкага кўпайтириш йўли билан топилади
6.Маркетинг харажатлари	Ҳисоб сиёсатида белгиланган тартиб бўйича тақсимланади
7.Ветеринария хизматлари	Ҳисоб сиёсатида белгиланган тартиб бўйича тақсимланади
8.Транспорт харажатлари	Хўжалик техникаси ва бошқа транспортларнинг ишлаган вақти миқдорига (соатига) қараб тақсимланади

Балиқчилик тармоғида, бошқа хўжалик юритувчи субъектлардаги каби, ишлаб чиқариш харажатларининг таркибий моддалари Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 1999 йил 5 февралдаги 54-сон қарори билан тасдиқланган “Маҳсулот (иш, хизмат)ларни ишлаб чиқариш ва сотиш харажатларининг таркиби ҳамда молиявий натижаларни шакллантириш тўғрисида Низом”¹¹⁷га асосан тартибга солинади. Ушбу Низомга мувофиқ балиқчилик хўжаликларида ишлаб чиқариш харажатларининг таркибий моддалари иқтисодий мазмунига кўра бешта гуруҳга бўлинади. Булар:

- материал харажатлари – балиқчилик тармоғидаги ва бошқа турдаги материаллар қиймати;
- меҳнат ҳақи харажатлари – балиқчилик тармоғидаги ишчиларга ҳисобланган меҳнат ҳақи;
- ижтимоий ажратмалар - балиқчилик тармоғидаги ишчиларга ҳисобланган меҳнат ҳақиға нисбатан давлатнинг бюджетдан ташқари мақсадли фондларига белгиланган ставкалардаги мажбурий тўловлари;
- амортизасия харажатлари - балиқчилик тармоғи асосий воситалари ҳамда номоддий активларининг ескириш қиймати;

¹¹⁷Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг “Маҳсулот (ишлар, хизматлар)ни ишлаб чиқариш ва сотиш харажатлари таркиби ҳамда молиявий натижаларни шакллантириш тартиби тўғрисидаги низомни тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”ги Низоми, 1999-йил 5-феврал. 54-сон

– бошқа ишлаб чиқариш харажатлари – балиқчилик тармоғи учун сарфланган бошқа ёрдамчи ва умумишлаб чиқариш мақсадларидаги харажатлар, масалан газ, сув, электр қуввати, пар таъминоти, жорий ва капитал таъмирлаш харажатлари, шунингдек турли хизматлар учун ҳисобланган тўловлар.

Балиқчилик ишлаб чиқариш харажатлари ҳар бир моддасини ҳисобга олишнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари мавжуд. Уларнинг асосийлари қуйидагилар:

- балиқ маҳсулотларини сотиб олиш харажатлари;
- озуқа маҳсулотларини сотиб олиш харажатлари;
- меҳнатга ҳақ тўлаш ва ижтимоий ажратмалар;
- коммунал тўловлари;
- маркетинг харажатлари;
- ветеринария хизматлари;
- транспорт харажатлари;
- кўзда тутилмаган харажатлар.

Балиқчилик ишлаб чиқариш харажатларининг синтетик ҳисоби бухгалтерия ҳисоби счетлар режасидаги 2010 «Асосий ишлаб чиқариш счётлари»да ҳисобга олиб борилади. Ишлаб чиқариш харажатларининг аналитик ҳисоби балиқчилик соҳаларининг йўналишларига қараб юритилади. “Балиқчилик тармоғида ишлаб чиқариш харажатлари счётларининг дебитида ҳақиқатда қилинган харажатлар акс эттирилади. Балиқчиликда калкуляция объекти бўлиб балиқ ва балиқ болалари ҳисобланади. Ушбу маҳсулотлар таннархини калькуляция қилишда уларнинг барчаси белгиланган коэффициентларда шартли маҳсулотга (балиққа) ўтказилади”¹¹⁸. Ҳар бир турдаги шартли маҳсулот бўйича топилган харажат шу турдаги маҳсулотнинг олинган миқдорига бўлиниб, бир бирлик маҳсулотнинг таннархи топилади. Балиқ ҳовузлардаги овланмай қолган балиқларга тўғри келадиган харажатлар балиқчилик соҳаси учун тугалланмаган ишлаб чиқариш харажатлари сифатида келгуси ҳисобот даврига ўтказилади.

Хулоса ва таклифлар

Балиқчилик хўжаликларида ишлаб чиқариш харажатларини таклиф этилаётган харажат моддалари бўйича ҳисобга олиб борилиши, харажатлар устидан назорат ўрнатиш, уларни камайтириш имкониятларини аниқлаш имконини бериш билан бирга, улар дастлабки ҳисобини такомиллаштиради, ҳар бир турдаги балиқ таннархини иқтисодий асосланган ҳолда аниқлашга олиб келиб, тармоқ самарадорлигини оширишга хизмат қилади.

¹¹⁸Дусмуратов Р.Д., Менгликулов Б.Ю. Қишлоқ хўжалигида бухгалтерия ҳисоби ва статистика асослари. – Т.: “Фан ва технология”, 2014. 201-б.

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ХАРАКТЕРНЫЕ СВОЙСТВА УЧЕТА ТОВАРА И ТАРЫ В ХОЗЯЙСТВУЮЩИХ СУБЪЕКТАХ

Аннотация. В статье описано понятие товара, тары в бизнес субъектах. Раскрываются бухгалтерские записи учета товаров и тары на основе национального стандарта бухгалтерского учета №21 (далее-НСБУ). Также по каждому виду учета приведены примеры в виде таблиц и объяснения по ним. В конце статьи сделаны выводы и предложения по данной теме.

Ключевые слова: бизнес субъект, товар, тара, стратегия действий, товарооборот, предмет, объект, многооборотная тара, поставщики, себестоимость, транспортировка, хранение, упаковка.

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CHARACTERISTIC PROPERTIES OF ACCOUNTING FOR GOODS AND CONTAINERS IN ECONOMIC ENTITIES

Annotation. The article describes the concept of goods and packaging in business entities. Accounting records for accounting for goods and containers are disclosed based on the national accounting standard No. 21 (hereinafter referred to as NAS). Also, for each type of accounting, examples are given in the form of tables and explanations for them. At the end of the article, conclusions and suggestions on this topic are made.

Key words: business entity, product, container, strategy of action, turnover, item, object, reusable container, suppliers, cost, transportation, storage, packaging.

Указ Президента от 11.09.2023 г. № УП–158 «О стратегии «Узбекистан – 2030»¹¹⁹ предусматривает рост развития бизнес сфер в экономической деятельности на основе международных стандартов. А в сфере бизнеса товарооборот играет не малую роль. С какой бы сферой бизнеса вы б не столкнулись, всегда можно увидеть товарооборот по той или иной причиной востребования.

Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан, от 24.02.2020 г. № ПП-4611 «О дополнительных мерах по переходу на международные стандарты финансовой отчетности» ставит перед нами цели обеспечения необходимой информационной среды для иностранных инвесторов и расширения возможностей доступа к международным финансовым рынкам путем ускоренного перехода на международные стандарты финансовой отчетности (далее — МСФО). Это требует совершенствования системы подготовки специалистов в области учета и аудита по международным стандартам.¹²⁰ Поэтому бизнес сфере, где занимаются внешним или внутренним товарооборотом, мы должны внедрить практику МСФО бухгалтерского учета.

Своевременное и правильное ведение учета, позволит бизнес субъектам принимать правильные экономические решения, а также не позволить излишку расхода денежных средств. Для того чтобы создать систему учета товаров в соответствии требованием законодательства страны, важно знать определения товара и связанные факторы при ведение бухгалтерского учета в бизнес среде.

В своем научном издательстве Н.С. Гужвина понятие товара раскрывает так:

Товары – предметы, приобретаемые или получаемые на комиссию с целью последующей их перепродажи.

Общая стоимость проданных товаров называется **товарооборотом**.

В зависимости от вида покупателя товарооборот может быть оптовым или розничным.¹²¹

Товары бывают разных видов, сортов и величин. Существует понятие тара, издержек обращения, торговой наценки, методы оценки товаров для целей бухгалтерского учета. Для того чтобы четко определять сущность товаров в бухгалтерском учете, нужно знать определение вышеуказанным данным.

Понятие тары и учет тары в торговых предприятиях, имеет особенный подход. Прежде чем, понять, как учитывается в бухгалтерском учете тара, мы должны дать определение и понимание этого термина.

119 Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан, от 11.09.2023 г. № УП-158 о стратегии «Узбекистан-2030» <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/6600404>

120 24.02.2020 г. № ПП-4611 «О дополнительных мерах по переходу на международные стандарты финансовой отчетности» Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан <https://lex.uz/docs/4746049>

121 Гужвина, Н.С. Учёт в торговых организациях: учебное пособие / Н.С. Гужвина, Н. В. Чумакова. – зерноград: Азово-Черноморский инженерный институт ФГБОУ ВПО ДГАУ, 2014. – 6 с.

Тара – это вид запасов, предназначенных для упаковки, транспортировки и хранения продукции, товаров и других материальных ценностей.

В составе тары учитываются также материалы и детали, предназначенные специально для изготовления и ремонта тары, – тарные материалы.

На тару, поступившую на склад, заводят Книгу (карточку) количественно-суммарного учета материальных ценностей (форма №296). При большой номенклатуре тары ее движение удобнее отражать в Книге складского учета материалов (прил. №10 Методический рекомендаций).

Торговые предприятия могут учитывать движение тары по средним учетным ценам. Они устанавливаются по группам (видам) тары. Разница между ценами приобретения и средними учетными ценами относится на счете 9390 «Прочие операционные доходы» или 9430 «Прочие операционные расходы» (п. 149 Инструкции, прил. 2 к НСБУ №21).

Осуществляя деятельность по закупке, транспортировке, размещению и реализации товаров, торговые организации производят определенные затраты. Это и расходы на содержание торговых залов, административных, обслуживающих и складских помещений, оплата коммунальных услуг, аренда, транспортные услуги, реклама, оплата лицензий на право торговли, и заработная плата персонала, отчисления на социальное страхование и социальное обеспечение, налоги, сборы и др.

Из вышеуказанных данных можно сделать следующие выводы:

Во первых, товар – это предметы, приобретаемые или получаемые на комиссию с целью последующей их перепродажи, или переработки производственной продукции. Товар является объектом товарооборота.

Во вторых, Тара – это вид товара, предназначенных для упаковки, транспортировки и хранения продукции, товаров и других материальных ценностей, который может входит в себестоимость товаров при реализации.

Во третьих, учет товаров и тары осуществляется на 2900 счетах бухгалтерского учета на основе НСБУ 21.

В четвертых, На тару, поступившую на склад, заводят Книгу (карточку) количественно-суммарного учета материальных ценностей (форма №296).

В пятых, для того чтобы учет товаров было в соответствии международных стандартов финансовой отчетности (далее- МСФО) можно внедрить цыпочку 5ти шаговую модель учета доходов на основе МСФО 15 «Выручка по договорам с покупателями».

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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ДЕТЕЙ-ДОШКОЛЬНИКОВ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНО МЫСЛИТЬ

Аннотация. В данной статье описывается формирование свободомыслящей молодежи, обладающей независимым мышлением, высоким интеллектуальным и духовным потенциалом. Обсуждалась роль концепции ТРИЗ в формировании самостоятельного мышления дошкольников и актуальные вопросы обучения детей самостоятельному мышлению.

Ключевые слова: мышление, речь, воображение, ТРИЗ, педагог, ребенок, опыт, познавательная деятельность.

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CURRENT ISSUES OF TEACHING PRESCHOOL CHILDREN TO THINK INDEPENDENTLY

Annotation. This article describes the formation of free-thinking youth with independent thinking, high intellectual and spiritual potential. The role of the TRIZ concept in the formation of independent thinking of preschoolers and current issues of teaching children independent thinking were discussed.

Key words: thinking, speech, imagination, TRIZ, teacher, child, experience, cognitive activity.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Самостоятельное мышление детей дошкольного возраста сегодня является одним из важнейших требований. Пока ребенок сможет мыслить самостоятельно, он сможет без труда найти свое место в будущем.

Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш.Мирзиёев: «Мы продолжим государственную политику в отношении молодежи без каких-либо отклонений и решительно. Мы не только продолжим, но и поднимем эту политику на высокий уровень, требуемый сегодняшним временем, как наш главный приоритет. Мы мобилизуем все силы и возможности нашего государства и общества, чтобы наша молодежь могла быть независимыми мыслителями, иметь высокий интеллектуальный и духовный потенциал,

стать людьми, не уступающими своим сверстникам ни в одной области мира, и быть счастливыми ". 1 октября 2020 года: «Обществу, в котором мы живем сегодня, нужна новая мысль, новая идея и, самое главное, новое поколение кадров, способных осуществлять реформы».

АНАЛИЗ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

Несомненно, роль литературы и искусства несопоставима в превращении молодого поколения в человека, достойного требований времени, обладающего независимым мнением, обладающего высоким интеллектуальным и духовным потенциалом и способного свободно общаться со своими сверстниками из всех уголков мира. По этой причине обучение дошкольников самостоятельному мышлению создаст для них основу для того, чтобы в будущем вырасти зрелыми, всесторонне развитыми личностями и для дальнейшего развития нашей страны. Использование передовых педагогических и информационных технологий в образовательном процессе дошкольных образовательных организаций, наполнение организаций педагогами современными знаниями и определением профессиональной квалификации, чувство творческого подхода к деятельности, реформы, проводимые в системе непрерывного образования. является одним из важных направлений. Квалифицированным воспитателям и педагогам для совершенствования системы дошкольного образования сегодня необходимо находиться в постоянном инновационном поиске, думать, а также работать на основе формирования инновационных идей в МТТ. Исторически сложившееся содержание человеческого опыта обобщается в форме слов, а его описание и усвоение предполагают участие в этом процессе речи. Речь открывает ребенку путь ко всем достижениям человеческой культуры. В целом с развитием речи у ребенка связано и формирование личности и всех основных психических процессов (рецепции, мышления и т. д.). Особое место речи в психическом формировании ребенка делает очень важным знание условий и факторов, поддерживающих ее развитие на разных этапах. С развитием речи вопрос о движущих силах становится важным в связи с тем, что оно происходит в виде быстрых прыжков.

Стали регулярно издаваться справочники по родному языку для педагогов, сборники статей о передовом опыте работы в образовательных организациях. Если правильно учитывать законы речевого развития, то обеспечивается развитие речи всех детей на приемлемом уровне. Особое значение придается формированию умения рассказывать историю, которое детям трудно освоить самостоятельно. В настоящее время осуществляется поиск оптимальной формы организации образования детей, позволяющей обеспечить высокий уровень умственного и речевого развития детей, формирование у них языковых навыков.

Важность развития мышления у ребенка состоит в том, что именно благодаря мышлению можно обосновать многие события жизни, объяснить

отвлеченные понятия, научить ребенка отстаивать свою точку зрения. Сложные математические теоремы и простые быденные суждения создаются посредством мышления. Он помогает рационально оценивать мир и окружающих, понимать весь сложный процесс течения времени, называемый «жизнь». Я считаю, что ребенок может стать здравомыслящим человеком, только развивая и совершенствуя его способность мыслить, думать и действовать правильно. Мой опыт работы направлен на то, чтобы помочь ему в этом серьезном и жизненно важном деле. Существуют основные методы правильного мышления – сравнение, анализ и синтез, абстрагирование и обобщение, конкретизация. Все эти методы необходимо развивать и в дошкольном возрасте, поскольку развитие мышления влияет на воспитание дошкольника, развивает положительные черты характера, развивает его хорошие качества, трудоспособность, планирование деятельности, выдержку и уверенность, заинтересованность, развиваться, желание много учиться и знать. Достаточная подготовка умственной деятельности снимает психологическую перегрузку в школе в дальнейшем и сохраняет здоровье ребенка.

Идея обучения детей дошкольного возраста впервые была создана чешским педагогом Яном Амосом Коменским (1592-1670) в зарубежной педагогике. Он показал, что под руководством матери можно воспитывать детей в возрасте до 6 лет. Для детей младших классов средней школы характерно наглядное, наглядное мышление. Любознательность – одна из характеристик ребенка. Она проявляется в том, чтобы внимательно наблюдать за ребенком, проявлять интерес к окружающим его событиям, вещам и предметам, держаться за все. Способности проявляются и развиваются в процессе соответствующей деятельности. Интеллектуальные способности человека можно отличить по таким качествам его ума, как интеллект, проницательность, критический взгляд и вдумчивость. Приобретение знаний ребенка служит ресурсом для развития его умственной деятельности, приобретения умственных навыков и умений, а также для его успешного обучения в школе, подготовки к будущей работе. Обучение обязательно для всех детей дошкольного возраста: В нем определяется содержание программы, в повестке дня ему отводится определенное место и время. Обучение проводится под руководством воспитателя, воспитатель в ходе обучения сообщает детям новые знания, организует для детей практические занятия. Содержание учебного материала постепенно усложняется. Обучение имеет большое значение в подготовке детей к школе. В ходе обучения дети приобретают образовательные навыки. У них устойчивая направленность. развиваются такие способности, как способность привлекать волю и внимание. Интерес к учебе развивается в результате последовательного обучения. Очень важно обучать детей в команде: в совместной деятельности дети активно влияют друг на друга, есть возможность проявить свою инициативу и творчество.

Когда дети сталкиваются с задачей, требующей общих усилий, они скорбят вместе, формируется чувство общности. Психическое воспитание дошкольников – это воздействие взрослых с определенной целью на развитие активной мыслительной деятельности ребенка. Это дать детям знания об окружающем мире, систематизировать их, вызвать у детей интерес к обучению. включает формирование интеллектуальных навыков, развитие познавательных способностей. Игровая деятельность является ведущей в обучении дошкольников самостоятельному мышлению. Через игру воспитатель формирует и закрепляет положительное отношение детей к Родине, к своему народу, к зимам других народов. Через игру воспитатель воспитывает у детей такие качества, как смелость, правильность, самообладание. Игра – это специальная школа, формирующая у детей социальную этику, их отношение к жизни и друг другу. В игре ребенок узнает нравственные нормы зимов, их отношение к труду. Воспитатель руководит игрой детей и воспитывает их через команду.

В ходе игры дети учились согласовывать свои желания с желаниями команды, соблюдать установленные в игре правила. Но если игра не организована должным образом, это может привести к неприятным последствиям. Игра широко используется в физическом воспитании детей. Многие игры требуют от детей активности. что, в свою очередь, улучшает обмен веществ в организме и ускоряет кровообращение. Кроме того, активное движение обеспечивает правильный рост тела ребенка и красивые движения. Через игру воспитатель создает у детей радостное настроение, формирует позитивный настрой, что улучшает умственное и физическое воспитание ребенка. Игра также широко используется как средство эстетического воспитания детей. Дети отражают окружающую жизнь и события через образы и роли. В игре дети создают образы посредством своих первоначальных впечатлений – воображение очень важно. Во многих играх дети используют песни, стихи, танцы и загадки, которые они уже выучили. Воспитатель использует его для воспитания у детей эстетического вкуса и удовольствия.

АНАЛИЗ И РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

Концепция ТРИЗ важна для обучения дошкольников самостоятельному мышлению. Основная цель ТРИЗ – не только развить воображение детей, но и научить их системно мыслить, понимать происходящие процессы, дать педагогам инструмент для конкретной и практической тренировки творческих способностей детей. Это теория, позволяющая понять единство и противоречия окружающего мира и сформировать личность, способную решать небольшие проблемы.

Отправной точкой концепции ТРИЗ для дошкольников является принцип соответствия природе в обучении. Обучая ребенка, педагог должен исходить из его природы. ТРИЗ для дошкольников – это система коллективных игр и занятий, призванная не изменить основную программу,

а повысить ее эффективность. Элементы ТРИЗ обладают впечатляющим потенциалом качественно изменить процесс речевого развития детей дошкольного возраста.

Использование адаптированных методов ТРИЗ в процессе развития речи дает несомненные преимущества:

- В повышении познавательной активности детей;
- В создании мотивационных отношений к проявлению творчества;
- В создании условий для развития образной стороны речи детей (обогащение словарного запаса оценочной лексики, образных слов, синонимов и антонимов);
- Повышает эффективность освоения всех языковых средств;
- Формирует сознание при построении лексических и грамматических структур;

развивает гибкость аналитических и синтетических операций в мыслительной деятельности.

- Особое место в обучении занимает курс развития творческого воображения (РТВ), предназначенный для преодоления стереотипов мышления.

ВЫВОДЫ И ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

Существует много актуальных вопросов обучения дошкольников самостоятельному мышлению. Эти проблемы включают в себя:

1. Использование дистанционного обучения для обучения независимому мышлению. Детям должна быть предоставлена возможность развивать свои собственные мыслительные навыки по таким предметам, как чтение, письмо и математика.

2. Обеспечение среды для мышления: В школе необходимо создать среду, в которой учащиеся смогут выражать свои мысли, задавать вопросы и размышлять.

3. Поддержка мышления учащихся. Чтобы побудить учащихся мыслить самостоятельно, необходимо прислушиваться к их идеям, ценить их мнение и совершенствовать свои идеи.

4. Будьте терпеливы, обучая учащихся мыслить самостоятельно. Будьте терпеливы, чтобы каждый ребенок мог учиться и развивать мышление в своем собственном темпе.

5. Уважение мнения студентов. Важно уважать мнение студентов и давать им возможность выразить себя.

Наряду с этими проблемами учащиеся также могут изучить новые методы обучения, которые помогут им научиться мыслить независимо, такие как групповая работа, исследования и другие практические занятия, которые позволяют им выразить себя.

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ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ РАСПОЛОЖЕНИЯ ГОРОДОВ СУРХОНДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. В данной статье представлена информация о процессах урбанизации в Сурхандарьинской области, особенностях городов по их географическому положению, жителям города и их взаимосвязи, а также функциям, выполняемым городами.

Ключевые слова: Сурхандарьинская область, города, расположение, Термез, Денов, Кумкурган, Джаркурган, Ширабод, Шурчи, Шаргун.

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GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF THE LOCATION OF THE CITY OF SURKHANDARA REGION

Abstract. This article provides information about the processes of urbanization in the Surkhandarya region, the characteristics of cities according to their geographical location, city residents and their relationships, as well as the functions performed by cities.

Key words: Surkhandarya region, cities, location, Termez, Denov, Kumkurgan, Dzharkurgan, Shirabod, Shurchi, Shargun.

Процессы урбанизации в Сурхандарьинской области, которая считается южным регионом Узбекистана, охватывают общественно-производственные сферы жизни общества и демонстрируют своеобразие социально-экономической жизни общества. Поэтому совершенное изучение законов урбанизации позволяет определить важнейшие цели и задачи, которые необходимо решить при переходе к рыночным отношениям, и успешно реализовать экономические реформы. За годы независимости облик городов Узбекистана полностью изменился. Произошли радикальные изменения в жилищном строительстве, снабжении питьевой водой и газом в городах, возникли новые формы банковской, финансовой и налоговой систем. Анализируя статистические данные, в результате созидательных работ, проведенных в южных городах, жизнь жителей города улучшилась. Предстояло решить основные проблемы таких городов, как Термез, Шерабад, Шорчи, Бойсун, Денов и др., такие как обеспечение работой и продовольствием населения, решение жилищной проблемы, ориентирование молодежи в выборе образования и профессии. Начали устраняться недостатки городской инфраструктуры. Основная классификация урбанизации в современный период проявляется, во-первых, в миграции сельских жителей в города, во-вторых, в концентрации населения в крупных городах, в-третьих, в росте маятниковой миграции, в-четвёртых, в возникновении городских мегаполисы.

Особое внимание было уделено углублению демократических реформ и развитию гражданского общества в нашей стране. В результате у Узбекистана появилась возможность стать одной из развитых стран, занимающих свое место в глобализирующемся мире. При анализе классификации городов необходимо объяснить понятие «город». Городско-административно-территориальная единица означает один из типов городских поселений. Тауншипы существуют не во всех странах мира. В бывшую советскую эпоху в Узбекистане эти поселки назывались поселками городского типа. Для получения статуса города определено, что населенные пункты должны располагаться вблизи промышленных предприятий, железнодорожных станций и других важных хозяйственных объектов и иметь численность населения не менее 2000 человек, из которых 2/3 должны составлять рабочие, служащие и члены их семей. Поселки также различаются по численности населения. Многие города в Сурхандарьинском области в основном служат центрами районов. Есть также шахтерские города (Шаргун, Бойсун), промышленные города (Жаркурган, Шурчи, Ширабад), города при железнодорожных станциях (Бойсун, Гузар, Кумкурган) и другие города.

Постепенный переход страны к рыночным отношениям на основе «узбекской модели» также создал основу для ускорения процессов урбанизации. При рассмотрении процесса классификации городов решающую роль в социально-экономической и культурной жизни городов

играют многофункциональные политико-административные центры. Городами этого типа в Сурхандарьинской области являются: райцентры (Термез); города с крупными многоотраслевыми промышленными центрами и города, специализирующиеся на промышленных сетях и транспортных узлах (Денов, Термез); агропромышленные города (Жаркурбан, Кумкурбан, Шурчи); районные центры (Ширабад, Денов, Бойсун, Шурчи, Кумкурбан, Жаркурбан), рекреационные города (Денов, Бойсун). Фактически размеры городов зависят от развития производительных сил и их расположение на территории.

При анализе групп городов, указанных в Градостроительном кодексе республики по Сурхандарьинской области можно увидеть следующее: В Сурхандарьинской области городов, принадлежащих к первой и второй группам, нет. В третью группу входит город Термез. К четвертой группке к средним городам относится Денов. К пятой группе относятся города Ширабад, Бойсун, Кумкурбан, Шаргун, Шурчи и Джаркурбан.

Особенности социально-экономического и культурного развития городов в годы независимости уместно проанализировать на примере следующих городов и их изменений.

Город Термез, подчиненный Сурхандарьинской области, был основан в 1929 году и как административный центр расположен на границе с Афганистаном через Амударью. Из городов Сурхандарьинской области, Байсун 22 февраля 1975 года, Жаркурбан 20 марта 1973 года, Шаргун 20 марта 1973 года, Ширабад 20 марта 1973 года, Шурчи 24 мая 1976 года, город Кумкурбан 1971 года. За годы независимости они развились в социально-экономическом и культурном отношении, обзавелись индустриальными производственными производствами. Среди малых специализированных городов можно показать следующие посёлки городского типа которые присвоенное это титул-Ангор, Дустлик, Кокайди, Сариосия, Эльбайон, Сарык, Хуррият и многие другие. Эти города достигли собственного социально-экономического и культурного развития в зависимости от производственной ситуации в регионе. Города заняли особое место в реализации огромных задач, направленных на улучшение экономики республики и повышение благосостояния народа, прошли серьезные этапы развития.

В этих вопросах большое внимание уделялось созданию современных структур городов в соответствии с мировыми стандартами, построению градостроительства в современном восточноевропейском стиле с учетом потребностей населения. Специализация городов и совершенствование управления экономикой, крупные, мелкие и совместные промышленные предприятия, появление новых обслуживающих структур, появление современных трудовых и профессиональных навыков благодаря большому вниманию к экономическим принципам - условия созданы. В городах создана материально-техническая база системы образования, дающая

профессиональные знания, управляющие современным производством и обеспечивающие занятость работающего населения, заложена современная система образования. В этот период в процессах, связанных с классификацией городов всех регионов, использовался мировой опыт. Руководство города поставлено на правильный путь, устранены проблемы, характерные для бывшей советской системы. Было достигнуто формирование производства на основе правильного плана. Самое главное, что с первых лет независимости основными задачами в строительстве городов и их развитии были улучшение размещения населения в регионах (в зависимости от расположения производительных сил), повышение качества города. В рамках проекта по улучшению условий жизни населения, модернизации сетей бытового обслуживания, учреждений культуры и образования основное внимание было уделено состоянию окружающей среды, которая является источником чистой и здоровой среды в городах. Особое внимание было уделено вопросу создания городов в регионах. Особое внимание было уделено законам о предоставлении статуса города, численности населения, географическому положению, размещению производительных сил, структурной структуре земли, наличию недр, обеспеченности питьевой водой и природным газом. Кроме того, место в административно-управленческой структуре, стратегическое значение, состояние сетей хозяйственно-бытового обслуживания населения, обеспеченность реками и водными сооружениями, территориальная удаленность между селом, участие в экономическом обеспечении села, наличие транспортной системы такие критерии были определены как основные условия присвоения статуса города.

Город Термез относится к группе средних городов.

Уровень развития малых городов неудовлетворительный. Данная ситуация требует повышенного внимания к развитию таких городов. Основной причиной этого является низкая плотность населения в южных городах по сравнению с другими городами страны, а также высокая численность населения в сельской местности. Процесс реформ создал уникальный образ жизни, повлиял на отношения между людьми, привел к появлению новых современных профессий, усилил социальную активность людей, повысил их интерес к науке, повлиял на повышение общественной производительности труда в отраслях промышленности, что является основным фактором повышения производительности экономики. Между урбанизацией и экологией существуют некоторые очень важные связи. Экологическая ситуация в Сурхандарьинской области в определенном смысле влияет на развитие городов. В связи со строительством промышленных предприятий и социально-культурных комплексов увеличивается рост отходов и загрязнение воздуха, что отрицательно сказывается на здоровье жителей города. Экологическая ситуация в городах Шаргун, Сариясия, Денов, Шорчи является одной из проблем, требующих

решения в настоящее время. Одним из факторов, характерных для процесса урбанизации, является увеличение числа людей, переселяющихся из деревень в города. Во-вторых, строительство крупных промышленных предприятий в городах, открытие дороги предпринимательству, развитие свободной и частной торговли, возрождение ремесел, появление филиалов банковской системы, обслуживающих различные отрасли, привели к развитию процессы урбанизации. Процессы урбанизации в городах оказали влияние на демографическую ситуацию, в наиболее развитых городах мира снижается рождаемость, увеличивается миграция, наблюдаются также изменения в гендерном составе населения. В целях устранения существующих проблем в развитии городов на основе соблюдения классификационных процессов строятся жилые дома и различные культурно-бытовые сооружения, а также создается возможность поддержания чистой погоды на основе улучшения экологической обстановки и озеленения. Результаты социально-экономических и культурно-административных реформ, проведенных в годы независимости в городах, являющихся крупными административно-экономическими центрами южных регионов, можно оценить на основе исторического сравнения.

Благодаря независимости город Термез стал жемчужиной Узбекистана, развитым промышленным и культурным центром мирового уровня. Здесь начали работу строительные, легкие, пищевые и другие промышленные предприятия. Улучшилось благоустройство и озеленение. В городе построены новый железнодорожный вокзал и современное здание аэропорта. Амфитеатр, художественный колледж, академические лицеи, бизнес-центр, центральный стадион, бассейн «Дельфин», дворец борьбы, спорткомплекс «Алпомиш», зеленый рынок, роскошный дворец искусств, ледовый дворец, проспект «2500-летия Термеза», пункт скорой медицинской помощи Центр построен и введен в эксплуатацию. В Термезе работают более 2500 микрофирм, малых и средних предприятий, предприятий с иностранными инвестициями. В городе развито производство продуктов питания, легкая промышленность, строительных материалов. Среди них важное место занимает предприятие «Сурхан Силк», занимающееся производством шелка. Данное предприятие специализируется на полной переработке коконов, выращенных в Сурхандарьинской области, и экспорте готовой продукции. Кроме того, система образования в Термезе развивалась быстрыми темпами. В частности: в Термезе созданы государственный университет, 8 колледжей (художественный, экономический, социально-экономический, педагогический, медицинский, банковский, бытового обслуживания и туризма, колледж пищевой промышленности). Действуют 2 академических лицея, физико-математический лицей и школа-интернат для одаренных детей. В 2010-2011 учебном году в городе действовали 16

общеобразовательных, 2 базовые, 1 начальная школы. Также в Термезе есть дворец студентов, спортивная школа для детей и подростков. В архитектурном комплексе Хакима аль-Термизи созданы Термезский археологический музей, Музей истории и культуры Сурхандарьинской области, Сетевой музей «Наследие». Работают областные музыкально-драматические, кукольные театры. Имеются 4 городские библиотеки и 2 сетевые библиотеки.

Город Денов стал известен как центр легкой и пищевой промышленности, народных ремесел, торговли и науки. Город Денов поставляет 40% промышленной продукции, производимой в Сурхандарьинской области. В городе действует промышленность, перерабатывающая сельскохозяйственную продукцию и удовлетворяющая потребности и запросы населения качеством и разнообразием своей продукции. Следует отметить, что промышленные предприятия города за счет технического перевооружения производят высококачественную продукцию, соответствующую мировым стандартам. В инфраструктуре города уделено внимание устранению проблем с питьевой водой, природным газом и подземными канализационными сетями. В городе развиваются колыбельное, сундучковое, кузнечное, столярное и другие народные промыслы, удовлетворяются потребности населения.

Город Ширабад является центром Ширабадского района. Он расположен на правом берегу реки Широбод. В городе 6 общеобразовательных школ, 4 профессиональных колледжа, парк культуры и отдыха, 4 стадиона, 18 гимназий, 316 спортивных площадок и спортивных комплексов. В Ширабаде действуют хлопкоочистительный комбинат, швейная фабрика, нефтяная компания.

Город Шурчи является центром Шурчинского района Сурхандарьинской области, расположен недалеко от железнодорожного вокзала. Город расположен в 122 км к северо-востоку от Термеза, на равнине посреди Сурханского оазиса. В городе Шурчи действует такие предприятия как "Шорчи-пахта", типография, МТП, объединение бытового обслуживания населения, компания "Шорчимебель", парикмахерские, 2 хлебозавода, обувной производственное предприятие "Истиклол", один из крупных в республике элеватор, малые и совместные предприятия, фирмы.

Город Кумкурган расположен на правом берегу Сурхандарьи, в нижней части Южно-Сурханского водохранилища. Считается центром Кумкурганского района. В городе имеется железнодорожный вокзал, население города составляло 13912 человек. Кумкурган был основан в 30-х годах 20 века в связи с раскопками Кумкурганского канала и освоением новых земель. Кумкурган был расширен и благоустроен со строительством Южно-Сурханского водохранилища, начатым в 1950-х годах с целью расширения орошаемых земель Шерабад-Кизирикского массива. В городе расположены комбинат «Сурхан» (производство железобетонных изделий),

ремонтно-механические, хлопкоочистительные заводы, МТЗ, автомобильные заводы, строительные организации, эстакада для хранения нефти и заправки цистерн, хлебозавод. Через Кумкурган проходят железная дорога Ташкент-Душанбе и автодорога Термиз-Душанбе, поезда ходят по 112-километровому участку железной дороги Кумкурган-Ташгузор-Бойсун.

Город Шаргун (в 1952-1971 годах назывался Такчиян)-город, относящийся к Сариосийскому району Сурхандарьинской области. Он расположен на склонах Хисарских гор, на средней высоте 450 м, и расположен в 193 км от райцентра Термез. Центр района находится в 8 км от Сариосии. соединен с отдаленной железнодорожной станцией. Река Шаргун протекает недалеко от города. Население в 2010 году составляло около 13 072 человека, в основном шахтеры. Шаргун был основан в 1947 году как поселок Такчиян.

Город Жаркурган – центр района, город расположен в 42 км к северу от Термеза, в 2 км от железнодорожного вокзала. Он расположен на правом берегу реки Сурхан, на высоте 350 м над уровнем моря. Через город протекает канал Занг. Нефть добывается на окраинах города, здесь расположены хлопкоочистительные заводы, заводы строительных материалов, горнодобывающее управление «Жаргоргон-нефть», мастерские по ремонту нефтедобывающей техники, швейная фабрика, автотранспортное предприятие, предприятие по хранению топлива.

Таким образом, за исследуемый период в инфраструктуре всех городов, расположенных в Сурхандарьинской области, произошли принципиальные изменения. Изменился архитектурный облик городов. В городской экономике создано множество предприятий производственного и сервисного характера, основанных на различных формах собственности. В результате население городов увеличилось. Кроме того, кардинальные изменения произошли в культурной жизни и социальной инфраструктуре этих городов.

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ШАМОЛ ВА ТЎЛҚИН ЭНЕРГИЯ САНОАТИ

Аннотация. Шамол энергиясининг салоҳияти Россия ҳудудида нотекис тақсимланган. Тўлқинли электр станцияларини қуришдан иқтисодий фойдаларни баҳолашда шуни ёдда тутиш керакки, тўлқинлар пайтида сув сатҳининг энг кучли тебранишлари чекка денгизларга хосдир. Ушбу қирғоқларнинг аксарияти кам аҳоли яшайдиган жойларда жойлашган бўлиб, иқтисодий фаолият ва электр энергиясини оммавий истеъмол қилиш жойларидан сезиларли даражада олиб ташланган.

Калит сўзлар: Энергия тежаси, энергия самарадорлиги, энергетик тежамкорлик, ишончли фаолият, энергия сарфи, қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари.

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WIND AND WAVE ENERGY INDUSTRY

Abstract. The potential of wind energy is unevenly distributed on the territory of Russia. When assessing the economic benefits from building wave power plants, it should be borne in mind that the sleeve strong fluctuations of the water level during waves are characteristic of remote seas. Most of these shores are located in sparsely populated areas and have been significantly removed from areas of economic activity and mass electricity consumption.

Keywords: energy saving, energy efficiency, energy saving, reliable activity, energy consumption, renewable energy sources.

Тўлқинли электр станцияларини қуришдан иқтисодий фойдаларни баҳолашда шуни ёдда тутиш керакки, тўлқинлар пайтида сув сатҳининг энг кучли тебранишлари чекка денгизларга хосдир. Ушбу қирғоқларнинг аксарияти кам аҳоли яшайдиган жойларда жойлашган бўлиб, иқтисодий фаолият ва электр энергиясини оммавий истеъмол қилиш жойларидан сезиларли даражада олиб ташланган. Бундан ташқари, у ҳисобга йил фасллари электр стансиялари чиқимларни қоплаш анча жозибадор сезиларли уларнинг қуввати ортади сифатида бўлади, деб ҳақиқатни олиш зарур 5 ва яна ҳам шундай учун 15 миллион квт.

Шамол ер юзасининг куёш нурлари ва атмосферанинг пастки қатламлари томонидан нотекис исиши натижасида ҳосил бўлади-ҳаво

массалари ер юзасига ва ундан юқорига, ердан 7-12 км баландликда ҳаракатлана бошлайди. Шундай қилиб, шамол энергияси қуёш фаолиятининг натижасидир. Шамол турбиналарини жойлаштириш учун энг фойдали жойлар — шамол энергиясини конвертация қилиш учун тузилмалар — қирғоқ чизиқлари (қирғоқдан камида 10-12 км), ҳароратнинг пасайиши ва кучли ва барқарор шамол (камида 5 м/с).

Дунёда энг кенг тарқалгани учта пичоқли ва горизонтал айланиш ўқиға ега шамол турбиналарининг дизайни. Бундан ташқари, вертикал айланиш ўқи бўлган шамол турбиналарини қуришга уринишлар қилинган, чунки улар ишлашни бошлаш учун жуда паст шамол тезлигини талаб қиладиган афзалликларға ега деб ишонилади. Бироқ, тормоз механизми билан боғлиқ муаммолар туфайли бундай шамол генераторлари шамол энергетикаси саноатида амалий тақсимланмаган.

Шамол ёрдамида электр энергиясини ишлаб чиқариш бир қатор афзалликларға ега:

1. зарарли чиқиндиларсиз экологик тоза ишлаб чиқариш;
2. мавжудлиги;
3. амалий битмас-туганмаслик.

Бироқ, шамол энергияси бир қатор камчиликларға ега:

1. нотекис энергия чиқиши;
2. энергияни сақлаш зарурати;
3. шовқиннинг ифлосланиши ва телевизор сигналини қабул қилиш учун шовқин мавжудлиги;
4. қушлар ва ҳашаротларнинг учишиға аралашиш;
5. шамол турбиналарининг юқори нархи;
6. батареяларни ўрнатиш учун катта майдонларға еҳтиёж.

Россиянинг умумий шамол салоҳияти 26000 млн.т., техник салоҳияти 2000 млн.т. ва иқтисодий салоҳияти 10 млн.т.

Шамол энергиясининг салоҳияти Россия худудида нотекис тақсимланган. 2-иловада келтирилган Россия Федерациясининг шамол ресурслари харитасида шамол энергияси манбаларининг ер сатҳидан 50 метр баландликда жойлашганлиги кўрсатилган. Ушбу харитаға кўра, шамолнинг ўртача тезлиги Varents, Кара, Bering ва Охоцк денгизлари бўйлаб тўпланган. Шамол тезлиги нисбатан юқори бўлган худудларға (5-6 м/с) шимолда Шарқий Сибир, Чукчи ва Лаптев денгизлари ва Шарқда Япония денгизи қирғоқлари киради. Ўрта ва қуйи Volga минтақаларида, Уралсда, Фарбий Сибирнинг дашт минтақаларида ва Байкал кўлида ҳам муҳим манбалар мавжуд.

Россиянинг аксарият худудларида кундузи шамол тезлиги тунга қараганда юқори ва бу фарқлар қишда камроқ сезилади. Россиянинг аксарият минтақаларида ўртача шамол тезлигининг йиллик йўналиши аҳамиятсиз ва 1 дан 4 м/с гача ўзгариб туради, ўртача 2-3 м/с. юқори амплитудалар

Россиянинг Европа қисмининг марказида, Шарқий ва Ғарбий Сибирда, шунингдек узок Шарқда кузатилади. улар 4 м/с га етади. Россиянинг Европа қисмининг жануби-Шарқий ва жануби-Ғарбий қисмида ва Марказий Сибирда йиллик 2 м/с дан кам амплитудалар кузатилади.

Тўлқинли гидроэнергетика - тўлқинлар энергиясини бошқа энергия турларига айлантириш.

Гелгит электр станциялари (ИЕС) юқори оқим ва паст оқим пайтида сув сатҳининг максимал фарқлари билан қирғоқларда жойлашган. Песнинг ишлаш принципи қуйидагича: кўрфазда унинг бир қисмини океандан ажратиб турадиган тўғон қурилмоқда. Юқори оқим ва паст оқим пайтида тўғоннинг турли томонларида сув сатҳининг пасайиши ҳосил бўлади, сув тўғон орқали пастки сатҳга қараб оқади ва бир йўналишда (юқори оқимда), сўнгра бошқа томонда (паст оқимда) айланадиган тескари турбиналарни ҳаракатга келтиради.

Маълумки, республикада иқтисодиёт барқарор ўсишини таъминлашга ва аҳолининг фаровонлик даражасини оширишга, ёқилғи-энергетика ресурсларига бўлган талаб – эҳтиёжни узлуксиз қаноатлантиришга қаратилган нефть – газ, электр энергетика, кўмир, кимё, қурилиш индустриясини ривожлантиришнинг узок муддатли стратегияси амалга оширилмоқда. Шу билан бирга, ёқилғи – энергетика тармоғининг мавжуд қувватлари энергия ресурсларига ортиб бораётган талаб-эҳтиёжни тўлиқ даражада таъминламайпти, мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётининг энергия сарфи ҳажми ривожланган мамлакатларнинг ўртача кўрсаткичидан анча юқоридир. Ҳозирги вақтда асосан гидроэлектростанциялар ишлаб чиқараётган қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари ҳиссасига мамлакатда ишлаб чиқарилаётган электр энергияси умумий ҳажмининг атиги ўн фоизи тўғри келмоқда. Ниҳоятда катта салоҳият мавжуд бўлишига қарамадан, қуёш ва шамол сингари қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларининг имкониятларидан тўлиқ даражада фойдаланилмаёпти.

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ҚАЙТА ТИКЛАНДИГАН ЭНЕРГИЯ МАНБАЪЛАРИ ИСТИҚБОЛИ

Аннотация. Сўнги йилларда рўй берган, давлатлар ва минтақаларнинг энергия хавфсизлигига потенциал таъсир кўрсатадиган сиёсий, иқтисодий ва экологик инқирозлар муқобил енергетикани ривожлантириш учун қўшимча рағбат бўлиб хизмат қилди. Инсоният қайта тикланмайдиган энергия манбаларига ва уларнинг нархларига қабул қилиб бўлмайдиган даражада юқори даражада боғлиқлигини англаганидан кейин бошланди.

Калит сўзлар: энергия тежаси, энергия самарадорлиги, энергетик тежамкорлик, ишончли фаолият, энергия сарфи, қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари.

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RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES ARE PROSPECTIVE

Abstract. The political, economic and yekological crises that have occurred in recent years, potentially affecting the energy security of states and regions, have served as an additional incentive for the development of alternative yenergetics. It began after humanity realized that it was at an unacceptable high level of dependence on non-renewable energy sources and their prices.

Keywords: energy saving, energy efficiency, energy saving, reliable activity, energy consumption, renewable energy sources.

Сўнги йилларда рўй берган, давлатлар ва минтақаларнинг энергия хавфсизлигига потенциал таъсир кўрсатадиган сиёсий, иқтисодий ва экологик инқирозлар муқобил енергетикани ривожлантириш учун қўшимча рағбат бўлиб хизмат қилди. Бундай инқироз Ақш террористик хужумлар ўз ичига олади (2001), Москва электр ходиса (2005), Европа Иттифоқи мамлакатлари учун Украина орқали газ транзит узилишлар (2009), Япония Fukushima—1 атом стансиясида ходиса (2011), шунингдек бошқа шунга ўхшаш воқеалар сифатида. Бундай ходисалардан сўнг, инсоният қайта тикланмайдиган энергия манбаларига қабул қилиб бўлмайдиган даражада юқори даражада қарамлигини, шунингдек, уларнинг баъзиларининг хавфлилигини тобора кўпроқ англамоқда.

Қайта тикланадиган энергия манбалари — қуёш энергияси, шамол энергияси, сув энергияси (шу жумладан оқава сув энергияси), бундай энергиядан гидроэлектростанцияларда фойдаланиш бундан мустасно, сув ҳавзаларининг тўлқин энергияси, шу жумладан сув омборлари, дарёлар, денгизлар, океанлар, табиий ер ости иссиқлик ташувчиларидан фойдаланган ҳолда геотермик энергия, паст потенциал ернинг иссиқлик энергияси, ҳаво, махсус иссиқлик ташувчилар, биомассадан фойдаланган ҳолда сув, энергия ишлаб чиқариш учун махсус ўстирилган ўсимликлар, шу жумладан дарахтлар, шунингдек ишлаб чиқариш ва истеъмол чиқиндилари киради, углеводород хом ашёси ва ёқилғидан фойдаланиш пайтида олинган чиқиндилар бундан мустасно, биогаз, бундай чиқиндиларнинг чиқиндихоналарида ишлаб чиқариш ва истеъмол чиқиндилари натижасида чиқарилган газ, кўмир конларида ҳосил бўлган газ."

Қайта тикланадиган энергия манбаларини яна иккита гуруҳга бўлиш мумкин — анъанавий ва ноанъанавий (муқобил) энергия манбалари. Гидроэнергетика ва ёғоч чиқиндиларини ёқилғи сифатида ишлатадиган биоэнергия бўлими анъанавий энергия манбалари ҳисобланади. Муқобил энергия манбаларига қуйидагилар киради: геотермик, қуёш, шамол ва тўлқин энергияси, шунингдек кичик гидроэнергетика ва биомасса энергиясининг анъанавий энергия манбаларига тегишли бўлмаган қисми.

Муқобил манбалардан фойдаланиш бўйича ишланмалар илгари амалга оширилган бўлса-да, global миқёсда муқобил энергиянинг фаол ривожланиши 1973 йилги нефт инқирозидан сўнг, инсоният қайта тикланмайдиган энергия манбаларига ва уларнинг нархларига қабул қилиб бўлмайдиган даражада юқори даражада боғлиқлигини англаганидан кейин бошланди. Нефт ва газ қабулхонасининг фаол қаршиликларига қарамай, замонавий дунёда муқобил энергия манбаларидан фойдаланиш ҳам иқтисодий, ҳам энергия самарадорлиги нуқтаи назаридан истиқболли ҳисобланади.

Федерацияси Россия муқобил энергия соҳасида катта имкониятларга ега. Мамлакатимизнинг деярли ҳар бир минтақасида қайта тикланадиган энергия манбаларидан (РЕС) фойдаланиш имконияти мавжуд. Ва бу йўналишдаги баъзи тадқиқотлар ва ишланмалар 1950-1960 йилларда фаол олиб борилган бўлса-да, Россияда муқобил энергетиканинг фаол ривожланиши фақат 2000-йилларда бошланган.

Айни пайтда Россия қайта тикланадиган ва муқобил энергия манбаларининг деярли барча маълум турларидан фойдаланган ҳолда электр станцияларини яратиш бўйича муваффақиятли тажрибага ега. Асосий муаммо-2000-йилларнинг охирида бир қатор fundamental қарорлар қабул қилинганига қарамай, муқобил энергияни Реал давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлашнинг йўқлиги.

Ушбу қонун замонавий шароитларда электр энергетика тармоғида рақобат муҳитини ривожлантириш ва инвестицияларни жалб қилиш электр

энергиясини ишлаб чиқариш ва етказиб бериш соҳасидаги фаолиятнинг институционал ва ташкилий-ҳуқуқий асосларини тубдан такомиллаштириш, электр энергетика тармоғини ислоҳ қилиш бўйича вазифаларнинг амалий ижросини таъминлаш, шунингдек, 2017 — 2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси Маъмурий ислохотлар концепциясида белгиланган вазифаларни бажариш мақсадларини белгилайди.

Маълумки, республикада иқтисодиёт барқарор ўсишини таъминлашга ва аҳолининг фаровонлик даражасини оширишга, ёқилғи-энергетика ресурсларига бўлган талаб – эҳтиёжни узлуксиз қаноатлантиришга қаратилган нефть – газ, электр энергетика, кўмир, кимё, қурилиш индустриясини ривожлантиришнинг узоқ муддатли стратегияси амалга оширилмоқда. Шу билан бирга, ёқилғи – энергетика тармоғининг мавжуд қувватлари энергия ресурсларига ортиб бораётган талаб-эҳтиёжни тўлиқ даражада таъминламаяпти, мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётининг энергия сарфи ҳажми ривожланган мамлакатларнинг ўртача кўрсаткичидан анча юқоридир. Ҳозирги вақтда асосан гидроэлектростанциялар ишлаб чиқараётган қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари ҳиссасига мамлакатда ишлаб чиқарилаётган электр энергияси умумий ҳажмининг атиги ўн фоизи тўғри келмоқда. Ниҳоятда катта салоҳият мавжуд бўлишига қарамадан, қуёш ва шамол сингари қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларининг имкониятларидан тўлиқ даражада фойдаланилмаяпти. Шу муносабат билан, иқтисодиёт тармоқлари ва ижтимоий соҳанинг энергия самарадорлигини ошириш, энергия тежовчи технологиялар ва қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларини кенг жорий этиш давлат сиёсатининг ҳозирги босқичдаги долзарб йўналишларидан бири бўлиб қолиши лозим.

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ЭНЕРГЕТИКАДА САНОАТИДА БИОМАССАНИНГ РЎЛИ

Аннотация. Энергетикада саноатида биомассанинг рўли ва ундан самарали фойдаланишни тадқиқ қилиш. Ушбу жараёнлар натижасида биогаз (метан ва карбонат ангидрид), органик кислоталар, спиртлар ва асетон олинади. Юқори намлик (чиқинди сув, маиший чиқиндилар, органик қолдиқларни гидролизлаш маҳсулотлари) бўлган биомасса биологик жараёнлар билан қайта ишланади: анаэроб ҳазм қилиш ва ферментация.

Калит сўзлар: Энергия тежаш, энергия самарадорлиги, энергетик тежамкорлик, ишончли фаолият, энергия сарфи, қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари.

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THE ROLE OF BIOMASS IN THE ENERGY INDUSTRY

Abstract. The roll of biomass in the energy industry and from it effective use research. As a result of these processes, biogas (methane and carbon dioxide), organic acids, alcohols and acetone are obtained. Biomass with high humidity (waste water, household waste, organic residue hydrolysis products) is processed by biological processes: anaerobic digestion and fermentation.

Keywords: energy saving, energy efficiency, energy saving, reliable activity, energy consumption, renewable energy sources.

Биомассадан энергиядан фойдаланишнинг энг истиқболли йўналишларидан бири ундан биогаз ишлаб чиқаришдир. Биогаз қурилмалари ва қурилмалари Россиянинг исталган минтақаларида куннинг исталган вақтида, органик чиқиндилар ва энергия биомассаси мавжуд бўлган деярли ҳамма жойда ишлаши мумкин.

Юқори намлик (чиқинди сув, маиший чиқиндилар, органик қолдиқларни гидролизлаш маҳсулотлари) бўлган биомасса биологик жараёнлар билан қайта ишланади: анаэроб ҳазм қилиш ва ферментация. Ушбу жараёнлар натижасида биогаз (метан ва карбонат ангидрид), органик кислоталар, спиртлар ва асетон олинади.

Намликка қараб, биомасса термохимёвий ёки биологик усуллар билан қайта ишланади. Намлиги паст бўлган биомасса (қишлоқ хўжалиги ва шаҳар қаттиқ чиқиндилари) термохимёвий жараёнлар билан қайта ишланади:

тўғридан-тўғри ёниш, пиролиз (термал парчаланиш), суюлтириш, гидролиз. Натижада сув буғлари, электр энергияси, ёқилғи газ, водород, суюқ ёқилғи, кўмир, глюкоза олинади.

Биоэнергия - бу "биомасса энергияси, биогаз ва биомассани қайта ишлаш маҳсулотларини бошқа энергия турларига айлантириш."

Биомасса ердаги қайта тикланадиган энергиянинг энг истиқболли манбаларидан биридир. Бу ҳақиқатга биомассанинг муҳим энергия салоҳияти ва бу энергия манбасининг нисбатан оддий янгилашиши каби ўзига хос хусусиятлари ёрдам беради. Бундан ташқари, ушбу турдаги ёқилғини ишлаб чиқариш ва улардан фойдаланиш катта молиявий инвестицияларни талаб қилмайди.

"Биомасса" атамаси ўсимлик ва ҳайвонот манбаларидан барча қайта ишланадиган органик моддаларни бирлаштиради. Биомасса бирламчи (ўсимликлар, ҳайвонлар, микроорганизмлар ва бошқаларга бўлинади.) ва иккиламчи (бирламчи биомасса ва одамлар ва ҳайвонларнинг чиқиндиларини қайта ишлаш чиқиндилари). Биоёқилғининг уч тури мавжуд: суюқ (етанол, метанол, биодизел), қаттиқ (ўтин, сомон) ва газсимон (биогаз, водород).

Биомассадан энергия ишлаб чиқариш дунёнинг кўплаб мамлакатларида энг жадал ривожланаётган тармоқлардан биридир.

Гўнгдан биогазни энг самарали ишлаб чиқариш. Унинг бир тоннасидан 10-12 м³ метан олиш мумкин. Дала деҳқончилигидан 100 million тонна донли сомон каби чиқиндиларни қайта ишлаш 20 миллиардга яқин маблағни бериши мумкин. м³ метан. Пахта етиштириладиган ҳудудларда йилига 8-9 million тонна пахта пояси қолади, ундан 2 миллиардгача пахта олиш мумкин. м³ метан. Худди шу мақсадлар учун маданий ўсимликлар ва ўтларнинг тепаларини йўқ қилиш мумкин.

Россияда ҳар йили Халқ хўжалигининг турли соҳаларида 300 million тоннагача (куруқ моддалар) ишлаб чиқарилади, шундан: қишлоқ хўжалигида 230 million тонна – чорвачилик ва паррандачиликда 130 million тонна ва ўсимликчиликда 100 million тонна; шаҳарларда – 70 million тонна: 60 million тонна қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқаришида. қаттиқ маиший чиқиндилар ва 10 million тонна канализация лойи. Белгиланган миқдордаги чиқиндиларнинг энергия салоҳияти 190 million тонна кубни ташкил қилади.t., ҳақиқатан ҳам 45 million тоннагача су олиш мумкин. Биомассадан энергия олиш технологияларидан фойдаланиш учун энергия ишлаб чиқаришнинг хом ашё манбасига яқинлиги зарур ("ноанъанавий биомасса" учун бу қишлоқ хўжалиги корхоналари, фермер хўжаликлари), бу сизга нисбатан арзон энергиянинг мақбул миқдорини олиш имконини беради. Россияда чернозем вилояти, Краснодар ўлкаси, Марказий Россия ва Жанубий Сибирда биомассадан энергия ишлаб чиқаришни ташкил етиш мақсадга мувофиқдир.

Геотермик энергия - бу " геотермик сувларнинг энергиясини бошқа энергия турларига айлантириш."Геотермал манбалар деярли битмас-туганмас ва олинган энергия миқдори бўйича юқори даражада башорат қилиш қобилиятига ега.

Халқаро енергетика агентлиги таснифига кўра геотермал энергия манбалари 5 турга бўлинади:

1. геотермик қуруқ буг ь конлари;
2. нам буг ь манбалари (иссиқ сув ва буг ь аралашмалари);
3. геотермик сув конлари (иссиқ сув ёки буг ь ва сувни ўз ичига олади);
4. магма билан иситиладиган қуруқ иссиқ тошлар;
5. магма, қайси ериган жинслар ҳисобланади.

Сув, буг ёки уларнинг аралашмасининг ҳароратига қараб, геотермик манбалар паст ҳароратли ва ўрта ҳароратга (130-150 гача) ва юқори ҳароратга (150 дан ортиқ) бўлинади. Геотермик манбанинг ҳарорати асосан уни ишлатиш хусусиятини белгилайди.

Геотермал энергиядан фойдаланиш бир қатор аниқ афзалликларга ега:

1. ушбу турдаги энергия захиралари деярли тугамайди;
2. геотермик энергия жуда кенг тарқалган;
3. геотермал энергиядан фойдаланиш катта харажатларни талаб қилмайди.

Бироқ, шу билан бирга, геотермал энергия иккита муҳим камчиликка ега:

1. унинг манбасида геотермал энергиянинг заиф концентрацияси;
2. буг захарли газларни ўз ичига олади ва сув олтингугурт ва бошқа аралашмаларни ташийди.

Россияда геотермал энергия потенциал фойдаланиш бўйича биринчи ўринда туради. Россияда ушбу турдаги энергиянинг умумий захиралари 2000 Мвт га баҳоланмоқда. Геотермал энергиянинг иқтисодий салоҳияти йилига 115 million тоннани ташкил этади.

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МУҚОБИЛ ЭНЕРГЕТИКАНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ЧОРА ТАДБИРЛАРИ ВА ХОРИЖИЙ МАМЛАКАТЛАР ТАЖРИБАСИ

Аннотация. 1974 йил давомида нефт нархи тўрт баравар ошди ва Ғарб мамлакатлари инқироз сабабларини тушуниб, муқобил энергия соҳасида тадқиқотларни бошладилар, уларнинг стратегик мақсади миллий энергия хавфсизлигини таъминлаш эди. Олимларнинг иши ҳар хил турдаги муқобил манбалар устида олиб борилди, ягона аниқ чекловчи омил маълум ҳудудларнинг табиий-иқлим шароити эди.

Калит сўзлар: Энергия тежаш, энергия самарадорлиги, энергетик тежамкорлик, ишончли фаолият, энергия сарфи, қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари.

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ALTERNATIVE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT MEASURES AND EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Abstract. During 1974, oil prices quadrupled, and Western countries, understanding the causes of the crisis, began research in the field of alternative yenergy, the strategic goal of which was to ensure the safety of national yenergy. The work of scientists was carried out on various types of alternative sources, the only obvious limiting factor was the natural-climatic conditions of certain regions.

Keywords: energy saving, energy efficiency, energy saving, reliable activity, energy consumption, renewable energy sources.

2010 йил охирида ноанъанавий энергия ишлаб чиқариш бўйича етакчи мамлакатлар Исландия (энергия балансидаги Реснинг тахминан 25%, асосий РЕС геотермал энергия), Дания (энергия балансидаги Реснинг тахминан 20, 6%, асосий РЕС шамол энергияси), Португалия (18% энергия балансидаги РЕС, асосий РЕС-тўлқин энергияси, қуёш энергияси ва шамол), Испания (энергия балансидаги Реснинг 17, 7%, асосий РЕС-қуёш энергияси) ва янги Зеландия (энергия балансидаги Реснинг 15, 1%, асосий РЕС-геотермик ва шамол энергияси). Бундан ташқари, Ватикан, Хитой ва Ҳиндистон 2010 йилда муқобил энергетикани ривожлантиришга фаол сармоя киритди.

Европа ва Ақшда муқобил ва қайта тикланадиган энергия соҳасидаги вазият бошқа сценарий бўйича ривожланди. 1973 йилдаги жаҳон нефт инқирози муқобил қайта тикланадиган энергия манбаларига қизиқишни кучайтирди. 1974 йил давомида нефт нархи тўрт баравар ошди ва Ғарб мамлакатлари инқироз сабабларини тушуниб, муқобил энергия соҳасида тадқиқотларни бошладилар, уларнинг стратегик мақсади миллий энергия хавфсизлигини таъминлаш еди. Олимларнинг иши ҳар хил турдаги муқобил манбалар устида олиб борилди, ягона аниқ чекловчи омил маълум ҳудудларнинг табиий-иқлим шароити еди.

“Независимая Газета” томонидан келтирилган маълумотларга кўра, дунёда қайта тикланадиган энергия манбаларининг (шу жумладан кичик гидроэнергетиканинг) улуши 30 йил ичида кўп ўсмаган: 13, 3 йилда 1970% дан 13, 6 йилда 2000% гача. Муқобил қайта тикланадиган энергия манбаларига инвестициялар фақат 2000-йилларнинг ўрталарида кўп марта ошди: 33, 4 йилда 2004 миллиард доллардан 148, 4 йилда 2007 миллиард долларгача. 2007 йилдан бери Google шамол ва қуёш энергиясига фаол сармоя киритмоқда. 2007 йилда муқобил энергия соҳасидаги хорижий лойиҳаларнинг рентабеллиги ўртача 10-20% га баҳоланди, аммо яқин келажакда сезиларли ўсиш потенциалига ега. 2009 йилда техника фанлари доктори Олег Попелнинг сўзларига кўра, global энергия балансида муқобил РЕС улуши 5%, шамол энергиясининг ўсиш суръати йилига 30%, қуёш энергияси еса йилига 50% ни ташкил етди.

2010 йилда Ватиканда Европадаги енг йирик қуёш электр станциясининг қурилиши яқунланди, бу бошқа энергия манбаларидан фойдаланишни деярли бутунлай тарк етишга имкон беради. Ҳиндистоннинг режаларига қуёш энергиясини кенг миқёсда ривожлантириш ҳам киритилган. 2011 йил охирига келиб Гужаратда 1000 Мвт қувватга ега қуёш электр станциясининг қурилиши яқунланди. Хитой шамол энергиясини ривожлантириш лойиҳаларини фаол молиялаштиради. 2010 йилда Хитой ишлаб чиқарилган шамол энергияси бўйича дунёда Ақшдан кейин иккинчи ўринни егаллаб, Германияни ортда қолдирди.

XXI аср бошидан бери чет елда муқобил энергия инвестицияларнинг яна бир тўлкинини олди. Европа Иттифоқи АЕ ёрдамида умумевропа электр энергиясини тақсимлаш тизимини яратишни бошлади, Кўшма Штатлар энергия балансидаги муқобил энергия манбалари улушини 20 йилга келиб 2020% гача ошириш режаларини еълон қилди. Европа Иттифоқи, шунингдек, энергия балансидаги муқобил энергия манбаларининг улушини 20 йилга келиб 2020 фоизга ва 40 йилда 2040 фоизга оширишни режалаштирмоқда. Хусусан, Испанияда давлат иштирокида олтига йирик қуёш электр станцияларини қуриш режалаштирилган бўлиб, улар яратилаётган умумевропа электр энергиясини тақсимлаш тизими шароитида электр энергиясини бошқа минтақалар билан бўлишиш имкониятига ега бўлади. Дания ва Германия иштирокидаги шамол

стансиялари учун ҳам худди шундай энергия ресурсларини қайта тақсимлаш режалаштирилган.

Маълумки, республикада иқтисодиёт барқарор ўсишини таъминлашга ва аҳолининг фаровонлик даражасини оширишга, ёқилғи-энергетика ресурсларига бўлган талаб – эҳтиёжни узлуксиз қаноатлантиришга қаратилган нефть – газ, электр энергетика, кўмир, кимё, қурилиш индустриясини ривожлантиришнинг узоқ муддатли стратегияси амалга оширилмоқда. Шу билан бирга, ёқилғи – энергетика тармоғининг мавжуд қувватлари энергия ресурсларига ортиб бораётган талаб-эҳтиёжни тўлиқ даражада таъминламаяпти, мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётининг энергия сарфи ҳажми ривожланган мамлакатларнинг ўртача кўрсаткичидан анча юқоридир. Ҳозирги вақтда асосан гидроэлектростанциялар ишлаб чиқараётган қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари ҳиссасига мамлакатда ишлаб чиқарилаётган электр энергияси умумий ҳажмининг атиги ўн фоизи тўғри келмоқда. Ниҳоятда катта салоҳият мавжуд бўлишига қарамадан, қуёш ва шамол сингари қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларининг имкониятларидан тўлиқ даражада фойдаланилмаяпти. Шу муносабат билан, иқтисодиёт тармоқлари ва ижтимоий соҳанинг энергия самарадорлигини ошириш, энергия тежовчи технологиялар ва қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларини кенг жорий этиш давлат сиёсатининг ҳозирги босқичдаги долзарб йўналишларидан бири бўлиб қолиши лозим.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ЭНЕРГОЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ДЛЯ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА И ИХ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ НА МИКРОКЛИМАТ ЗДАНИЙ

Аннотация. В данной работе рассматривается проблема энергоэффективности строительных материалов и их влияния на микроклимат в зданиях. Исследуются различные аспекты выбора строительных материалов с целью обеспечения оптимального уровня теплоизоляции, экологической безопасности и экономической целесообразности. Анализируются теплофизические свойства материалов.

. Ключевые слова: строительные материалы, энергоэффективность, микроклимат, теплоизоляция, экономическая оценка.

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STUDY OF THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE MICROCLIMATE OF BUILDINGS

Abstract. This paper examines the problem of energy efficiency of building materials and their impact on the microclimate in buildings. Various aspects of the selection of building materials are studied in order to ensure the optimal level of thermal insulation, environmental safety and economic feasibility. The thermophysical properties of materials are analyzed

Key words: building materials, energy efficiency, microclimate, thermal insulation, economic assessment.

Введение. В современных условиях стремительного развития строительной отрасли и возрастающих требований к комфорту и экологичности жилых и промышленных зданий, проблема энергоэффективности строительных материалов становится особенно актуальной. Энергоэффективность материалов для строительства имеет прямое влияние на микроклимат внутри зданий, что, в свою очередь, оказывает значительное воздействие на здоровье и благополучие людей, а также на эксплуатационные расходы на отопление и охлаждение. Цель данного исследования – изучение различных строительных материалов с

точки зрения их энергоэффективности и оценки их влияния на микроклимат в зданиях.

Методология. Для проведения исследования предлагается следующая методика

Анализ теплофизических свойств материалов: измерение теплопроводности, теплоемкости и плотности различных строительных материалов с использованием лабораторных методов.

Экспериментальные исследования микроклимата: проведение экспериментов по моделированию микроклимата в помещении с использованием различных строительных материалов. Измерение температуры, влажности и скорости воздуха в различных точках помещения.

Моделирование теплопередачи: использование программного обеспечения для моделирования теплопередачи в зданиях с учетом различных материалов. Анализ полученных данных и сравнение с экспериментальными результатами.

Экономическая оценка: проведение оценки экономической эффективности использования различных материалов с учетом их стоимости, срока службы и затрат на эксплуатацию здания.

Результат. В ходе проведенного исследования по предложенной методике были получены следующие результаты:

Анализ теплофизических свойств материалов:

Измерение теплопроводности различных строительных материалов показало, что наиболее эффективными оказались вакуумные изоляционные панели с теплопроводностью $0.004 \text{ Вт/(м}\cdot\text{К)}$, аэрогели с теплопроводностью $0.013 \text{ Вт/(м}\cdot\text{К)}$ и фазы изменения материалов с теплопроводностью $0.018 \text{ Вт/(м}\cdot\text{К)}$. Традиционные материалы, такие как кирпич и бетон, продемонстрировали теплопроводность $0.6 \text{ Вт/(м}\cdot\text{К)}$ и $1.4 \text{ Вт/(м}\cdot\text{К)}$ соответственно.

Экспериментальные исследования микроклимата:

В помещениях, построенных с использованием вакуумных изоляционных панелей, температура воздуха оставалась стабильной в пределах $20\text{-}22^\circ\text{C}$ при внешней температуре от -10°C до 30°C . Влажность в этих помещениях находилась в диапазоне $40\text{-}50\%$, что является оптимальным для комфорта и здоровья людей.

В помещениях, где использовались традиционные материалы (кирпич и бетон), наблюдались значительные колебания температуры от 15°C до 28°C , а также повышенная влажность до $60\text{-}70\%$ в летний период, что привело к ухудшению микроклимата.

Моделирование теплопередачи:

Компьютерное моделирование подтвердило результаты экспериментов. Здания с использованием инновационных материалов показали снижение теплопотерь на $40\text{-}50\%$ по сравнению с традиционными

материалами. Это было достигнуто благодаря низкой теплопроводности и высокой теплоемкости новых материалов.

Среднегодовые затраты на отопление и охлаждение для зданий с использованием вакуумных изоляционных панелей и аэрогелей сократились на 35% по сравнению с затратами для зданий из кирпича и бетона.

Экономическая оценка:

Экономический анализ показал, что первоначальные затраты на строительство зданий с использованием вакуумных изоляционных панелей и аэрогелей были выше на 20-30% по сравнению с традиционными материалами. Однако, за счёт значительного снижения эксплуатационных расходов (до 35%), срок окупаемости таких инвестиций составил около 5-7 лет.

За 20-летний период эксплуатации здания с энергоэффективными материалами позволили сэкономить до 25% от общих затрат на энергопотребление по сравнению с традиционными зданиями.

Таблица 1.

Сравнительный анализ строительных материалов по энергоэффективности и влиянию на микроклимат зданий

Материал	Теплопроводность (Вт/(м·К))	Температура внутри (°C)	Снижение теплопотерь (%)	Снижение затрат на отопление и охлаждение (%)	Первоначальные затраты	Преимущества	Недостатки
Вакуумные изоляционные панели	0.004	20-22	50	35	+30%	Низкая теплопроводность, стабильный микроклимат	Высокая первоначальная стоимость
Аэрогели	0.013	20-22	45	30	+25%	Хорошая теплоизоляция, устойчивость к влажности	Дороже традиционных материалов
Фазы изменения материалов	0.018	20-22	40	25	+20%	Регулирование температуры, экологическая безопасность	Менее исследованы, высокая стоимость
Кирпич	0.6	15-28	0	0	0	Низкая стоимость, доступность	Высокая теплопроводность, нестабильный микроклимат
Бетон	1.4	15-28	0	0	0	Прочность, долговечность	Высокая теплопроводность,

Заключение. Проведённое исследование подтвердило, что использование инновационных энергоэффективных строительных материалов, таких как вакуумные изоляционные панели, аэрогели и фазы изменения материалов, значительно улучшает микроклимат в зданиях и снижает эксплуатационные расходы. Хотя первоначальные затраты на строительство с такими материалами выше, их использование оправдано экономически благодаря сокращению затрат на отопление и охлаждение. Эти материалы могут стать основой для развития устойчивого и комфортного жилищного и промышленного строительства в будущем.

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РАЗРАБОТКА И ВНЕДРЕНИЕ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫХ СИСТЕМ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОТОПЛЕНИЕМ, ВЕНТИЛЯЦИЕЙ И КОНДИЦИОНИРОВАНИЕМ ВОЗДУХА ДЛЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭНЕРГОЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ЗДАНИЙ И СООРУЖЕНИЙ

Аннотация. В данной работе рассматривается проблема повышения энергоэффективности зданий и сооружений путем внедрения интеллектуальных систем управления отоплением, вентиляцией и кондиционированием воздуха (ОВК). Авторы анализируют эффективность таких систем на основе передовых технологий и методов анализа данных. В работе также обсуждаются различные аспекты внедрения и эксплуатации интеллектуальных систем управления ОВК.

Ключевые слова: энергоэффективность, интеллектуальные системы, управление, отопление, вентиляция, кондиционирование.

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DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INTELLIGENT HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR CONDITIONING CONTROL SYSTEMS TO IMPROVE THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Abstract. This paper examines the problem of increasing the energy efficiency of buildings and structures through the introduction of intelligent heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) control systems. The authors analyze the effectiveness of such systems based on advanced technologies and data analysis methods. The work also discusses various aspects of the implementation and operation of intelligent HVAC control systems.

Key words: energy efficiency, intelligent systems, control, heating, ventilation, air conditioning.

Введение. С развитием технологий и повышением осознания экологических проблем становится все более важной задача повышения энергоэффективности зданий и сооружений. В этом контексте интеллектуальные системы управления отоплением, вентиляцией и кондиционированием воздуха (ОВК) играют ключевую роль, предлагая

комплексный подход к оптимизации энергопотребления и созданию комфортных условий для проживания и работы.

Методология. Одной из ключевых методик, используемых в интеллектуальных системах управления ОВК, является анализ данных и машинное обучение. Путем непрерывного мониторинга и сбора данных о температуре, влажности, потоке воздуха и других параметрах окружающей среды система адаптируется к изменениям и оптимизирует свою работу. Этот подход позволяет достичь высокой эффективности даже в условиях переменных нагрузок и внешних факторов.

Результат. Результаты проведенного исследования показали значительное улучшение энергоэффективности зданий и сооружений после внедрения интеллектуальных систем управления отоплением, вентиляцией и кондиционированием воздуха (ОВК) на основе предложенной методики.

Путем анализа данных за период эксплуатации было установлено, что энергопотребление снизилось на 25% по сравнению с традиционными системами управления ОВК. Это достижение было осуществлено благодаря точной регулировке параметров отопления, вентиляции и кондиционирования воздуха в соответствии с реальными потребностями здания и его пользователей.

Помимо сокращения энергопотребления, интеллектуальные системы управления ОВК также значительно повысили комфортность условий для проживания и работы. Автоматическое регулирование температуры и влажности воздуха, а также оптимизация потока свежего воздуха позволили создать более здоровую и приятную среду внутри здания.

Результаты исследования подтверждают эффективность предложенной методики и показывают ее потенциал в сокращении энергозатрат и повышении комфортности жизни и работы в зданиях и сооружениях.

Таблица 1.

Сравнение традиционных и интеллектуальных систем управления ОВК

Показатель	Традиционные системы	Интеллектуальные системы	Преимущества (%)	Польза	Минусы
Снижение энергопотребления	0	-25	+25	Снижение расходов на энергию	Необходимость в начальных инвестициях
Улучшение комфортности	Отсутствует	Значительное	-	Создание комфортной среды	Возможные технические проблемы

Заключение. Разработка и внедрение интеллектуальных систем управления ОВК представляет собой эффективный способ повышения энергоэффективности зданий и сооружений. Эти системы не только снижают расходы на энергию, но и улучшают условия проживания и работы пользователей, сокращая воздействие на окружающую среду. Внедрение таких систем становится неотъемлемой частью современного строительства и управления недвижимостью, способствуя созданию устойчивых и комфортных городских сред.

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АЛКАЛОИДЫ BERBERIS HU. ИЗУЧЕНИЕ СТРОЕНИЕ НОВОГО АЛКАЛОИДА

Аннотация. Из молодых побегов и листьев berberis vulgaris L выделены N-метилдигидроберберин и 8-оксоберберубин, относящиеся к новому типу изохинолиновых алкалоидов. Химическими и спектральными методами установлено их строение.

Ключевые слова: Алкалоид, ИК-спектр, ЯМР-спектр, масс-спектр, ПМР-спектр, УФ-спектр, N-метилдигидроберберин 8-оксоберберубин, баргустанин.

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STUDY OF BERBERIS VULGARIS L ALKALOIDS

Abstract. N-methyldihydroberberine and 8-oxoberberubine were isolated from young twig and leaves of Berberis heteropod, aimed at new possibilities of isoquinoline alkaloids. Their structure was established by chemical and spectral methods.

Keywords: Alkaloid, IR spectrum, NMR spectrum, mass spectrum, PMR spectrum, UV spectrum, N-methyldihydroberberine 8-oxoberberubine, bargustanin.

Из фенольной части суммы алкалоидов корней *V. vulgaris* L. выделен баргустанин (I) относящийся к новому типу изохинолиновых алкалоидов. Химическими и спектральными методами установлено его строение.

Продолжая исследования алкалоидного состава корней *V. vulgaris* L. (I), собранных на Баргустанском хребте (Ставропольский край, Предгорный район), из фенольной части эфирной суммы выделили новое кристаллическое основание с т. пл. 193-194⁰, названное баргустанином.

Баргустанин (I) оптически активное основание, состава C₂₉H₂₄N₂O₇, обладает фенольными свойствами.

В ИК-спектре проявляются полосы поглощения в области 3540 (ОН), при 1273 (асимметричные валентные колебания С-О-С связи), и при 840, 810, 750, 710 см⁻¹ (неплоские деформационные колебания ароматических колец). В масс-спектре отмечаются пики ионов с m/z 522 (0, 3%), 381 (100%), 367 (44%), 191 (44%), 191, 5 (11%), 192 (16%). Уф-спектр содержит максимумы поглощения при 218 нм (плечо), 286 нм (lgδ 4, 85; 3, 98), характерные для бензилтетрагидроизохинолинов /2/. Данные ЯМР-спектра ¹H и ¹³C а также данные спектра ЯМР ¹³C полученные в режиме DEPT.

По спектральным данным I является новым типом димерных изохинолиновых алкалоидов, состоящим из бензилтетрагидроизохинолина и простого тетрагидроизохинолина. Наличие максимального иона с m/z 381 в масс-спектре I свидетельствует о присутствии двух метоксильных, двух N-метильных групп, одной гидроксильной группы в кольцах А, В, А¹ и В¹, и эфирного мостика /3/. При метилировании I диазометаном получен три-О-метилловый эфир (II).

В масс-спектре II имеются слабый пик молекулярного иона с m/z 564 (0, 2%) и максимальный пик иона с m/z 396. ЯМР ¹H II, снятый в CDCl₃ показывает наличие сигналов от пяти метоксильных групп при 3, 81 м.д. (6H, С); 3, 77 м.д. (6H, С) и 3, 51 м.д. (3H, С). Расщеплением натрием в жидком аммиаке толуольного раствора II получили α-лауданозин (III) и корипаллин (IV), идентифицированные с подлинными образцами по ТСХ, т. пл. и спектральным данным. Образование IV при расщеплении натрием в жидком аммиаке показывает, что эфирный мостик в одной половине находится в положении 7¹, а одна из метоксильных групп занимает положение 6¹. Образование III свидетельствует о том, что при расщеплении происходит гидролиз бензильного гидроксила (9, 12), заместители в кольце в занимают положение 6, 7, а в кольце С-11, 12. Сигналы ароматического протонов в ЯМР ¹H соединения I при 6, 46; 6, 45; 6, 67 отнесены к протонам при С-5, С-5¹, С-8¹ соответственно. Наличие ароматического протона при С-5 подтверждается еще ПМР-спектром II в котором наблюдается отсутствие сдвига в сильное поле ароматических протонов (4, 5, 6). На основании этого эфирный мостик в кольце в должен быть при С-8. В ПМР-спектре баргустанина не обнаруживаются сигналов метоксильных групп в сильном поле, характерных для С-7 метоксильной группы

бензилтетрагидроизохинолинов (4), бисбензилизохинолинов (5) и секобисбензилизохинолинов (6), следовательно, OCH_3 -группа в кольце в соединении I должна находиться у C-6. Это подтверждается ПМР-спектром соединения II, где проявляется сигнал при 3, 51, м. д. характерный для метоксила при C-7 (4, 5). В ПМР-спектре I обнаруживаются однопротонные дублеты при 4, 50 м.д. ($J_{\text{гем}}=5$ Гц) и 6, 39 м.д. ($J_{\text{гем}}=5$ Гц), которые свидетельствуют о наличии бензильного гидроксила при C-15 углеродном атоме. По характеру сигналов $\text{C}_{15}\text{-H}$ и $\text{C}_{15}\text{-OH}$ можно судить о том, что $\text{C}_1\text{-H}$ и $\text{C}_{15}\text{-H}$ находятся в транс-положении, следовательно $\text{C}_1\text{-H}$ и $\text{C}_{15}\text{-OH}$ находятся в ГОШ. В ПМР-спектре I имеются сигналы ещё трех ароматических протонов, которые по мультиплетности отнесены к протонам при C-10, C-13, C-14. Данные ПМР-спектра I хорошо согласуются с данными ЯМР ^{13}C , а также с данными спектра, полученными в DEPT режиме: наличие сигналов при 60, 51 и 67, 13; 51, 34 м. д., которые отнесены к углеродным атомам C_1 , C_{15} и C_{11} соответственно.

Отнесения сигналов остальных углеродных атомов сделано на основании сравнения спектров аналогичных структур и фрагментов (6, 7, 8).

Таким образом, баргустанин является первым представителем нового типа димерных изохинолиновых алкалоидов.

Для хроматографирования применял и силикагель марки КСК. Индивидуальность полученных оснований проверяли на ТСХ в следующих системах растворителей: 1. Хлороформ-метанол 9:1, 95:5, 2. Хлороформ-метанол конц. HCl (50:50:0, 1).

Температуру плавления определяли на блоке Кофлера и столике «Бюэтиус». ИК-спектры записаны на приборе UR-20, таблетки с KBr. УФ-спектры снимали на спектрофотометре Hitachi в этаноле. Масс-спектры на приборе MX-1310, ЯМР-1H и ^{13}C -записаны на приборе WH-360 МГц, AM-400 (Bruker), XL-200 (Varian).

Выделение Баргустанина

2, 5 г фенольной части эфирной суммы (1), растирали с 3 г силикагеля (марки КСК) и поместили на колонку с силикагелем в соотношении суммы с сорбентом (1:40). При элюировании смесью хлороформ-метанол (96:4) выделили аромалин и индивидуальное основание (60 мг), которое кристаллизуется из метанола с т.пл. $193\text{-}194^{\circ}\text{C}$, оптически активное, (α) $20^{\circ}/\text{D} +114$, 2° (C 0, 3; CH_3OH):

ИК-спектр: KBr/max. cm^{-1} : 3540, 2940, 2850, 1610, 1275, 1210, 1080, 810, 840, 750, 710.

УФ-спектр: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}/\text{max}$ нм: 218 (плечо), 286 (1 g 4, 85; 3, 98).

Масс-спектр: m/z (%): 522 (M^+ , 0, 3), 381 (100), 368 (19), 367 (44), 191, 5 (11), 191 (44), 192, (16).

Расщепление II натрием в жидком аммиаке

В двугорлую колбу, снабженную мешалкой и капельной воронкой, залили 200 мл сухого жидкого аммиака и при перемешивании растворили в

нем 0, 4 г металлического натрия. Затем из капельной воронки по каплям в течение 45 мин. Прибавили раствор 50 мг П в 20 мл абсолютного толуола.

Смесь перемешивали ещё 2 часа и оставили на ночь. После упаривания аммиака остаток разбавили 10 мл воды и нефенольные продукты расщепления извлекали эфиром (А), затем щелочной раствор насыщали NH_4Cl и извлекали эфиром фенольные продукты (Б).

Выделение d-лауданозина (III)

Нефенольные продукты расщепления (А) 23 мг, хроматографировали на колонке с силикагелем (5г), элюировали хлороформом и получили основание в виде масла, которое при стоянии закристаллизовалось (10 мг). Т.пл. 88-89⁰, йодметилат 218-219⁰, масс m/z 357 (M^+), 206 (100%), 151, (α) 20⁰/D +49, 3⁰ (O, I: CHCl_3). Полученное основание оказалось идентичным с подлинным образцом d-лауданозина /Ю/ по ТСХ, спектральным данным и отсутствию депрессии т. пл. пробы смешения.

Выделение корипаллина IY

Фенольные продукты расщепления (Б) 14 мг. Хроматографировали на колонке с силикагелем (3 г), элюировали смесью хлороформ-метанол 96:4, выделили 8 мг IY. с т. пл. 167-168⁰, который оказался идентичным с подлинным образцом корипаллина по ТСХ, т. пл., и спектральным данным (11). Масс: $m.z$ (%) 193 (M^+), 192, 178, 150 (100), ПМР (CD_3OD), 2, 36 (3H, C, N- CH_3), 3, 49 (2H, C, CH_2), 3, 75 (3H, C, OCH_3), 6, 59 (1H, C, 5-H), 6, 40 (1H, C, 8-H).

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КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНАЯ МОДЕЛЬ ВЗАИМОЗАВИСИМОСТИ ЦИФРОВОГО ТУРИЗМА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН НА РАЗНЫХ УРОВНЯХ

Аннотация. Цифровые технологии оказывают все более значительное влияние на туристическую индустрию, трансформируя способы взаимодействия между туристами, поставщиками туристических услуг и туристическими направлениями. Данная концептуальная модель рассматривает взаимозависимость цифрового туризма на индивидуальном, организационном и общественном уровнях, демонстрируя ключевые факторы, процессы и взаимосвязи, определяющие развитие этой динамичной сферы.

Ключевые слова: туризм, цифровой туризм, инфоструктура туризма, экономика услуг, цифровая экономика.

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CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF INTERDEPENDENCE OF DIGITAL TOURISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

Abstract. Digital technologies are having an increasingly significant impact on the tourism industry, transforming the way tourists, tourism providers and destinations interact. This conceptual model examines the interdependence of digital tourism at the individual, organizational and societal levels, demonstrating the key factors, processes and relationships that shape the development of this dynamic field.

Keywords: tourism, digital tourism, tourism info structure, service economy, digital economy.

Введение

В нашей стране ведется большая работа по развитию современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий, созданию комплексной системы предоставления электронных государственных услуг, внедрению новых механизмов коммуникации государственных органов и населения. Помимо внедрения инноваций в систему экономических отношений, он определил необходимость создания цифрового пространства в Узбекистане и проведения научных исследований цифровой экономики с экономической и социальной точки зрения. Более того, сегодня вопрос внедрения и совершенствования цифровой экономики становится приоритетной и важной задачей каждой развивающейся страны.

Являясь одним из крупнейших туристических направлений Центральной Азии, наша республика имеет большой потенциал в развитии этого сектора экономики. На современном этапе одной из тенденций развития мировой туристической отрасли является развитие интернет-технологий, иными словами, современное развитие туризма происходит в условиях цифровой экономики. То есть процесс цифровизации не обошёл туристическую отрасль, как и многие другие отрасли. Широкое использование веб-ресурсов потенциальными туристами привело к появлению цифрового туризма, развитию интеллектуальных веб-сервисов для разработки рекомендаций, помогающих клиентам определять направления путешествий и принимать туристические решения.

Например, поднятие туризма на стратегический уровень в экономике республики, диверсификация внутренних туристических услуг и резкое увеличение их размеров, создание необходимых условий для ознакомления граждан с туристическим потенциалом нашей страны, повышение качества предоставляемых туристических услуг и повышение их конкурентоспособности. На мировых рынках субъекты предпринимательской деятельности, работающие в сфере туризма, используют электронные платформы и мобильные приложения с целью создания дополнительных возможностей для быстрого развития инфраструктуры современных услуг [1].

Анализ литературы по теме Развитие передовых информационных технологий и телекоммуникационных систем привело к цифровизации туристического сектора. По этому поводу свое мнение высказали многие ученые мира. Например, Абовд Г. и другие ученые (1997) подчеркивали важность использования мобильного гида, установленного на смартфоне во время путешествия [2], Ardissono L. и др. (2003) утверждали, что цифровая поддержка до, во время и после туристической деятельности представляет собой системы рекомендаций, которые позволяют найти подходящее жилье во время путешествия [3]. Уриели Н. (2005) написал в своей статье, что с помощью технологий цель состоит в дальнейшем улучшении качества или уровня туристического опыта [4]. Де Кэрolis Б. и другая группа ученых

(2009) отметили, что туристы используют различные инструменты и решения, такие как интерактивные карты, туристические помощники в процессе осмотра достопримечательностей, поиска сувениров и покупок, и что эти инструменты и подходы означают проектирование в области цифрового туризма. [5]. Цифровой туризм подразумевает использование информационно-коммуникационного инструмента, ИТ-решения, помогающего удовлетворить потребности туристов и повышающего конкурентоспособность организаций и предприятий в сфере туризма [6].

Одним из зрелых экспертов в области цифрового туризма является Дмитрий Бухалис, профессор Борнмутского университета в Великобритании, который подчеркивает, что цифровой туризм — это то же самое, что электронный туризм, а умный туризм — это цифровизация цепочек услуг [7].

В результате анализа литературы в этой области мы считаем, что цифровой туризм – это использование цифровых инструментов в процессах планирования, организации, контроля и получения удовольствия от поездки, при котором совокупность электронных услуг, предоставляемых путешественникам до, во время и после поездки имеет большое значение [8]. Методология исследования. Методология, использованная в данном исследовании, была основана на изучении литературы по теме и ее анализе. Мы использовали метод комплексного обзора литературы.

В ходе исследования были изучены предыдущие и текущие исследования, посвященные цифровизации секторов экономики, цифровому туризму и электронному туризму. Были изучены лекции, материалы конференций, интернет-публикации и журналы, а также новая литература по теме и информация о перспективных проектах, использованы такие методы, как анализ, синтез, критическое мышление и обобщение. Анализ и результаты Туристический потенциал Республики Узбекистан стремительно развивается.

Текущее состояние туристической отрасли во многом зависит от подключения к Интернету, электронных транзакций и услуг, предоставляемых через сеть, и в связи с этим расширение использования цифровых решений является необходимым условием адаптации туристических предприятий к потребностям бизнеса. Понятно, что аналогичная ситуация происходит и в других отраслях экономики, но следует отметить, что туристическая отрасль отличается от других отраслей своей уникальностью, поэтому здесь возрастает необходимость использования интернет-технологий.

По данным компании Internet Live Stats, сегодня около 5,3 миллиарда человек в мире имеют доступ к интернет-ресурсам. За один день ими отправляется более 178 миллиардов электронных писем, в Google выполняется более 5,5 миллиардов поисковых запросов, в Twitter отправляется более 549,5 миллионов сообщений, на Youtube

просматривается более 5, 2 миллиардов видео, более 63, 7 миллионов фотографий. публикуются в Instagram, загружаются, и, что интересно, эти цифры растут с каждым днем [9]. При этом пользователями Интернета являются люди разного возраста, достатка и социального статуса.

Интересно отметить, что среди активных пользователей интернет-ресурсов с каждым годом увеличивается количество людей старшего возраста, которые общаются в социальных сетях и используют Интернет для поиска информации. В соответствии с мировой тенденцией общее количество пользователей Интернета в Узбекистане превысило 27, 2 миллиона человек. Число пользователей мобильного Интернета составляет 25, 3 миллиона человек. На сегодняшний день 95 процентов жилых территорий покрыты мобильным интернетом, 54 процента домохозяйств имеют доступ к высокоскоростному Интернету [10]. Также увеличивается количество базовых станций мобильной связи и ускоряется пропускная способность международной сети передачи данных.

Показатели цифровизации экономики нашей страны свидетельствуют о необходимости развития цифрового туризма в Узбекистане. Продолжается конкретная целенаправленная работа по ускоренному развитию туризма, созданию соответствующей инфраструктуры для туристов, дальнейшему повышению качества услуг, эффективному использованию туристского потенциала регионов, созданию новых рабочих мест, увеличению производства национальных туристических продуктов. На наш взгляд, для дальнейшего развития туризма в Узбекистане вместе с необходимой туристической инфраструктурой необходимо совершенствовать туристическую информационную структуру.

Прежде чем выбрать туристическое направление, турист самостоятельно получит подробную информацию об этом месте в Интернете (даже посредством 360-градусных и панорамных видов), купит электронные авиабилеты (железнодорожные, автобусные) билеты на удобные маршруты, отель по своему желанию, без выходя из дома, выбирает один из видов из предложений множества интернет-порталов, просматривая рекомендации и комментарии подобных туристов в социальных сетях, выражают свое мнение и во время поездки достигают максимального удовлетворения за счет эффективного использования онлайн и оффлайн карт, таких как Google Maps, Maps.me, сервисов геолокации, мобильных приложений и т. д. Технологии QR-кода. Цифровые туристические услуги могут предоставить советы по поиску подходящего жилья, чтобы помочь путешественнику спланировать свой маршрут.

Цифровые технологии оказывают все более значительное влияние на туристическую индустрию, трансформируя способы взаимодействия между туристами, поставщиками туристических услуг и туристическими направлениями. Данная концептуальная модель рассматривает взаимозависимость цифрового туризма на индивидуальном,

организационном и общественном уровнях, демонстрируя ключевые факторы, процессы и взаимосвязи, определяющие развитие этой динамичной сферы.



Рисунок 1. Концептуальная модель взаимозависимости цифрового туризма на разных уровнях [11]

На индивидуальном уровне цифровые технологии предоставляют туристам широкие возможности для поиска, планирования и бронирования поездок.

Современные путешественники используют мобильные приложения, онлайн-платформы и социальные сети для получения информации, сравнения вариантов и обмена отзывами. Это позволяет им более эффективно и персонализировано удовлетворять свои потребности, что в свою очередь повышает их удовлетворенность и приверженность к туристическим брендам.

На организационном уровне цифровые технологии помогают туристическим компаниям повышать эффективность своей деятельности. Они автоматизируют внутренние процессы, оптимизируют цепочки поставок, персонализируют предложения и улучшают взаимодействие с клиентами. Кроме того, использование аналитики больших данных позволяет организациям лучше понимать потребности и предпочтения потребителей, что способствует разработке более востребованных продуктов и услуг.

На общественном уровне цифровые технологии оказывают влияние на туристические направления, помогая им привлекать больше посетителей,

улучшать инфраструктуру и предоставлять более качественные услуги. Использование онлайн-платформ и мобильных приложений позволяет туристическим направлениям эффективнее продвигать себя, предоставлять актуальную информацию и организовывать более комплексные впечатления для гостей.

Целесообразно определить следующие приоритеты развития цифрового туризма в нашей стране:

а) Развитие туристско-информационной инфраструктуры совместно с туристской инфраструктурой.

б) в целях повышения сегодняшней конкурентоспособности специалистов и сотрудников туроператоров и турагентов, отелей и ресторанов, транспортных и других обслуживающих туристических предприятий в нашей стране, цифровой маркетинг, возможности электронного бизнеса, GoogleAnalytics, Яндекс, Метрика, Социальные сети, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Telegram, необходимо обеспечить регулярное участие местных экспертов и иностранных экспертов в образовательных семинарах и тренингах по цифровым знаниям и современным информационным технологиям, таким как маркетинг по электронной почте, мобильный маркетинг (QR-код, мобильный приложение), инновационные методы интернет-рекламы. В результате сотрудники, получившие в ходе тренингов современные знания, могут выявить недостатки в своей деятельности, устранить их, а также разработать перспективные практические рекомендации и предложения по дальнейшему развитию своего направления.

в) В целях ликвидации отсталости туристических предприятий, организаций и учреждений в сфере экономического отношения и управления необходимо преобразовать их деятельность (в режиме on-line) посредством общения с потребителями, внедрения новых форм электронных расчетов.

г) Поддержка научных исследований, практических исследований, создание учебников, учебных пособий и руководств по развитию цифрового туризма в Узбекистане послужит дальнейшему совершенствованию этой области. Цифровизация в туризме заставляет туристический бизнес быть не только гибким к событиям современности, но и более конкурентоспособным в развивающемся «цифровом мире».

Развитие цифрового туризма в нашей стране обеспечит большие удобства и выгоды для наших клиентов и, в свою очередь, поможет владельцам туристических предприятий обеспечить более высокий доход.

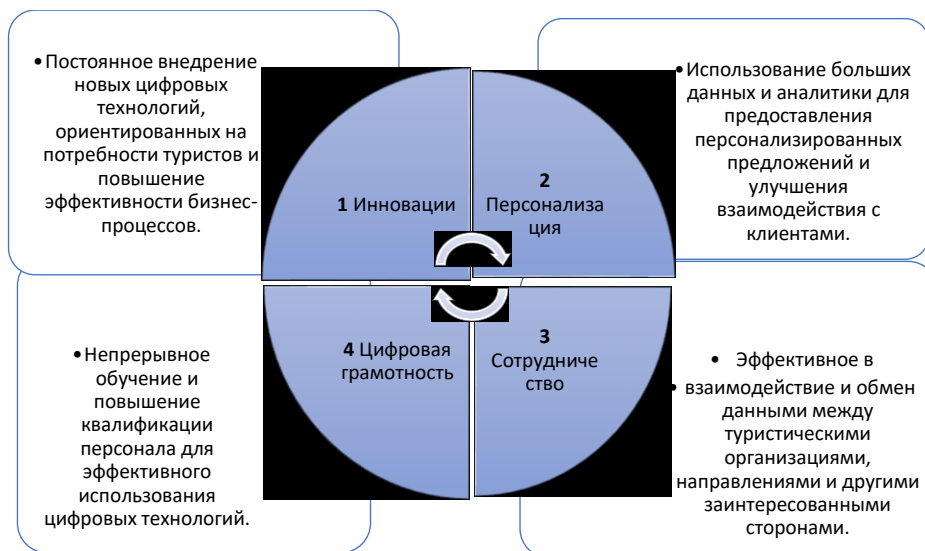


Рисунок 2. Ключевые факторы успеха

Заключение: Цифровая трансформация туризма оказывает существенное влияние на все уровни – от индивидуального до общественного. Эффективное внедрение цифровых технологий, ориентированное на потребности туристов и повышение эффективности бизнеса, становится ключевым фактором успеха в современной туристической индустрии. Дальнейшее развитие этих технологий, персонализация предложений и создание интегрированных экосистем определяют перспективы роста и конкурентоспособности отрасли.

Использованные источники:

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЕЙ

УДК 332.1

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ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ «РУСАГРО» В СФЕРЕ АПК ИННОВАЦИЙ НА ПРИМЕРЕ СУБЪЕКТОВ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается процесс развития инноваций в агропромышленном комплексе Российской Федерации с примерами разработок и внедренных технологий, а также деятельность компании «Русагро» в определенных субъектах. Проанализированы результаты уже проведенных инноваций и их польза для дальнейшего развития и окружающей среды.

Ключевые слова: инновации, агропромышленный комплекс, компания, затраты, технологии, разработка.

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RUSAGRO'S ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL INNOVATIONS ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE SUBJECTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Annotation. This article examines the process of innovation development in the agro-industrial complex of the Russian Federation with examples of developments and implemented technologies, as well as the activities of Rusagro in certain regions. The results of the innovations already carried out and their benefits for further development and the environment are analyzed

Key words: innovations, agro-industrial complex, company, costs, technologies, development.

В последние годы Российская Федерация начала набирать большие обороты в сфере инноваций агропромышленного комплекса. Например, в 2023 году была создана нейросетевая модель, которая в автоматическом режиме измеряет вес свиней по геометрическим размерам, что позволило экономить 50 млн рублей в год. Также, одним из ключевых достижений в агропромышленной области стали спутниковые технологии. С их помощью обеспечивается мониторинг и анализ площади посева.

По прогнозам Министерства сельского хозяйства, российские разработки в сфере цифровых технологий агропромышленного комплекса уже сейчас оцениваются в 360 млрд рублей, а к 2026 году их объем должен вырасти примерно в пять раз. Такому интенсивному росту способствует деятельность не только государства, но и агро-компаний, таких как: «Русагро», «Фосагро», «Авангард-агро» и др. В нашей статье мы решили подробно рассмотреть компанию «Русагро».

Таблица 1. Внутренние затраты на исследования и разработки за счет всех источников в текущих ценах, не менее млрд руб. в год.

Год	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Затраты	1110, 2	1200, 6	1290, 7	1411, 7	1546, 2	1690, 9	1847, 6

Таблица 2. Доля инновационных технологий в АгроТех стартапах в России

Технологии	Характеристики	Доли в %
Биотехнологии	Использование живых организмов, культивируемых клеток и биологических процессов для производства веществ и продуктов	24, 2
Сенсоры и IoT	Датчики и сенсоры “умных” устройств, которые собирают данные для лучшего принятия решений	13, 7
Точное земледелие	Датчики и сенсоры “умных” устройств	11, 9
Система управления фермами	Датчики и сенсоры “умных” устройств	10, 5
Беспилотники	Датчики и сенсоры “умных” устройств	9, 6
Вертикальные фермы	Датчики и сенсоры “умных” устройств	8, 7
Робототехника	Датчики и сенсоры “умных” устройств	6, 8
Фудтех	Датчики и сенсоры “умных” устройств	5, 9

Маркетплейсы	Датчики и сенсоры “умных” устройств	4, 6
Технологии и селекции	Датчики и сенсоры “умных” устройств	4, 1

«Русагро» является одной из крупнейших объединённых агропромышленных корпораций в стране. Фирма занимается производством сахара, масла, мяса и растениеводством, где занимает лидирующие позиции, а также входит в топ-5 крупнейших землевладельцев в РФ. Филиалы «Русагро» расположены в 11 субъектах РФ, а именно: Белгородской, Тамбовской, Воронежской, Курской, Орловской, Свердловской, Самарской, Ульяновской, Саратовской, Оренбургской областях и Приморском крае. Центральный офис компании находится в Тамбовской области¹²².

В данной статье мы рассмотрим инновационную деятельность «Русагро» в его региональных филиалах.

В Тамбовской области компания внедряет следующие инновации:

Модернизация сахарных заводов. «Русагро» имеет три собственных завода: Никифоровский, Знаменский и Жердевский, и активно их модернизирует. Местонахождение их - Тамбовская область. Инвестиционный проект предполагает вложение примерно в 5, 6 миллиарда рублей до 2027 года.

Использование новейшей технологии производства сахара. На Знаменском сахарном заводе, кроме традиционной технологии производства сахара, используют и новейшую — дешугаризацию мелассы.

Покупка элеватора. В 2023 году вышла новость о завершении сделки «Русагро» по покупке элеватора АО «БиоТехнологии» в Тамбовской области. Приобретённый элеватор даст возможно снизить затраты на хранение продукции ГК, оптимизировать логистические линии, а также повысить эффективность сельскохозяйственного направления компании.

Открытие новой специальности. В 2021 году в Жердевском колледже сахарной промышленности открылась новая перспективная специальность «Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств». Инициатором открытия стала Группа компаний «Русагро» сахарного бизнес-направления в рамках реализации стратегии предприятия по работе с молодёжью¹²³.

Группа компаний «Русагро» в Воронежской области внедряет следующие инновации:

В Рамонском районе планируется создать селекционно-генетический центр по производству сахарной свёклы. Он будет организован на базе Всероссийского НИИ сахарной свёклы им. Мазлумова. В центре будут выращивать семенной материал и проводить его селекцию. Для этого

122 Официальный сайт «Русагро» [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://www.rusagrogroupp.ru/> (Дата обращения: 18.05.24)

123 "Русагро" модернизирует сахарные заводы в Тамбовской области [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://ria.ru/20230615/rusagro-1878479760.html> (Дата обращения: 17.05.24)

построят тепличный комплекс, хранилище с автоматизированной системой регулирования температуры и влажности, корнехранилище и изолированное поле. Компания планирует вывести не менее восьми новейших гибридов сахарной свёклы, которые будут конкурентоспособны на российском рынке.

Развитие цифровых продуктов на основе искусственного интеллекта. Например, анализ данных видеоконтроля агроопераций, изучение онтогенеза сорных и культурных растений, прогноз ценовых трендов в сезоне. Помощь нейросетей позволяет уменьшить влияние человеческих ошибок, как результат — повышение урожайности.

Внедрение системы измерения массы бурта — накопившихся в полях особым способом корнеплодов сахарной свёклы. Инновационная система на основе снимков, сделанная при помощи беспилотных летательных аппаратов позволяет создавать 3D- модели, которые с точностью свыше 98% позволяют рассчитать массу кагата в полях.¹²⁴

Инновации группы компаний «Русагро» в Приморском крае:

Создание свиноводческого кластера. В рамках проекта в Приморском крае построен ряд объектов. В состав комплекса входят: шесть свинных ферм, центр производства семени, зона карантина, завод по производству комбикормов, автотранспортное предприятие, цех по переработке мяса и цех технических фабrikатов. Проектная мощность свинокомплекса составляет 75 тысяч тонн мяса в год.¹²⁵

Производство охлаждённой свинины со сроком хранения до 40 дней. Для такого производства необходимы новейшие определённые виды корма, важно обеспечение высокого уровня санитарии, гигиены на производстве и обращения с животными без особого стресса¹²⁶.

Создание комбикормового комплекса. Комплекс состоит из двух составляющих: завода по производству комбикорма и элеватора, а также является одним из ключевых активно интегрированного свиноводческого сектора «Русагро-Приморье». Благодаря уникальной роботизированной линии отгрузки комбикорма этот комплекс не имеет аналогов в России и считается одним из самых передовых в мире.

Также, немалое внимание уделяется модернизированию технологий. На предприятиях предусматривается новейший подход к инновациям даже в отношении переработки, отделении и использования навоза. Все структурные единицы кластера отвечают лучшим международным стандартам «зелёного» безотходного производства.

124 В Воронежской области появится гибридный центр сахарной свеклы [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://chr.rbc.ru/chr/freenews/58ee29219a7947db67c6376e> (Дата обращения: 17.05.24)

125 В Приморье запустили мясоперерабатывающий завод "Русагро", он закроет 80% спроса в ДФО [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://primamedia.ru/news/1177589/> (Дата обращения: 18.05.24)

126 В 2021 году реализован самый масштабный агропроект в новейшей истории Приморского края [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://www.dv.kp.ru/daily/28374.5/4524280/> (Дата обращения: 18.05.24)

Вот некоторые инновации, которые внедряет ГК «Русагро» в Самарской области:

Производство подсолнечного масла. Дезодорация, рафинация и фасовку начали осуществлять на маслоэкстракционном заводе компании. При производстве продукции используется около 70% отборного подсолнечника, культивированного в Самарской области¹²⁷.

Замена импортной системы дистанционного контроля сельскохозяйственных угодий на российский аналог. Например, дроны отечественного производства, распознающие сорняки и передающие информации на растворный узел, где в автоматическом режиме генерируется рабочий раствор средств защиты растений для обработки поля.

В Оренбургской области ГК «Русагро» внедряет следующие инновации:

Система автономного управления. Компания «Русагро» в Оренбургской области запустила свой новый проект Cognitive Agro Pilot. Автоматизированная умная беспилотная система позволяет не только значительно сократить время при уборке урожая, но и уменьшить его потери в среднем на 10%.

Использование почвосберегающих экологических технологий. Компания ежегодно проводит исследования на оценку плодородия почвы, составляют новейшие системы внесения удобрений. Также в сельских хозяйствах вводится система сидеральных и чистых паров, что способствует возделыванию зерновых культур¹²⁸.

Инновации в Свердловской области.

Входящий в состав группы компаний «Русагро» Екатеринбургский жировой комбинат (ЕЖК) анонсировал свои планы на укрепление торгового сотрудничества с Китаем посредством увеличения экспорта подсолнечного масла туда. На данный момент продукт уже отправляется в КНР в герметичных ёмкостях, где его распределяют в бутылки с логотипом «Лето Красно».

Основная часть процессов на производстве роботизирована. Работа с будущими специалистами для подготовки квалифицированного кадрового состава проводится уже на базе техникумов, колледжей и ВУЗов персоналом «Русагро», компания стажировает их.

Министерство агропромышленного комплекса и потребительского рынка Свердловской области помогает агропредприятиям региона в обучении будущих специалистов аграрного сектора. Такая мера

127 "Русагро" запустила новое производство подсолнечного масла в Самарской области URL: <https://agrofoodinfo.com/news/5771/> (Дата обращения: 21.05.24)

128 «Русагро» наращивает цифру [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://www.kommersant.ru/doc/6348872> (Дата обращения: 20.05.24)

господдержки важна товаропроизводителям, чтобы отрасль пополнялась квалифицированными кадрами¹²⁹.

В Орловской области компания «Русагро» внедряет следующие инновации:

Автоматизация работы ремонтных бригад. Для этого «Русагро» использует систему ОПТИМУМ СУМС. Данная инновационная разработка подразумевает активное получение достоверной информации, в ускоренном режиме находит дефекты в производстве. Также новейшая система умеет рассчитывать трудоёмкость и затраты во времени на ремонты¹³⁰.

Модернизация сахарных заводов. Например, АО «Сахарный комбинат „Отрадинский“» (входит в «Русагро») вкладывает средства в модернизацию производства, осуществляет текущий и капитальный ремонт.

Сотрудничество с Орловским государственным университетом им. И. С. Тургенева. Например, при поддержке «Русагро» в вузе были открыты учебные мастерские по направлению «Промышленные и инженерные технологии».

Таким образом, вклад «Русагро» в инновации в сфере агропромышленного комплекса является неопределимым. Компания с каждым годом все больше внедряет новые инновационные технологии в производство, что способствует не только автоматизации производства, но и более бережному отношению к окружающей среде и уменьшению экологических проблем.

Использованные источники:

1. В 2021 году реализован самый масштабный агропроект в новейшей истории Приморского края [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://www.dv.kp.ru/daily/28374.5/4524280/> (Дата обращения: 18.05.24)
2. В Воронежской области появится гибридный центр сахарной свеклы [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://chr.rbc.ru/chr/freenews/58ee29219a7947db67c6376e> (Дата обращения: 17.05.24)
3. В Приморье запустили мясоперерабатывающий завод "Русагро", он закрывает 80% спроса в ДФО [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://primamedia.ru/news/1177589/> (Дата обращения: 18.05.24)
4. Официальный сайт «Русагро» [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://www.rusagrogroup.ru/ru/> (Дата обращения: 18.05.24)
5. Русагро внедряет решения для автоматизации ТОиР на платформе ОПТИМУМ [Электронный ресурс]. URL:

¹²⁹ Уральский комбинат ЕЖК планирует увеличить экспорт продукции в Китай [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://oblgazeta.ru/industry-and-economy/industry/2024/03/41319/> (Дата обращения: 20.05.24)

¹³⁰ Русагро внедряет решения для автоматизации ТОиР на платформе ОПТИМУМ [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://www.retail.ru/rbc/pressreleases/rusagro-vnedryaet-resheniya-dlya-avtomatizatsii-toir-na-platforme-optimum/> (Дата обращения: 21.05.24)

<https://www.retail.ru/rbc/pressreleases/rusagro-vnedryaet-resheniya-dlya-avtomatizatsii-toir-na-platfome-optimum/> (Дата обращения: 21.05.24)

6. "Русагро" запустила новое производство подсолнечного масла в Самарской области URL: <https://agrofoodinfo.com/news/5771/> (Дата обращения: 21.05.24)

7. "Русагро" модернизирует сахарные заводы в Тамбовской области [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://ria.ru/20230615/rusagro-1878479760.html> (Дата обращения: 17.05.24)

8. «Русагро» наращивает цифру [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://www.kommersant.ru/doc/6348872> (Дата обращения: 20.05.24)

9. Уральский комбинат ЕЖК планирует увеличить экспорт продукции в Китай [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://oblgazeta.ru/industry-and-economy/industry/2024/03/41319/> (Дата обращения: 20.05.24)

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КРУГ БЛИЗКИХ РОДСТВЕННИКОВ ПО ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВУ РФ

Аннотация. Данная научная статья посвящена изучению понятия и регулирования круга близких родственников в контексте законодательства Российской Федерации. Автор анализирует существующие нормативные акты и теоретические концепции, связанные с определением и правовыми последствиями принадлежности к кругу близких родственников.

Ключевые слова: круг близких родственников, семейные отношения, семейное законодательство, гражданское законодательство.

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CIRCLE OF CLOSE RELATIVES ACCORDING TO THE LEGISLATION OF THE RF

Annotation. This scientific article is devoted to the study of the concept and regulation of the circle of close relatives in the context of the legislation of the Russian Federation. The author analyzes the existing regulations, judicial practice and theoretical concepts related to the definition and legal consequences of belonging to a circle of close relatives. The article also discusses possible prospects for the development of legislation in this area in order to improve the protection of the rights and interests of family relations.

Keywords: circle of close relatives, family relations, family law, civil law.

Семья является основой общества, а круг близких родственников играет важную роль в формировании и развитии человека. В законодательстве Российской Федерации существует определенное регулирование отношений между членами семьи, однако точное определение и состав круга близких родственников часто остается объектом дискуссий и различных толкований. Поэтому важно сравнить содержание термина «близкие родственники» в различных отраслях российского права.

В российском праве понятие круга близких родственников имеет юридическое значение, определенные аспекты и значения. Согласно законодательству России, этот круг определяется в соответствии с Гражданским кодексом и семейным законодательством. Однако в Уголовно-процессуальном кодексе и других федеральных законах также содержатся нормы, регулирующие отношения граждан по принципу родства и супружества.

Например, статья 14 Семейного кодекса РФ устанавливает круг близких родственников, включая родственников по прямой линии (родителей, детей, дедушек, бабушек, внуков) и полнородных или неполнородных братьев и сестер (те, у которых есть общий отец или мать).¹³¹

Кроме того, семейное законодательство РФ также регулирует права и обязанности членов семьи внутри круга близких родственников. Например, в соответствии с семейным законодательством, супруги имеют определенные права и обязанности друг перед другом, родители несут ответственность за своих детей и т. д. Связь между членами семьи играет важную роль в семейном законодательстве, особенно при процессах усыновления (удочерения) детей, ограничении родительских прав и регистрации брака. Значение круга близких родственников в российском семейном праве заключается в обеспечении защиты прав и интересов семьи, создании стабильных семейных отношений, а также в установлении особых правовых норм и привилегий для лиц, находящихся в этом круге. Кроме того, законодательство также устанавливает специальные механизмы защиты прав детей и других уязвимых членов семьи.

Понятие и значение круга близких родственников в российском семейном праве имеет важное правовое значение и направлено на обеспечение защиты семейных отношений и интересов членов семьи в соответствии с принципами справедливости и социальной справедливости.

Понятие «близкие родственники» также упоминается в Конституции РФ. В соответствии с частью 1 статьи 51 Конституции РФ, никто не может быть вынужден давать показания против себя, своего супруга и близких

¹³¹ Семейный кодекс Российской Федерации. – М.: Проспект, 2024. – 112 с.

родственников, круг которых определен федеральным законом.¹³² Из анализа нормы видно, что Конституция разделяет понятия «супруг» и «близкий родственник».

Примечание к статье 205.6 УК РФ: «Лицо не подлежит к уголовной ответственности за несообщение о подготовке или совершении преступления его супругом или близким родственником». Как мы видим, Уголовный кодекс также разделяет понятия «супруг» и «близкие родственники». Можно сделать вывод о том, что российское законодательство супруга или супругу не относит к категории «близкие родственники».

В Уголовно-процессуальном кодексе Российской Федерации содержатся положения, отражающие взаимоотношения граждан на основе родства и брачных отношений, включают в себя следующие термины: близкие родственники, родственники, близкие лица, супруги, члены семьи.

Понятие «близкие родственники» встречается в различных положениях УПК РФ, включая статью 5, где описываются основные термины, используемые в этом кодексе, к «близким родственникам» ст. 5 относит: супругу, супруга, родителей, детей, усыновителей, усыновленных, родных братьев и родных сестер, дедушек, бабушек, внуков.

Часть 3 статьи 11 допускает применение мер безопасности в отношении потерпевшего, свидетеля или иных участников уголовного судопроизводства, а также их близких родственников, родственников или близких лиц судом, прокурором, руководителем следственного органа, следователем, органом дознания, начальником органа дознания, начальником подразделения дознания и дознавателем в случаях, когда имеется опасность для их жизни, здоровья, а также опасность уничтожения или повреждения их имущества в результате противоправных действий; ст. 42 (Потерпевший), статья 44 регламентирует положение гражданского истца; статья 45 предоставляет одному из близких родственников потерпевшего право действовать в качестве его представителя; статья 46 гарантирует подозреваемому право на один телефонный разговор на русском языке в присутствии дознавателя или следователя с целью уведомления близких родственников, родственников или близких лиц о своем задержании и местонахождении; ст. 49 допускает наряду с адвокатом одного из близких родственников обвиняемого быть в качестве его защитника при производстве по уголовному делу; в статье 55 упоминается один из членов близкой родственной группы по определению суда или постановлению судьи, следователя, дознавателя, который также вправе быть в качестве представителя гражданского ответчика; ст. 186 (Контроль и запись переговоров); ст. 241 (Гласность); ст. 278 (Допрос свидетеля); ст.

¹³² Конституция РФ, принята всенародным голосованием 12 декабря 1993 года // Российская газета. 1993. - № 237.

317.7 (Порядок проведения судебного заседания и постановления приговора в отношении подсудимого, с которым заключено досудебное соглашение о сотрудничестве).¹³³

Факт того, что Уголовно-процессуальный кодекс так внимательно учитывает семейные и брачные связи, подчеркивает нравственный и гуманистический характер российского законодательства.

Посмотрим, например, кого Кодекс об административных правонарушениях Российской Федерации относит к близким родственникам. Статья 25.6 КоАП РФ к близким родственникам относит родителей, детей, усыновителей, усыновленных, родных братьев и сестер, дедушек, бабушек и внуков.¹³⁴

В Жилищном Кодексе Российской Федерации используется термин «член семьи» а не «близкие родственники». Статья 31 ЖК РФ определяет этот термин, показывая, что его содержание отличается от понятия «близкие родственники». ЖК РФ включает в категорию «члены семьи» широкий круг лиц, включая тех, кто не связан родственными узами.¹³⁵

Необходимо также проанализировать несколько Федеральных законов, содержащих данный термин. Так, в Федеральном законе от 27.05.1998 № 76-ФЗ «О статусе военнослужащих» в главе 2 ст. 11 дается перечень лиц, отнесенных к близким родственникам. А именно: супруг (а), отец и мать, отца (матери) супруга(и), сына (дочери), родного брата (родной сестры) или лица, на воспитании которого находился военнослужащий. Здесь отчетливо видно широкое толкование термина «близкие родственники».¹³⁶

В Федеральном законе «О государственной гражданской службе Российской Федерации» от 27.07.2004 № 79-ФЗ Статья 16 содержит ограничения, касающиеся гражданской службы. В ней устанавливаются запреты на замещение должности гражданской службы в определенных случаях, включая близкие родственные связи. Например, гражданский служащий не может занимать должность, если у него есть родственные связи, такие как родители, супруги, дети, братья, сестры, а также родственники супругов и супруги детей. Это ограничение не распространяется на замещение должности в определенных органах исполнительной власти в сфере лесных отношений в регионах с низкой плотностью сельского населения и в удаленных или труднодоступных местностях.

133 Уголовно-процессуальный Кодекс Российской Федерации. – М.: Проспект, 2024. – 416 с.

134 Кодекс об административных правонарушениях Российской Федерации. – М.: Проспект, 2024. – 832 с.

135 Жилищный кодекс Российской Федерации от 29.12.2004 № 188-ФЗ (ред. от 23.03.2024) // Справочная правовая система КонсультантПлюс // URL: <https://www.consultant.ru>.

136 Федеральный закон «О статусе военнослужащих» от 27.05.1998 № 76-ФЗ // Справочная правовая система КонсультантПлюс // URL: <https://www.consultant.ru>.

Однако неясно, каков статус неполнородных братьев и сестер, а также усыновленных или удочеренных лиц, и их родителей-усыновителей или удочерителей в контексте этой статьи. Из анализа правовых норм можно сделать вывод о том, что в российском законодательстве отсутствует единообразное понимание содержания термина «близкие родственники», что вызывает сложности для для правоприменения в силу расплывчатости формулировок. Поэтому необходимо установить единое, универсальное определение термина «близкие родственники» на законодательном уровне.

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НАРОДНЫЙ КУРУЛТАЙ В КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАК ИНСТИТУТ УЧАСТИЯ И ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬСТВА ГРАЖДАН В ОБЩЕСТВЕННОМ УПРАВЛЕНИИ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается институт Народного курултая, традиционного феномена коллегиального решения общественно значимых вопросов у тюркских народов в новых общественно-политических реалиях. Особое внимание уделяется природе данного феномена как особой формы участия и представительства граждан в управлении государством, включая его организационно-правовые основы.

Ключевые слова. Демократия, курултай, политический институт, государство, власть, законодательство, общественный контроль.

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PEOPLE'S KURULTAI IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC AS AN INSTITUTION OF CITIZENS' PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION IN PUBLIC GOVERNANCE

Annotation. The article examines the institution of the People's Kurultai, a traditional phenomenon of collegial resolution of socially significant issues among the Turkic peoples in the new socio-political realities. Particular attention is paid to the nature of this phenomenon as a special form of participation and representation of citizens in government, including its organizational and legal foundations.

Keywords. Democracy, kurultai, political institution, state, power, legislation, public control.

Существование в традициях многих тюркских народов, и кыргызов в том числе, курултая как особой формы участия и принятия решений, влияющего на вопросы власти и управления, на внешнюю политику народов и их государственных образований, способствовало тому, что и в нынешних тюркских государствах имеет место не только использование данного названия для современных парламентов (т.е. воспринятых из классической теории демократического правового государства институтов законодательной власти), но и для одновременно существующих наряду с

ними общественных форм участия и представительства граждан для обсуждения и представления в обществе, а также направления принятых ими решений государственным органам власти.

Как известно, и в Кыргызстане появилась подобная инициатива, которая получила свое организационно-правовое оформление, о чем подробно описывается в научной статье А.Ж. Бакирова «Правовое положение института курултая в Кыргызской Республике».137 В статье указано, что «руководители 11 национальных организаций 7 декабря 1993 года обратились к Президенту Кыргызской Республики с предложением созвать Курултай народов Кыргызстана для обсуждения общих проблем и выработки решений и поиску путей выхода из кризисного состояния в интересах дальнейшего укрепления межнационального согласия в стране».138

До 2001 года, несмотря на проведение в предшествующие годы нескольких курултаев, в том числе первого, на котором было принято решение о создании Ассамблеи народов Кыргызстана, единственным нормативным актом, регламентирующим статус курултая в Кыргызской Республике являлось Положение о народном курултае представителей местного сообщества, утвержденное Указом Президента КР от 2 мая 2001 года УП № 152 «О мерах по повышению роли народных курултаев представителей местных сообществ Кыргызской Республики в управлении делами местного значения».139

Как отмечается в статье Саидова Ф.З., «исторический анализ полномочий Курултая позволяет утверждать, что его правовой статус с течением времени трансформировался с учетом геополитических подвижек».140 В частности, в развернувшейся в 2000-х годах широкой дискуссии в обществе о роли и месте курултая в государственном управлении, наиболее взвешенным, на наш взгляд, мнением, являлось следующее утверждение: «несмотря на свою позитивную роль как площадки для встреч и дискуссий, озвучивания чаяний общества и оказания влияния на решения и действия органов власти и местного самоуправления, курултай не должны подменять собою государственные органы: парламент и местное самоуправление, оставаясь сугубо общественной структурой».141 «В Кыргызской Республике Народный Курултай

137 Бакиров А.Ж. Правовое положение института курултая в Кыргызской Республике // European research. 2016. №3(14) URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/pravovoe-polozhenie-instituta-kurul'taya-v-kyrgyzskoy-respublike> (дата обращения 14.05.2024).

138 Там же

139 Положение о народном курултае представителей местного сообщества (Утверждено Указом Президента Кыргызской Республики от 2 мая 2001 года № 152). <https://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/3386/edition/1188234/ru>.

140 Саидов Фархад Зирофович. Институт Народного Курултая в Кыргызской Республике: история, современность, перспективы // Труды Академии управления МВД России. 2024. № 1 (69). - С. 65–71.

141 Аналитическое исследование ЦППИ «Курултай, форма правления и изменение Конституции. Рекомендации лицам, принимающим решения» URL: <https://center.kg/expert/40>.

проводился много раз, - отмечает Саидов Р.З., - так, в 1992 г. прошел первый Курултай киргизов, а в 2003 г., в 2010 г., 2022 г. и 2023 г. в его работе участвовали Президент Киргизской Республики и члены Кабинета Министров Киргизской Республики».142

В настоящее время, Народный Курултай представляет скорее институт общественного контроля деятельности лиц, облеченных властными полномочиями. А необходимость в этом возникла, как отмечается в статье Шамшиева С. в газете «Вечерний Бишкек», 143 падением уровня доверия населения ко всем ветвям власти в предшествовавшие периоды драматических кризисных процессов, имевших место в Кыргызстане, приведшим к т.н. «революциям» 2005 и 2010 годов, а также обострением общественно-политической обстановки («октябрьские события») в 2020-м году.

В этой связи продолжалось и дальнейшее организационно-правовое оформление законодательных основ деятельности Народного Курултая. Так, в 2022 г. по итогам прошедшего первого Народного Курултая (первого не по счету, а первого после преобразований, осуществленных действующей на данный период государственной властью - прим. автора) были сформулированы рекомендации, направленные на рассмотрение Жогорку Кенеша (парламента) Киргизской Республики о необходимости доработки проекта Конституционного закона Киргизской Республики «О Народном Курултае».

В соответствии с действующей Конституцией и законами Кыргызской Республики, «народный курултай является общественно-представительным, совещательно-наблюдательным собранием народных представителей. Народный курултай - это общественное собрание граждан Кыргызской Республики, местных сообществ, органов местного самоуправления и органов государственной власти для обеспечения защиты важных общественных интересов в целях решения важнейших вопросов экономического и социального развития общества и государства, обеспечения национальной безопасности, защиты прав и свобод граждан, решений духовно-идеологических вопросов», которые направляются в виде предложений в соответствующие государственные органы и органы местного самоуправления.

Второй Народный курултай Кыргызстана состоялся 15-16 декабря 2023 года в г. Бишкек. После его проведения также были сформулированы предложения для государственной власти в целом, и отдельных ее органов.

142 Саидов Фархад Зирофович. Институт Народного Курултая в Киргизской Республике: история, современность, перспективы // Труды Академии управления МВД России. 2024. № 1 (69). - С. 65–71.

143 Курултай как опора для государственных преобразований и развития – ИАЦ «Кабар», 2 ноября 2023 года URL: <https://kabar.kg/news/iatc-kabar-kurultai-kak-opora-dlia-gosudarstvennykh-preobrazovani-i-razvitiia>.

Также были высказаны и независимые мнения экспертов, в частности, политолог Шерадил Бактыгулов обратил внимание на то, что курултай предлагает обществу наибольшую свободу. То есть настоящее гражданское общество, не то, которое живет за счет иностранных грантов, а совершенно иное, имеющее возможность войти в прямой контакт с верховной властью, и взаимодействовать с ней по всему спектру вопросов политической, социально-экономической повестки, и даже по бытовым вопросам.

«Курултай выстраивает систему подотчетности властей, отмечает он, - до этого выстроилась однобокая система подотчетности, когда небольшая группа сотрудников НКО вдруг решила, что к ним с отчетами должны являться министры и исполнять их пожелания. Мнение НКО-сектора важно, но оно не должно подменять мнение более широкого круга кыргызстанцев, особенно из регионов страны».144

В заключение следует отметить, что институт народного курултая все еще находится на этапе своего становления и развития. Дальнейшие перспективы его эффективной деятельности обусловлены целым рядом значимых факторов. Вместе с тем, несмотря на имеющиеся вызовы и барьеры в виде не решенных до конца организационно-правовых вопросов, можно с уверенностью констатировать, что данный институт имеет все шансы стать влиятельной политической конструкцией с консолидирующим для устойчивого развития Кыргызстана воздействием на общественно-политические и другие жизненно важные процессы.

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POSSIBILITIES OF USING GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN THE STUDY OF MOUNTAIN GLACIERS

Abstract. The article provides analytical opinions on such issues as the possibilities and convenience of using modern Geographic Information Systems in the study of mountain glaciers, the use of remote data in the scientific study of changes in Mountain glaciers.

Keywords: Geographic Information Systems (GIS), remote sensing, cartography, thematic mapping, mountain glaciers, space shots, glacier retreat, glacier thickness, mountain glacier significance, mountain glacier monitoring.

Introduction: In recent decades, one of the most controversial scientific problems has been the problem of global warming. It has now been proven that we are in the warm phase of the glacial epoch within the Quaternary period¹⁴⁵, the beginning of which is dated to the second half of the XIX century (the end of the so-called Little Ice Age). Despite scientific and technological progress, the life of modern humanity still largely depends on the natural environment, therefore, the study of natural systems in the context of climate change is undoubtedly relevant.

In this regard, observations of fluctuations in glaciers, i.e., the dynamics of their size and shape caused by changes in the internal regime and climate, are of great importance. This is due, first of all, to the fact that they are sensitive indicators of both local and global climate change. Secondly, glaciers are sources of clean fresh water. During favorable periods (cooling or humidification), glaciers accumulate matter (snow and ice), and during unfavorable periods (warming or drying) they release it in the form of melt runoff, changing their size and shape.

Studying mountain glaciers using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) has important implications for our understanding of climate change and hydrological processes. Here are some reasons why this is important: change monitoring, water resource forecasting, risk assessment and scientific research.

¹⁴⁵ Hagedon, H. Eiszeit, Klimaänderung und Menschheit / H. Hagedon // Akademie aktuell. – Dezember. – 2004. p. 8 – 13,

Methods: Today, a lot of information about mountain glaciers has been collected to transform it into various forms, and the relevance of glaciological research is constantly increasing. Researchers from different countries are proposing new ways to collect and store information about glaciers. The introduction of GIS technologies in the study of glaciers served to develop new high-quality methods of data collection and storage. In the article, the use of GIS technologies, that is, the modern cartographic method, is used in the study of mountain glaciers.

Results: The use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in the study of mountain glaciers opens up wide possibilities for research, monitoring, and management of these unique ecosystems. Geographic Information Systems are software that allows for the collection, storage, analysis, and visualization of spatial data. In the context of studying mountain glaciers, GIS enables scientists and ecologists to obtain valuable information necessary for understanding changes in glacier systems and their impact on the environment.

One of the key advantages of using GIS in the study of mountain glaciers is the ability to integrate various types of data, such as elevation data, temperature, precipitation, ice melt rates, and other parameters. By analyzing and visualizing these data, researchers can identify trends in glacier area changes, temperature regimes, dynamics of glacier boundaries shifts, and other parameters. This allows for better understanding of the processes occurring within mountain glaciers and the factors influencing their behavior.

GIS also enables scientists to create detailed maps of glacier areas, showing features such as crevasses, moraines, ice flow patterns, and glacier retreat areas. These maps are valuable tools for monitoring changes in glacier morphology over time and for predicting future glacier behavior based on different scenarios of climate change.

Furthermore, GIS can be used to model the impacts of climate change on mountain glaciers, such as changes in temperature and precipitation patterns, and their effects on glacier mass balance and melt rates. These models can help in assessing the vulnerability of mountain glaciers to climate change and in formulating adaptation and mitigation strategies to reduce the negative impacts of glacier retreat on local ecosystems and communities.

In addition, GIS facilitates the sharing of data and information among the scientific community, policymakers, and the public, promoting collaboration and informed decision-making in glacier conservation and management efforts. By visualizing complex spatial data in an accessible and interactive way, GIS helps to communicate the scientific findings and raise awareness about the importance of protecting mountain glaciers as sensitive indicators of environmental change.

In addition to the above, the following actions can be performed with the help of GIS in the study of mountain glaciers:

1. Mapping and Visualization:

Digital Glacier Maps: Creating accurate and high-resolution maps of glaciers using satellite imagery and georeferenced data.

3D Visualization: Developing three-dimensional visualizations of glacier surfaces and terrain for better understanding and communication.

2. Glacier Dynamics Analysis:

GPS Data Integration: Incorporating GPS data for monitoring and analyzing glacier movement and changes in surface elevation.

Temporal Analysis: Using GIS tools to analyze temporal changes in glacier features over time.

3. Ice Thickness and Volume Estimation:

Radar Data Integration: Utilizing radar data to estimate ice thickness and volume on different parts of the glacier.

Modeling Glacier Volume Changes: Developing GIS-based models to simulate glacier volume changes in response to climate variations.

4. Surface Temperature Monitoring:

Thermal Mapping: Analyzing the thermal regime of glaciers using thermal mapping to identify variations in temperature across the glacier surface.

5. Glacier Retreat and Advance Analysis:

Change Detection: Implementing change detection techniques in GIS to identify areas of glacier retreat or advance over time.

6. Glacier Lake Monitoring:

Lake Dynamics Mapping: Monitoring and mapping changes in glacier lakes using GIS, helping to assess the risk of glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs).

Hydrological Modeling: Integrating GIS with hydrological models to simulate and predict glacier lake behavior.

7. Morphological Studies:

Digital Elevation Model (DEM) Analysis: Analyzing glacier morphology and landforms using high-resolution DEMs.

Landform Classification: Employing GIS for landform classification to understand glacier-related geomorphology.

8. Integration with Climatic Data:

Climate Data Overlay: Integrating GIS with climate data to study correlations between climatic variables and glacier changes.

Climate Change Impact Assessment: Assessing the impact of climate change on glaciers by combining GIS with climate modeling.

9. Web-based Mapping and Data Sharing:

Online Mapping Platforms: Developing web-based GIS applications for interactive mapping, data sharing, and public outreach.

These GIS applications allow researchers to analyze, model, and visualize complex spatial relationships, enhancing our understanding of mountain glacier dynamics in response to changing environmental conditions.

Discussion: In conclusion, the possibilities of using Geographic Information Systems in the study of mountain glaciers are vast and offer great

potential for advancing our knowledge of these dynamic ecosystems. By harnessing the power of GIS tools and techniques, researchers can gain valuable insights into the processes shaping glacier landscapes and contribute to the preservation of these natural wonders for future generations.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE EFFICIENCY OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Abstract. Artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming the educational process, making it more individualized and effective. It personalizes training programs, automates assignment grading, and provides in-depth feedback for faster, more accurate learning. AI also helps expand access to education. However, there is a need to strike a balance between technological innovation and the human element of learning, and to consider the ethical and safe aspects of data use.

Key words: artificial intelligence, educational process, learning resources, learning style, personalization of learning, adaptive learning.

Introduction. In recent years, artificial intelligence (AI) has become a significant factor in the educational field. Foreign experience shows that AI can significantly improve the efficiency of the educational process by providing personalized learning resources and optimizing curriculum.

Methods. As a methodology, an analysis of scientific publications, reports of educational institutions and case studies on the use of AI in education was carried out. Particular attention was paid to examples from the USA, Europe and Asia.

Results. Research has shown that AI helps teachers tailor material to individual student needs, as well as analyze performance and predict potential learning difficulties. AI-based programs such as adaptive learning and intelligent tutors have shown significant improvements in learning.

In education, AI is finding applications in various fields to help improve learning and streamline processes. Here are some specific examples of the use of artificial intelligence:

Personalization of learning:

AI can adapt the material to the individual needs of each student. For example, adaptive learning systems can provide personalized learning resources and assignments based on each student's knowledge level and learning style.

Platforms like Duolingo are using AI to personalize language learning lessons².

Feedback and rating:

AI can help teachers grade student work. For example, automated grading systems can grade tests and even analyze essays¹.

ALEKS is a math platform that uses AI for adaptive assessment and personalized curriculum.

Course recommendations:

Platforms like Coursera use AI to recommend courses to students based on their interests and previous learning experiences.

Artificial intelligence has enormous potential in education, and its applications continue to evolve, improving educational processes and enriching the experience of students and teachers.

Yes, there are some disadvantages when using artificial intelligence (AI) in the educational process:

Discussion The application of AI in education requires careful consideration of privacy and ethical issues. Risks related to data security and possible infringement of student rights must be taken into account.

Lack of personal interaction:

AI can provide personalized resources, but it will not replace human interaction. Students may experience a lack of interaction with teachers and peers, which is important for developing social skills.

Limited understanding of context:

AI may have limited understanding of context and may not always be able to respond appropriately to complex issues or unusual situations.

Ethical and Confidentiality Issues:

The use of AI in education requires attention to data privacy issues. How to ensure the security of students' personal information?

There are also ethical questions surrounding the use of AI in assessment and decision making.

Dependency on data and algorithms:

AI relies on the data it learns from. If data is incomplete or biased, the quality of learning can be affected.

Technical problems:

Failures in AI systems can lead to unpredictable results. For example, automatic grading may incorrectly grade a student's work.

Difficulty of implementation:

Implementing AI in educational institutions requires staff training, as well as investment in infrastructure and equipment.

Overall, AI provides many opportunities to improve education, but its application must be accompanied by a conscious approach and consideration of the above-mentioned shortcomings.

Conclusion Foreign experience in using AI in education shows its potential in improving the quality and accessibility of education. However, to achieve the best results, it is necessary to balance technological innovation with ethical and legal standards.

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THE BENEFITS OF GROUP PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING

Annotation. A group psychological counseling offers a unique way for you to address your concerns. In this group, you will be helped both through discussions and listening to the experiences of others with similar problems. You will also be helped by giving support and suggestions to other group members. This group counseling approach has the advantage of accessibility. Due to minimal cost involved, the counselor can provide help to a larger community of people. Over the course of your life, you may discover that you have many concerns that could be addressed in a group counseling setting. The skills and insights you gain in each group will increase your overall psychological well-being and effectiveness in life. Group Psychological Counseling is a lecture and group discussion session which is conducted by a psychologist. Group participants share their life experiences and learn from one another. Each group session lasts 90 minutes. Group sessions are scheduled in an interval of one week. By participating in this group, you are expected to feel better and to become more effective in your life. From your side, it needs your commitment to come and join the group sessions every week. This brochure will help you understand why and how group psychological counseling works. If you have confidence in group psychological counseling and understand how it works, you will benefit more from participating in it.

The term "group" in group psychological counseling can be regarded as a collective noun. From a grammatical point of view, it refers to a noun that specifically indicates the collection of several things. In the specific scope of psychological counseling, the concept of "group" is often used in several ways: first, the "group" points to the organizational nature of the group (such as the students of a class, the staff of a department, the inmates of a prison, etc.); second, the "group" is a combination of people themselves (such as a psychological counseling group, a work group, etc.); third, the "group" indicates the relationship between people (mainly refers to the members of the group and their internal relationship). The first two meanings belong to the entity group, while the third meaning belongs to the existential group. In the practice of group psychological counseling, whether it is the existential group, the entity group or the enterprise group, it is possible to carry out psychological counseling through appropriate methods. However, when we talk about "group psychological

counseling, " it usually refers to a group of people who have psychological problems or need psychological health and are organized for counseling purposes. At this point, the "group" refers to the combination of people themselves.

Keyword: psychology, group psychology, influence, positive emotions, work, interaction with people.

In catalogue FOREWORD healthresume, group psychological counseling is mainly used contextual counseling, community psychology and group counseling principles and methods of psychological problems in the group to help solve one of the guidance process. Group psychological counseling is a kind of psychological healing and education, which fundamentally adopts guidance and transformation method. It focuses on promoting the psychological health of other group members, making the necessary adjustments and improvements for the psychological problems and obstacles of the group members, and helping them restore their ability to self-control and self-adjust. Therefore, group psychological counseling generally has guidance property, but also has the function of preventing psychological problems and obstacles.

The positive effects of the deliberate use of group counseling that practitioners and clients experienced led to increased endorsement and use by both professional counselors and the American public. Since that time, the growth of group counseling has been dramatic. Such growth testifies to the value of group counseling as a means of helping individuals with a variety of personal issues and problems.

Contemporary practice of group counseling had its roots in social forces that emerged after devastating World Wars. In the setting of soldiers' psychiatric hospitals during World War II, clinicians observed that informal therapeutic interactions among patients having similar problems were occurring and that these interactions seemed to be helping. This led to the first deliberate use of group counseling. Upon returning to civilian life, soldiers and officers voiced a desire to have this form of counseling available to them in their communities. As a result, practitioners began experimenting with groups in nonmilitary settings.

Though the modern history of group counseling is relatively short, discussion of the intimate personal problems of an individual in a group or communal setting is as old as civilization itself. In America, the meeting of Quaker "clearness" committees, in which members of the community join to help an individual gain insight into and resolve personal problems, is a historical example. Confidential exchange of personal problems and self-help in small communal settings have always been an important part of the support structure of many societies.

The second key theorist of this study is Aaron Beck, the founder of cognitive therapy. Beck's central thesis is that emotional disturbances are largely determined by the nature of an individual's thoughts. In other words, it is not

events as such, but the meaning of events, that causes emotional upsets. According to Beck, emotional reactions are guided by mental filters, through which events are perceived in a biased and distorted way. Moreover, negative thoughts prevent individuals from seeing reality and themselves in a balanced and healthy manner. Distorted or biased cognition can influence reality in self-fulfilling ways. Beck also notes that social interactions are seriously impaired by depression and that alienation, loneliness, and interpersonal problems form a vicious circle that maintains and exacerbates depressive symptoms. This provided the foundation for Beck's incorporation of group therapy as part of his cognitive therapy approach. In doing so, Beck draws upon the third key theorist, Irvin Yalom, as Beck's fusion of cognitive therapy and Yalom's therapeutic factors are highlighted in this investigation.

Theoretical foundations of this study are based on three key theorists. The first key theorist, Sigmund Freud, is perhaps the most well-known figure in the field of psychology. Freud's major contribution was the claim that the human psyche is not a unitary monolithic entity but has a dynamic structure comprising several interacting agencies. He posited three such agencies - the id, the ego, and the superego. The id is the primeval part of our psyche, which harbors our innate, biological, largely antisocial, and amoral needs and wants. Being the source of irrational desires, the id is in perpetual conflict with the regulating agencies of the ego and the superego. The function of the ego is to mediate between the demands of the id, the constraints of the superego, and the external social world. The superego is the internalization of societal and parental values, and it is the source of guilt when its rules are transgressed.

Adler's (1958) Individual Psychology is probably the first psychology to give serious consideration to the group. For Adler, the individual and the group were inseparable; in order to understand one, you must look at the other. According to Adler, individuals are motivated by social interest - the desire for belonging and community feeling. Problems arise when an individual's efforts are misplaced in the selfish pursuit of personal power or recognition. Adler believed that insight into these dynamics would help individuals and groups to reorient their goals and cooperate with one another to achieve society's greater good. As a result, group counseling has been an especially useful technique for clients working from an Adlerian framework as they are more easily able to confront their sense of belonging and community feeling with the help of peers. Peers can then offer feedback and support as clients work to reorient their goals.

Group counseling is often a preferred form of treatment for many clients. Its popularity is based partly on the opportunity to gain support and feedback from other group members who share similar concerns. Group counseling is also more cost-effective than individual counseling for the counselor's time. Throughout the history of group work, a variety of theoretical approaches have enhanced the use of groups in facilitating positive change. These theories include Adler's Individual

Psychology, interpersonal theory, learning theory and behavior modification, and cognitive theory.

The group format extends the benefits of CBT in several ways. First, it can reduce the cost both in time and money. If information about the group focus can be widely disseminated, much time can be saved in individual screening. Second, members of the group act as natural role models for each other. Patients can be from similar backgrounds, reinforcing the learning process for everyone. Third, the presence of others with similar problems validates the suffering of individual members. This validation counters the sense of isolation common in depression and serves as a reality check for one's own distorted beliefs. Fourth, as Clarence Percival, a pioneer in group CBT, stated, "The group milieu provides an efficient, graded series of real-life exposures and challenges, within a supportive, structured learning environment." Graded exposure, or behavioral activation, is at the core of CBT for depression. Group members are encouraged to support, and gently challenge, each other to move through the hierarchy of graded exposures. Individual cognitive distortions that inhibit progress are quickly addressed by group leaders and members alike. Finally, the group format allows time for broader applications of CBT, such as relapse prevention.

Group cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) provides the dual opportunities to maximize the benefits of both CBT and group therapy. CBT is the most frequently empirically supported form of psychotherapy; it has clearly delineated procedures and is easy to utilize in groups. In CBT, group members learn to monitor and change their negative self-talk and beliefs. They are then exposed to feared situations and supported as they gradually begin to confront and master those situations. In this way, they gain confidence and begin to heal. In group CBT, members help each other apply these techniques to their own lives, providing modeling, encouragement, and feedback.

The counselor's personal characteristics are also very important in group treatment. Being open, honest, and demonstrating good leadership are important qualities. Being able to make decisions and provide clarity to the group when needed will help facilitate the group process. The counselor must always be professional and maintain the highest ethical standards. It is also important that the counselor has knowledge and understanding of the cultural background of the group members. The way a group perceives its counselor is related to the counselor's fulfillment of the above-mentioned roles as well as the counselor's personality, manner, and style. Any perception that group members have of the counselor will affect their openness and willingness to participate in the group. The counselor plays a primary role in group treatment, and the effectiveness of the group is intimately related to the effectiveness of the counselor. Therefore, the effectiveness of the group is largely the result of the Counselor's experience, knowledge, and training, as well as the Counselor's personal and professional characteristics. Credibility, expertise, and the ability to relate to group members are the main qualities that the counselor must possess. The counselor's

professional and personal characteristics and the counselor's knowledge of group process and discipline will greatly influence the counselor's perceived and actual effectiveness.

The counselor is the key person in group counseling and the group process. His or her expertise should include discipline skills and a good understanding of group processes and workings. Most counselors are educated and trained in individual treatment modalities. The main difference between individual and group counseling is that a number of patients or clients are seen simultaneously in group counseling. Consequently, the counselor must have more skills in the management of the group treatment modality. The counselor's role includes both leader and facilitator of the group process. Additionally, the counselor can function in a number of other roles including educator, coach, model, consultant, and broker of services. The counselor provides the group with few of the following services: support, proper management, coordination, and therapeutic benefits. Upon entering a group, clients develop expectations about their counselor and make judgments on the counselor's competence regarding his or her ability to fulfill the roles mentioned above.

Interpersonal learning is another important group counseling technique. By working and interacting with others in the group, clients can develop a more accurate sense of how they are perceived by the world. They can learn about their strengths and weaknesses and incorporate feedback in a supportive and confidential environment. As with the other group counseling techniques, the counselor plays a crucial role in guiding the group towards this form of learning.

Catharsis is one of the more powerful group counseling techniques. It is perhaps best described as an emotional cleansing. When a client experiences an emotional breakthrough in the group and releases feelings that have been bottled up inside, the resulting emotional relief can be quite powerful. One contributing factor to the effectiveness of catharsis in group counseling is the sense of universality experienced by the client. When a group member learns that others share similar feelings or have had similar experiences, the group can act as a validating force, which then encourages expression and further emotional release.

Group counseling requires special methods and techniques in order to be effective. Counselors need to have a good understanding of group dynamics and be able to apply specific group counseling techniques. Several techniques can be utilized in group counseling. Two of the more commonly used techniques are Catharsis, and Interpersonal Learning.

If a person has negative experiences with others and then repeats the same patterns of poor communication within the group, the group can offer feedback for further examination. The group then becomes a source of information and knowledge which the person would not otherwise have obtained. One of the most significant self-help tools is the knowledge and insight gained from interacting with others. As group members begin to recognize and understand each other's difficulties, they gain a sense of belonging and acceptance. The usual isolation

and secrecy surrounding emotional pain decreases. For example, a victim of sexual abuse may feel tainted and unworthy of love. Over time within the group, she will probably hear similar disclosures from others and then offer them the same acceptance and support they offered her. In this process, she begins to feel like a worthy and acceptable person. Group therapy helps individuals improve maladaptive patterns. People may talk about it, but until they confront and experience the conflict within a social framework, the pattern is unlikely to change.

In the group, people learn about different perspectives, ideas, and coping strategies. They replace serious self-criticism and negative self-attribution with a more benign and realistic view. By talking to others and by exchanging feedback and support, they gather useful information. As their social perspective broadens, their inner emotional world also expands. They learn more about their personality and the way they function in their everyday lives. Group members also have opportunities to broaden future social relationships. A person suffering from social anxiety will realize that the anxiety problem is a common problem. As he sees others coping with the same issue, his own anxiety will decrease. Furthermore, when relationships develop inside the group, they act as a microcosm for relationships in the larger society.

Witnessing the validation of one's own experience by another person increases the feeling of safety and decreases the feeling of isolation. The group psychological counseling itself (usually a fixed group session where all participants attend the same sessions) provides a sense of structure and predictability in victims' chaotic and unpredictable environment. Although mass crimes occur within the same period of time, victim needs may shift and change over time. Whereas early on, victims primarily need to share their stories to make sense of what happened, later on, victims may need help with grief, guilt, or fear. As such, the group setting allows victims to discuss and express different needs as they come up over time, and to address these issues in a flexible manner.

Group psychological counseling offers victims an environment in which they can get emotional support and validation of their unique experience. Victims can feel supported by others who have similar feelings and have undergone similar events within the group setting. Furthermore, as many victims who have experienced comparable events within the same period may be in the same group session, victims can validate their experience and feelings through others' stories and expression of emotion and by professionals leading the session. This sense of validation and testimonial support is particularly necessary for victims of mass crimes, as their internal world, social world, and sense of identity and meaning in life have been shattered.

For all of these populations, engaging in group counseling offers the additional benefit of working on their intrapersonal concerns within the relationship crucible of the group. This means that clients not only get to work on their personal issues, but that they do so in a way that also enhances their social

and relationship skills. This is often more efficient than trying to learn these skills in individual counseling and can provide experiences that cut to the core of the client's issue in a way that a one-on-one relationship with a counselor cannot. Because of these combined intrapersonal and interpersonal benefits, group counseling is, in certain cases, the treatment of choice, rather than an individual treatment adapted for more than one person. In other cases, it is an invaluable adjunct to individual counseling. Group counseling can be implemented in a clear and structured way, allowing clients to maximize these benefits with a minimum of unnecessary confusion or chaos.

Group counseling has specific benefits for particular populations. For clients with social anxiety, the group provides ready-made, safe-to-fail experiments in social interaction, initially in the form of simply being in the group and then gradually adding conversational elements. For depressed clients, the group combats the sense of isolation that often accompanies depression, while also providing a more varied and intense social experience. Clients struggling with grief can connect with others who are experiencing similar losses. Psychotic clients can gain reality testing from others in the group, while at the same time enhancing their social skills. Clients who are members of a stigmatized minority can find support and validation from others who share their identity. Adolescents: Psychological counseling can help in many of the transitions of adolescence. An adolescent may need to resolve issues from childhood to be able to move on to the next stage of maturation, which is attaining an adult identity. An adolescent may also have a variety of adjustment problems related to conflicts while integrating the adolescent identity with the adult identity. Talking about these issues may initiate changes. In the case of an eating disorder, the work of recovery must be initiated and maintained throughout the problem. In addition to individual therapy, an adolescent support group can be helpful and can empower reluctant clients. It clarifies that the problem is not “only my parents,” are. They are straining against, the therapist, “These other kids have the same issues as me.” The therapeutic value of such a group is enhanced by the nonverbal sharing of grief and by increasing mutual accountability.

Children: Come into connection with themselves, their innermost being, their feelings, thoughts, and intuition; Gain insight into their problems; Find symptoms diminish; Experience increased self-esteem as they realize that they are not alone with their problems; Discover that others have similar problems and through mutual sharing and understanding, symptoms disappear; Learn from others ways of handling their problems and learning skills they can apply to their own life; Get opportunity of mirroring and feedback from several group members; Practice social, verbal, and nonverbal skills; Improve the ability to trust others and develop healthy initiation towards others; See own story in broader perspective; Learn to set limits for oneself and respect others; Experience having a safe space.

One study found that presenting problems did not influence the outcomes of the client in group counseling. Further, efficiency seems to be a hallmark of group interventions. In terms of counseling groups, there is evidence to suggest that group counseling is more cost effective than individual counseling and produces more positive outcomes than mass treatments. Some studies report that three to five group sessions are often the equivalent of 20 individual sessions. The managed care environment is increasingly identifying group interventions as cost-effective methods of meeting the mental health needs of its constituents. Throughout the literature, over and over, we hear about the cost effectiveness of group counseling and psychotherapy.

The literature concerning group counseling and psychotherapy is replete with evidence of the effectiveness and efficacy of this mode of intervention. Some people argue that when a large number of studies support the effectiveness of a treatment, we can be confident that this is the case. Further, clients' problems are located within their social context, thus clients have a greater probability of resolving their problems when they are being helped in a group that takes place in a social context more closely related to their everyday life.

In addition to general research indicating that group counseling is often as effective as individual counseling in addressing many personal concerns, several studies specifically examine the benefits of group counseling in disaster response. These studies concluded that group counseling can reduce symptoms of distress and improve functioning in disaster survivors, particularly when the group is conducted as a time-limited, organized psychoeducational activity. The group environment may be especially valuable in disaster response because it can provide social support, decrease a person's sense of being alone in the suffering, and help to normalize the person's experience and distress. As a result, disaster survivors may feel understood, validated, and supported in a group environment, which can help to reduce symptoms of distress.

Over the past 20 years, a substantial body of research has demonstrated the efficacy of group counseling and psychotherapy in addressing a wide variety of personal concerns. Commonly recognized benefits of group psychological counseling include the development of self-awareness, improved interpersonal skills and relationships, increased ability to understand and express feelings, enhanced coping strategies, a greater sense of empowerment, and improved mental health. These benefits may be particularly important for persons who are experiencing distress in the aftermath of an emergency, as they can help to prevent symptoms from becoming more severe over time and to restore a sense of balance and well-being.

A group counseling leader should not exert undue influence on the group or any of its individual members to either gain or maintain leadership position or strengthen their own ego by attempting to arrange the group so that a particular member's revelations become public property or so that their advice becomes accepted as ultimate wisdom. Even when a leader is a professional in an area in

which a group member seeks knowledge or skill, the member should be encouraged to seek help in their specialized area from someone who provides specialized training. In order to guard against the abrogation of leader responsibility to facilitate appropriate group and self-growth, it is necessary to be aware of ethical and professional standards that apply to group work.

An essential component of group counseling is the promotion of the personal autonomy and growth of the individual members. To ensure that the needs of all members are given equal consideration, group counseling leaders should be recognized at the outset and throughout the counseling process as responsible for the facilitation of group- and self-growth rather than either covert or overt manipulation of the group and its individuals for personal or professional gain. It is important to recognize that leaders determine with the group its working conditions and procedures, within established professional and ethical standards.

The process of informed consent in group therapy includes not only the above parameters but other unique features of group process. These relate to the fact that the therapist cannot predict the evolving dynamics of the group. For instance, a group member may become your ally as a cotherapist one day, and the next day may be confronting you or taking an oppositional position against you as the leader. Much of this cannot be anticipated. Members should be told, and reminded throughout the group experience, that the only way to fully preserve privacy is not to participate in the group, since anything they may say or do could potentially be witnessed by others. This is the inherent risk of group therapy. Nonverbal behavior is usually not protected by privacy the way verbal disclosures generally are; however, rules of confidentiality should also apply to nonverbal expressions.

Confidentiality and informed consent must be addressed in groups from the outset. Although it is more complicated in most group settings than in individual therapy, it can be managed. Members should be encouraged to respect one another's privacy and to mention outside the group only what others have shared in the group. The limits of confidentiality should be made clear and explained to potential group members prior to their joining the group. It is essential that group members become aware of the issues surrounding their consent to limits of confidentiality long before an outside disclosure by the leader occurs.

Conclusion. Looking to the future, there are many exciting opportunities for research on group psychological counseling and for its further development as a specialized service. Although group counseling is widely used and its benefits are well recognized, further empirical research is needed to better understand how group counseling can best help people and under what conditions. Existing research also has important limitations and it would be beneficial for future studies to improve upon these. Finally, it is important that advances in the field of individual psychological counseling are also incorporated into group counseling, and that the unique benefits of group counseling are highlighted to administrators,

practitioners, and the public, so that group counseling continues to be available and utilized to help all those who would benefit from it.

Group psychological counseling is provided in diverse locations across the world applying a variety of theoretical approaches. However, all share the fundamental strength that talking is one of the most basic and powerful forms of human communication and that in talking and listening to each other, much healing and growth can occur. This chapter describes the specific benefits of group psychological counseling that have been identified in empirical research. In addition to benefiting from general psychological counseling, group counseling members gain unique insights from interacting with other group members, experience a sense of universality by learning they are not alone in their problems, and receive valuable social support.

Individuals who are experiencing relatively similar concerns find comfort in knowing that they are not alone. Another aspect of universality is being able to identify with and understand what others are going through. This can be quite validating and normalizing, which in turn promotes and enhances mental health. But some of the greatest benefits of group counseling come from actively participating in the group process, especially in group counseling as it harnesses the power of group support. As members begin to share their stories and actively engage in the group process by being themselves, group cohesion begins to increase and even more therapeutic benefits are experienced as a result. Group cohesion or unity is an essential factor; it affects all other aspects of group counseling. Part of the reason that counseling groups are so effective is that most humans are social beings who function best when part of a community and, as such, gain therapeutic benefits from being part of a community of others who are experiencing similar concerns. Group counseling clearly has its benefits. It is a unique modality that offers us the opportunity to connect with others and, in the process, learn and develop as individuals. As is often said, "No person is an island." We need others.

In the counseling literature, group counseling is often referred to as group therapy or as having therapeutic benefits. Although these terms are used interchangeably in the counseling literature, from a counseling perspective, it is more accurate to consider group counseling as having therapeutic benefits, as long as counseling is indeed being provided. In a non-directive student-led group situation (which would not typically be considered group counseling in the formal sense), there may be some members who experience therapeutic benefits simply by talking about their concerns with others; but by and large, therapeutic benefits are a result of decision making on how best to act on those concerns and receiving support from group members who are experiencing similar concerns. This overview explores the following key benefits of group counseling as a foundation for understanding how to help our students and ourselves get the most out of the experience: universality, group cohesion, interpersonal learning, and feedback.

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FLOODS OBSERVED IN NAMANGAN REGION AND THEIR FORECAST

Annotation. In the article, the regions of our Republic where floods occur as a result of the intensity of rain are observed. Units of measurement of rain intensity. In the regions, the technologies of targeted warning of floods have been analyzed.

Key words: emergency, risk, threat, monitoring, forecast, targeted warning, rain intensity, information exchange.

Introduction: Namangan region, like many other regions with a high risk of natural disasters, requires a careful approach to the planning and implementation of measures to reduce the risk of natural disasters. Cooperation between the government, local authorities, emergency management is important to create a sustainable risk management system that improves the safety and well-being of all settlements and agricultural fields in the region. A flood is a flow of water mixed with solids that flows down the mountain at high speed and can destroy everything in its path. Such a disaster not only destroys various communication equipment, buildings, devices, water facilities and irrigation drainage systems, but also causes great material damage to the country's economy, and often destroys houses and sometimes even people's lives. The material damage caused by the flood is huge, but its damage is not limited to this.

Research Methods: In order to protect agricultural crops from hailstorms in the foothills of Namangan region (Chust, Kosonsoy, the northern part of Toraqorgon district, Yangigorgon, Chortoq and Uychi districts), convective clouds are created by MRL - using 5 weather radar stations to carry out daily meteorological observations during the "season of combating hail" (from April 1 to August 31) and to prevent hail and prevent hail when there is a danger of hail in convective clouds monitoring was carried out to stop it.

In the process of providing comprehensive monitoring and forecasting of the risk of occurrence and development of hydrometeorological emergency situations by applying these data, the automated radar system "Merkom" within the radar station MRL-5 (the scientific production center "Ecotechnology" of the Russian Federation) is included in the meteorological observation program, including the northern Fergana Valley river and large stream basins in the meteorological observation map, monitoring the occurrence of floods from the

developed, low-moving, and stationary rain clouds in the river and large stream basins, and forecasting a few hours in advance in order to make and provide a warning, meteorological observations were carried out.

The research (2018-2021) showed that strong, intense (intense) and persistent atmospheric precipitation (rain) from the moving, low-moving and stationary clouds observed by the GJTK MQ B stations along the river and stream basins of the northern Ferghana Valley It became known that it is possible to predict and warn about floods caused by rain, hail, and hail several hours in advance, and the conducted meteorological observations have been repeated several times. found evidence of z (with the exception of floods caused by the melting of perennial snow and glaciers in the mountains as a result of the temperature rise).

Results. On July 13, 2020, from 14:30 to 16:30, a stationary low-moving strong rain-hail cloud was observed in the Govasoy river basin of Chust district of Namangan region (Jalalabad region of the Kyrgyz Republic). At 18:25, a flood of 60 m³/sec came to the Govasoy hydroelectric facility (hydrowel) as a result of the rain that fell from the cloud (according to the locator - heavy rain, small hail and hail).

On the basis of the warning given to the duty unit of FVB of Namangan region and the duty officer of G'ovasoy hydro-structure (hydroelectric) on time "About the possibility of flooding" Kosonsoy GJTK MQ BS head, engineer-hydrologist K. Kh. Meliyev, G'ovasoy The flood of 60 m³/sec, which came to the hydroelectric facility, was accidentally missed by the employees of the regional FVB.

Weather information: July 13, 2020. Uzgidromet gave short-term rains in mountain and sub-mountain areas. Uzgidromet did not provide information about the flood. FVV - did not issue a flood warning. On July 13, 2021, from 11:45 to 13:35, a heavy rain-hail cloud was observed in the basin of the Kosonsoi River, Kosonsoi District, Namangan Region (Jalalabad Region of the Kyrgyz Republic). As a result of rain from the cloud (according to real and locator data - heavy rain, small hail and hail), at 13:30 the water consumption in the Teshiktosh hydro-structure (hydrausel) of the Kosonsoy river was 60 m³/sec. up to

Since the Teshiktash hydrostructure (hydroelectric dam) falls on the area of the river basin where precipitation (heavy rain, small hail and hailstones) accumulates and forms a flood, the flood from the Teshiktash hydrostructure (hydroelectric dam) formed below and the water consumption exceeded 60 m³/sec.

It was said that the floods that occurred in Kosonsoy district of Namangan region on July 13, 2021 were caused by heavy rainfall observed in southern Jalalabad region of Kyrgyzstan. Some local publications also wrote that before the flood, there was heavy rain mixed with hail the size of stones in the district. They also noted that such hail had not been observed in Kosonsoy before. They also attached photos of the consequences of the natural disaster to their messages.

During these hours, Uzgidromet also officially confirmed the occurrence of short-term hailstorm. The fact that this natural disaster is observed in the middle of summer is not a reason for special concerns. Flooding and heavy rainfall, on the other hand, followed several days of anomalous heat observed in Uzbekistan. On the same day, the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Uzbekistan shared primary information about the situation in the district. As a result of the natural disaster, 8 people were killed and another 6 were injured, it was officially confirmed.

Discussions: In the Central Asian region, the scope of emergency situations is not limited to the border of one country, but is increasingly becoming transboundary. Monitoring and forecasting of risks and threats that may arise in such situations, as well as regulating cooperation with neighboring countries in providing information is considered one of the most important issues. After all, Uzbekistan today gives priority to the Central Asian region in its foreign policy. This is a carefully chosen path. Located in the heart of Central Asia, Uzbekistan is directly interested in the transformation of this region into a region of stability, consistent development and good neighborliness. [1]

The ninety-second goal of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 PF-60 on the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 is defined as the creation of an effective system of prevention and elimination of emergency situations. In the fourth and fifth paragraphs of this objective:

Systematization of measures for the prevention and rapid elimination of emergency situations in the tourist zones of the Republic.

The tasks of modernization of the system of informing the population in emergency situations are defined. [2]

Currently, almost all mountainous and sub-mountainous areas of Uzbekistan are areas with a high flood risk. Fergana Valley is especially at risk of this event. In addition, Namangan, Fergana regions, followed by Surkhandarya, Tashkent, Samarkand and Kashkadarya regions were recognized as relatively high flood risk regions. [3] In the foothills and adjacent plains of our republic, there are more floods that occur as a result of heavy rains. In the mountainous region where large snow and ice sheets are scattered, the piled type is more common. The torrential type of flood poses a great danger to the population and regions and causes a lot of economic damage. Timely detection, recording and informing the population of the factors that cause danger play an important role in the correct behavior of the population located in dangerous places, especially in areas prone to landslides and floods. A large number of factors involved in the formation of a flood makes it difficult to predict it in time. However, the timing of the flood season can be predicted. According to this approximate information, special walls, levees, dams and other protective structures will be built to protect against floods in places with a high risk of flooding. Residents in flood-prone areas should be warned within ten minutes, at most within 1-2 hours. Usually, an alarming situation occurs as a result of overflowing river and stream water, strong

roaring in their upper part, large stones hitting each other in the stream. It is necessary to strengthen the banks of riverbeds, reservoirs, and canals in flood-prone areas, and in places where there are no such structures, it is necessary to build flood traps or networks that direct the flow to places where it will not harm the population. It is to significantly improve and improve the quality of emergency monitoring and forecasting, systematize hydrometeorological and seismic monitoring, and implement tasks aimed at early detection of emergency hazards in large hydrotechnical structures and water bodies.

Conclusion. According to the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to fundamentally increase the effectiveness of the system of prevention and elimination of emergencies", in order to ensure comprehensive monitoring and forecasting of the risk of occurrence and development of hydrometeorological emergency situations, the current "Merkom" within the MRL-5 radar station for forecasting and warning several hours in advance about the floods that may occur in the rivers and streams of the northern Fergana valley during the season of combating hail " automated radar system (Ecotechnology Scientific Production Center of the Russian Federation), weather monitoring, using modern information and communication technology programs, the "Test-Experiment" group and the organization of scientific research works in the field, comprehensive monitoring of the risk of occurrence and development of hydrometeorological emergency situations and predicting and timely warning and informing the population about hydrometeorological dangers that may occur, ensuring the safety of the population in water bodies, protecting the population and territories from emergency situations, hydrotechnical facilities aimed at stable operation, prevention of natural and man-made emergency situations and elimination of their consequences.

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GEOGRAFIYA DARSLARIDA “GOOGLE EARTH” DASTURIDAN TALABALAR O‘RTASIDA FOYDALANISHNING AFZALLIKLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola hozirgi vaqtda, globallashtirish jarayonida geografiyaning tarmoq fanlari doirasida “Google Earth” texnologiyasidan foydalanishning imkoniyatlari to‘g‘risida ma‘lumot beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: “Google Earth” dasturi, Geografik axborot tizimlari (GAT), geografiya, geografik tahlil, virtual sayohat, 3D xaritalash, global kompetensiya, integratsiya.

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ADVANTAGES OF USING “GOOGLE EARTH” PROGRAM AMONG STUDENTS IN GEOGRAPHY LESSONS

Abstract. This article provides information about the possibilities of using Google Earth technology within the network sciences of geography in the current globalization process.

Keywords: “Google Earth” program, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), geography, geographic analysis, virtual travel, 3D mapping, global competence, integration.

KIRISH

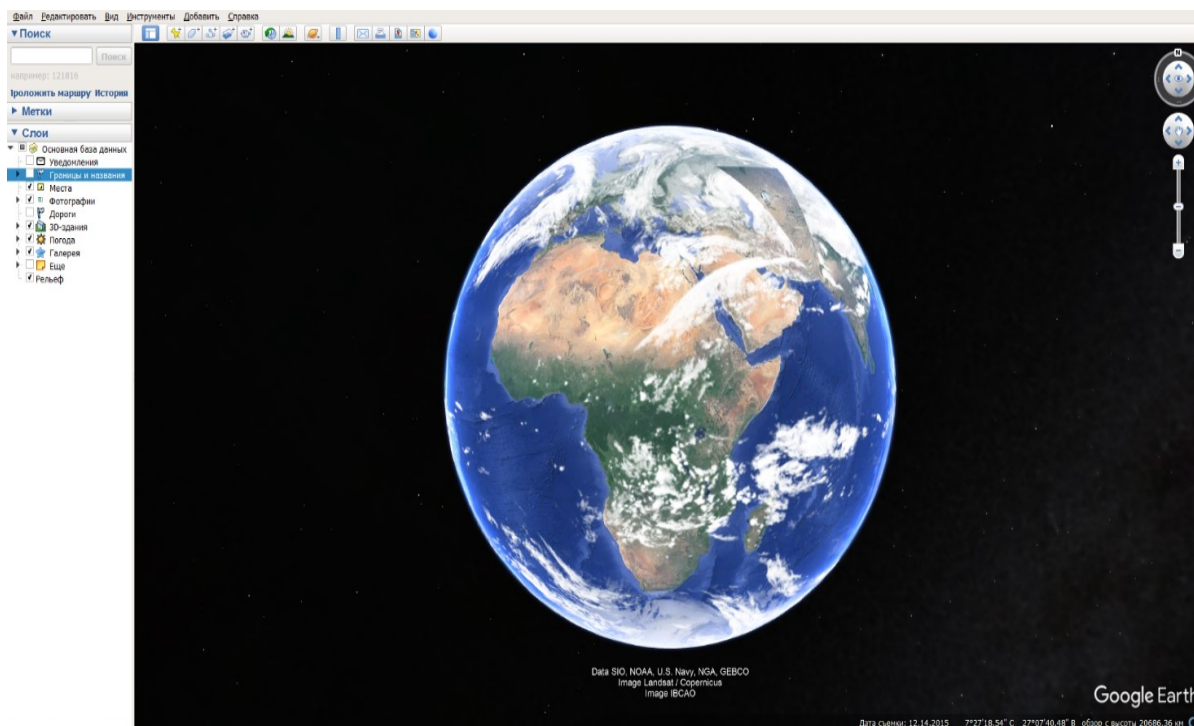
Bugungi raqamli davrda zamonaviy texnologiyalar bizning dunyomizni idrok etish va o‘rganish uslubimizni o‘zgartirmoqda. Ushbu texnologiyalar orasida “Google Earth” talabalarga sayyorani butunlay yangicha ko‘rish va tushunish imkonini beruvchi ajoyib vosita sifatida ajralib turadi. “Google Earth” kuchidan foydalangan holda o‘qituvchilar o‘zlarining ta‘lim usullarini yaxshilashlari mumkin, bu esa o‘quvchilarga virtual olamlarga sho‘ng‘ish, umumiy geografiya va geografik madaniyatlarni chuqur tushunish imkonini beradi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Fan va texnikaning jadal rivojlanishi butun dunyoda geografiya ta‘limida yangi imkoniyatlar yaratdi. Asrlar davomida geografiya darslarida darsliklar, doska, globus, atlas, xaritalar asosiy vositalardan foydalanilgan. Biroq, kompyuterlar, Internet va smartfonlar va geografik axborot tizimlari (GAT) kabi qo‘l qurilmalari so‘nggi bir necha o‘n yilliklarda o‘rta maktablarda geografiyani

o'qitish va o'rganish imkoniyatlarini tubdan o'zgartirdi. O'zgarishlar geofazoviy texnologiya vositalarini o'qituvchilar va talabalar uchun ochiq qilishni talab qildi [1]. Geografiya ta'limida qo'llanilishi kerak bo'lgan eng muhim ishlanmalar orasida mavjud va arzon bo'lgan geofazoviy texnologiyalar mavjud. (GAT), masofaviy zondlash va global joylashishni aniqlash tizimlarini (GPS) birlashtirgan holda, geofazoviy texnologiyalar geografiya darslarini geografik tahlil uchun kuchli vosita bilan yaxshilaydi va geografiyani o'rganish va o'qitish uchun juda foydali manba hisoblanadi [2].

Google Earth — foydalanuvchilarga Yer yuzasini kezish va o'rganish imkonini beruvchi virtual globus. Ilg'or 3D xaritalash texnologiyasi yordamida talabalar ma'lum joylarni kattalashtirishlari, ko'chalar darajasidagi tasvirlarni ko'rishlari va hatto mashhur diqqatga sazovor joylarga virtual sayohat qilishlari mumkin. Ushbu interaktiv tajriba to'siqlarni yo'q qiladi va talabalarga o'z aurasini doirasidan tashqarida dunyoni ko'rish va tushunish uchun misli ko'rilmagan imkoniyatni taqdim etadi. Yer sayyorasining juda batafsil onlayn virtual tasviridir. U sun'iy yo'ldosh tasvirlari va ko'cha ko'rinishidagi fotosuratlarini birlashtirib, osongina harakatlanadigan muammosiz tasvirni yaratadi [3]. 2019-yilda Google hozirda "Google Earth" dunyoning 97 foizdan ortig'ini qamrab olgani va 16, 093 mln km (10 mln mil) "Ko'cha ko'rinishi" tasvirini olganini ma'lum qildi [4].



(1-rasm. "Google Earth" dasturining kirish qismi)

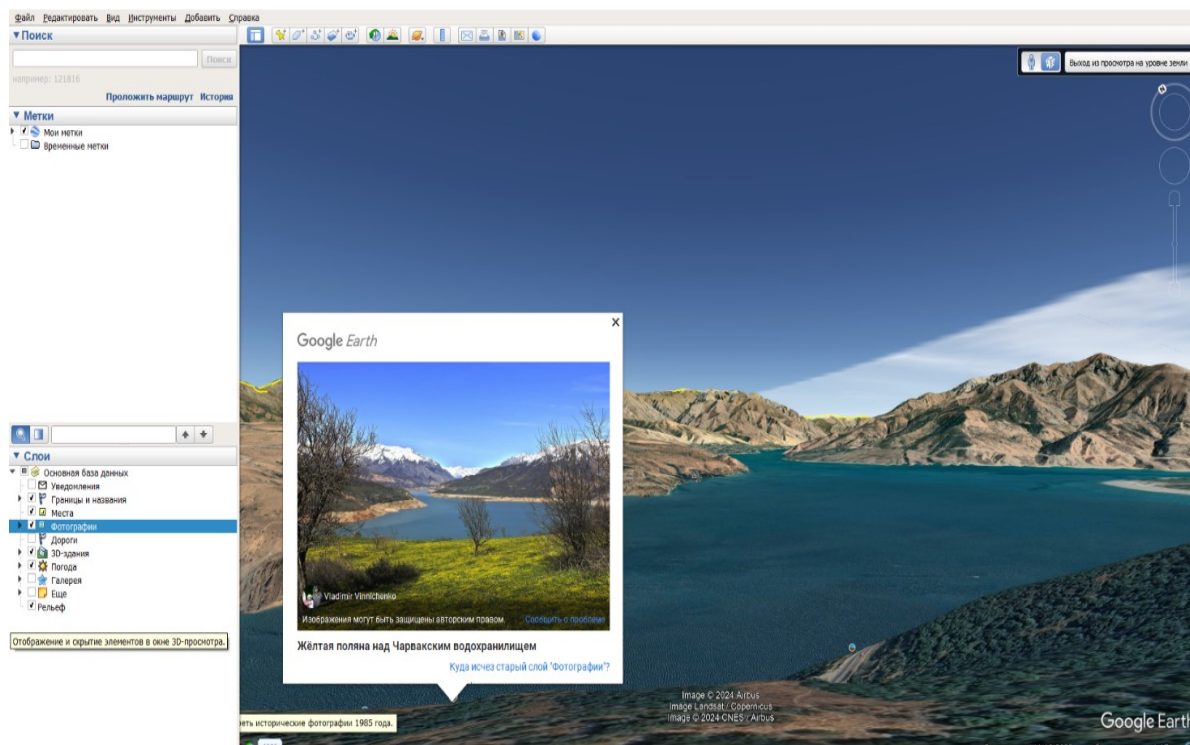
Ta'limda Google Earthdan foydalanishning eng katta afzalliklaridan biri bu talabalarni tashrif buyurish imkoniyati bo'lmagan joylarga olib borish qobiliyatidir. Bir necha marta bosish orqali talabalar Buyuk Xitoy devorini kashf qilishlari, Parij ko'chalari bo'ylab sayr qilishlari yoki Katta to'siq rifiga chuqur

sho'ng'ishlari mumkin. Bu ilgari imkonsiz bo'lgan qiziqarli va chuqur o'rganish tajribasi uchun imkoniyatlar dunyosini ochadi. Google Earth orqali talabalar geografik tushunchalarni chuqurroq tushunishlari mumkin. Ular iqlim o'zgarishi kabi tabiiy hodisalarning ta'sirini tasavvur qilishlari, urbanizatsiya ta'sirini o'rganishlari va turli mintaqalar topografiyasini tahlil qilishlari mumkin. O'rganishga bo'lgan bunday amaliy yondashuv nafaqat ularning qiziqishini uyg'otadi, balki tanqidiy fikrlash qobiliyatlarini ham oshiradi. Bundan tashqari, "Google Earth" talabalarni turli madaniyatlar va turmush tarzi bilan tanishtirish uchun bebaho vositadir. Turli mamlakatlar va jamoalarga deyarli tashrif buyurib, talabalar global muammolar bo'yicha o'ziga xos nuqtai nazarga ega bo'lishlari va turli madaniyatlarga nisbatan hamdardlik tuyg'usini rivojlantirishlari mumkin. Turli xil an'analar va urf-odatlar ta'sir qilish global kompetentsiyani rivojlantiradi, xilma-xillikni qadrlashni shakllantiradi va talabalar o'rtasida madaniy tushunishni rivojlantiradi. Shuningdek, o'qituvchilar "Google Earth" dan talabalarning faolligini va ishtirokini rag'batlantirish uchun hamkorlik vositasi sifatida foydalanishlari mumkin.

MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR

Talabalar loyihalar ustida hamkorlik qilishlari, turli joylarni o'rganishlari va o'z topilmalarini tengdoshlari bilan baham ko'rishlari mumkin. Ular virtual sayohatlar o'tkazishlari, interaktiv taqdimotlar yaratishlari yoki virtual tashrif buyurgan joylar haqida virtual taqdimotlar qilishlari mumkin. Bu talabalarni raqamli kelajakka tayyorlab, jamoaviy ish, muloqot va texnologik malakani rivojlantiradi. Virtual globuslar fanlararo yondashuvlar orqali o'quvchilarni yaxshiroq jalb qilish uchun geografik joylashuvga asoslangan ta'lim va global tadqiqotlarni birlashtirishga imkon beradi [5]. Auditoriyada "Google Earth" imkoniyatlaridan to'liq foydalanish uchun o'qituvchilar uni strategik jihatdan o'z dars rejalariga kiritishlari kerak. Ular talabalardan ma'lum hududlarni o'rganish, ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish yoki turli landshaftlarni solishtirish va solishtirishni talab qiladigan tadbirlarni loyihalashtira oladi. "Google Earth"ni o'z o'quv dasturlariga integratsiyalash orqali o'qituvchilar passiv ta'limni faol va raqobatbardosh tajribaga aylantirib, o'quvchilarning faolligi va eslab qolishini maksimal darajada oshirishi mumkin. Shu bilan birga, o'quvchilarning virtual

tadqiqotlari davomida boshqarilishi va nazorat qilinishini ta'minlash juda muhimdir [6].



(2-рasm. “Google Earth” dasturida Chorvoq suvomborining 3D vizual ko‘rinishi)

XULOSA VA TAKLIFLAR

O‘rta va oliy ta’limda “Google Earth” (GE) dan foydalanish tejamkor hisoblanadi. Ko‘pgina sinflar allaqachon kompyuter, Internetga kirish va proyektor bilan jihozlangan va bular “Google Earth” dan darslarda foydalanish uchun zarur bo‘lgan yagona texnologiyalardir. Mavjud texnologiyalardan foydalanish geografiya, tabiiy fanlar, yer fanlari, ijtimoiy fanlar va atrof-muhit fanlari kabi ko‘plab fanlarda an’anaviy usullar bilan GENi iqtisodiy jihatdan samarali qo‘shish imkonini berdi. Uning tufayli fazo va fazoviy fikrlash bilan bog‘liqlik, geografiya o‘rta maktablarda bunday texnologiyadan foydalanishdan foyda oladigan eng muhim fanlardan biridir. “Google Earth” (GE) tog‘lar, vodiylar, tekisliklar, cho‘llar va qirg‘oq xususiyatlari kabi geomorfologik tarkibni o‘rgatish uchun ayniqsa amaliy ko‘nikma hosil qilish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuning bilan birga oqar suv, shamol, muzliklar va to‘lqinlarning cho‘kma va eroziya xususiyatlari haqida dars o‘tishda ham foydalanish mumkin, chunki bu dastur talabalarga turli global joylarda bir xil jarayonlarni tasavvur qilish imkonini beradi. Qit‘alar, okeanlar, daryolar, ko‘llar, orollar, cho‘kmalar, o‘rmonlar va hatto transformatsiya yoriqlari haqidagi saboqlar “Google Earth” (GE) texnologiyasidan foydalanish orqali talabalarning geografik kompetensiyasi rivojlanishi uchun o‘ziga mator vazifasini o‘taydi. Shundan ko‘rinib turibdiki, virtual tajribalar va real o‘zaro ta’sirlar o‘rtasida muvozanatni yaratish juda

muhim, chunki hech narsa tajriba yoki yuzma-yuz muloqot o‘rnini bosa olmaydi. O‘quvchilar “Google Earth” dasturidan foydalanishning ta’lim ahamiyatini kuchaytirish uchun aniq maqsadlar, ko‘rsatmalar va keng qamrovli muhokamalarni taqdim etishlari kerak.

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ТЕХНОЛОГИЗМ МЕДИЦИНЫ: МЕДИЦИНА БЕЗ ЧЕЛОВЕКА

Аннотация. Статья посвящена возрастающей роли технологических новшеств в медицине без человека. Наша страна, констатируют авторы, отстаёт в реализации установок персонализированной медицины от Европы, США, Канады, Австралии, а также ряда азиатских стран. Авторы статьи делают вывод о том, что как показывают последние исследования, и у нас происходит интенсивный переход к новым технологическим формам медицины без участия человека к объективируемым, кодифицируемым знаниям пригодным для успешного лечения пациентов.

Ключевые слова: медицина, технологизм, научная медицина, искусственный интеллект, сознание.

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MEDICINE TECHNOLOGY: MEDICINE WITHOUT HUMAN

Annotation. The article is devoted to the growing role of technological innovations in medicine without humans. Our country, the authors state, lags behind Europe, the USA, Canada, Australia, as well as a number of Asian countries in the implementation of personalized medicine. The authors of the article conclude that, as recent research shows, we are also undergoing an intensive transition to new technological forms of medicine without human participation to objectified, codified knowledge suitable for the successful treatment of patients.

Key words: medicine, technology, scientific medicine, artificial intelligence, consciousness.

В настоящее время медицина является одной из самых интенсивно прогрессирующих областей науки, в которую активно интегрируют применение высоких технологий с целью ее улучшения. Например, уже сегодня производится внедрение специального программного обеспечения, в задачи которого входят диагностика состояния здоровья человека, наблюдение, анализ и, по необходимости, дальнейшее направление отчетов соответствующим медицинским специалистам. Будущее медицины в конечном итоге направлено на продление жизни. Но медицина будущего намного интереснее, чем лекарства от рака или лечения болезни Альцгеймера.

Мировой опыт отчётливо свидетельствует о том, что новые медицинские технологии и обеспечивающие их технические средства появляются и ассимилируются клинической практикой, прежде всего, путём переноса идей физики, химии, математики, радиоэлектроники, информатики в медицинскую проблематику. Современный технологический фундамент научной и клинической медицины возник и развивается именно "на стыке наук", на основе потенциала различных областей науки и техники, объединяемого общими проблемами медицинской направленности.

Медико-техническая наука опирается не только на творчество учёных, научные разработки и требования к современной медицине. В силу развития новейших технологий она непосредственно зависит от реальных экономических возможностей общества, в частности, от возможности финансирования.

Позитивные тенденции в развитии медико-технической науки и её практическом применении связаны с ростом расходов на здравоохранение во многих странах в последнее десятилетие и соответственно с увеличением затрат на закупку медицинских изделий.

Мировым научным сообществом всегда признавалась роль и значимость медико-технических исследований и разработок как области научного знания и практического опыта, как основные составляющие развития системы здравоохранения. На рубеже прошлого столетия медицина мало что могла предложить "среднему" пациенту, т.к. её ресурсы состояли, главным образом, из самого врача, его знаний и его "маленького саквояжа" с нехитрым инструментом и набором лекарств "общего назначения".

Формируется медицина без человека. Медицина, которая видит в человеке машину, оказывает услуги по ее ремонту. Наша страна, конечно, отстаёт в реализации установок персонализированной медицины от Европы, США, Канады, Австралии, а также ряда азиатских стран. Но и у нас

происходит постепенный перевод историй болезни в электронные формы, которые должны содержать, прежде всего, объективируемое, кодифицируемое знание пригодное для использования технологий больших данных.

Всё большую роль в диагностике и лечении играет автоматизация, которая переопределяет роль и полномочия врача; одновременно с этим императивное информирование согласие идоказательная медицина включают пациентов в решения о методах лечения; прогресс в программировании генетических свойств все больше определяет логику биобанков; а лекарственные средства перепроизводят наши тела не только направленным действием, но и совокупным воздействием на человеческую экологию.

Чтобы не быть голословным приведем несколько примеров из истории медицины.

В частности, датский физиолог В. Эйнтховен в 1903 г. создал первый электрокардиограф для измерения электрической активности сердца (Нобелевская премия в 1924 г.). Открытие рентгеновских лучей (Нобелевская премия в 1895 г.) позволило создать могущественные средства точной диагностики большого числа болезней и травм.

Успехи в криогенной технике позволили обеспечить адекватное замораживание крови и, как следствие, создание и развитие банков крови в 30-х годах. В свою очередь, это послужило толчком к разработке сложных хирургических процедур на основе развития медицинской техники, в частности, создания первого аппарата искусственного кровообращения в 1939 году.

Фундаментальные теоретические, в том числе чисто математические, исследования по реконструкции изображений, а также медико-технические исследования привели к созданию рентгеновского компьютерного томографа (Нобелевская премия в 1979 г.).

В 50-80 годах прошлого века технологический прогресс в области медико-технической науки развивался очень высокими темпами, что было связано, с общей научно-технической революцией и, в частности, с разработками в военных областях науки и техники (освоение атомной энергии, создание совершенно новых систем связи, прогресс в физике твёрдого тела и т.д.

Тема применения искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) в здравоохранении сегодня является одной из самых обсуждаемых. Медицинские инструменты, основанные на искусственном интеллекте, активно внедряются в медицинскую диагностику, фармакологию, оказание медицинской помощи и информационные системы для пациентов. Внедрение искусственного интеллекта позволяет медицинским работникам решать самые сложные задачи в области обработки больших объемов данных. Однако такая высокоточная медицина не может заменить

традиционную медицину. Вопрос о том, в какой степени машины могут считаться ценным ресурсом для здравоохранения, остается открытым. Целью данной статьи является анализ современных моделей искусственного интеллекта в медицине.

Принято считать, что развитие ИИ в медицине происходит в два этапа: а) искусственные нейронные сети (ins, neural networks) - математические модели, основанные на принципах организации и функционирования биологических нейронных сетей (biological neural networks) и их программных или аппаратных воплощениях. Такие модели особенно полезны для решения диагностических и прогностических медицинских задач;

б) искусственный интеллект (ИИ) сам по себе представляет собой метод анализа данных, построенный в виде нейронных сетей головного мозга, использующих несколько уровней данных, алгоритмы, отображение моделей, правила, глубокое обучение и когнитивные вычисления. Искусственный интеллект можно описать как более обширные и широко используемые нейронные сети.

В написании статьи нами использованы такие методы научного исследования как общенаучный, узкоспециализированный, диалектический и метод перехода от абстрактного к конкретному и другие научно-философские методы.

Сфера применения ИИ расширяется с каждым годом, что ставит ряд задач, включая не только достижения, но и философские вызовы. Основная проблема ИИ в философии заключается в том, что человеческое сознание и разум человека принципиально не сводятся к простым свойствам неживого мира - его материальным субстратам.

Сознание по своей природе является не идеалистическим и социально-историческим явлением, а социокультурным феноменом; А. Г. Спилкин (русский и советский философ) определяет сознание следующим образом. "Сознание - это высшая функция языка головного мозга, присущая только человеку и заключающаяся в обобщенном и осознанном отражении действительности, первичной психической структуре действий и предвидении их последствий, разумной регуляции и самоконтроле поведения человека". Следовательно, сознание - это не только функция человеческого сознания. человеческий мозг, но и функция общества.

Основной целью ИИ является получение следующих характеристик человеческого сознания:

- а) субъективные образы объективного мира;
- б) идеальные аспекты человеческих знаний и практики;
- в) способность генерировать идеи, суждения и выводы;
- г) символическая и информативная деятельность;
- е) центр эмоционального мира человека;
- ж) основа человеческой интуиции;

- з) фиксация и обобщение накопленного и постоянно обновляемого человеком опыта;
- и) средство самопознания;
- к) постановка целей;
- л) предвидение будущего;
- м) совокупность теорий, идей и концепций, необходимых для научного познания;
- н) абстрагирование и идеализация как способ восприятия мира;
- о) создание художественных и литературных образов называется культурой.

Наблюдая за научными достижениями, мы можем понять, какими свойствами уже обладает искусственный интеллект.

Прежде всего, это отражение и обобщение опыта, накопленного человеком и постоянно обновляемого им. Доктор технических наук, профессор кафедры прикладной математики и компьютерных наук ПГНУ Леонид Нахимович Ясницкий совместно с соавторами предложил нейросетевую модель, позволяющую идентифицировать 51 заболевание сердечно-сосудистой системы по 9 входным параметрам, характеризующим пациента и его симптомы [5].

Во-вторых, способность генерировать концепции, суждения и выводы. 23 июня 2020 года Самарский государственный медицинский университет и Сбербанк подписали соглашение о безвозмездном партнерстве клиники СамГМУ с разработанной Сбербанком моделью искусственного интеллекта для распознавания изменений при компьютерной томографии легких. Этот искусственный интеллект будет определять вероятность того, что у пациента есть патология или заболевание covid-19. Программа используется для диагностики пациентов с подозрением на коронавирусную инфекцию и может выявлять пациентов с вероятными изменениями в легких [2].

В феврале 2020 года МТС и СамГМУ подписали соглашение о сотрудничестве в области цифрового здравоохранения, в рамках которого создали лабораторию искусственного интеллекта.

Центр искусственного интеллекта МТС дополняет существующие сервисы компании новыми возможностями, основанными на технологиях обработки естественного языка, распознавания речи и компьютерного зрения, и создает продукты для обслуживания клиентов. Это раскрывает следующую возможную задачу искусственного интеллекта: управление человеческими эмоциями. Одним из основных решений МТС на базе искусственного интеллекта являются роботы по обслуживанию клиентов (автоматизированные диалоговые системы, способные взаимодействовать с клиентами без участия человека).

В рамках этой программы также могут быть предусмотрены действия по подписанию и информированию, осуществляемые с помощью

"виртуальных юристов" (автоматизированной системы обработки документов и управления жизненным циклом контрактов).

Сценарии развития использования искусственного интеллекта в здравоохранении становятся все более распространенными. С увеличением объема медицинской информации неизбежно расширение сотрудничества между врачами и системами искусственного интеллекта, а также расширение круга решаемых задач. Например, если вы доверяете возможности размышлять о прошлом, вы можете говорить о возможности предсказывать будущее. Анализируя образ жизни, семейную историю и перенесенные заболевания, искусственный интеллект сможет предсказать вероятность того, что конкретный человек заболеет той или иной болезнью.

Однако, несмотря на растущий вклад искусственного интеллекта в современную медицину, разработка систем искусственного интеллекта, независимых от врачей, пока невозможна. На данном этапе основная роль систем искусственного интеллекта будет заключаться в минимизации рутинных процессов в медицинской практике, оказании помощи в принятии решений и повышении точности диагностики.

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод, что в медицине пока невозможно отказаться от традиционной медицины в пользу искусственного интеллекта и нейронных сетей. В каждом конкретном случае мнение врача является решающим. При отсутствии дополнительной клинической информации, например, если ИИ использует только изображения, нарушается принцип объективности. В этом случае ни искусственный интеллект, ни нейронные сети не могут заменить врача как человека, принимающего окончательное решение.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ЧИТАТЕЛЬСКОЙ ГРАМОТНОСТИ НА УРОКАХ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

Аннотация. Сегодня читательская грамотность рассматривается в качестве одной из наиболее важных компетентностей, которые характеризуют готовность к жизни в современном социуме. В статье говорится о том, как можно развить читательскую грамотность у школьников на уроках литературы.

Ключевые слова: читательская грамотность; функциональная грамотность; урок; литература; методы.

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FORMATION OF READING LITERACY IN LITERATURE LESSONS

Abstract. Today reading literacy is considered as one of the most important competencies that characterize readiness for life in modern society. The article talks about how to develop reading literacy in literature lessons.

Keywords: reading literacy; functional literacy; lesson; literature; methods.

Введение. Всё чаще в образовательной деятельности мы сталкиваемся с таким понятием, как «функциональная грамотность». Сейчас оно обросло новыми смыслами, стало по-иному классифицироваться. Однако назвать понятие исключительно «веением 21 века» нельзя. Появилось оно в 1957 году и применялось к взрослому населению, которое нуждалось в ликвидации своей неграмотности. В тот момент было достаточно трех базовых способностей, чтобы успешно справляться с решением жизненных ситуаций: умения читать, писать и считать.

Однако сегодня этого явно недостаточно. Мы стоим перед вызовами времени, и они требуют от человека гораздо больше умений: особых навыков чтения и письма, математической, естественнонаучной, финансовой, культурной и гражданской грамотности...

Актуальность работы определяется потребностью изучения способов формирования основной разновидности функциональной грамотности – читательской – на уроках в школе, где закладываются основы способности получения и применения знаний.

Таким образом, **объектом** исследования в работе являются уроки литературы, на которых активнее всего формируется и оценивается читательская грамотность.

Предмет исследования – основные способы формирования и оценки востребованной компетенции.

Цель статьи – создание условий для повышения уровня читательской грамотности обучающихся школы.

В настоящее время учитель исполняет не только контролирующую функцию в приобретении знаний, умений и навыков, но и становится организатором познавательного процесса в классе. Он формирует такую образовательную среду, в которой находится место цикличности мероприятий и командной работе, обеспечивается доступность информационных источников, создается атмосфера сотрудничества, что важно для развития читательской грамотности. А предмет литература даёт для этого широкие возможности, начиная уже с 5 класса. Здесь идёт активная работа со словом, предложением, текстом, обучающиеся учатся составлять планы и конспекты, подкреплять свои высказывания аргументами на основе прочитанного текста. И работа носит системный, а не случайный характер.

На уроках литературы мы используем ряд методов работы с текстом, которые вызывают интерес у обучающихся 5-7 классов как нестандартные приёмы, повышают интерес к чтению и анализу прочитанного.

Метод «Чтение с остановками»

Материалом для его проведения служит повествовательный текст. На начальной стадии урока учащиеся по названию текста предполагают, о чём пойдёт речь в произведении. На основной части урока текст читается по частям. После чтения каждого фрагмента ученики высказывают предположения о дальнейшем развитии сюжета. Данная стратегия способствует выработке у учащихся внимательного отношения к точке зрения другого человека и спокойного отказа от своей, если она недостаточно аргументирована или аргументы оказались несостоятельными.

Данный метод хорошо зарекомендовал себя на уроке в 5 классе, посвящённом рассказу И.А. Бунина «Подснежник», первые ассоциации с названием которого были связаны с весенними первоцветами. Однако дальнейшая работа с текстом показала, что выводы ребят были ошибочны, и бунинский «Подснежник» – это их ровесник, только начинающий постигать взрослую жизнь. Работа с текстом и выдвижение гипотез по каждому смысловому отрезку текста настолько захватила пятиклассников,

что урок получился очень «живым» и в беседе принимал участие практически весь коллектив.

Метод «Тонкие и толстые вопросы»

Дети учатся различать те вопросы, на которые можно дать однозначный ответ (тонкие вопросы), и те, на которые ответить определенно невозможно, проблемные (толстые) вопросы.

Данная работа способствует развитию мышления и внимания учащихся, а также развивает умение задавать "умные" вопросы. Классификация вопросов заставляет вдумываться в текст и помогает лучше усвоить его содержание.

Таблица «Толстых» и «Тонких» вопросов может быть использована на любой из трёх фаз урока: на стадии вызова – это вопросы до изучения темы, на стадии осмысления – способ активной фиксации вопросов по ходу чтения, слушания, при размышлении – демонстрация понимания пройденного. Задание «Составить «тонкие» и «толстые» вопросы» можно дать практически к любому художественному тексту, в том числе и поэтическому.

Метод «Лучшая шпаргалка»

Для формирования читательского умения находить и извлекать информацию из текста можно предложить задания, в которых требуется работать с графической информацией: извлекать информацию, ориентируясь на отдельные слова, рисунки и подписи к ним, небольшие схемы.

Конкурс шпаргалок — форма учебной работы, в процессе подготовки которой отрабатываются умения «сворачивать и разворачивать информацию» в определенных ограничительных условиях. Проводится он следующим образом. В начале изучения темы учитель объявляет начало конкурса и оговаривает его условия. Ученик может отвечать по подготовленной дома «шпаргалке», если: она оформлена на листе бумаги форматом А4; в ней нет связного текста, а информация представлена отдельными словами, условными знаками, схематичными рисунками, стрелками, расположением единиц информации относительно друг друга; количество слов и других единиц информации соответствует принятым условиям (например, на листе может быть не больше 10 ключевых слов, трех условных знаков, семи стрелок или линий).

Лучшие «шпаргалки» по мере их использования на уроке вывешиваются на стенде. В конце изучения темы подводятся итоги.

На уроках литературы этот метод целесообразно использовать в качестве домашней работы для подготовки сообщения о биографии писателя или характеристики героев того или иного произведения.

Метод «Таблица»

Он особенно полезен, когда предполагается сравнение трех и более аспектов или вопросов. Таблица строится так: по горизонтали располагается

то, что подлежит сравнению, а по вертикали различные герои, сравнение которых важно в контексте урока. Как вариант, можно использовать задание составить цитатную характеристику.

На уроках литературы этот приём используется достаточно часто, особенно в произведениях, где необходимо показать различия во внешности, характере, поведении значимых персонажей. В 6 классе он, к примеру, был применен для сравнения Дубровского-старшего и Троекурова из романа А.С. Пушкина «Дубровский», а также для сопоставления Остапа и Андрия из повести Н.В. Гоголя «Тарас Бульба».

Метод «Уголки»

Его также можно использовать на уроках при составлении характеристики героев какого-либо произведения. Для этого класс делится на две группы. Одна группа готовит доказательства положительных качеств героя, используя текст, другая - отрицательных, подкрепляя свой ответ цитатами из текста. Однако данный прием лучше использовать после чтения всего произведения. В конце урока можно сделать совместный вывод.

Метод «Логическая цепочка»

После прочтения текста учащимся предлагается построить события в логической последовательности. Данная стратегия помогает при пересказе текстов. Этот приём можно использовать при подготовке к пересказу большого по объёму произведения, которые мы читаем на уроках.

Метод «Инсерт»

Это своего рода маркировка текста по мере его чтения. Применяется для стимулирования более внимательного отношения обучающегося к прочитанному. Учебный процесс превращается в увлекательное путешествие. Читая, ученик делает пометки в тексте: + – знал; – – новое; ? – интересно; V – непонятно. Можно и другие: В – вопрос; О – ответ; З – знаю; Н – новое; И – интересно; Х – хочу узнать; С – спросить; У – уточнить.

Метод «Зашумлённый текст»

Зашумлённым называют текст с «наложенными» графическими элементами. Работа с ним максимально включает в работу мозг ребёнка. При этом идёт развитие образного мышления, внимания, памяти, а также умения понимать прочитанное. Использовать данный метод целесообразно в работе с небольшими текстами. В 5 классе он может быть особо актуален при прохождении темы «Басни».

Метод «Синквейн»

Приём имеет определённую схему, по которой мы раскрываем суть понятия, определения, правила. Это своего рода творческая работа, которая имеет короткую форму стихотворения, состоящего из пяти нерифмованных строк. Пишется оно по определенным правилам:

1 строка – одно существительное, выражающее главную тему синквейна;

2 строка – два прилагательных, выражающих главную мысль;
3 строка – три глагола, описывающие действия в рамках темы;
4 строка – фраза (предложение), несущее определенный смысл;
5 строка – заключение в форме существительного (ассоциация с первым словом).

Этот приём также может быть использован практически на любом уроке литературы. С его помощью можно подвести итоги, вспомнив основополагающие термины языкознания и литературоведения – тема произведения, основная мысль; способствовать более детальному анализу текста и в то же время подвигнуть обучающихся к творческой составляющей работы на уроке. Хорошо поняв задание, они будут стараться не просто выдать набор определённых частей речи, но и подобрать те из них, что более благозвучны и подходят по смыслу.

Все перечисленные методы достаточно просты для понимания школьниками, однако их использование на уроке предусматривают серьёзную работу с текстом, его глубокий анализ и понимание, организацию самостоятельной познавательной деятельности учащихся по учебному материалу. Такая работа с текстом позволяет вычерпать из большого объема информации нужную и полезную, а также приобретать важный опыт и заставляет думать, познавая окружающий мир. Всё это очень важно для формирования читательской грамотности наших школьников.

Учеными установлено, что на успеваемость обучающегося оказывает влияние около двухсот факторов. А фактором №1 является навык чтения, который гораздо важнее, чем все остальные факторы, вместе взятые. Бесспорно, именно чтение является одним из основных способов социализации личности, ее воспитания, образования и развития.

В современном мире отмечается существенное увеличение как количества потоков информации, так и объема самой информации. Но, к сожалению, в последнее время значительно снижается уровень читательской грамотности, а также интерес к чтению, навыки и умения работы с различными типами текстов. В результате всего этого возникают объективные трудности в понимании, отборе, передаче и хранении информации.

Поэтому формирование читательской грамотности школьников приобретает особое значение. Оно помогает решить важную образовательную задачу современности – развитие ребенка, формирование активной личности и компетентного профессионала. В результате такого обучения дети не только усваивают школьную программу, но и приобретают множество полезных умений и навыков, которые помогут им в жизни и профессиональной деятельности. Необходимо прививать школьникам связующее понятие «чтение-успех» для осознания того, что только читающий, разносторонне развитый человек может стать успешным.

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ И ПРАКТИКИ СОВРЕМЕННОГО КОРПОРАТИВНОГО ФИНАНСОВОГО МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются ключевые стратегии и практики современного финансового управления предприятием, охватывающие различные аспекты, такие как управление бюджетом, экономия затрат, внутренний контроль, управление рисками и применение информационных технологий. Эти стратегии имеют большое значение для повышения эффективности и безопасности управления финансами предприятия, что помогает предприятиям стабильно развиваться в сложной рыночной среде.

Ключевые слова: финансовый менеджмент, бюджетное управление, экономия затрат, внутренний контроль, применение информационных технологий.

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KEY STRATEGIES AND PRACTICES OF MODERN CORPORATE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Abstract. This paper discusses the key strategies and practices of modern enterprise financial management covering various aspects such as budget management, cost savings, internal control, risk management and application of information technology. These strategies are essential to improve the efficiency and security of enterprise financial management, which helps enterprises to grow steadily in a complex market environment.

Keywords: financial management, budget management, cost savings, internal control, application of information-technologies.

Введение

В современной быстро меняющейся экономической среде управление финансами предприятия стало одним из ключевых факторов его успеха. Эффективное управление финансами не только касается движения средств и операционной эффективности предприятий, но и напрямую влияет на конкурентоспособность и долгосрочное развитие предприятий. Однако в условиях ускорения глобализации и все более жесткой рыночной конкуренции современное управление финансами предприятий также сталкивается с беспрецедентными проблемами. В условиях сложного и

меняющегося финансового рынка, все более жесткого регулирования и новых возможностей, открывающихся благодаря технологическим инновациям, для предприятий особенно важно сформулировать соответствующие стратегии финансового управления и реализовать их на практике.

Цель данной статьи – подробно изучить ключевые стратегии и практики современного финансового менеджмента, чтобы помочь предприятиям лучше справляться с вызовами и добиваться эффективного финансового управления. Мы подробно проанализируем, как эти стратегии работают на практике с точки зрения управления бюджетом, экономии затрат, внутреннего контроля, управления рисками, применения информационных технологий и участия персонала, и проиллюстрируем их на конкретных примерах. Мы надеемся, что разработка этой статьи послужит полезным руководством и вдохновит предприятия на пути к финансовому менеджменту.

1. Стратегия и практика бюджетного управления

Бюджетное управление – это краеугольный камень финансового менеджмента современного предприятия, который не только связан с эффективным распределением средств предприятия, но и является важной гарантией реализации стратегии предприятия. [1] Разумное управление бюджетом может помочь предприятиям прогнозировать будущие доходы и расходы, чтобы осуществлять научное финансовое планирование.

Первым шагом в разработке разумного бюджета предприятия является составление точного прогноза будущих продаж. Обычно это предполагает глубокий анализ рыночных тенденций, понимание потребностей клиентов и динамичный мониторинг конкурентов. В то же время крайне важно спрогнозировать затраты, включая стоимость сырья, трудозатраты и операционные расходы. Уточненная калькуляция затрат позволяет компаниям лучше контролировать расходы и обеспечивать прибыль.

В процессе составления бюджета также следует уделять внимание прогнозированию и планированию прибыли. Это требует от предприятий не только четкого понимания своей рентабельности, но и установления разумных целевых показателей прибыли с учетом рыночной конъюнктуры и бизнес-стратегий.

Не менее важны контроль и корректировка на этапе исполнения бюджета. Предприятия должны создать эффективный механизм мониторинга бюджета, чтобы отслеживать его исполнение в режиме реального времени, своевременно находить и исправлять отклонения от бюджета. При изменении рыночной конъюнктуры или бизнес-стратегии бюджет также необходимо гибко корректировать, чтобы обеспечить практичность и ориентированность бюджета. [2]

Управление бюджетом – неотъемлемая часть финансового менеджмента современного предприятия. Составление обоснованных бюджетов и усиление контроля и корректировки исполнения бюджета позволяют предприятиям более стабильно реагировать на изменения рынка и добиваться устойчивого развития.

2. Экономия затрат и управление ресурсами

Экономия затрат и управление ресурсами - важнейшая часть финансового менеджмента современного предприятия. В условиях жесткой рыночной конкуренции эффективный контроль затрат и оптимизация распределения ресурсов могут значительно повысить прибыльность и рыночную конкурентоспособность предприятий.

Прежде всего, экономия затрат имеет огромное значение для финансового управления предприятием. [3] В условиях обострения рыночной конкуренции предприятиям необходимо постоянно искать пути снижения затрат и повышения эффективности, чтобы поддерживать стабильный рост прибыли. Сокращение ненужных трат за счет оптимизации управления позволяет предприятиям направлять больше ресурсов на основную деятельность и инновационное развитие.

Для снижения затрат и издержек предприятия могут использовать различные специфические методы:

1. Оптимизация бизнес-процессов с целью сокращения трудовых и временных затрат за счет упрощения громоздких этапов и повышения уровня автоматизации.

2. Повышение эффективности использования ресурсов, например, энергосбережение и сокращение выбросов, рациональное использование сырья и оборудования, с целью снижения производственных затрат. Кроме того, компании могут рассмотреть возможность использования аутсорсинговых услуг или моделей совместного обслуживания для снижения операционных расходов и повышения качества услуг.

3. С точки зрения управления цепочкой поставок, эффективная стратегия переговоров с поставщиками также является важным средством снижения затрат. Предприятиям следует устанавливать долгосрочные и стабильные отношения, чтобы получать более выгодные цены и более качественные услуги за счет централизованных закупок и долгосрочных контрактов. В то же время предприятия должны обращать внимание на качество и сроки поставок поставщиков, чтобы обеспечить стабильность и надежность цепочки поставок.

Снижение затрат и управление ресурсами - важнейшие составляющие современного корпоративного финансового менеджмента. Оптимизируя процессы, повышая эффективность использования ресурсов и ведя эффективные переговоры с поставщиками, компании могут значительно сократить операционные расходы и повысить рентабельность, тем самым выделиться на конкурентном рынке.

3. Внутренний контроль и управление рисками

Внутренний контроль играет ключевую роль в управлении финансами предприятия. Он не только помогает обеспечить точность и полноту финансовой информации, но и эффективно предотвращает и снижает различные риски, тем самым обеспечивая сохранность корпоративных активов и способствуя соблюдению требований и повышению эффективности хозяйственной деятельности.

Создание надежного механизма внутреннего контроля является краеугольным камнем управления финансами предприятия. Прежде всего, важной частью внутреннего контроля является стандартизация процесса утверждения финансовых документов. [4] Предприятиям следует уточнить полномочия и процесс утверждения, чтобы обеспечить надлежащий аудит каждой финансовой операции для предотвращения внутреннего мошенничества или неверных решений. Во-вторых, точность учета также имеет решающее значение. Предприятия должны следовать соответствующим стандартам бухгалтерского учета, чтобы обеспечить достоверность и справедливость финансовых данных и создать надежную основу для принятия управленческих решений.

Помимо внутреннего контроля, управление рисками также является неотъемлемой частью финансового менеджмента предприятия. [5] Идентификация рисков – это первый шаг в управлении рисками, и предприятия должны регулярно проводить комплексную оценку рисков, чтобы своевременно выявлять и устранять потенциальные финансовые риски. В процессе оценки риска необходимо количественно определить его размер и вероятность возникновения, чтобы разработать целевую стратегию реагирования. Что касается реагирования на риски, то предприятия могут использовать различные стратегии, такие как избежание рисков, снижение рисков, передача рисков и т. д., чтобы обеспечить быстрое реагирование на риски и минимизировать потери.

В целом, внутренний контроль и управление рисками - это два неотъемлемых аспекта финансового менеджмента современного предприятия. Усиливая внутренний контроль, можно обеспечить точность и соответствие финансовой информации; эффективно управляя рисками, можно снизить неопределенность в процессе работы предприятия. Эти два аспекта дополняют друг друга и совместно сопровождают здоровое развитие предприятий.

4. Применение информационных технологий

Современные информационные технологии имеют большое прикладное значение для финансового менеджмента. Внедрение финансового программного обеспечения, анализа больших данных и других технологий значительно повысило эффективность финансового управления. А именно:

Применение финансового программного обеспечения: с помощью финансового программного обеспечения предприятия могут автоматизировать обработку финансовых данных и сократить количество ручных операций, тем самым ускоряя скорость финансовой обработки и снижая процент ошибок.

Ценность анализа больших данных: технология анализа больших данных может помочь предприятиям проводить углубленный анализ массивных финансовых данных, обнаруживать потенциальные возможности для бизнеса, оптимизировать распределение ресурсов и обеспечивать поддержку принятия решений с помощью данных.

Использование информационных технологий в управлении финансовыми рисками: информационные технологии также играют важную роль в управлении финансовыми рисками, например, благодаря мониторингу финансовых данных в режиме реального времени, своевременному обнаружению аномалий и снижению вероятности возникновения рисков.

Информационные технологии стали важным инструментом современного финансового менеджмента, который имеет большое значение для повышения эффективности и безопасности управления финансами предприятия.

Заключение

В данной статье кратко изложены основные стратегии и практики современного финансового управления предприятием, включая бюджетное управление, экономию затрат, внутренний контроль, управление рисками и применение информационных технологий. В совокупности эти стратегии и практики образуют краеугольный камень управления финансами предприятия, обеспечивая мощную поддержку рациональному развитию предприятий в сложной и меняющейся рыночной среде. В будущем, с постоянным развитием технологий и повышением открытости рынка, финансовое управление станет более интеллектуальным и совершенным, управление рисками - более комплексным, а эффективность и безопасность корпоративного финансового управления - еще более высокой.

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ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ И КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

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KOMPYUTER TARMOQLARIDA MARSHRUTLASH PROTOKOLLARI VA ULARNING QO‘LLANILISHI

Annotatsiya. Marshrutlash protokol konvergentsiya vaqti, xizmat trafigining hajmi va ma'muriy masofa kabi mezonlar uchun eng yaxshi ko'rsatkichlarga ega. Bundan tashqari, EIGRP kompozitsion ko'rsatkichi bir vaqtning o'zida oltitagacha turli parametrlardan foydalanish imkonini beradi, bu esa marshrutlashni moslashuvchan boshqarish imkonini beradi. Shu bilan birga, ushbu maqsadga erishish uchun marshrutlash protokoli yo'nalish bo'ylab aloqa kanallarining yukini hisobga olish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishi kerak.

Kalit so'zlar. Marshrutlash masalalari, marshrutlovchi protokollar, RIP IP va IPXprotokoli bilan ishlovchi RIP, PX, Marshrutlash protokollari paketlari OSI stekining IS-IS protokoli (Intermediate System To Intermediate System), TCP/IP stekining OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) protokoli.

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ROUTING PROTOCOLS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS IN COMPUTER NETWORKS

Annotation. Routing protocol has the best metrics for criteria such as convergence time, service traffic volume, and administrative distance. In addition, the EIGRP composite indicator allows you to use up to six different parameters at the same time, which allows flexible routing control. At the same time, in order to achieve this goal, the routing protocol must be able to take into account the load of communication channels along the route.

Keywords. Routing issues, router protocols, working RIP with RIP IP and Ipxprotokol, px, routing protocol packages OSI stack's is-is protocol (from intermediate system to intermediate system), TCP/ IP stack'S OSPF (opening the first shortcut) protocol.

Kirish. Marshrutlash masalalari hamma marshrutizatorlarda va tarmoqning oxirgi tugunlarida joylashtirilgan marshrutlash jadvalini tahlil qilish asosida yechiladi. Marshrutlash jadvalini tuzish bo'yicha asosiy ish avtomatik tarzda bajariladi, lekin qo'l yordamida tuzatish va qo'shish imkoni nazarda tutilgan.

Marshrutlash jadvali avtomatik tarzda qurish uchun marshrutizatorlar maxsus xizmat protokoliga muvofiq tarkibiy tarmoq topologiyasi to'g'risida axborot almashib turishadi. Bunday turdagi protokollar marshrutlash protokollari (yoki marshrutlovchi protokollar) deyiladi. Marshrutlash protokollarini (Masalan RIP, OSPF, NLSP), tarmoq protokollaridan (masalan: IP, IPX) farqlash kerak. Ikkalasi ham OSI modelining tarmoqli daraja vazifalarini bajarishadi. Ularni paketni har xil turdagi tarkibiy tarmoq adresi egasiga yetkazib berishadi. Lekin shu vaqtdan birinchilari ichida faqat xizmat axborotini yig'ib uzatishadi, ikkinchilari esa kanal darajasi protokollari kabi foydalanuvchilar axborotini uzatish uchun mo'ljallangan. Marshrutlash protokollari tarmoq protokollarini transport vositasi sifatida ishlatishadi. Marshrutlash protokollari paketlari yo'nalish axborotlari bilan almashganda, tarmoq darajasi hattoki transport darajasi paketlarining ma'lumotlar maydonida joylashtiriladi. Shuning uchun, paketlarni joylashtirish nuqtaiy nazaridan marshrutlash protokollarini rasmiy tarmoq darajaga nisbatan yuqoriroq darajada deb qaralishi kerak.

Asosiy qism. Marshrutizatorlar paketlarning borishi to'g'risida qaror qilishi uchun adres jadvaliga murojaat qilishida, ularning ko'priklar va kommutatorlar bilan o'xshashligini ko'rish mumkin. Ammo ular ishlatadigan adres jadvalarining tabiati juda farq qiladi. MAC adreslar o'rniga marshrutlash jadvalida intertarmoq ulanadigan tarmoq nomeri ko'rsatiladi. Marshrutlash jadvalining ko'priklar adres jadvalidan boshqa farqi bo'lib, ularni tuzish usuli hisoblanadi. Ko'prik jadvalini qurish paytida, u orqali o'tayotgan tarmoqning oxirgi tugunlari bir-biriga yuborayotgan axborot kadrlarini passiv kuzatib turganda, marshrutizatorlar o'z tashabbuskorligi bilan maxsus xizmat paketlari bilan almashadi va intertarmoqdagi tarmoqlar, marshrutizatorlar va ushbu tarmoqlarning marshrutizatorlar bilan aloqasi to'g'risida qo'shnilariga xabar beradi. Odatda, aloqaning nafaqat topologiyasi hamda o'tkazish qobiliyati va xolati hisobga olinadi. Bu marshrutizatorlarga tarmoq konfiguratsiyasining o'zgarishlariga tezroq moslashishga hamda, o'z holli topologiyali tarmoqlarda paketlarni to'g'ri uzatishga imkon beradi.

Marshrutlash protokollari yordamida marshrutizatorlar u yoki bu darajadagi tavsilotli tarmoq aloqalarining haritasini tuzadilar. Ushbu axborot asosida tarmoqning har bir nomeri uchun yo'nalish ma'qul bo'lishi maqsadida, ushbu tarmoqqa o'naltirilayotgan paketlar keyingi marshrutizatorning qaysi biriga uzatilishi to'g'risida qaror qabul qilinadi. Ushbu qaror natijalari marshrutlash jadvaliga kiritiladi. Tarmoq konfiguratsiyasi o'zgarganda jadvaldagi ayrim yozuvlar bekor qilingan bo'lib qoladi. Bunday hollarda xatto yo'nalish bo'yicha yuborilgan paketlar yo'lda to'xtab qolishi yoki o'qolishi mumkin.

Marshrutlash protokoli qanchalik jadval ichidagilarini tarmoqning real xolatiga moslashtira olishiga butun tarmoqning ishlash sifatiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Marshrutlash protokollari marshrutlash jadvalini qurish usullari. Eng yaxshi yo'nalishni tanlash usuli va o'z ishining boshqa xususiyatlari bilan farqlanib turuvchi xar xil algoritmlar asosida qurilishi mumkin.

Bu tarmoqdan paketning o'tishini tezlashtiradi, marshrutizatorlarni yuklanishdan to'ldiriladi, lekin bunda oxirgi tugunlarga katta yuklanish tushadi. Bu sxema xisoblash tarmoqlarida bugun taqsimlangan bir qadamli marshrutlashga nisbatan juda kam qo'llaniladi. Lekin IP protokolining yangi versiyasida klassik bir qadamli marshrutlash bilan bir qatorda, manbadan marshrutlashga xam ruxsat beriladi.

Bir qadamli algoritmlar marshrutlash jadvalini tuzish usuliga qarab uchta sinfga bo'linadi:

- qayd qilingan (yoki statik) marshrutlash algoritmlari;
- oddiy marshrutlash algoritmlari;
- dinamik (yoki adaptiv) marshrutlash algoritmlari.

Qayd qilingan qilingan marshrutlashda, marshrutlash jadvalidagi hamma yozuvlar statik hisoblanadi. Tarmoq administratorining o'zi qaysi marshrutizatorlarga u yoki bu adresli paketlarni uzatish kerakligini hal etadi va utilit (route OC Unix yoki Windows NT)lar yordamida marshrutlash jadvaliga muvofiq yozuvlar kiritadi. Jadval, odatda, yuklash jarayonida tashkil etiladi. Keyinchalik uning ichidagisi qo'l bilan tuzatilmaganiga u o'zgartirilmasdan ishlatiladi. Bunday tuzatmalar masalan, agar tarmoqda qaysi bir marshrutizator ishdan chiqsa uning vazifalarini boshqa marshrutizator bajargan holda kerak bo'ladi. Ikki xil yo'nalish jadvali bor. Birinchisi, bir yo'nalishli jadval, unda har bir adres egasi uchun bitta yo'l, ikkinchisi, ko'p yo'nalishli jadval, bunda har bir adres egasi uchun bir nechta alternativ yo'llar belgilangan. Ko'p yo'nalishli jadvalda yo'nalishlarning bittasini tanlash huquqi berilgan. Ko'pincha bu yo'l asosiy hisoblanadi, qolganlari esa rezerv. Tushunarliki, qayd qilinganlangan marshrutlash algoritmi, uning qo'l usuli bilan marshrutlash jadvalini tuzishi faqat oddiy topologiyali kichikroq tarmoqlarda qo'llash mumkin. Lekin ushbu algoritmlar katta tarmoq magistrallarida ishlash uchun samarali ishlatilishi mumkin, chunki magistralning o'zi, magistralga ulangan tarmoq osti (podset) kelayotgan paketlarning eng yaxshi yo'llari bo'lgan oddiy tuzilishga ega bo'lishi mumkin.

Oddiy marshrutlash algoritmlarida marshrutlash jadvali umuman ishlatilmaydi, yoki marshrutlash protokollarisiz ko'riladi. Oddiy marshrutlashning uch turi mavjud.

- tasodifiy marshrutlash, bunda paket dastlabki yo'nalishidan tashqari, tasodifiy uchragan bitta yo'nalishga yuboriladi;

- ko'chki marshrutlash, bunda paket keng ogoxlantirilgan holda, dastlab yo'nalishdan tashqari, hamma imkonli yo'nalishlar bo'yicha yuboriladi.

- oldingi tajriba bo'yicha marshrutlash, bunda yo'nalishni tanlash jadval bo'yicha bajariladi, lekin jadval kiruvchi portlarda paydo bo'luvchi paketlarning adres maydonlarini tahlil qilish yordamida, ko'prik negizida quriladi.

Eng ko'p tarqalgani, dinamik (yoki adaptiv) marshrutlash algoritmi xisoblanadi. Bu algoritmlar tarmoq konfiguratsiyasi o'zgargandan so'ng marshrutlash jadvalining avtomatik yangilanishini ta'minlaydi. Dinamik algoritmlar asosida qurilgan protokollar hamma marshrutizatorlarga aloqalar konfiguratsiyalarining hamma o'zgarishlarini operativ ko'rib chiqib, tarmoqdagi aloqalar topologiyasi axborotni yig'ishga imkon beradi. Dinamik marshrutlashda marshrutlash jadvalida, odatda ushbu yo'nalish qancha amaliy bo'lib qolish vaqti oralig'i to'g'risida axborot bor. Bu vaqt yo'nalish xayotining vaqti (Time To Live, TTL) deyiladi. Dinamik algoritmlar odatda, taqsimlangan xarakterga ega, bu tarmoqda topologik axborotni yig'ib, umumiyshiruvchi qandaydir ajratilgan marshrutizatorlar o'qligi bilan ifodalanadi: bu ish xamma marshrutizatorlar orasida taqsimlangan.

Marshrutlashning dinamik algoritmlari bir nechta muhim javob berish kerak. Birinchidan, ular yo'nalishning optimalligini ta'minlamasa ham, uning ma'qulligini ta'minlash kerak. Ikkinchidan, algoritmlar yetarli darajada oddiy bo'lishi kerak, ularni amalga oshirishda juda ko'p tarmoq resurslari sarflanmasligi kerak. Oxirida marshrutlash algoritmlari moslashuvchanlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lishlari kerak, ya'ni har doim ma'lum bir vaqtda bir xil natijaga kelishi kerak.

Hisoblash tarmoqlarida hozirgi vaqtda qo'llaniladigan yo'nalish axborotlari bilan almashuvchi dinamik protokollar, o'z navbatida ikki guruxga bo'linadi. Guruxlarning xar biri quyidagi algoritmlarning biri bilan bog'langan:

- masofa-vektor algoritmlari (Distance Vector Algorithms).
- aloqa xolati algoritmlari (Link State Algorithm).

Masofa-vektor turidagi algoritmlarda har bir marshrutizator tarmoq bo'yicha vaqti – vaqti bilan va keng ogoxlantirilgan holda vektorni tarqatadi, uning komponentlari bo'lib, ushbu marshrutizatoridan to unga ma'lum hamma tarmoqlargacha bo'lgan masofa hisoblanadi.

Masofa deganda xoplar soni tushuniladi. Nafaqat oraliq marshrutizatorlar soni, tarmoq bo'yicha qo'shni marshrutizatorlar orasidan paketlarni o'tish vaqtini xam xisobga oluvchi boshqa metrika ham bo'lishi mumkin:

Qo'shnidan vektorni olgandan so'ng, marshrutizator vektorda ko'rsatilgan tarmoqlargacha masofani, ushbu qo'shnigacha bo'lgan masofani ko'paytirib boradi. qo'shni marshrutizator vektorini olgandan so'ng, xar bir marshrutizator unga o'zi bevosita (agar ular uning portiga ulangan bo'lsa) yoki boshqa marshrutizatorlarning e'lonidan unga ma'lum bo'lgan boshqa tarmoqlar to'g'risidagi axborotlarni qo'shadi, keyinroq vektorning yangi ma'lumotini tarmoq bo'yicha yuboradi. Xullas oxirida, xar bir marshrutizator inter tarmoqdagi bor bo'lgan tarmoqlar to'g'risida axborot qo'shni marshrutizatorlar orqali ulargacha bo'lgan masofani bilib oladi.

Masofa-vektor algoritmiga asoslangan eng tarqalgan protokol bo'lib, RIP protokoli hisoblanadi. U ikkita versiyada tarqalgan-IP protokoli bilan ishlovchi RIP IP va IPXprotokoli bilan ishlovchi RIP, PX.

Aloqa xolatining algoritmlari tarmoq aloqalarining aniq grafasini qurish uchun yetarli axborot bilan xar bir marshrutizatorni ta'minlashadi. Xamma marshrutizatorlar bir xil graflar asosida ishlaydi, bu marshrutlash jarayonini konfiguratsiyasini o'zgarishlariga mustaxkamlaydi. "Keng ogoxlantiruvchi" uzatish (ya'ni marshrutizatorning bevosita qo'shnilariga paketni uzatish) bu yerda faqat aloqalar holati o'zgargandagina ishlatiladi, bu xolat ishonchli tarmoqlarda kam uchrab turadi.

Aloqalar xolati algoritmlari asosidagi protokollar bo'lib, OSI stekining IS-IS protokoli (Intermediate System To Intermediate System), TCP/IP stekining OSPF(Open Shortest Path First) protokoli va yaqinda amalga oshirilgan Novell stekining NLSP protokoli xisoblanadi.

Shunday qilib, IP tarmoqlarida paketlarni uzatish yo'nalishini tanlash yo'nalish jadvallari asosida bajariladi. IP protokolining o'zi paketlarni uzatish to'g'ri yo'nalishini tanlashga imkon bermaydi. To'g'ri yo'nalishni tanlash uchun ICMP, OSPF va RIP kabi boshqaruvchi axborotlarni almashish protokollarini ishlatishi kerak bo'ladi.

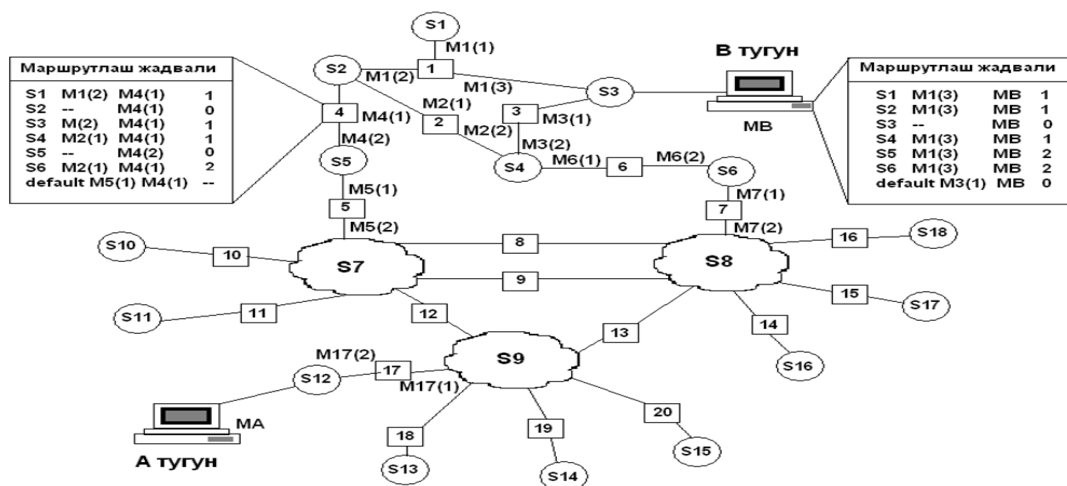
IP tarmoqlarda marshrutlash negizlari:

Tarmoqli darajaning muxim masalasi bo'lib, marshrutlash - tarkibli tarmoqlardagi ikkita oxirgi tugunlar orasida paketlarni uzatish xisoblanadi.

1-rasmda ko'rsatilgan tarkibiy tarmoq misolida marshrutlash negizlarini ko'rib chiqamiz.

Ushbu tarmoqda 20 ta marshrutizator umumiy tarmoqqa 18 ta tarmoqni birlashtiradi: S1, S2, ..., S20 - bu tarmoqlar nomeri. Marshrutizatorlar, tarmoqlar ulanadigan bir nechta portga (kamida ikkita) ega. Marshrutizatorning xar bir portiga tarmoqning aloxida tugunidek qarash mumkin: bu unga ulangan tarmoq ostida o'z tarmoq adresiga va lokal adresga ega, masalan: 1-raqamli marshrutizator 3 portga ega, unga S1, S2, S3 tarmoqlari ulangan.

Rasmda ushbu portlarning tarmoq adreslari M1(1), M1(2), M1(3) bilan belgilangan. M1(1) porti tarmoqda S1 nomerli, M1(2)-S2 nomerli, M1(3)-S3 nomerli lokal adresga ega. Shunday qilib, marshrutizatorni, har biri o'z tarmog'iga kiruvchi bir nechta tugunlar yig'indisi deb ko'rish mumkin. Marshrutizator bir butun qurilma bo'lganligi sababli, u aloxida tarmoq adresiga ham, xech qanday lokal adresga xam ega emas. Murakkab tarkibiy tarmoqlarda, ikkita oxirgi tugunlar orasida paketlarni uzatish uchun bir nechta alternativ yo'nalishlar deyarli xar doim mavjud. Yo'nalish bu yuboruvchidan to tayinlangan nuqtagacha paket o'tishi kerak bo'lgan marshrutizatorlarning ketma-ketligi. Shunday qilib A tugunidan B tuguniga yuborilgan paket 17, 12, 5, 4 va 1 yoki 17, 13, 7, 6 va 3 marshrutizatorlar orqali mumkin.



1-rasm. Tarkibiy tarmoqda marshrutlash negizlari.

A va B tugunlari orasida yana bir nechta marshrutlarni topish qiyin bo'lmaydi.

Bir nechta imkoni bo'lganda, yo'nalishni tanlash masalasini marshrutizatorlar, xamda oxirgi tugunlar xal qiladi. Tanlash ushbu qurilmalarda tarmoqning oxirgi konfiguratsiyasi to'g'risida axborot bo'lishiga qarab, xamda yo'nalishni tanlashning berilgan mezonni asosida bajariladi.

XULOSA. Ushbu maqolada marshrutizatorlarda va tarmoqning oxirgi tugunlarida joylashtirilgan marshrutlash jadvalini tahlil qilish asosida yechilish jarajonlari ko'rib chiqildi. Marshrutlash jadvalini tuzish bo'yicha asosiy ish avtomatik tarzda bajariladi, lekin qo'l yordamida tuzatish va qo'shish imkoni nazarda tutilgan. Shunday qilib, marshrutizatorni, har biri o'z tarmog'iga kiruvchi bir nechta tugunlar yig'indisi deb ko'rish mumkin.

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SUN'IY INTELEKT VA UNING TA'LIMDAGI MUHIM AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada hozirgi kunda rivojlanib borayotgan sun'iy intellekt va ta'lim tizimida sun'iy intellekt haqida foydalanish, sun'iy intellektini ta'limda qo'llashning ijobiy va salbiy tomonlari, sun'iy intellektning taraqqiy etishi, sun'iy intellekt rivojlanishi tezlashgan sari kasbiy faoliyatlar ham asta-sekin kamayib borishi haqida to'liq bayon qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim tizimi, sun'iy intellekt, kasbiy faoliyatlar, virtual haqiqat, aqlli mashinalar, robototexnika.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS IMPORTANT IMPORTANCE IN EDUCATION

Annotation. Annotation. this article fully describes the use of artificial intelligence in the currently developing system of artificial intelligence and education, the pros and cons of using artificial intelligence in education, the progress of artificial intelligence, and the gradual decline of professional activities as the development of artificial intelligence accelerates.

Keywords: educational system, artificial intelligence, professional activities, virtual reality, Smart Machines, Robotics.

Kirish:

Sun'iy intellekt (AI) hozir butun dunyoda juda mashhur atama. Bu mashinalarni odamlar kabi fikrlash, harakat qilish yoki reaksiyaga o'rgatadigan rivojlanayotgan texnologiya. Demak, hamma AI nima ekanligini, AI qanday ishlashini va uning asosiy vositalari va ilovalarini aniq bilishi kerak. Ma'lumki, mashinalar inson harakatlariga taqlid qilish, odamlar kabi gapirish va o'zaro ta'sir qilish va tinimsiz ishlash uchun dasturlashtirilgan. Shu bilan birga, AI turlarini, mashinani o'rganish, chuqur o'rganish va tabiiy tilni qayta ishlash (NLP) kabi asosiy pastki maydonlarni va uning turli sohalarda qo'llanilishini va shu paytgacha erishilgan yutuqlarni bilish muhimdir. Ushbu maqola yuqoridagi barcha sohalarga bag'ishlangan va o'quvchini sun'iy intellektning muhim jihatlaridan yaxshi xabardor qilishga harakat qiladi. Sun'iy intellektning ijobiy tomonlariga keladigan

bo'lsak, u odam xatosini va xavfni kamaytiradi, insonlardan farqli tarzda tanaffuslar va yangilanishlarni talab qilmaydi, takroriy faoliyatlarni amalga oshiradi, tezroq qaror qabul qiladi, kundalik dasturlar, xavfli vaziyatlarda yordam beradi, ta'limni xususiylashishiga olib keladi, ITS takomillashadi, moslashuvchan guruhni rivojlantira oladi, intellektual modernizatsiya, shuningdek virtual haqiqatni o'rganadi, haqiqiy vaqtda hal etishni baholaydi. Afzalliklari bilan birga kamchiliklari ham mavjud.

Adabiyotlar tahlili va metodologiya:

Sun'iy intellektning muhim omillaridan bir bu Mashina modelini o'qitish va uni ta'lim va boshqa sohalarda qo'llashdir. Machine learning(mashinali o'qitish) - o'zi o'rganadigan dasturlar yaratish amaliyoti va nazariyasi, sun'iy intellektning katta qismidir. Dasturchilar o'z algoritmlariga xususiy hollarda umumiy qonuniyatlarni aniqlashni o'rgatishadi. Natijada, kompyuter, inson avvaldan ko'rsatib o'tgan buyruqlaridan emas, balki, o'z shaxsiy malakasidan kelib chiqib qaror qabul qiladi. Bunday o'qitishning juda ko'p metodlari data mining'ga oid bo'lishi mumkin. Mashinali o'qitishga birinchi tarifni 1959-yilda amerikalik informatik Artur Samuel bergan. U sun'iy intellekt elementlariga ega bo'lgan shashka o'yini, dunyoda birinchi o'zi o'rganadigan dasturni yaratgan. Mashinali o'qitish orqali kompyuterlar nafaqat fotosuratlar va tasvirlardagi yuzlarni, balki landshaftlar, obyektlar, matn va raqamlarni ham tanib olishga o'rganadilar. Matn haqida gap ketganda kompyuterda o'rganish ham muhim ahamiyatga ega: grammatikani tekshirish funksiyasi endi har qanday matn muharririda va hattoki telefonlarda mavjud. Bundan tashqari, nafaqat so'zlarning imlosi, balki kontekst, ma'no soylari va boshqa nozik lingvistik jihatlar ham hisobga olinadi. Bundan tashqari, inson aralashuvisiz (iqtisodiy, sport va b.q masalalardam) yangiliklar maqolalarini yozish mumkin bo'lgan dasturiy ta'minotlar mavjud. Ma'lumki, jahon miqyosida yosh avlod ta'lim-tarbiyasiga alohida e'tibor berilmoqda. Yoshlarning zamonaviy bilim olishi, yuksak ma'naviyatli bo'lib voyaga yetishi uchun kerak bo'lgan barcha shart-sharoitlar yaratish borasidagi faoliyatlar izchil olib borilmoqda. XXI asrga kelib ilm-fan shu darajada takomillashib ketdiki, turmush tarzimizni hech bir kunini fan yutuqlari va texnikalarsiz tasavvur qilish imkonsiz bo'lib qoldi. Ayniqsa, axborotlashgan jamiyat va sun'iy intellekt kabi tushunchalar hayotimizning muhim bo'lagiga aylanib ulgurdi. Jamiyatimizda ko'pgina uchrab turadigan sun'iy intellekt tushunchasiga to'xtaladigan bo'lsak, dastlab, intellekt tushunchasini tushunib olishimiz kerak.

Davlatimizda ta'lim-tarbiya sohasining hamma tarmoqlari – maktabgacha ta'lim, maktab, o'rta maxsus va oliy ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirish, yangi muassasalar bunyod qilish va mavjudlarini qayta ta'mirlash bo'yicha olib borilayotgan faoliyatlar yoshlar kamolotida o'z samarasini beradi. Sun'iy intellekt tez takomillashayotgan texnologiya sohasi bo'lib, u inson xatti-harakatlariga taqlid etadigan va vazifalarni insonga o'xshash aniqlik bilan bajaradigan aqlli mashinalarni yaratish bilan bog'liq.

Natijalar:

Sun'iy intellekt sohasi ma'lumotlardan o'rganish, fikr yuritish, tabiiy tilni anglash, rasmlar va tovushlarni idrok qilish va turli vositalar yordamida jamlangan ma'lumotlar yordamida qaror qabul qilish imkonini yaratadigan dasturiy ta'minot va tizimlarni yaratishga e'tibor berilgan. Nazorat ostidagi ta'limda mashinalar insonlar tarafidan yorliqlangan namunaviy maqolalardan o'rganadilar, nazoratsiz o'rganishda esa ma'lumotlar to'plami naqshlarini maxsus ko'rsatmalarsiz o'rganadilar.

Yaxshi o'rganish, mashinani o'rganishning oxirgi takomillanishi, qatlamli neyron tarmoqlari bilan yuqori hajmdagi ma'lumotlarni o'rganishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu yerda yuqori hajmdagi ma'lumotlar murakkab vazifalarni o'rganish yoki bajarish uchun algoritmlarga kiritiladi. Bugungi kunda sun'iy intellekt dasturlari ancha murakkab va ovozli yordamchilardan fond bozorini bashorat qilish algoritmlari, tabiiy tillarni qayta ishlash va tasvirni aniqlash dasturlarigacha takomillashib bormoqda. Sun'iy intellekt robototexnika bilan shug'ullanadi va doimiy faoliyatlarni avtomatlashtiradigan mashinalar bilan ta'minlaydi.

Muhokama:

Yaqin vaqtlarda ma'lumotlarni raqamlashtirish ancha takomillashdi. Biroq boshqa har qanday texnologiya kabi talabalarning ma'lumotlari ham xakkerlikka moyil bo'lishi mumkin. Agar u noto'g'ri qo'llarga tushadigan bo'lsa, maktablar doimo shaxsiy ma'lumotlardan noto'g'ri qo'llash xavfini tug'diradi. Sun'iy intellektning taraqqiyot topishi dargumon. Doimo ko'tarilishlar kamchiliklardan ustun, degan dalil mavjud. Bizning ta'lim tizimimiz yangilanishni talab etadigan vaqt keldi va endi sun'iy intellekt bizni to'g'ri yo'nalishga undashi mumkin.

Aqlli mashinalar ta'lim tajribasini rivojlansa-da, ularni shaxsiy o'zaro ta'sir o'rnini bosuvchi deb nazarda tutmaslik lozim. Sinf yoki o'qituvchilar uchun bu mashinalarga juda ko'p tayanib, yordam olishlar talabalar uchun zararli ta'lim dasturlarining paydo bo'lishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Kompyuterlar nafaqat aqlli kundaliklarni tashkil eta olish, balki boshqa kompyuterlarni o'rgatish qobiliyatini ham namoyish etmoqda. Ammo, ular sinfda tez-tez paydo bo'ladigan yangi vaziyatlarda sezgi yordamida qaror qabul qilishni amalga oshira olmasligining ehtimoli yuqori.

Xulosa:

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, hozirgi vaqtda sun'iy intellekt turmushimizning ajralmas qismiga aylanib ulgurdi. Lekin uning ma'lum bir kamchiliklari ham ko'zga tashlanmoqda. Misol uchun, sun'iy intellekt takomillanishi tezlashgan sari kasbiy ishlar ham asta-sekin kamayib bormoqda. Shuningdek, sog'liqni saqlash, o'qituvchilik, advokatlik, favqulotda vaziyatlarga javob beruvchilar, ijtimoiy ishchilar, mijozlarga xizmat ko'rsatuvchilar faoliyatiga sezilarli darajada o'z ta'sirini bermoqda. Shuni unutmaslik kerak sun'iy intellekt hechqachon kreativlik ya'ni yaratuvchanlik, g'oyalarni kash etuvchi insonlarning kasbini egallay olmaydi. Bunday sohalarni ko'plab misollar keltirish mumkin!

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ КОММУНИКАЦИОННОГО ПРОДВИЖЕНИЯ DIGITAL-ИЗДАНИЙ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены теоретические основы коммуникационного продвижения digital-изданий, а именно: понятие, технологии, инструменты. Также изучена специфика такого понятия, как «медиабренд», выделены основные тенденции и взаимосвязь сферы журналистики и сферы рекламы и связей с общественностью.

Ключевые слова: коммуникационное продвижение, коммуникационные технологии, коммуникационные инструменты, медиарынок, digital-издание, медиабренд.

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FEATURES OF THE COMMUNICATION PROMOTION OF DIGITAL MEDIA

Abstract. The article discusses the theoretical foundations of communication promotion of digital media, namely: concept, technologies, tools. The specifics of such a concept as «media brand» are also studied, the main trends and interrelationships between the sphere of journalism and the sphere of advertising and public relations are highlighted.

Keywords: communication promotion, communication technologies, communication tools, media market, digital media, media brand.

Интернет становится всё более доступным, а круг возможностей для деятельности в нём постоянно расширяется. Если раньше общество получало основную информацию и новости из печатных средств массовой информации, радио и телевидения, то теперь главным источником информации стал интернет. Всё больше традиционных СМИ появляются на различных онлайн-площадках, но есть также и медиа, существующие только в интернет-пространстве – digital-издания или интернет-СМИ.

Данная тенденция ведёт к стремительному повышению конкуренции на медиарынке, что влечёт за собой необходимость во внедрении новых средств продвижения. Так, digital-издания используют в своей деятельности различные коммуникационные технологии и инструменты, позволяющие привлекать новую аудиторию, удерживать уже существующую, а также увеличивать силу собственного влияния на медиарынке.

Термин «коммуникационное продвижения» представляет собой «процесс планирования, исполнения и оценки программ, способствующих удовлетворению различных групп общественности через передачу достоверной информации и создание благоприятного имиджа организации (проекта); идентификации её продуктов с потребностями, желаниями и интересами потребителей» [2, с. 11]. Для коммуникационного продвижения компании используют различные технологии. В качестве основных можно назвать брендинг, ивентинг, контент-мейкинг, копирайтинг. Эти же технологии зачастую используют digital-издания.

Для большинства интернет-СМИ брендинг становится основополагающей коммуникационной технологией, так как сейчас в задачи изданий входит не только информирование аудитории, но и создание комьюнити, которое будет придерживаться философии и ценностей медиа. Digital-издания становятся самостоятельными брендами, а медиарынок является полноценным рынком медиабрендов. Особенности медиабрендов [3]:

1. Изменчивость.
2. Эмоциональность.
3. Интенсивность.
4. Непрерывность.
5. Пассивность потребления.
6. Социальная функция.

Основные используемые инструменты коммуникационного продвижения digital-изданий: информационное партнёрство, email-рассылка, SEO, сувенирная продукция. Для интернет-СМИ наиболее распространённым инструментом является информационное партнёрство – «формирование желаемого образа субъекта (организации, персоны, товара, услуги), внедрение этого образа в общественное и / или групповое сознание для привлечения целевой аудитории [1, с. 352]. Причиной выбора данного инструмента продвижения является то, что главный продукт digital-изданий – это информация.

В заключение необходимо отметить, что интернет-СМИ могут использовать как офлайн, так и онлайн технологии и инструменты коммуникационного продвижения, несмотря на то, что их основные каналы коммуникации – это веб-сайт и социальные сети. Средства массовой информации обязаны учитывать, что контент является их главным продуктом, следовательно, его нужно задействовать при продвижении. При

этом важно помнить, что только комплексное использование различных коммуникационных технологий и инструментов позволит digital-изданию являться медиабрендом и иметь сильное влияние на медиарынке.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ АЛГОРИТМА ГЕНЕРАЦИИ КРЕАТИВНЫХ ИДЕЙ ПРИ РАЗРАБОТКЕ КОММУНИКАЦИОННОГО ПРОДУКТА

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются теоретические основы понимания коммуникационного продукта в сфере рекламы и связей с общественностью. Приводится используемый алгоритм генерации креативных идей для выбранного предприятия ООО «Буше». Изучаются особенности применения алгоритма при работе с коммуникационным продуктом разного типа. В статье также рассматриваются методы генерации креативных идей в ходе применения алгоритма.

Ключевые слова: коммуникационный продукт, медиапродукт, коммуникационный проект, креативные технологии, креативные идеи, производство контента.

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FEATURES OF THE ALGORITHM FOR GENERATING CREATIVE IDEAS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMUNICATION PRODUCT

Abstract. The article discusses the theoretical foundations of understanding a communication product and the algorithm used to generate creative ideas for the selected company «Bouche» LLC. The features of the algorithm application when working with a communication product of various types are studied. The article also discusses methods for generating creative ideas during the application of the algorithm. The article also discusses methods for generating creative ideas during the application of the algorithm.

Keywords: communication product, media product, communication project, creative technologies, creative ideas, content production.

Сфера рекламы и связей с общественностью стремительно развивается вместе с появлением новых способов для бизнеса взаимодействовать с аудиторией. Способом донесения информации от компании к потребителю в том числе является коммуникационный продукт.

По своей сути, коммуникационный продукт – это результат профессиональной деятельности в сфере публичных и массовых коммуникаций по производству медиапродукта, ивент-продукта, рекламного и PR-продукта [4]. В вопросах места, занимаемого коммуникационным продуктом в сфере рекламы и связей с общественностью, принято отделять его от понятия медиапродукта, так как необходимо учитывать, что медиапродукт является скорее результатом журналистской деятельности. Несмотря на это, эти два понятия взаимосвязаны и медиапродукт можно назвать частным случаем коммуникационного продукта. Коммуникационный продукт может быть представлен в формате текстового продукта, поликодового текста, а также принимать различные визуальные формы. Целью создания коммуникационного продукта является донесение с его помощью определённых идей до целевой аудитории, которые выгодны компании, производящей продукт.

В разработке коммуникационного продукта на данный момент необходим подход, отвечающий актуальным тенденциям рынка и запросам потребителей. Так как с каждым днём производится всё больше коммуникационного контента, специалисты в сфере рекламы и связей с общественностью должны подстраивать под динамику ниши и учиться разрабатывать креативные концепции, которые не только будут продвигать продукт или услугу, но и будут формировать положительный имидж компании у целевой аудитории. Существует большое множество подходов, применяемых для генерации креативных идей коммуникационного продукта. В определённой степени это зависит от индивидуальных способностей специалиста к творческому мышлению и его собственным способам поиска идей. Тем не менее, после изучения необходимой теории был разработан алгоритм, с помощью которого креативная идея может формироваться не как творческая единица, а как способ достижения коммуникационной цели разработки продукта. Алгоритм представлен следующей последовательностью действий [3]:

1. Анализ коммуникационной цели (анализ поставленной задачи, проблемы).

2. Составление возможных вариантов решения проблемы с помощью применения методов генерации креативных идей.

3. Поиск оптимального решения.

4. Обсуждение, презентация, внесение правок.

Данный алгоритм в ходе работы был применён при разработках коммуникационного продукта для Санкт-Петербургской сети кафе и кондитерских ООО «Буше». Целью создания коммуникационного продукта для данной компании заключалась в создании креативных, но понятных концепций для продвижения продукции предприятия. В ходе работы над поставленными задачами с помощью алгоритма были разработаны

концепции для: презентации лимитированной праздничной продукции, презентации новых позиций, презентации проекта, отражающего ценности и вид деятельности компании. На втором этапе алгоритма были предложены следующие методы генерации идей:

1. Декомпозиция основного продукта на его составляющие, которые потребитель будет декодировать как состав продукции и испытывать чувство доверия.

2. Поиск ассоциаций, отражающих не суть продукта, а идею и образ, которые можно с ним связать.

3. Использование интерактивного подхода, при реализации которого потребитель сможет напрямую взаимодействовать с продуктом.

В заключение можно сказать, что особенностью применения алгоритма генерации идей для разработки коммуникационного продукта для компаний в сфере общественного питания является необходимость создания креативной идеи, которая будет работать на продвижение продукта и компании. Креативная идея не должна существовать отдельно от продвигаемой продукции, если используется компанией, основной целью которой является получение прибыли и формирование позитивного имиджа. Предложенные технологии создания коммуникационного продукта должны быть неразрывно связаны с объектом коммуникации.

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РОЛЬ FIREBASE В РАЗРАБОТКЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МОБИЛЬНЫХ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЙ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрена роль использования инструмента Google FIREBASE в разработке мобильного приложения. Исследованы возможности применения данной технологии. Данная статья предназначена для пользователей, которые имеют базовые знания в создании мобильных приложений.

Ключевые слова: мобильное приложение, база данных, активити.

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THE ROLE OF FIREBASE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN MOBILE APPLICATIONS

Annotation. The article discusses the role of using the Google FIREBASE tool in the development of a mobile application. The possibilities of using this technology have been studied. This article is intended for users who have basic knowledge in creating mobile applications.

Keywords: mobile application, database, activity.

Мобильная разработка — это процесс создания приложений, которые работают на мобильных устройствах, таких как смартфоны и планшеты. Этот процесс включает в себя проектирование, программирование, тестирование и развертывание мобильных приложений для различных операционных систем, таких как Android и iOS.

В рамках данной работы мы обращаем внимание на теоретические аспекты разработки мобильного приложения, а также предлагаем практические рекомендации и примеры использования технологии системы управления базами данных.

Firebase — это платформа для разработки мобильных приложений, предоставляющая множество инструментов и сервисов для создания,

внедрения и развертывания приложений. Firebase была основана в 2011 году и с тех пор стала одной из наиболее популярных платформ для разработки мобильных приложений.

В зарубежной интерпретации Firebase часто используется как пример успешной платформы для создания мобильных приложений. Она упоминается в девятикратном использовании облачных сервисов, таких как AWS и Azure, для создания и развертывания приложений. Firebase также часто сравнивают с другими платформами, такими как React Native и Flutter, которые также предоставляют инструменты для создания мобильных приложений.

Шрифт Firebase часто называют платформой, которая позволяет разработчикам создавать приложения быстрее и эффективнее, чем традиционные методы разработки. Она предоставляет инструменты для автоматической сборки и развертывания приложений, а также для тестирования и отладки. Firebase также предоставляет множество predefined компонентов и инструментов для создания пользовательского интерфейса, которые позволяют разработчикам создавать приложения быстрее и эффективнее.

В Android Studio, начиная с версии 2.2.0, был встроен инструмент Firebase:



Изначально Firebase был реализован как облачная СУБД.

Сейчас это популярный, доступный и очень востребованный сервис — мобильная платформа, которая при интеграции с приложением дает разработчику больше возможностей, чем просто хранение данных в синхронизируемой в реальном времени базе данных.

Рассмотрим основные возможности Firebase в разработке мобильных приложений. Одной из ключевых особенностей Firebase является

возможность хранить и синхронизировать данные между пользователями и устройствами. База данных Firebase Realtime (RTDB) позволяет разработчикам хранить данные в облачной базе данных, к которой могут получать доступ и обновлять ее в режиме реального времени несколько пользователей. Эта функция особенно полезна для разработки приложений для совместной работы, когда нескольким пользователям необходимо получать доступ к одним и тем же данным и изменять их. Firebase Cloud Messaging (FCM) — мощный инструмент для отправки сообщений и уведомлений пользователям. FCM позволяет разработчикам отправлять пользователям персонализированные сообщения и уведомления, которые можно использовать для улучшения пользовательского опыта и повышения вовлеченности. FCM также предоставляет надежную и масштабируемую инфраструктуру для отправки сообщений, гарантируя быструю и эффективную доставку сообщений.

Облачные функции Firebase (FCF) позволяют разработчикам запускать серверный код в ответ на события, предоставляя масштабируемый и экономичный способ решения сложных задач. FCF позволяет разработчикам писать код, который взаимодействует с базой данных Firebase Realtime, службой аутентификации и другими службами Firebase, упрощая создание масштабируемых и динамических приложений.

Заключение

Таким образом, Firebase играет жизненно важную роль в разработке мобильных приложений, предоставляя ряд инструментов и услуг, которые позволяют разработчикам создавать высококачественные, масштабируемые и привлекательные приложения.

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Оглавление

ОСНОВНОЙ РАЗДЕЛ

Abdimo‘minov T.A., Xoliqov X.I., O‘ZBEKISTONDA ZIYORAT TURIZIMINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING IQTISODIY GEOGRAFIK XUSUSIYATLARI.....	6
Abdimo‘minov T.A., Xoliyorov H.O., VAXSHIVOR HUDUDIDA TURIZMNI RIVOJLANTIRISH MASALALARI	12
Abdisodikova M.N., SYSTEM OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH WORK OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	15
Abdug‘aniev M.A., THE DEPENDENCE OF THE CHANGE OF LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN THE ENTERPRISE ON THE COSTS IN THE ENTERPRISE	18
Abdullayev B.O., Abdurahimov P.Sh., MEASURES OF FIGHTING POTATO PESTS.....	22
Abdullayeva Sh.D., APPLICATION OF MULTIMEDIA IN LINGUISTIC EDUCATION.....	26
Abdunazarov H.M., Umarova M.H., SURXONDARYO VILOYATI TUPROQLARI VA TUPROQ QOPLAMINI MUHOFAZA QILISH	32
Abdurasulov Sh.E., EKOTURIZM IQTISODIY FOYDA KELTIRUVCHI TURIZMNING ENG ISTIQBOLLI TURLARIDAN BIRI SIFATIDA.....	40
Abdurasulov Sh.E., EKOLOGIK TURIZMDA EKOLOGIK BILIM VA EKOLOGIK MADANIYATNING SHAKLLANISHI.....	44
Akbarova M.Yu., XAYOT FAOLIYATI FANINI O‘QITISHDA INTERFAOL METODLARDAN FOYDALANISH	48
Akhmadjonova U.T., DEVELOPMENT OF HELIOTECHNICS FIELD IN UZBEKISTAN	52
Akhmadjonova U.T., RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF PHYSICS IN UZBEKISTAN	56
Axmadjonova Yo.T., LEGAL BASIS OF WISE USE AND PROTECTION OF WATER RESOURCES.....	60
Akhmedjanov A., CLUSTERIZATION AS A METHOD FOR RESEARCHING THE FINANCIAL STABILITY OF IT COMPANIES.....	64
Allanazarova Z.B., SULTON JALOLIDDIN MANGUBERDI ERKIN SAMANDARNING “SULTON JALOLIDDIN MANGUBERDI” TARIXIY ROMANI MISOLIDA	67
Axmadjonova Yo.T., Zaur Imrani, AYDARKOL “TURQUOISE RIVER AMONG THE SANDS”, YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW	71

Axmedjanov A., BUXGALTERIYA HISOBINI MODELLASHDA KLAS- TER YONDOSHUV	76
Axmedova Yu., Shaldarbekova A.B., INNOVATSION IQTISODIYOTNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA MARKETINGNI TASHKIL ETISHI VA BOSHQARISH	79
Azimova Sh.S., THE IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN LANGUAGE LEARNING.....	83
Badalova M., SOCIAL ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE.....	88
Baxronova Z.B., NASOS STANTSIYALARINING TURLARI VA XARAKTERISTIKASI. NASOS STANTSIYALARINING VAZIFALARI. ULARNING JHAZLARIGA VA INSHOOTLARIGA QO'YILADIGAN TALABLAR.....	91
Bayzakova D.F., IQTISODIY O'SISH AHOLI FAROVONLIGINI TA'MINLASHNING MUHIM OMILIDIR	95
Berdikulova G.A., PHILOSOPHICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF SOCIAL KNOWLEDGE	98
Berdiyarova S.A., ACTIVITIES AND PROSPECTS OF PRESS SERVICES IN UZBEKISTAN.....	102
Boltayev K.S., Mamarasulova N.I., Saydiyeva D.B., OQDARYO TO'QAY BIOTOPLARIDA O'SUVCHI JUMRUTSIMON CHAKANDA VA YOVVOYI SHAKAR QAMISH O'SIMLIKLARINING NEMATODAFANASINI TAQQOSLAB O'RGANISH	111
Buronova J.A., Bazarova D.Z., RUS TILIDA ZAMONAVIY ELLEPTIK GAPLAR KONTRUKSIYALARINI O'RGANISH TARIXI.....	116
Botirova H.O., WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN UZBEKISTAN: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT	121
Bozorova O.R., MAIN FORMS OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR SMALL BUSINESSES	131
Djumayeva G.A., Xodjimametov Sh., XALQARO STANDARTLARGA MUVOFIQ MOLIYAVIY HOLAT TO'G'RISIDAGI HISOBOT TUZILISHI VA BHMS BILAN TAQQOSLANISHI	136
Djumayeva G.A., IJARANI TAN Olish BOSQICHLARI.....	141
Djumayeva G.A., IJARA HISOBINING DOLZARBLIGI VA UNGA NAZARIY ASOSLARDA BERILGAN TA'RIFLAR.....	145

Djumayeva G.A., Shakarov Sh., PUL OQIMLARI TO‘G‘RISIDAGI HISOBOTLARNI XALQARO STANDARTALRDA SHAKLLANTIRISH VA UNING AHAMIYATI.....	151
Djumayeva G.A., BIOLOGIK AKTIVLAR HISOBINING ME‘YORIY – HUQUQIY ASOSLARI.....	155
Dusmatova M.A., RESURSGA ASOSLANGAN IQTISODIYOTDA AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARINING ROLI.....	160
Egamberdiyeva Yu.X., IQLIMIY OMILLAR VA INSON ORGANIZMI.....	164
Eliseev N.A., EDUCATIONAL DIALOGUE AS A MEANS OF DEVELOPING STUDENTS’ COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE	170
Eraliyev A., Mamirov M., JISMONIY SHAXSLARDAN OLINADIGAN DAROMAD SOLIG‘INING DEKLARATSIYA BO‘YICHA HISOBLASH METODLARI	174
Eraliyev A., Kadirova U., THE IMPORTANCE AND ROLE OF IMPLEMENTING THE DIGITAL TAX SYSTEM IN OUR COUNTRY IN MODERNIZING THE ECONOMY.....	179
Eraliyev A., Mamadiyarov M., METHOD OF DISCOUNTS AND BONUSES IN ENTERPRISES.....	182
Eraliyev A., Isroilov D., ERKIN IQTISODIY ZONALAR FAOLIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISH VA INVESTITSIYALARNI JALB QILISH MASALALARI.....	185
Eraliyev A., Madjitov D., DEPRECIATION OF GOODS IN ENTERPRISES	191
Eraliyev A., Isroilov D., ACCOUNT OF SUBSIDIES GIVEN TO LEGAL ENTITIES	194
Eraliyev A., Mamadiyarov M., IMPACT OF TOURISM ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN UZBEKISTAN	197
Eraliyev A., Isroilov D., SOME ISSUES OF ACCOUNTING IN ENTERPRISES PROVIDING LOGISTICS SERVICES	200
Eraliyev A., Nasimov R., TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN DEVELOPMENT	203
Eraliyev A., Nasimov R., TAKING THE MONETARY POLICY AND TRADE SYSTEM TO A NEW LEVEL IN CENTRAL ASIA.....	206
Eraliyev A., Madjitov D., FEATURES OF ACCOUNTING IN ELECTRONIC COMMERCE ENTERPRISES	209
Eraliyev A., Mamirov M., MOLIYA BOZORI TIJORAT MEXANIZMLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	213

Erdanov M.N., Ergasheva M., QUMQO‘RG‘ON TUMANI GEOGRAFIK TARIXI VA TOPONOMIKASINING O‘ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI.....	218
Ergasheva N.J., Nigmatova F.U., Shomansurova M.Sh., Qodirova D.X., DEVELOPMENT OF A DESIGN PROJECT FOR FUR PRODUCTS FROM WASTE USING THE MODULAR METHOD.....	226
Ergasheva F.N., MOLIVAVIY HISOBOT XALQARO STANDARTLARGA O‘TISHDA DASTLABKI QADAMLAR	232
Giyasova N.B., BANKLARNING SIMULYATSIYA MODELLARINI ISHLAB CHIQISH	237
G‘ulomov U.B., Bobomuratov S.Yu., SHAHAR KO‘CHALARINING CHORRAHA MINTAQALARIDA PIYODALARNING MAVJUD HARAKATLANISH HOLATLARI. (TERMIZ SHAHRI MISOLIDA)	241
Hasanov M., Jalilov O‘.A., MUQOBIL ENERGIYA MANBALARINI QO‘LLASH VA O‘QITISH JARAYONIDA ENERGIYA ISHLAB CHIQRISH MASALALARI.....	246
Haydarov T.T., BO‘LAJAK MATEMATIKA O‘QITUVCHILARNI TAYYORLASHDA INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALAR	250
Ibragimova N.M., Abdumalikova G.X., IN ENGLISH CLASSES METHODS OF TEACHING AUXILIARY WORDS.....	253
Imanova U.B., SOCIAL-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIONS LOCAL FINANCIAL BUDGETS MANAGED RESOURCES PROMOTION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT DIRECTIONS.....	259
Iminova D., INNOVATIV LOYIHALAR VOSITASIDA BOSHLANG‘ICH SINF O‘QUVCHILARIDA O‘QISH MOTIVATSIYASINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING MAZMUNI.....	266
Inomiddinova D.I., THE ISSUE OF THE HUMAN FACTOR IN EDUCATING YOUNG PEOPLE	270
Inomiddinova D.I., TEACHING TECHNICAL TERMS TO STUDENTS.....	275
Ismoilov K., SUFI TRADITIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA: A SPIRITUAL HERITAGE	279
Isroilov F.M., YO‘L MUHANDISLIGI SOHALARIDA METROLOGIYA FAOLIYATIGA DOIR ASOSIY ATAMALAR VA TA‘RIFLARNING AXAMIYATI.....	282
Jabborova D.I., MODERN TECHNOLOGIES FOR TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES.....	286

Jamolova H.M.,Yokubjonova M.Sh., CHEMICAL TEACHING METHODS WITH OTHER DISCIPLINES ARE THE LANGUAGE OF THE LANGUAGE AND THE SYLLITE	291
Jo'rayev O., FINANCIAL LITERACY AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS: EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FINANCIAL LITERACY PROGRAMS IN IMPROVING INDIVIDUALS' FINANCIAL DECISION-MAKING SKILLS AND BEHAVIORS, AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	295
Jorayeva Yu.R., GERMAN LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODOLOGY	299
Jumaniyazov Q., Anorboyev D., TAKOMILLASHTIRILGAN QIYA TOZALAGICHDA TAJRIBA SINOV ISHLARINI O'TKAZISH.....	302
Jumayev Z., UNDERSTANDING INFLATION IN MACROECONOMICS: A PRACTICAL OVERVIEW	307
Карабеков У.А., СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ЛАЗЕРНОГО СКАНИРОВАНИЯ ЗДАНИЙ И СООРУЖЕНИЙ.....	313
Karabekov U.A., INSHOOTLARNI GEODEZIK TA'MINLASH UCHUN GEOFAZOVIY TEXNOLOGIYALARNI QO'LLASH.....	317
Karabekov U.A., IMPROVED DATA RETRIEVAL METHODS FOR CREATING LARGE-SCALE DIGITAL MAPS	320
Karakhanyan L., THE IMPACT OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY ON MODERN BUSINESS MODELS	327
Karimov T.X., RAQAMLI AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARINING TA'LIMDA FOYDALANISHNING DOLZARB JIHATLARI VA AHAMIYATI.....	332
Khabilova S.T., FUNCTIONS OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PEDAGOGICAL QUALITIES.....	337
Khaliljonova D., CURRENT ISSUES OF TEACHING ENGLISH	340
Khamraeva F.Sh., IMPROVING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE SYSTEM OF UZBEKISTAN IN LINE WITH SWEDEN EXPERIENCE.....	344
Khasanov M., Kurbanov A., STUDY OF THE MAIN QUANTITIES CHARACTERIZING ELECTRICAL LOAD GRAPHS	348
Kholmamatov D.H., WAYS TO INCREASE ECO-TOURISM ROUTES IN UZBEKISTAN.....	352
Khudoynazarova D.Sh., EXPLORE THE VARIOUS FORMS OF LOVE DEPICTED IN DESSEN'S NOVELS, FROM FIRST LOVES TO COMPLICATED RELATIONSHIPS	358

Kulanova D.A., Usmanova S.S., XALQARO LOGISTIKA MUAMMOLARI VA YECHIMLARIGA ILMIY YONDOSHUVLAR	370
Kurbanov A., CALCULATION OF THE NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF TRANSFORMERS	374
Kurbanov A., NATURAL SOURCES OF RADIATION	378
Kurbanov A., CONSTRUCTION OF THE CARTOGRAM OF ELECTRICAL LOADS AND DETERMINATION OF THE PLACE OF BPP INSTALLATION.....	382
Kurbanov A., EFFECTS OF RADIATION ON THE HUMAN ORGANISM.....	386
Madumarova M.D., THE ROLE OF PEDAGOGICAL SKILLS IN TEACHING.....	390
Makhkamova S.G., IMPROVING ACCOUNTING AND TAXATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS IN BUSINESS ENTITIES	395
Mamadaliyev Sh.M., Yuldoshev Sh.X., Fayzullayev A., ISH JOYLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH MUAMMOLARI	405
Mamarasulova N.I., Jamalova F.A., Narziyev E.H., ZARAFSHON VOHASI TO'QAYZOR BIOTOPLARIDA O'SUVCHI YO'VVOYI SHAKAR QAMISH VA QORA TOL O'SIMLIKLARINING NEMATODAFANASI TAQQOSLANISHI.....	410
Mamatkulova O.O., BALIQCHILIK SOHASIDA SARIMSOQPINOZNING BOKIMYOVIY AHAMIYATI	415
Mamurova F.T., Abdullayeva N.X., Dehqonov A.E., OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA ZAMONAVIY MOBIL TEXNOLOGIYALARNING O'RNI	418
Matsaidova S.X., Rajabov H.Z., MATERIKLAR VA OKEANLAR TABIIY GEOGRAFIYASI KURSINI O'QITISHDA INTERFAOL USULLAR VA GEOGRAFIK O'YINLARDAN FOYDALANISH	422
Mavlonov F.O., BIZNES JARAYONLARIDA SHARTNOMALARNING TURLARI VA MAZMUNI	427
Minturganov A., THE IMPORTANCE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORKS OF LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES	431
Mirzakarimov X.X., STOL TENNIS O'YINI TARIXI VA QOYIDALARI.....	435
Mirzayev M.Q., SOG'LOM TURMUSH TARZI UCHUN RIVOJLANTIRISH MAXSUS MASHIQLAR BAJARISH	439

Mizrabov U.B., Subonova I.B., AVTOMOBILLARGA TEXNIK XIZMAT KO‘RSATISHDA TOKARLIK ISHLARI VAQT NORMALARI HISOBI.....	443
Muhitdinov X.S., Shukurov I.A., SAMARQAND VILOYATI MINTAQASI TURIZM SALOHİYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA TADQIQOTCHILAR TOMONIDAN OLIB BORILGAN ILMİY IZLANISHLAR TAHLILI	447
Mukhsinov B.T., DIGITAL MARKETING MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS STRATEGY	455
Мўминова Б.Х., СУРХОНДАРЁ ВИЛОЯТИДАГИ НОЁБ ТАБИАТ-АРХЕОЛОГИК ЁДГОРЛИКЛАРИ ВА УЛАРНИ МУҲОФАЗА ҚИЛИШ.....	460
Murtazayev B.Ch., QASHQADARYO VILOYATI BALANDLIK MINTAQALARINI TIZIMLI YONDOSHUV ASOSIDA O‘RGANISH.....	465
Nafasov D.Sh., Sultanova N.R., TARBIYA” FANINI O ‘QITISH METODIKASI. TARBIYA NAZARIYASINING UMUMIY XUSUSIYATLARI.....	477
Namazova U.S., THE PROCESS OF «RESPONSE»IN EMOTIONAL AND EMPATHIC EXPERIENCES.....	481
Narimanov B.A., Abdugaffarov Sh.Z., BIOMASSA ENERGIYA MANBALARI VA ULARDAN FOYDALANISH.....	484
Narimanov B.A., Abdugaffarov Sh.Z., BIOMASSA ENERGIYA MANBALARI VA ULARDAN FOYDALANISHNING DOLZARB MASALALARI.....	489
Nishanova F.M., SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF EDUCATING YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE SPIRIT OF LOVE FOR BOOKS	493
Nishanova S.A., INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA GAP TARKIBIDA KVANTITATIV SINTAKSEMALARNING QIYOSIY-TIPOLOGIK TADQIQI	497
Nishonov D.Sh., OLIY TA’LIM RAQOBATBARDOSHLIGINI OSHIRISHDA MARKETING STRATEGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH HOLATI TAHLILI	501
Normatov S.A., Raxmonova M.Z., QASHQADARYO VILOYATIDA JOYLASHGAN KITOB GEOLOGIK QO’RIQXONASINI ILMİY VA AMALIY O‘RGANISH.....	505
Panfilova R.A., PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL FACTORING	509

Parmonov Sh.A., QAYTA TIKLANUVCHI ENERGIYA MANBALARINI ENERGETIKA SANOATIDA QO‘LLASH MASALALARI.....	512
Parmonov Sh., THE EFFECT OF RADIATION ON THE HUMAN BODY AND ITS SOURCES	516
Parmonov Sh., NATURAL RADIATION FLOWS AND PRIVATE PARAMETERS.....	520
Parmonov Sh.A., TO‘LQIN ENERGIYASIDAN FOYDALANUVCHI GIDROELEKTR STANSIYALAR	524
Parmonov Sh.A., SHAMOLNING KINETIK ENERGIYASINI ELEKTR ENERGIYASIGA AYLANTIRISHGA ASOSLANGAN ENERGIYA SANOATI	528
Pashaxodjayeva D., Ikromova O., TOVAR-MODDIY ZAXIRALAR HISOBINI MHXSGA MUVOFIQ YURITISHNING AHAMIYATI	532
Qulboyev Z.X., Qarshiboyev Sh.V., RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALAR DAVRIDA TA‘LIM KLASTERI METODIDAN FOYDALANISH	538
Rahimov B.Sh., DIFFERENSIAL TENGLAMA YECHIMINING MAVJUDLIGI VA YAGONALIGI. MAXSUS YECHIM TUSHUNCHASI.....	543
Rashidov D.G., Turdiyev U.Sh., O‘tkirov Sh.X., MAIN ADVANTAGES IN THE METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY USING INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION	547
Rashidova D.E., TA‘LIM SOHASIDA MA‘LUMOTLAR BAZASINI QO‘LLANISHI	551
Raximova M.R., Turg‘unov O.M., BOSHQARUV JARAYONIDA RAHBAR SIYOSIY FAOLLIGINI OSHIRISHNING PSIXOLOGIK JIHATLARI.....	555
Raxmatullaeva G.M., KASB MA‘NAVIYAT -KASBIY HAYOTIMIZNING SHAXSIY VA MA‘NAVIY FAROVONLIGINI BELGILAYDI.....	558
Rustamov J.E., THE IMPACT OF MODERN EDUCATIONAL PROCESSES ON SHAPING THE WORLDVIEW OF YOUTH: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED BY INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES	564
Rustamov J.E., EXPLORING THE APPLICABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ADAPTIVE LEARNING IN ELECTRONIC ENVIRONMENTS FOR DEVELOPING PEDAGOGICAL PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES.....	569
Sadikov I.G., JAHON BANK AMALIYOTIDA TIJORAT BANKLARI MOLIYAVIY BARQARORLIGINI BAHOLASH MODELLARI.....	579

Sadiyeva R.B., TURKISTONDAGI “USULI JADID»MAKTABLARINING TUGATILISHI	586
Safarov I.B., Ulug`murodov M.T., DEVELOPING IN MUBARAK DISTRICT PILGRIMAGE TOURISM	590
Saidov J.D., Xudoyberdiyeva M.G., THE ROLE OF BIOMETRIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN ENSURING INFORMATION SECURITY IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS	594
Saidova D., Umarov H., Murodov J., DIRECTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECOTOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN.....	598
Salokhiddinov J.U., ENHANCING STOCK EXCHANGES: EXPLORING FUTURE PROSPECTS	604
Samadov A.X., Shukrullayev D.D., Shodmonqulov A.O., PARRAKLI BURG`ILARNING TURLARI VA TUZILISHINI O`RGANISH	608
Sanayev M.E., KIBER XAFSIZLIK TUSHUNCHASI VA UNING VAZIFALARI	613
Sanayev M.E., IDENTIFIKASIYA VA AUTENTIFIKATSIYA.....	620
Shodmonov J., MUQOBIL ENERGIYA OLISHNING ZAMONAVIY USULLARI	627
Shokirova G.K., PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS FOR ANEMIA IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES	631
Shomurotov H.Q., YOSH FUTBOLCHILARNING TEXNIK-TAKTIK TAYYORGARLIGINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISHNING ZAMONAVIY YO`LLARI	636
Shomurotova N.D., ABU RAYXON BERUNIYNING AQLIY TARBIYA TO`G`RISIDAGI FIKRLARI	643
Shomurotova N.D., HADISLARNING MAZMUNI VA TARBIYAVIY AHAMIYATI.....	646
Shomurotova N.D., MA`NAVIY-AXLOQIY TARBIYANING MAZMUNI	649
Shomurotova N.D., PAHLAVON MAHMUDNING DIDAKTIK TA'LIMOTI VA INSONPARVARLIK QARASHLARI	652
Shukurov I.A., Rajabboyev X.Q., BIR JINSLI CHIZIQLI TENGLAMALAR SISTEMASINING TADBIFI.....	655
Shukurov I.A., Amonov I.B., CHIZIQLI TENGLAMALAR SISTEMASINING IQTISODGA TADBIFI.....	659
Shukurov I.A., BOZOR IQTISODIYOTIDA ODDIY CHIZIQLI EKONOMETRIK MODELASHTIRISH.....	663

Shukurov I.A., IQTISODIYOTDA EKONOMETRIK MODELLASHTIRISHNING AHAMIYATI VA ROLI.....	667
Shukurov I.A., Tog'ayuev Sh.Sh., MATRITSANING IQTISODIYOTGA TADBIQI.....	670
Soliev Kh.M., Isokova Z.Kh., Tumanbaeva B.I., Pulatov O.O., SERVICE OF TRANSPORTATION OF ENTERPRISE PRODUCTS BY ALL TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION	673
Sorimsokov U.S., Sorimsokov U.S., QUYOSH FOTOELEKTRIK MODULI. TEXNIK PARAMETRLARI VA ULARNI STANDART TEST SHAROITIDA (STC) O'LCHASH.....	678
Sorimsokov U.S., MONOKRISTALL QUYOSH BATAREYASINI TUZILISHI VA ISHLASH PRINSIPI	682
Sultanova N.R., UMUMTA'LIM MAKTABLARIDA "TARBIYA" FANINI O'QITISHNING SHAKL, USLUB VA VOSITALARI	686
Suvonov Z.Sh., Xamroyeva S.O., PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICES OF CATERING ENTERPRISES THROUGH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	690
Teshaboyev A.M., Bobojonova N.I., STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE: EPIDEMIOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT OF ANTIMICROBIAL SUSTAINABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF VACCINATION	694
Tilavoldiyev R.R., SPORTCHI GAVDA TIPINING HARAKTAR VA TEMPERAMENTGA TA'SIRI	700
Togayeva G.Z., THE IMPACT OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMY	704
Toshpo'latov N.B., IKKINCHI JAHON URUSHIDAN KEYIN O'ZBEKISTON BOSHQARUV TIZIMIDAGI MAMURIY BUYRUQBOZLIK TIZIMINING SALBIY OQIBATLARI	708
Toshpulatova M.A., Kholmiraeva A.J., MAIN ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND DIGITAL PLATFORMS	712
Tukhsanov K.N., ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE COLLECTION OF TAX DEBT IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN.....	715
Tulakov J., Otamurodov S., TO'LQINLI GIDROELEKTROSTANSIYA POTENSIALI.....	721
Tulakov J., NATURAL RADIATION FLOWS	725
Turaboyev T.H., MATERIALS EXPENDITURE CONTROL ORGANIZATION ACHIEVE AND OF THEM ANALYSIS OF EFFECTIVE USE INDICATORS	729

Turaboyev T.H., MATERIALS WAREHOUSE OF THE FARM ACCOUNTING ACCOUNT AND INVENTORY THEM PROCEDURE.....	733
Turaboyev T.H., ANALYTICAL AND SYNTHETIC ACCOUNT OF MATERIAL RESERVES OF THE ENTERPRISE	736
Turaboyev T.H., CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS, ASSESSMENT AND FORMALIZATION OF THEIR ACTIONS.....	740
Turakulova Kh.S., METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING ENGLISH	744
Turayev U.Ya., EDUCATIONAL PROCESS AS A WHOLE SYSTEM	750
Turayev U.Ya., TEACHING METHODS IN EDUCATIONAL THEORY	754
Turayeva A.S., METHODS OF ORGANIZING TRAINING BASED ON TSIP-TECHNOLOGY.....	758
Turdimurodov E.M., NORMALANGAN VA GIL'BERT FAZOLARI HAQIDA BA'ZI TA'RIFLAR.....	763
Ahadova H., THE REPRESENTATION OF SOCIAL LIFE IN THE NOVELS OF CH. DICKENS	770
Tursunova G.R., TURISTIK YURISHLARDA MARSHRUTNING TOIFALARI VA TASNIFLANISHI	773
Tursunova G.R., "OLTIN HALQA" TURISTIK MARSHRUTI XORIJ TAJRIBASINI O'ZBEKISTONNING TURISTIK HUDUDLARIDA QO'LLASHNING NAZARIY MASALALARI	779
Usmonova D.I., INTRODUCTION OF MARKETING STRATEGY TO INCREASE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF TEXTILE ENTERPRISES	787
Uzokova G.S., Xujamberdiyeva J.N., SCIENTIFIC CONTENT OF PHYSICAL CONCEPTS AND SIGNIFICANCE	795
Vahobova S.K., Berkinov E.X., Akbarova N.N., QISHLOQ XO'JALIGI CHIQINDILARIDAN BIOMASSA OLISH TEXNOLOGIYALARI.....	807
Xasanov P.A., LANDSHAFTLARNING SHAKLLANISHIDA TUPROQLARNING O'RNI (SURXONDARYO VILOYATI MISOLIDA)	817
Xolbo'tayev O'.X., Boliyev A.M., MIKRO GES SUV ENERGIYASI PARAMETRLARINI TAHLIL QILISH.....	823
Xoliqova Z.U., TALABALARDA BOSHQARUVCHILIK KOMPETENTLIGINI BAHOLASH VA UNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING PSIXOLOGIK JIHATLARI	826

Xolmirzayeva G.A., Tursoatov A.K., XIZMAT KO'RSATISH SOHASINI INNOVATSION RIVOJLANTIRISH VA SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH YO'LLARI	830
Xudoyberdiyev T., Dinakaran S., HARAKAT MIQDORI VA TARKIBINI HARAKAT XAVFSIZLIGIGA TA'SIRINI O'RGANISH	834
Xusanov U., Asqaraliyev A., TREATMENT OF COMPLICATIONS OF INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES USING METHODS OF FOLK MEDICINE	838
Xusanov U., Yigitaliyev F., CHEMICAL BASIS OF FORMATION OF USING METHODS OF STONES IN THE BODY AND THEIR TREATMENT FOLK MEDICINE	842
Yo'ldoshova M., SHAMOL ENERGIYASIDAN SAMARALI FOYDALANISH.....	847
Yoqubaliyeva D.P., BO'LAJAK TARBIYA FANI O'QITUVCHILARINI KASBIY-METODIK RIVOJLANTIRISH ORQALI FANNI O'QITISHGA TAYYORLASH.....	851
Yusufova S.G., STUDY OF THE STRUCTURE, CHARACTERISTICS AND METHODS OF OBTAINING BASIC FOOD ACIDS	857
Ziyodullayev J.A., THE PRACTICE OF TEACHING ESP AT VOCATIONAL COLLEGES BY USING AUTHENTIC MATERIALS.....	861
Ажибаева М.К., СОЗДАНИЕ И УСЛОВИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ХЛОПКОВО-ТЕКСТИЛЬНЫХ КЛАСТЕРОВ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАРАКАЛПАКСТАН.....	868
Азимова Ф.Х., Максимова Н.Л., НЕФТЬ-ГАЗ САНОАТИГА ОИД ТЕРМИНЛАР ТИПОЛОГИЯСИ	872
Акбарова М.Ф., ИЗУЧЕНИЕ РОЛИ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫХ БАНКОВ В РЕГУЛИРОВАНИИ ФИНАНСОВЫХ РЫНКОВ.....	876
Акбарова Ф.Т., ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ НАВЫКОВ И УМЕНИЙ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО УСТНОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ У СТУДЕНТОВ	880
Акбарова М.Ф., РОЛЬ ФИНАНСОВЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ В ЭКОНОМИКЕ СТРАНЫ	884
Амонов З.М., ТРЕБОВАНИЯ, ПРЕДЪЯВЛЯЕМЫЕ МАРКЕТОЛОГУ В УСЛОВИЯХ ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ	889
Атаджанова Г.Ю., Алланиязова Р.К., КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ ПОТРЕБНОСТИ СТУДЕНТОВ — ОДНО ИЗ ВЕДУЩИХ ПОНЯТИЙ ИНТЕНСИВНОЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ОБУЧЕНИЯ.....	893

Ахмаджонова Д.А., ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ НАРУШЕНИЯ ЛИПИДНОГО ОБМЕНА У ЖЕНЩИН С ГИНЕКОЛОГИЧЕСКИМИ ПРОБЛЕМАМИ.....	898
Ахмедов Д., ЭФФЕКТИВНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПАРАЛЛЕЛЬНЫМИ НАСОСАМИ: ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ ПРОЦЕССА И РЕСУРСОВ	903
Бахриддинов Н.С., Мамадалиев А.Т., Рахимов Ж., КОРХОНА ВА ТАШКИЛОТЛАРДА ЁНГИН ХАВФСИЗЛИГИНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШНИНГ ТИЗИМЛИ УСУЛИНИ ИШЛАБ ЧИҚИШ.....	907
Бердикулова М.Т., ГЕНДЕР ГЕОГРАФИЯСИНИНГ ИЖТИМОЙИЙ ЖИҲАТЛАРИ.....	911
Бердимуратова С.Б., КАТЕГОРИЯ ВЕЖЛИВОСТИ И СРЕДСТВА ЕЁ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ В МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ РЕЧИ НА ОСНОВЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКАХ	915
Боронов Б.Ф., Саломов Ш.Ф., МИЛЛИЙ ИҚТИСОДИЁТДА НОДАВЛАТ ТАЪЛИМ ТАШКИЛОТЛАРИНИНГ ЎРНИ ВА УНИ РИВОЖЛАТИРИШНИНГ ТАШКИЛИЙ-ҲУҚУҚИЙ ЖИҲАТЛАРИ.....	921
Боронов Б.Ф., Мустафоев А.Ф., НОДАВЛАТ ТАЪЛИМ ХИЗМАТЛАРИНИ РИВОЖЛАТИРИШНИНГ ТАШКИЛИЙ МАСАЛАЛАРИ.....	926
Вафокулов С.Х., Рустамова Ш.А., ОСОБЕННОСТИ КИШЕЧНОЙ МИКРОФЛОРЫ У НОВОРОЖДЕННЫХ.....	930
Ганиева З.С., Садиева С.С., Равшанова Ш.Р., ОЦЕНКА ПАРАМЕТРОВ РЕГРЕССИОННОЙ МОДЕЛИ МЕТОДОМ НАИМЕНЬШИХ КВАДРАТОВ В EXCEL	936
Ганиева Б.И., Усманова Н.Р., МЕДИА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ПОДГОТОВКИ БИБЛИОТЕЧНЫХ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ.....	942
Ганиева З.С., ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ ТЕОРИИ ВЕРОЯТНОСТИ В ВЫЧИСЛЕНИИ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ПОТЕРЬ ПРИ ПЕРЕДАЧИ СООБЩЕНИЙ ПО КАНАЛАМ СВЯЗИ С ШУМАМИ.....	948
Гулиева Э.А.к., ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИЯ КОРРУПЦИИ.....	952
Джаббаров Т.М., СРЕДСТВА И СИСТЕМЫ ОХРАННОЙ, ТРЕВОЖНОЙ СИГНАЛИЗАЦИИ	961
Jalilov O`A., ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИДА МУҚОБИЛ ЭНЕРГЕТИКА ТИЗИМИНИНГ РЎЛИ ВА АУДИТИ	969
Джалилов У.А., РОЛЬ ОПТИМАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В ПОВЫШЕНИИ НАДЕЖНОСТИ ЭЛЕКТРОСНАБЖЕНИЯ.....	973
Jalilov O`A., ТЎЛҚИНЛИ ЭЛЕКТР СТАНЦИЯЛАР.....	977

Jalilov O`A., БИОМАССА ЭНЕРГИЯСИДАН САМАРАЛИ ФЙДАЛАНИШНИ ТАДҚИҚ ҚИЛИШ.....	981
Джумаева Х.Х., НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКИ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА И ЧАСТНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА.....	985
Джураева Н.М., ПРЕПОДАВАНИЕ БИОФИЗИЧЕСКОГО МАТЕРИАЛА СТУДЕНТАМ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ФИЗИКИ.....	991
Ёдгорова З.Я., ХИЗМАТ КЎРСАТИШ ТИЗИМИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ ЙЎЛЛАРИ	995
Ефименко О.В., Хайдарова Л.Р., Абдусаламова Н., ХАРАКТЕР ВЛИЯНИЯ ВРОЖДЕННЫХ СЕПТАЛЬНЫХ ПОРОКОВ НА ТЕЧЕНИЕ И ПРОГНОЗ ВНЕБОЛЬНИЧЕБЫХ ПНЕВМОНИЙ У ДЕТЕЙ РАННЕГО ВОЗРАСТА	999
Жалилов Ў.А., ҚЎЛЛАНИЛАДИГАН ИСТИҚБОЛЛИ ЭНЕРГИЯ ЗАХИРАЛАШ ҚУРИЛМАЛАРИНИ ЎҚИТИШ ЖАРАЁНДАГИ ТАҲЛИЛИ.....	1006
Жалилов Ў.А., ЭНЕРГО - ТЕХНИК КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯЛАРНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ДИДАКТИК ТИЗИМИНИНГ ТАРКИБИЙ МОДЕЛЬИ.....	1010
Жураев И.К., ВОПРОСЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭКСПОРТНОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА ТЕКСТИЛЬНОЙ И ШВЕЙНОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ.....	1014
Жураева М.К., ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ МЕХАНИЗМ РАЗВИТИЯ КОММУНИКАТИВНЫХ НАВЫКОВ У УЧАЩИХСЯ МЛАДШЕГО ШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА.....	1019
Зарипова С.З., ОТРАЖЕНИЕ АРЕНДНЫХ ОПЕРАЦИЙ В ФИНАНСОВОЙ ОТЧЕТНОСТИ В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С ТРЕБОВАНИЯМИ МСФО.....	1024
Зарипова С.З., ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЕ НАЛОГОВЫХ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ МЕТОДОВ МАШИННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ	1029
Зарипова С.З., МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯ НАЛОГОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ УЗБЕКИСТАНА. О ЁЁ ЗАДАЧАХ И ПУТИ РАЗВИТИЯ	1035
Изъюрлов Д.О., Фесенко О.П., ЦИФРОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В СФЕРЕ ТУРИЗМА	1039
Исматов Р., МЕТОДЫ МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЯ ОДНОМЕРНЫХ ВРЕМЕННЫХ РЯДОВ	1046
Исматуллаев А.М., СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ НА УРОКАХ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА	1051

Исмоилов М.К., ФАКТОРЫ, ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА НАЛОГОВЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ РЕГИОНОВ	1055
Исроилова С.М., ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ СТУДЕНТОВ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ	1066
Истамова Ш.М., Шарипова М.Б., ЛИТЕРОНОМИК ТАЖНИС САНЪАТИ АЛИШЕР НАВОИЙ ИЖОДИДА	1072
Ишанов Ж.Х., ГИДРАВЛИЧЕСКИЙ РАСЧЕТ НЕУСТАНОВИВШЕГОСЯ ДВИЖЕНИЯ ВОДЫ В ТРУБАХ СИСТЕМЫ КАПЕЛЬНОГО ОРОШЕНИЯ	1076
Казымова А.Н., БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ УЧЁТ, АНАЛИЗ И АУДИТ ФИНАНСОВЫХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ.....	1085
Калонов Б.К., Саримсоқов С.Ш., Досалиев К.С., ШАҲАРСОЗЛИКДА ШОВҚИНГА ҚАРШИ АРХИТЕКТУРАВИЙ ТАРХИЙ УСЛУБЛАР	1093
Калонов Б.К., Саримсоқов С.Ш., Досалиев К.С., ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МЕТОДОВ РАСЧЁТА ДЕРЕВЯННЫХ КОНСТРУКЦИЙ В СТАЦИОНАРНОМ РЕЖИМЕ.....	1097
Калонов Б.К., Саримсоқов С.Ш., Досалиев К.С., САНОАТ БИНОЛАРИНИНГ ҚУРИЛИШИ ВА УЗОҚҚА ЧИДАМЛИЛИК ДАРАЖАСИ	1101
Karabekov U.A., XARITALARINI VIZUALLASHTIRISHDA MASOFADAN ZONDLASH MATERIALLARINI QO‘LLASH USLUBINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	1105
Караматуллаева З.Э., Ибрагимова Э.Ф, СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ОБСЛЕДОВАНИЯ В ДИАГНОСТИКЕ ОСТРОГО МИОКАРДИТА У ДЕТЕЙ	1108
Курбанов Н.Д., Мирзаев Ж.Ж., СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ФОТОСИНТЕТИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЦЕССОВ ИНТРОДИЗИРОВАННОГО АМАРАНТУСА ЛЕКАРСТВЕННОГО РАСТЕНИЯ	1114
Мамадалиев А.Т., ШОВҚИН ВА ТЕБРАНИШЛАР МАВЗУСИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРУВЧИ ТАЪЛИМ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИ ВА УСУЛЛАРИ ЁРДАМИДА ЎҚИТИШ.....	1117
Мамулян А.Р., Фесенко О.П., ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ПОДДЕРЖКА МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА В СФЕРЕ ТУРИЗМА	1121
Махамматова С.Х., ДЕЙСТВИЕ ПСИХОТРОПНЫХ ВЕЩЕСТВ НА ОРГАНИЗМ ЧЕЛОВЕКА.....	1125
Махмудов М.А., ВЛИЯНИЕ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ В БИЗНЕС-ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ НА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИЯ УСЛУГ.....	1128

Махмудов Н.И., ДИАГНОСТИКА И ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ПОСТТРАВМАТИЧЕСКОЙ ПНЕВМОНИИ У БОЛЬНЫХ С ЗАКРЫТЫМИ ТРАВМАМИ ГРУДИ.....	1134
Мирзамахмудов О.Т., Хакимов М.М., ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА РЕЧНЫХ БАССЕЙНОВ ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЫ И ИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ	1139
Мусаева Ш.А., ПУТИ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ МАРКЕТИНГОВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННОГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ ООО “UNITED WINDOW”	1144
Мусурманкулова Г.И., НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ МОДЕЛЕЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ	1153
Мухаметов П.А., ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ БИЗНЕС-ИНКУБАТОРА В РАМКАХ КОММЕРЦИАЛИЗАЦИИ СТАРТАПОВ В ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИИ.....	1159
Мухитдинова Н.И., ИЧКИ БОЗОРНИ ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ ТОВАРЛАРИ БИЛАН ТЎЛДИРИШДА МАРКЕТИНГ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАРИДАН САМАРАЛИ ФОЙДАЛАНИШ	1165
Мухсинов Б.Т., МАРКЕТИНГОВЫЕ КОММУНИКАЦИИ НА РЫНКЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ УСЛУГ.....	1169
Назаров З.С., Ермекбаев У.Б., Джуманиязов Д.Д., ОБОСНОВАНИЯ ОПТИМАЛЬНОГО УГЛА ПЕРЕСЕЧЕНИЯ ВЫЕМОЧНОЙ ПОЛОСЫ ФРЕЗЕРОВАНИЯ ОПРЕДЕЛЯЮЩАЯ РАЗУБОЖИВАНИЯ И ПОТЕРИ ДЛЯ МЕСТОРОЖДЕНИЯ ДЖЕРОЙ-САРДАРА.....	1175
Наумов Д.Д., ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ И РАЗВИТИЕ КАДРОВОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА КАК КЛЮЧ К ПОВЫШЕНИЮ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ	1180
Ниятов Ж.А., КОРХОНАЛАРДА ХУСУСИЙ КАПИТАЛ АУДИТНИ ТАҲЛИЛИЙ АМАЛЛАРИ.....	1187
Ниятов Ж.А., КОРХОНАЛАРДА ХУСУСИЙ КАПИТАЛ ЭЛЕМЕНТЛАРИНИНГ АУДИТ ОБЪЕКТИ СИФАТИДАГИ ТАВСИФИ	1191
Номозов Б.Ю., ГИДРОГАЗОДИНАМИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ СКВАЖИН И ИХ ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ НА ШУРТАНСКОЙ ГАЗОКОНДЕНСАТНОМ МЕСТОРОЖДЕНИИ	1195
Нуралиев Р.Т., Бобобеков З.А., ВНУТРЕННИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ В ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ И ЕГО ЗНАЧЕНИЕ	1200
Нурматов Ж.Т., НОРМАТИВЫ МАШИННО-РУЧНОГО И РУЧНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ НА ПОДЪЕМ И СПУСК БУРИЛЬНЫХ СВЕЧЕЙ ОТ	

ВНЕДРЕНИЯ ТОРМОЗНОЙ КОЛОДОК НА ОСНОВЕ БАЗАЛЬТОВ	1206
Нурматов Ж.Т., ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ТРУДА ПРИ ЕДИНЫХ НОРМАХ ВРЕМЕНИ НА БУРЕНИЕ СКВАЖИН НА НЕФТЬ И ГАЗ	1210
Нурматов Ж.Т., ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРАВИЛА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ТРУДА ПРИ БУРЕНИИ СКВАЖИН НА НЕФТЬ И ГАЗ.....	1214
Обидова Ф.Я., ОСНОВНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ СИСТЕМОЙ КАЧЕСТВА НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ.....	1218
Одилова Г.М., Жамалова Ф.А., ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕЧЕНИЯ ГИПЕРТОНИЧЕСКОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ В МОЛОДОМ ВОЗРАСТЕ	1222
Ортикбоева Н.А., РОЛЬ ЛЕЧЕБНОЙ ФИЗКУЛЬТУРЫ В ПРОФИЛАКТИКЕ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ ОПОРНО-ДВИГАТЕЛЬНОГО АППАРАТА У ДЕТЕЙ	1228
Отамирзаев С.О., АКТИВИЗАЦИИ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ УЧАЩИХСЯ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ.....	1231
Parmonov Sh.A., ЭНЕРГИЯДАН ОҚИЛОНА ФОЙДАЛАНИШ ЧОРА ТАДБИРЛАРИ.....	1237
Parmonov Sh.A., ИСТИҚБОЛЛИ ҚАЙТА ТИКЛАНАДИГАН ЭНЕРГИЯ МАНБАЪЛАРИ.....	1241
Parmonov Sh.A., МУҚОБИЛ ЭНЕРГЕТИКАНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ БЎЙИЧА ХОРИЖИЙ МАМЛАКАТЛАР ТАЖРИБАСИ.....	1245
Parmonov Sh.A., БИОМАССА ЭНЕРГИЯСИДАН ПОТЕНЦИАЛ ФОЙДАЛАНИШНИ БАҲОЛАШ	1249
Parmonov Sh.A., МУҚОБИЛ ЭНЕРГИЯ МАНБАЛАРИНИНГ ТУРЛАРИ ВА УЛАРДАН ПОТЕНЦИАЛ ФОЙДАЛАНИШ	1253
Пашаходжаева Д., Пашаходжаева Д., КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНЫЕ ОСНОВЫ КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ НАЛОГА НА ПРИБЫЛЬ	1257
Пашаходжаева Д.Д., Кадыров А., РОЛЬ МОТИВАЦИИ В БИЗНЕСЕ.....	1264
Пашаходжаева Д., Пашаходжаева Д., ИНВЕСТИЦИОН ЖОЗИБАДОРЛИКНИ ОШИРИШ УЧУН ФОЙДА СОЛИФИГА ДОИР ИМТИЁЗЛАР ҲИСОБИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ	1272
Рафеев Д.Р., САМАРҚАНД ВИЛОЯТИДА БУХГАЛТЕРИЯ ХИЗМАТЛАРИ КЎРСАТУВЧИ СУБЪЕКТЛАР ФАОЛИЯТИ ТАҲЛИЛИ.....	1280

Рафеев Д.Р., САМАРҚАНД ВИЛОЯТИДА 2023 ЙИЛДА МАҲАЛЛАБАЙ ИШЛАШ ТИЗИМИДА АМАЛГА ОШИРИЛГАН ИШЛАР САМАРАДОРЛИГИ	1284
Рахманова Ю.К., ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ОТКРЫТОГО ЗАНЯТИЯ ПО РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ В НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ГРУППАХ ВУЗОВ	1290
Рашидова Д.Э., МУЛЬТИМЕДИА ТЕХНОЛОГИЯСИНИНГ ҚЎЛЛАНИШ СОХАЛАРИ	1294
Рашидова Д.Э., МУЛЬТИМЕДИАНИНГ АППАРАТ ВА ДАСТУРИЙ ТАЪМИНОТИГА ТАЛАБЛАР	1299
Рустамов Ж.Э., ИГРОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ОБРАЗОВАНИИ: РАЗРАБОТКА И ОЦЕНКА МЕТОДИК ОБУЧЕНИЯ ЧЕРЕЗ ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЕ СИСТЕМЫ ДЛЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО РОСТА ПЕДАГОГОВ	1304
Саидахмедова Н.И., Эргашева Ф.Д., ПРИОРИТЕТ НОВОГО УЗБЕКИСТАНА: СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ СИСТЕМЫ ШКОЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ	1310
Саидахмедова Н.И., Юсупова Г.О., ВОПРОСЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ДИСЦИПЛИН В ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЕ	1318
Самикова З.Д., РОЛЬ ИСКУССТВЕННЫХ ТКАНЕЙ В ТЕКСТИЛЬНОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ	1325
Сураншиева С.Т., МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯ СТРАТЕГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ МЕДИЦИНСКОГО УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ: КЕЙС ЦРБ КОРДАЙСКОГО РАЙОНА	1331
Сущенко Ю.С., ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ ТАМОЖЕННО-ЛОГИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ИНФРАСТРУКТУРЫ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ	1338
Суюнов А.С., Тухтамишев Ш.Ш., Суюнов Ш.А., Пирназаров И.М., Худайназарова Г., РАЗМЕТКА, ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЕ И СОЗДАНИЕ ОПОЗНАКОВ НА ЦИФРОВЫХ АЭРОФОТОСНИМКАХ	1341
Суюнов А.С., Суюнов Ш.А., Хушмуродов Ф.М., Рахматуллаева К.Б., ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИДА ЭНЕРГИЯ МАНБАЛАРИНИНГ КАРТОГРАФИЯ ЖАРАЁНИДА КЎРИНИШИ	1351
Сюй Цзеюй, НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННОСТЬ И РИСКИ В УПРАВЛЕНИИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ КОМПАНИЕЙ	1360
Сюй Цзеюй, КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ФАКТОРОВ РИСКА В ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ КОМПАНИЙ	1365
Сюй Цзеюй, ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ И ОЦЕНКА ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ РИСКОВ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ КОМПАНИИ	1370

Сюй Цзеюй, МЕТОДЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ РИСКАМИ В ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ КОМПАНИИ.....	1375
Тао Цзинянь, КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ КОРПОРАТИВНЫХ РИСКОВ	1380
Самиддин Т., БУХГАЛТЕРИЯ ҲИСОБИГА ТАЪРИФЛАРНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ.....	1386
Ташназаров С., ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЕТА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН	1390
Ташназаров С., МОЛИЯВИЙ ҲИСОБОТЛАРНИНГ ХАЛҚАРО СТАНДАРТЛАРИНИНГ ЖОРИЙ ЭТИЛИШИ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯВИЙ МУҲИТНИ ЯХШИЛАШНИНГ ЭНГ МУҲИМ ОМИЛИ.....	1394
Трофимов В.А., Ярикова Е.Н., Крылова В.Д., ВЛИЯНИЕ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ НА РОСТ ЭКОНОМИКИ.....	1398
Туйчиева М.О., ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ СОЛНЕЧНО– ТЕПЛОВЫХ ЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИЙ. СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ СОЛНЕЧНЫХ КОНЦЕНТРАТОРОВ В ТЕПЛОВУЮ СХЕМУ СУЩЕСТВУЮЩИХ ТЭС	1405
Tulakov J., МУҚОБИЛ МАНБАЛАРДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ ИСТИҚБОЛИ.....	1412
Tulakov J., ШАМОЛ КУЧИ ВА ТЎЛҚИН ЭНЕРГИЯСИДАН ОПТИМАЛ ФОЙДАЛАНИШ	1416
Tulakov J., Otamurodov S., ЭЛЕКТР ЭНЕРГИЯСИДАН ОҚИЛОНА ФОЙДАЛАНИШ ЧОРА ТАДБИРЛАРИ	1420
Тухтаров Б.Э., Валиева М.У., СОСТОЯНИЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕННОСТИ БЕЛКАМИ СПОРТСМЕНОВ, ЗАНИМАЮЩИХСЯ БОРЬБОЙ КУРАШ	1424
Тухтасинова М., Козимова Г., Нойбжонова Х., ПРОФИЛАКТИКА ЖЕЛЕЗОДЕФИЦИТНОЙ АНЕМИИ	1429
Узакова Г.З., КЛИНИКО-ЛАБОРАТОРНАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА МЕНИНГОКОККОВОГО МЕНИНГИТА	1432
Урынбаева А.Б., РОЛЬ FIREBASE В РАЗРАБОТКЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МОБИЛЬНЫХ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЙ.....	1437
Фармонов Б.Б., КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ЦИФРОВОЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В РАЗВИТИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ.....	1440
Фахриддинова С.Ф., ПОСТАНОВКА ОПТИМАЛЬНОГО ПЛАНА ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ ЗАДАЧ, ИМЕЮЩИХ НЕКОТОРЫЕ УСЛОЖНЕНИЯ.....	1444

Хакимов Г.А., Атаханова Н.Э., Хакимова Г.Г., Алмурадова Д.М., Хайриев А.А., АНАЛИЗ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ БОЛЬНЫХ РАКОМ ЯИЧНИКОВ III СТАДИИ	1447
Хегай О.В., УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ИННОВАЦИОННЫМ ПОТЕНЦИАЛОМ АО «НАУЧНОГО ЦЕНТРА ПЕДИАТРИИ И ДЕТСКОЙ ХИРУРГИИ	1459
Ходжаяров А., МЕСТО ГОРОДА НАСАФ В СИСТЕМЕ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОАЗИАТСКОЙ ЦИВИЛИЗАЦИИ	1464
Холбозорова М., КОНЦЕПЦИЯ ПЕРСОНАЛИЗИРОВАННОЙ МАРКЕТИНГОВОЙ СТРАТЕГИИ В СФЕРЕ УСЛУГ	1469
Холмирзаева А.Ж., Хашимова Д.П., ВЛИЯНИЕ ЦИФРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ НА МИРОВУЮ ТОРГОВЛЮ	1475
Худойбердиев Д.Н., Нарзиев Ф.Ф., Мирзаева Н.З., ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЙ ОПЫТ ЭФФЕКТИВНОГО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ЗЕМЕЛЬНЫХ И ВОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ	1480
Чжан Цюянь, ПРОВЕДЕНИЕ SWOT-АНАЛИЗА КИТАЙСКОЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКОЙ КОРПОРАЦИИ YUNNAN BAUYAO И ПОИСК ОПТИМАЛЬНЫХ СТРАТЕГИЙ.....	1486
Чжан Цюянь, АНАЛИЗ ФИНАНСОВОЙ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ YUNNAN BAUYAO GROUP НА ОСНОВЕ ДАННЫХ ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ ОТЧЕТОВ.....	1494
Чжан Цюянь, ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ ПОРТФЕЛЯ БРЕНДОВ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКИХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ НА ПРИМЕРЕ YUNNAN BAUYAO GROUP	1501
Чжоу Цзячжень, НОВОЕ ВИДЕНИЕ СИСТЕМЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИМИ РЕСУРСАМИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ КОМПАНИИ SINOARM	1509
Чжоу Цзячжень, МЕСТО БРЕНДА РАБОТОДАТЕЛЯ В СИСТЕМЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИМИ РЕСУРСАМИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ КОМПАНИИ SINOARM.....	1516
Чжоу Цзячжень, ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВЗАИМОСВЯЗИ БРЕНДА РАБОТОДАТЕЛЯ И ХАРАКТЕРИСТИК СИСТЕМЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИМИ РЕСУРСАМИ КОМПАНИИ SINOARM	1521
Чжоу Цзячжень, СТРАТЕГИИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ И РАЗВИТИЯ БРЕНДА РАБОТОДАТЕЛЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ КОМПАНИЙ: ОБЗОР ПЕРЕДОВОГО ОПЫТА	1526
Шарафутдинова Р.И., ПЫЛЬ – НЕГАТИВНЫЙ ФАКТОР ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ.....	1531
Шарипова Н.Д., Хикматуллаев Ж., ЭМИТЕНТЫ И ИНВЕСТОРЫ НА РЫНКЕ ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ	1536

Shodmonov J., БИОМАССА ВА БИОЭНЕРГЕТИКА ЭНЕРГИЯСИДАН ПОТЕНЦИАЛ ФОЙДАЛАНИШНИ ЧОРА ТАДБИРЛАРИ	1541
Эгамов С.Ш., СЛОЖНЫЕ РАНЕНИЯ В ХИРУРГИИ ЯЗВЕННОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ ДВЕНАДЦАТИПЕРСТНОЙ КИШКИ.....	1545
Эралиев А.К., ТУРИЗМ КОРХОНАЛАРИДА МОЛИЯВИЙ ҲИСОБОТНИНГ ХАЛҚАРО СТАНДАРТЛАРИНИ ТАДБИҚ ЭТИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ.....	1550
Эралиев А.К., БАЛИҚ МАҲСУЛОТЛАРИНИ ЕТИШТИРИШГА ДОИР ХАРАЖАТЛАР ҲИСОБИ.....	1556
Эргашева Ф.Н., Усманов Ш.Ш., ХАРАКТЕРНЫЕ СВОЙСТВА УЧЕТА ТОВАРА И ТАРЫ В ХОЗЯЙСТВУЮЩИХ СУБЪЕКТАХ	1561
Эргашева С., АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ДЕТЕЙ- ДОШКОЛЬНИКОВ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНО МЫСЛИТЬ	1565
Эсанов Н.А., Хасанов А.З., ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ РАСПОЛОЖЕНИЯ ГОРОДОВ СУРХОНДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ	1571
Yo‘ldoshova M., ШАМОЛ ВА ТЎЛҚИН ЭНЕРГИЯ САНОАТИ.....	1579
Yo‘ldoshova M., ҚАЙТА ТИКЛАНАДИГАН ЭНЕРГИЯ МАНБАЪЛАРИ ИСТИҚБОЛИ.....	1583
Yo‘ldoshova M., ЭНЕРГЕТИКАДА САНОАТИДА БИОМАССАНИНГ РЎЛИ	1587
Yo‘ldoshova M., МУҚОБИЛ ЭНЕРГЕТИКАНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ЧОРА ТАДБИРЛАРИ ВА ХОРИЖИЙ МАМЛАКАТЛАР ТАЖРИБАСИ	1591
Юнусбоев Б.А., ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ЭНЕРГОЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ДЛЯ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА И ИХ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ НА МИКРОКЛИМАТ ЗДАНИЙ	1595
Юнусбоев Б.А., РАЗРАБОТКА И ВНЕДРЕНИЕ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫХ СИСТЕМ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОТОПЛЕНИЕМ, ВЕНТИЛЯЦИИ И КОНДИЦИОНИРОВАНИЯ ВОЗДУХА ДЛЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭНЕРГОЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ЗДАНИЙ И СООРУЖЕНИЙ.....	1599
Юсупов М.М., Юнусов М.А., АЛКАЛОИДЫ VERBERIS ХУ. ИЗУЧЕНИЕ СТРОЕНИЕ НОВОГО АЛКАЛОИДА	1603
Юсупова М.У., КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНАЯ МОДЕЛЬ ВЗАИМОЗАВИСИМОСТИ ЦИФРОВОГО ТУРИЗМА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН НА РАЗНЫХ УРОВНЯХ	1607

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЕЙ

Широкова О.В., Серых Д.А., Косякина В.В., ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ
«РУСАГРО» В СФЕРЕ АПК ИННОВАЦИЙ НА ПРИМЕРЕ СУБЪЕКТОВ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ 1615

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ПОЛИТИКИ И ПРАВА

Батырев Д.Н., Убушиев Ц.Э., КРУГ БЛИЗКИХ РОДСТВЕННИКОВ ПО
ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВУ РФ 1622

Сагынбаев Т., НАРОДНЫЙ КУРУЛТАЙ В КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКЕ
КАК ИНСТИТУТ УЧАСТИЯ И ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬСТВА ГРАЖДАН В
ОБЩЕСТВЕННОМ УПРАВЛЕНИИ 1627

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ НАУКИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

Akaboyev I.Z., POSSIBILITIES OF USING GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION
SYSTEMS IN THE STUDY OF MOUNTAIN GLACIERS 1632

Khusainov O.J., ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE EFFICIENCY OF
THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS 1637

Makhmudova S.Z., Tangriqulova R., THE BENEFITS OF GROUP
PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING 1640

Makulov J.T., FLOODS OBSERVED IN NAMANGAN REGION AND
THEIR FORECAST 1651

Mirislomov M., GEOGRAFIYA DARSLARIDA “GOOGLE EARTH”
DASTURIDAN TALABALAR O‘RTASIDA FOYDALANISHNING
AFZALLIKLARI 1656

Дадашев А.А., Жабоева Л.Х., ТЕХНОЛОГИЗМ МЕДИЦИНЫ:
МЕДИЦИНА БЕЗ ЧЕЛОВЕКА 1661

Коровянская В.В., ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ЧИТАТЕЛЬСКОЙ
ГРАМОТНОСТИ НА УРОКАХ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ 1668

Лэй Юньчао, КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ И ПРАКТИКИ
СОВРЕМЕННОГО КОРПОРАТИВНОГО ФИНАНСОВОГО
МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА 1674

ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ И КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

Dilmurodov Z.D., КОМПЬУТЕР TARMOQLARIDA MARSHRUTLASH
PROTOKOLLARI VA ULARNING QO‘LLANILISHI 1680

Muqimov Sh.I., SUN’IY INTELEKT VA UNING TA’LIMDAGI MUHIM
ANAMIYATI 1687

Мухиддинова Л.М., ОСОБЕННОСТИ КОММУНИКАЦИОННОГО
ПРОДВИЖЕНИЯ DIGITAL-ИЗДАНИЙ 1691

Селезнева С.В., ОСОБЕННОСТИ АЛГОРИТМА ГЕНЕРАЦИИ КРЕАТИВНЫХ ИДЕЙ ПРИ РАЗРАБОТКЕ КОММУНИКАЦИОННОГО ПРОДУКТА	1694
Урынбаева А.Б., РОЛЬ FIREBASE В РАЗРАБОТКЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МОБИЛЬНЫХ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЙ.....	1697

ЭЛЕКТРОННОЕ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ
ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКОЕ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ ИЗДАНИЕ

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