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Отв. ред. А.А. Зарайский

CORRECTION OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM DISORDERS BY MODERN METHODS IN WOMEN WITH ENDOMETRITIS AFTER MISCARRIAGE

Resume: In recent years, inflammatory diseases of the reproductive system remain a problem with its relevance, continuing to occupy one of the first places among the causes of diseases of the reproductive system.

This article explains that in women with reproductive diseases and in modern conditions, the high frequency of chronic endometritis does not tend to decrease, the problem of inflammatory diseases of the female reproductive system remains an urgent medical and social problem today, inflammatory diseases of the reproductive system continue to occupy one of the first places among the causes of reproductive, along with chronic inflammatory diseases of the vagina and uterine appendages, there has recently been an increase in the frequency of chronic endometritis (CE) and other data are presented.

This article provides information that, according to the materials of various researchers, its frequency is on average from 14 to 25%.

Keywords: reproductive system, miscarriage, endometritis, inflammation of the female genital organ.

Relevance. Chronic endometritis (CE), despite numerous scientific studies and information about its significant prevalence (60-65%), continues to be the terra incognita of modern gynecology[5,8,9].

The significance of this nosology is determined by the significant difficulties of its recognition, however, we believe insufficient attention of specialists to the need to optimize the prevention and treatment of women with CE as a reserve for increasing fertility. The consistently high frequency of HE refutes the involvement of the problem in the category of banal, moreover, the contraversions of recent years postulate a departure from the one-sided perception of the disease exclusively as a classic purulent-inflammatory process, complicating, according to statistics, every 4-5 surgical abortion [2,4,7]. It is sad to state, however, there is no "dissection" of HE in the context of the root cause of early reproductive losses from the standpoint of annual demographic and economic losses of society. Such omissions form an "artifact" policy of therapeutic and diagnostic measures, moreover, a whole cohort of women with undiagnosed HE is out of the field of view of gynecologists, which, in the

absence of full-fledged rehabilitation therapy and pre-pregnancy training, closes the vicious circle of habitual miscarriage in more than 70% [1,6,7].

The conceptual moment that destroys the stereotypical ideas about HE as an exclusively gynecological problem was the conclusion of the FIGO session (Kuala Lumpur, 2006), postulating that chronic inflammation of the uterus is the cause of NB.

Unsuccessful emptying of the uterus outside of hysteroscopic imaging and full rehabilitation of the injured endometrium forms the essence of iatrogenic CE, as well as infection of the endometrium when using an intrauterine contraceptive (IUD).

The absence of a unified concept of the pathogenesis of HE, revealing the mechanisms of formation and interrelation of various pathological processes in the endometrium, understanding the basis of the violation of its macro- and microscopic functions, a comprehensive analysis that takes into account the features of the structure and function of the uterine mucosa, prevents the implementation of reasonable therapy, aggravating the existing reproductive ill health of women of fertile age.

Microbiological diagnostics is recognized as a "weak link" in the detection of HE: the frequent absence of a microbial agent in endometrial samples or, on the contrary, the persistence of conditionally pathogenic flora affects the rhetorical question of an infectious trigger to this day [2,4,9].

There are noteworthy indications of a possible relationship between HE and the proliferative processes of the endometrium, however, the question of the correlation of the mechanisms of regulation of programmed cell death of endometrial cells with different receptor status and morphostructural features remains open. In this regard, a comprehensive comparative analysis of the balance of apoptosis and proliferation processes in CE is relevant, along with an assessment of the involvement of various microbial agents in endometrial regulation [3,5,8]. Despite separate studies of impaired expression of stromal and epithelial steroid receptors, immunohistochemical markers of endometrial receptivity, the pro-inflammatory orientation of immunological reactions in CE is presented fragmentally [2,8].

The ambiguity of the correlation of clinical, echographic and histological characteristics completes the probability of diagnostic errors, therefore, the attention of specialists should be focused on the histopathic features of each of the HE variants [1,4,9]. The variability of the results of the pathomorphological assessment of the endometrium also makes one doubt the absolute informativeness of the method, obviously, due to the differences in the methods used [6,8]. There are few data on the cytological features of the composition of metroaspirates in cohorts with early pregnancy losses, due attention is not paid to cytomorphology as a significant method for predicting the complicated course of the post-abortion period with its proven informativeness in puerperia.

There are isolated studies of the variability of adaptive reactions with a change in the nonspecific resistance of the organism not only at the stage of the initial response to damaging effects, but also the speed, adequacy of the restructuring of protective forces in response to the restoration of immunoreactivity after illness or effectively carried out therapeutic measures.

The unfavorable prognosis of the course of HE is largely due to the lack of an algorithmized approach in the diagnosis and treatment of this nosology, while awareness of the immunological events accompanying various variants of HE will allow differentiated prescribing of immunocorrective therapy. The analysis of scientific papers disappoints the lack of emphasis on the need to preserve and restore the reproductive health of the contingent after the loss of pregnancy, since the frequency of such determines the growth and HE.

The development of a comprehensive system for the diagnosis and treatment of this nosology, the emphasis on the importance of the pre-gravidar stage are an important vector for solving the problem of preserving reproductive potential in women with HE.

The aim of the study: to improve the methods of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of chronic endometritis (CE) in women of reproductive age.

Materials and methods of research. To achieve this goal, a prospective analysis of hysteroscopic characteristics in a cohort with morphologically proven CE in 94 patients with a history of early reproductive losses was carried out.

The results of the study. An analysis of episodes of the contraceptive "history" of residents of the Andijan region showed a steady decline in the popularity of the IUD, and, according to the labels "is registered at the dispensary" and "taken again", the trend is the same. During the specified interval, the number of women being observed as dispensary users of the IUD decreased by 1, due to the change in contraceptive policy.

Despite the unequivocal tendency to decrease early reproductive losses due to artificial abortions, the statistics of post-abortion complications did not differ in a uniform decrease.

The questionable informativeness of hysteroscopic imaging in the diagnosis of HE due to a number of methodological defects can distort the real picture, negatively affecting the pathomorphological conclusion, as a result of which we consider it justified to reduce macroscopic signs of the inflammatory process in the uterine mucosa to the visually dominant endoscopic type. A descriptive picture of hysteroscopic variants of HE was present in the works earlier (Podzolkova N.M. et al., 2004), however, the effectiveness of techniques in its recognition has not been evaluated, there is no analysis of a detailed correlation of the basic changes in the hysteroscopic structure of the endometrium with the functional dissonance of all components of the mucosa itself.

To achieve this goal, a prospective analysis of hysteroscopic characteristics in a cohort with morphologically proven CE in 94 patients with a history of early reproductive losses was carried out. When analyzing hysteroscopic "findings", the whole variety of variants was reduced to three macrotypes, allowing further, taking into account morphological verification, to avoid diagnostic errors.

The selection of hysteroscopic macrotypes – hyperplastic, hypoplastic, mixed - was carried out on the basis of grouping of signs characterizing the thickness, color and structure of the mucosa, the severity of the vascular pattern in the presence of a chronic inflammatory process.

The extrapolation of the macrotypes to the prospectively studied group with early reproductive losses made it possible to verify the non-specificity of the results of echographic and hysteroscopic studies in relation to the layout according to the variants of early reproductive losses and their true informativeness within the framework of the selection of macrotypes.

Questionable samples with incomplete morphological picture of HE were recorded in 15.3% with mixed macrotype, 14.9% - hyperplastic, 25.9% - hypoplastic.

The isolation of morphological signs of HE with distribution by macrotypes showed variability in the structure of the mucosa with pronounced inflammatory infiltration of its stroma by lymphocytes: focal - mainly with hypoplastic macrotype (69.2%) ($p < 0.05$) and diffuse - with hyperplastic (80.7%) ($p < 0.05$) and mixed (68.5%) ($p < 0.05$).

It is necessary to refute the fact that plasma cells must be detected in CE: in cohorts - in two-thirds with mixed and hyperplastic macrotype (79.3% and 71.1%, respectively) and half - hypoplastic (53.3%) ($p < 0.05$).

Dystrophic-atrophic damage to the cells of the basal and glandular layers of the endometrium, reflecting the intensification of apoptosis of the integumentary epithelial cells and glandulocytes of the mucosa with low proliferative activity, were the prerogative of representatives with a hypoplastic variant of HE (85%). When mixed, such changes were almost twice as rare (37.8%) ($p < 0.05$).

The final interpretation of the occurrence of CE in cohorts with early reproductive losses indicates the presence of it in 90% of women with SV, 91.7% - with NB, 83.3% - with failed IVF attempts, 85.7% of women with complaints and a history of AA. High frequency of CE detection on the background of placental tissue residues (after AA – 25.8%, CB – 28.3%!) it refers to the need for instrumental emptying of the uterus under the control of imaging (ultrasound, hysteroscopy) and the development of standardized rehabilitation techniques depending on the variant of the macrotype.

The indicator of focal stroma fibrosis prevailed in the contingent with unsuccessful IVF attempts (7.6%), which is five times more than in the representatives with CB (1.7%) ($p < 0.05$), almost one and a half – NB (4.8%),

three – AA (2.5%). There are isolated indicators of the occurrence of endometrial polyp (focal hyperplasia), however, in the cohort with unsuccessful IVF attempts, this nosology was twice as rare as the conclusion about the absence of endometrial pathology (3% vs. 6.1%).

Taking into account the final verification of HE for each macrotype, the effectiveness of the method for recognizing the chronic inflammatory process in the uterine mucosa was evaluated.

The echographic method of investigation does not have sufficient resolution in detecting CE and cannot be reliable for accurate diagnosis of the disease due to the fact that the diagnostic value for detecting macrotypes ranges from 81.2% to 83.1%.

The hysteroscopic method is more informative, the potential of which varies already within higher limits (DT – from 87.5% to 94.2%).

The morphological method of investigation should be considered highly informative, highly specific and diagnostically accurate, but we have demonstrated the possibility of obtaining more detailed information when using immunohistochemical methods in the diagnosis of HE.

The results of the assessment of the cytological picture of metroaspirates of women with various variants of reproductive losses in early pregnancy immediately after instrumental intervention allow us to conclude about the high prognostic significance of the method.

Combined morphological changes underlying early pregnancy losses were identified: chronic productive inflammation (parietal and basal deciduitis) with zones of microabscesses in the uteroplacental region and local hemostasis disorders in the parietal endometrium and d.basalis (delaminating hemorrhages, thrombosis, retroplacental hematoma). This fact only confirms the relevance of the conclusions about a local systemic inflammatory response with a multi-link reaction, even at the tissue level. A similar pattern was found in all women with NB, SV, IVF failures (100%) and in 25.7% - with AA.

Correlation of the results of cytological evaluation of metroaspirates with morphological data showed the presence of inflammatory process of the uterine mucosa in 52 women without hysteroscopic control during emptying of the uterine cavity.

The evaluation of immunoreactivity in cohorts with pregnancy losses tested on the basis of the ELIP test showed a multidirectional reaction of each of the endoscopic variants of HE not only in intra-group comparison, but also with healthy women. Abnormal production of embryotropic autoantibodies was detected in 78.1% of women with hyperplastic macrotype CE, 75.7% - with mixed, 80% - with hypoplastic, but its nature is multidirectional.

A comprehensive microbiological study at all levels allowed us to state the involvement of dysbiotic disorders in infection of the cervical canal and uterine mucosa (confirmation – bacterioscopy, pH-metry) – in the vast majority

of all patients with CE, to the greatest extent – with hypoplastic macrotype (87.5%) ($p < 0.05$).

Assessment of concordance of infection of the cervical canal and endometrium it convinces of the diverse predominance of microbial representatives with unequal occurrence in different niches.

Conclusions. The frequency of chronic endometritis in cohorts with a history of early reproductive losses is: with spontaneous miscarriage – in 90%, 91.7% - with an undeveloped pregnancy, 83.3% - with failed IVF attempts, 85.7% of women with an artificial abortion. The diagnosis of chronic endometritis against the background of placental tissue remains after an artificial abortion reaches 25.8%, spontaneous abortion – 28.3%. The failure of the immune response in hypoplastic macrotype is realized in the dominant of stress reactions (chronic stress reaction), hyperactivity, inhibition of cell-mediated reactions (decrease in CD4+, immunoregulatory index CD4+ /CD8+, natural killers C16+, IgG, IgM, pronounced – phagocytor link against the background of CD95+ induction and increased values of IdA and the CEC).

A high probability of maintaining stress adaptive reactions, the predominance of abnormal production of embryotropic autoantibodies and immune imbalance in traditional therapy of chronic endometritis was documented in 25.1% of women.

The effectiveness of the proposed methods of rehabilitation of women with chronic endometritis is determined by the high probability of the realization of reproductive function in 69.5%.

A comprehensive system for the prevention of the development of chronic endometritis after early reproductive losses, based on the priority of medical abortion, if it is impossible – visual control (ultrasound / hysteroscopy) emptying of the uterine cavity, perabort rehabilitation, immediate post-abortion rehabilitation, cytological examination of metroaspirates allows women to recover twice as much as the traditional course, four or five times more than its absence.

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MINERAL VA SHIFOBAXSH SUVLAR HAQIDAGI BILIMLARNING YEVROPA VA MARKAZIY OSIYO HUDUDLARIDA RIVOJLANISH TARIXI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada mineral va shifobaxsh suvlarning Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyoda o‘rganilishi, qadimda mineral suvlar bilan davolash usullari kabi jihatlar yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Mineral suvlar, muqaddas buloqlar, qadimgi Yunonistondagi mineral suvlar, qadimgi Rimning mineral suvlari, Bolgariyaning mineral suvlari, Vengriyaning mineral suvlari, Germaniyaning mineral suvlari, Polshaning mineral suvlari, Chexiyaning mineral suvlari, Slovakiyaning mineral suvlari, Italiyaning mineral suvlari, Buyuk Britaniyaning mineral suvlari, Markaziy Osiyo davlatlarining mineral suvlari.

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HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF KNOWLEDGE OF MINERAL AND MEDICINAL WATERS IN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Abstract: In this article, aspects such as the study of mineral and healing waters in Europe and Central Asia, methods of treatment with mineral waters in ancient times are highlighted.

Keywords: Mineral waters, holy springs, mineral waters of ancient Greece, mineral waters of ancient Rome, mineral waters of Bulgaria, mineral waters of Hungary, mineral waters of Germany, mineral waters of Poland, mineral waters of the Czech Republic, mineral waters of Slovakia, mineral waters of Italy, mineral waters of Great Britain, mineral waters of Central Asian countries.

Qadim zamonlardan beri tabiiy noorganik moddalar tibbiyotda turli maqsadlarda qo‘llanilgan. Mineral suvlarning ham samarali davolash usullari har doim eng muhim o‘rinni egallagan. Ko‘plab ertaklar, afsonalar va hatto xristian va islom dinining muqaddas kitoblarida ham suvning mo‘jizaviy kuchi haqida eslatib o‘tilgan.

Dunyoning ko‘p joylarda muqaddas suvli buloqlar mavjud bo‘lib, undan inson salomatligini tiklashda keng foydalanib kelinmoqda. Yer osti suvlarini, jumladan mineral buloq suvlarini o‘rganish tarixining ham o‘ziga xos jihatlari mavjud. Birinchi bo‘lib bundan 2000 ming yil ilgari yer osti suvlari va

buloqlarning paydo bo'lish sabablarini Rim arxitektori va injeneri Mark Vitruviy aniqlagan. O'rta Osiyoda esa Abu Rayxon Beruniyning qarashlari ma'lum. Oktaviy Konstantinovich Lange (1883-1975) ni O'rta Osiyo gidrogeologiya maktabining asoschisi [1;5-b.] sifatida bilamiz. Mineral buloq suvlaridan Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyo davlatlarida foydalanish tarixini ko'rib chiqamiz.

Qadimgi Yunonistondagi mineral suvlar. Qadimgi Yunonistonda mineral suvlar dorivor maqsadlarda keng qo'llanilgan. Tibbiyot va farmatsevtika san'ati xudosi Asklepiy sharafiga ibodatxonalari (rimliklar uni Eskulapiy deb atashgan) shifoxona sifatida dong taratgan [2;698-b.]. Asklepiy ibodatxonasi yaqinida Kori (Qrim) dan kelgan Yuliy Apellaning shifobaxsh loydan va mineral suvdan davolaganini hikoya qiluvchi yozuv adabiyotlarda topildi. Unga imperator Entoni davrida (miloddan avvalgi II-asrning 2-yarmi) mineral buloqda cho'milish tavsiya qilinadi. Gretsiyada bu usullar oltingugurtli suvlar bilan davolashning dastlabki usullari edi.

Qadimgi Rimning mineral suvlari. Qadimgi Rimliklar Yunonlardan mineral suvlarning shifobaxshlik xususiyatlari bilan davolashni o'rgandilar. Qadimgi Rimliklar har bir mineral suv buloqlarining kelib chiqishini ilohiy kuchlarning ta'siri deb bilgan va ularni muqaddas deb hisoblashgan. Eng mashhur mineral suvli buloqlari Vezuviy vulqoni yaqinida joylashgan bo'lib, aksariyati termal (issiq) suvlardir.

Pliniy Elderning yozishicha, Rimda 600 yil davomida suvni tozalashdan tashqari, mineral suvlarning tasnifini, bemorlarni mineral suv bilan davolash usulini ishlab chiqdi. Rim yerlarida mineral suvlardan dorivor maqsadlarda foydalanilgan 80 ga yaqin aholi punktlari mavjud bo'lgan [3; 9-b.].

Bolgariyaning mineral suvlari. Balneologiya uzoq tarixga ega Bolgariyada ko'plab arxeologik qazishmalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, gidroterapiya eramizdan avvalgi 4-5 ming yilliklarda mavjud bo'lgan (Hisoriy, Sofiya yaqinidagi gidrotermal markazlar, Xaskovodagi vannalar). Balneoterapiyaning gullab-yashnashi uchun asos frakiyaliklar tomonidan qo'yilgan. Issiq buloqlar joylashgan joylarda quyidagi Kyustendil, Serdika (Sofiya), Sapareva kabi shaharlar qurilgan.

Rim imperiyasi davrida balneologiya va issiq buloqlar bilan davolash eng yuqori cho'qqiga chiqdi. Yangi balneologik markazlar sifatida Augusta (Hisaryo), Desudava (Sandanski), Toansos (Sliven mineral vannalari), Germopolis (Burgasdagi mineral vannalar) va boshqalar rivojlanmoqda. Pautalia va Augusta (Avgusta) Rim imperiyasidagi eng yirik markazlar hisoblangan.

Bizning hududlarimizda ham qadimgi balneologik kurortlar mavjud bo'lgan. Ulardan biri Hisor balneologik kurortidir. Dam olish maskanida IV asrga oid bo'lib, qal'a devorlari va lotin yozuvli hammom saqlanib qolgan. O'rta asrlarda eng ko'p tashrif buyurilgan balneologik markazlar Hisarya, Sapareva Banya, Merichleri, Vergietslar edi. Bu maskanda X asrning o'zidayoq odamalrning turli kasalliklari davolangan.

Vengriyaning mineral suvlari. Davolashda Vengriya poytaxti Budapeshtdagi mineral suvlardan foydalanish bundan 2000 yillar oldin boshlangan. Aquincum issiq buloqlari (rimliklar shaharni shunday atashgan) butun Rim imperiyasiga ma'lum edi. Budapeshtdagi eng qadimiy kurortlardan biri Gellertfürd 1556 yilda qurilgan. Balatonfüder balneologik kurortining rasmiy ochilishi 1708 yil hisoblanadi, o'shanda birinchi hammom binosi qurilgan. Paradfurde balneologik kurortiga asos solingan 18-asrning o'rtalarida 1925 yilda mineral suvlar negizida Hajduszoboszlo tashkil etilgan [3;10-b.]. Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, mineral suvlardan samarali foydalanish bo'yicha Yevropa mintaqasida joylashgan mamlakatlarda tajriba anchagina katta ekanligidan dalolatdir.

Ruminiyaning mineral suvlari. Ruminiyaning eng yirik balneologik kurorti Kelimenestida Rim vannalarining qoldiqlari topilgan. 1873 yilda Kelimenesti mineral suvlari Venadagi xalqaro mineral suvlar ko'rgazmasida namoyish etildi. 1770 yilda Borchekning mineral buloqlaridan olingan suv shishaga solingan va sotish uchun Vena va Budapeshtga eksport qilingan. 1760-1837 yillarda buloqlarning birinchi tibbiy tavsifi paydo bo'lib, ular dorivor maqsadlarda qanday ishlatilganligini ko'rsatadi. 1873 yilda xalqaro Venada mineral suvlar ko'rgazmasi, mineral suvlar oltin medal bilan taqdirlandi.

Germaniyaning mineral suvlari. Asrlar davomida Germaniyadagi yirik mineral buloqlarda davolash markazlari shakllana boshladi. Bu markazlar keyinchalik Vichi, Baden, Visbaden, Baden-Baden, Axen deb nomlandi. Axenning buloqlari Markaziy Yevropadagi eng issiq buloqlar hisoblanadi. Ularning shifobaxshlik xususiyatlari ma'lum va mashhur bo'lgan. I asr oxirida rimliklar asos slogan Akve Grani posyolkasi va mineral buloqlarning suvini hammom uchun ishlatgan. Baden-Baden mineral suvlari eramizdan avvalgi I asrda dorivor maqsadlarda ishlatilgan.

XVIII asrdan boshlab "Kurort" tushunchasi (nemischa "kur"-davolash va "ort"-joy) muomalaga kirdi va u tabiiy shifobaxsh omillar ta'sirida davolanish amalga oshiriladigan hududni belgilay boshladi. XX asr boshlarida Germaniyada 600 ta kurort bor edi va Italiya bilan birga Fransiya esa kurort biznesi eng rivojlangan davlatlar qatoriga kirdi.

Polshaning mineral suvlari. Polshadagi eng qadimgi kurort-Rabka hisoblanadi. Rabkaning natriy xloridli buloqlari XII asrdayoq mashhur bo'lgan. 1857 yilda Polsha Fanlar akademiyasining balneologik qo'mitasi Rabka qa'rida joylashgan sho'r suvlarning yuqori shifobaxshlik xususiyatlarini asoslab berdi va tasdiqladi. XIII asr oxirida esa mineral suvli buloqlar yonida birinchi ibtidoiy balneologik muassasalar qurilgan.

Dushniki mineral karbonli buloqlar tarixi haqidagi ma'lumotlar 1468 yilga borib taqaladi. 1769 yilda bu yerda birinchi tibbiy muassasalar qurilgan. XVI asrdan boshlab Londek kurorti mashhur bo'lib, u yerda subtermal, radon, chuchuk, kremniyli suvlar bilan davolash boshlangan. Schavno mineral buloqlari birinchi marta K. Shvendfeld tomonidan 1601 yilda tasvirlangan.

Biroq, kurortning paydo bo'lishining boshlanishi 1776 yil deb hisoblanadi. Mazkur hududda dastlab, mineral suvlarni idishlarga quyish va ularni kurortdan tashqariga olib chiqishni tashkillashtirilgan.

Krinitza mineral buloqlari haqidagi ma'lumotlar XVIII asrga oid bo'lsada, buloq suvining birinchi kimyoviy tahlili 1814 yilda Fisher tomonidan amalga oshirilgan. 1807 yilda bu yerda birinchi balneologik klinika qurilgan. Birinchi jahon urushidan oldin Krinitza Polshaning eng yaxshi kurortlaridan biri hisoblangan.

Chexiya Respublikasining mineral suvlari. Chexiyadagi dam olish maskanlarining aksariyati uzoq tarixga ega. Karlovi kurorti butun dunyoda mashhur hisoblanadi. Shahar tashkil etilganining aniq sanasi ma'lum emas, doimiy aholi punktining paydo bo'lishi taxminan 1350 yilga to'g'ri keladi.

O'rta asrlardan XVI asr oxirigacha Karlovi Vari kurorti davolash, asosan cho'milish tartib-qoidalaridan ishlab chiqilgan. Ichish tartibini qo'llash shifokor Vatslav Paer tashabbusi bilan amalga oshirila boshlandi, u 1522 yilda Lipskda Karlovi Varini davolash bo'yicha birinchi maxsus kitobni nashr etdi. Unda u hammom protseduralari fonida va terapevtik vositalardan foydalanishni tavsiya qildi.

Marianske Lazne kurortidagi mineral buloqlar 13-asrdan beri ma'lum bo'lib, kasbiy kasalliklar, semirish, qandli diabetni davolashda suvdan foydalanishga katta e'tibor berilgan. Birinchi tahlil 1760 yilda A. Strinchi tomonidan qilingan. Dam olish maskanining yaratilishining boshlanishi 1808 yil birinchi balneologik klinika qurilgan yil hisoblanadi. Ko'pgina yirik kurort binolarining qurilishi 19-asrning ikkinchi yarmiga to'g'ri keladi [3; 14-b.].

Slovakiyaning mineral suvlari. Mamlakatdagi eng qadimgi kurort Luhakovitse hisoblanadi. U bir necha asrlar davomida dorivor maqsadlarda ishlatilgan ko'plab karbonli buloqlari bilan mashhur. Piestany kurorti esa 1571 yildan beri ma'lum bo'lib, issiq buloqlarining birinchi tibbiy tavsifi paydo bo'ldi. 1813 yilda yog'och binolar o'rniga toshdan kurort binolari qurilishi boshlandi.

Italiyaning mineral suvlari. Italiyada mineral suvlardan foydalanish tarixi bir necha ming yillik tarixga ega. Abano-Tarme mineral suvlari qadimgi Rimda Aponium posyolkasi tashkil etilganda ishlatilgan. Dam olish maskanining tiklanishi XIII asrda boshlangan. Hozir u Yevropadagi eng yirik loydan tozalash kurortlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Acireale kurortida mineral suvlar qadim zamonlardan beri ishlatilgan.

Buyuk Britaniyaning mineral suvlari. Vanna Buyuk Britaniyadagi termal buloqlarga ega eng qadimgi va yagona kurortdir. Vannaning asos solingani afsonada Lud Hadibrasning o'g'li Bloodudga va eramizning 863 yilda qirol Lir 16-ning so'zidan kelib chiqqan. Vanna 18-asrda ayniqsa mashhur bo'ldi.a.

Buxtonning mineral suvlari qadimgi Rim imperiyasi davridan beri ma'lum. O'rta asrlarda dam olish zonasi yaroqsiz holga kelgan. XVI asr

o'rtalarida Vannalar qayta tiklandi. XVIII asr oxirida mineral suv sanoat usulida olina boshladi.

Markaziy Osiyo davlatlarining mineral suvlari. Markaziy Osiyo davlatlarida dunyoga mashhur bo'lgan mineral suvli buloqlar mavjud. Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari hududidagi mineral suvli buloqlar tarkibida yod, brom, litiy, bariy, temir va boshqa gazlar uchraydi. Mineral suvli buloqlarning asosiy qismi Tyanshan va Pomir tizma tog'larining etaklarida joylashgan. Chimyon, Uchqizil, Omonxona (O'zbekiston), Obishifo, Xo'jaobigarm (Tojikiston), Issiqota, Jetiog'iz (Qozog'iston) kabi mineral suvli buloqlar shular jumlasidandir.

Markaziy Osiyo davlatlarida mineral buloqlarni xususan yer osti suvlari bilan bog'liq ilmiy tadqiqotlar XX asrda olib borilgan. O'zbekiston hududida dastlabki tadqiqotlar G.O.Mavlonov tomonidan amalga oshirilgan. U O'zbekiston yer osti suvlarini, ayniqsa, yer osti shifobaxsh suvlarini o'rganish hamda seysmologiyaga oid tadqiqotlar olib bordi. 1963 yilda S.M.Mirzayev va A.I.Islomovlarning "Toshkentoldi rayoni yer osti suvlari va tog' jinslarining fizik-mexanik xossalari" nomli monografiyasi chop etildi.

O'zbekistonda gidrogeologiya sohasida juda ko'p ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilgan. Garchand sohalar bir biridan farq qilsada, o'rganish obyektining bir biriga yaqinligi bilan bog'liq hisoblanadi. N.N.Xojiboyev, A.N.Sultonxo'jayev, A.S.Hasanov, I.Otajonov, A.Nizomov singari olimlarning ishlari shular jumlasidandir [4;7-b.].

Kasalliklarni davolashda mineral suvlar tarkibi, organik moddalar va mikroelementlar hisobga olinadi. Mineral vannalarning organizmga ta'sirini ta'minlovchi asosiy omillaridan biri-suvning haroratidir. Harorat teri termoreseptorlariga ta'sir etib, qon aylanish sistemasida reflektor o'zgarishlarini yuzaga keltiradi va organizmda moddalar almashinuvini kuchaytiradi. Issiq vannalar terida va surunkali yallig'lanish o'chog'ida qon aylanishini yaxshilaydi, bu esa asab sistemasining yallig'lanish kasalliklarini davolovchi asosiy omil hisoblanadi. Organizmga ko'p miqdorda issiqlik kirib, oksidlanish jarayonini uyg'unlashtiradi. Zararli moddalarni organizmdan chiqarib yuborib, himoya kuchini oshiradi. Masalan, sulfidli vannalar muolajasidan keyin bemor terisida organizmga shifobaxsh ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi tuz qatlami hosil bo'ladi. Bu mineral suvlarning bemorlarga ham termik, ham mexanik ta'sir ko'rsatishini bildiradi. Suvning harorati va muolaja davomiyligi kasalliklarning xususiyatiga ko'ra bekgilanadi. Teri kasalliklarida mineral vannalarning harorati 34-36°C, davomiyligi 10-15 minut, tayanch harakat a'zolari, asab, me'da-ichak va ginekologik kasalliklarda esa harorat 36-37°C. davomiyligi esa 10-12 minut qilib belgilanadi. Tayanch harakat a'zolarining og'ir kechadigan kasalliklarida va tomir toraytiruvchi endoartiritda harorat 38°C, vaqt esa 10-12 minutdan iborat bo'ladi. Tromboflibet, trofit, yara va osteomilitda mineral vannalar (qo'l-oyoqqa) 38-39°C haroratda, 10-15 minutdan tavsiya etiladi [5].

Mineral suvning foydalari shubhasizdir. Sogʻlom ovqatlanish esa goʻzallikni harakatlantiruvchi kuchidir. Ushbu ichimlik tarkibida koʻplab foydali moddalar mavjud. Mineral suv oshqozon-ichak kasalliklarini mukammal davolaydi. Bunday holda, suvni ovqatlanishdan 10-15 daqiqa oldin ichish kerak. Bundan tashqari, ushbu ichimlik ortiqcha vaznni engishga va yoshlikni saqlashga yordam beradi. Shuning uchun ham mineral buloqlar yuzasidan mukammal va keng qamrovli tadqiqotlarni oʻtkazish dolzarb boʻlib qolaveradi.

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HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF BALNEOLOGICAL RESORTS

Annotation. This article describes the historical and geographical aspects of the development of balneological resorts. Primary medical facilities, hospitals, population medicine service issues were specifically addressed. The organization of sanatoriums and spas in Europe and other overseas foreign countries, their specialization issues are covered.

Key words. Balneological resorts, restoration, sources of recreation, first sanatoriums and resorts, settlements, mineral waters, medicinal mud, medical services, medical tourism.

Introduction. As a result of the globalization of the world economy and intense competition, as well as the continuous increase in the number of people, the death rates associated with infectious and parasitic diseases among people are increasing. International organizations are also paying great attention to combating these problems and ending their consequences. In particular in the UN program for sustainable development until 2030 [1], special emphasis is placed on "ending the epidemics of diseases such as AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria as well as ensuring measures to combat hepatitis and other water-borne infectious diseases until 2030". Successful completion of these tasks requires the stabilization of non-ecological and non-geographical situations that have arisen in arid climate regions [2].

The fact that some extremely infectious diseases, which were completely eradicated in the middle of the last century, are often seen among the population of some regions of the world, as well as the study of the characteristics of the geographical spread of the COVID-19 coronavirus infection means that this issue is extremely urgent. The implementation of these tasks places important tasks not only on medical workers and the general public but also on medical geography specialists who diagnose diseases in the regions, that is, on the nosogeographical situation [3]. Balneological resources are of great importance in improving the health of the population that has experienced the pandemic as well as in restoring the health of the population.

It is known that natural mineral waters are used as the leading treatment factor in balneological resorts. It is recommended to take a bath from them, take them internally (drinking, etc.). Mineral waters help cure many diseases. Among those who come to balneological resorts there are many people suffering from

diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, gall bladder, cardiovascular system, nervous system and musculoskeletal system. Medical research shows that balneological spas are effective in the treatment of several diseases. They give results equal to the effect of ordinary drugs [4].

Another type of spas - mud treatment - is associated with places with healing mud (peliodes). Mud treatment is used in the treatment of joint pathology, nervous system injuries as well as gynecological and some other diseases. Due to modern methods and advanced technologies of treatment with mud high medical efficiency is achieved. The history of the origin of this type of health care institutions is different and unique in different regions [5].

Hippocrates was the first to clearly and consistently show the inseparable unity of man and nature. He looked at the effects of food, water and air on the human body. We can look at the history of the use of mineral water in some countries of the world. It is no secret that many healing mineral springs were discovered by primitive people. Temples were built at the exits of the "wonderful" springs. The use of healing water sometimes became an element of religious culture. One of the oldest sanatoriums from the Bronze Age includes the remains of capital structures at the carbon dioxide springs near the resort of St. Moritz in modern Switzerland. Hydrotherapy was common in ancient Greece. A page of ancient Greek texts describes the use of mineral waters bathing in sea water for medicinal purposes. Shrines of Asclepius the god of healing appeared where healing springs were discovered. The famous temples of Asclepius are located in the cities of Epidaurus in the Peloponnese and Kos. The doctors of Kos were believed to be descendants of Asclepius. A medical school was founded there by the ancient Greek physician Hippocrates (460-377 BC). Temples of Akclepius were usually built in places known not only for mineral water sources but also for healing clean air. In ancient Greece mineral waters were widely used for medicinal purposes. Temples in honor of Asclepius the god of medicine and pharmaceutical arts are always located near water. Near the temple of Asclepius an inscription was found from the city of Cori about the clay healing of Julius Apella (2nd half of the 2nd century BC). In Greece these were primarily sulphurous waters in the 70s. Ad Pliny in his essay "Natural History" mentions the city of Parasin (now Saki) on the Crimean Peninsula where there is "land that heals all kinds of wounds." In ancient Egypt patients were treated with mud from the Nile and lying on the shore under the hot rays of the sun. This is "Egypt". The treatment method was popular in the ancient world. In ancient Rome in the 1st-2nd centuries - medicine developed in its own way which led to the emergence and wide spread of travel for the treatment of various diseases. The geography of "medical tourism" of antiquity was very wide. This was helped by relatively safe and good roads. Travelers enjoyed these Roman achievements. Egypt was also considered by the Romans to be a spa medical facilities that could be cured by consumption according to ancient physicians [6].

According to the ancient Romans, all mineral waters were of divine origin. Mineral processing was widely used in the campaign. Located near Mount Vesuvius and rich in thermal springs some of the cities of this province have been favorite places for Roman relaxation and healing throughout the ancient and modern eras. "Campania Felix" - the happy Campania - this region was active until August 23rd, 79 BC when the famous resort cities of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Stabia were buried under rocks and ashes by the eruption of Vesuvius.

Pliny the Younger (AD 23 - 79) developed the classification of mineral waters and the method of their treatment. In general there were about 80 settlements in the Roman lands during the state's prosperity where mineral waters were used for medicinal purposes.

Analysis of literature on the topic. The beginnings of balneology appeared as early as the 5th century BC when the ancient Greek scientist Herodotus suggested a way to use and indications for the appointment of mineral waters the writings of Hippocrates (V - IV centuries BC) mention the healing properties of river, salt and sea water. The Roman doctor Archigen (I century AD) belongs to the first classification of mineral waters. In the XV century the Italian monk J Savonarola published a treatise on Italian mineral waters, containing instructions on the use of mineral baths. In the XVI century lectures by the Italian doctor G Fallopiya were published - Seven Books on Warm Waters in which the author among other things tries to find out the chemical composition of mineral waters. The beginning of scientific balneology in the XVII - XVIII centuries. put the German scientist F. Hoffmann. Armenian doctor A Amasiatsi (1420-1496) described the therapeutic effect of waters formed from copper, iron, lead, gold and silver ores in normal and pathological conditions. He also identified waters containing a number of salts - alum, vitriol, ammonia. Many centuries of experience convince us that the use of mineral waters has led to a significant improvement in the health of many patients. The first description of the acidic waters in the Caucasus was given by the medical doctor Schober, in 1718. The first scientific work on balneology in Russia was the book of G.I. Hess. Scientists F. Verigo, O.O. Mochutkovsky, E.M. Brusilovsky, A.A. Lozinsky, A.I. Ogilvi, V.A. Alexandrov, I.A. Valedinsky. The works of G.A. Zakharyin, A.A. Ostroumov, S.P. Botkin made a great contribution to the formation of the clinical foundations of balneology. A new classification of underground mineral waters was developed by V.V. Ivanov and G.A. Nevraev in 1964 as well as maps of deposits of these waters and therapeutic mud were published in 1968.

Numerous archaeological excavations prove that hydrotherapy has existed in Bulgaria since 4-5 millennia BC (Hisar, hydrothermal centers near Sofia, baths in Haskovo). The foundation for the flourishing of balneotherapy was laid by the Thracians. They considered mineral waters as a source of health, strength and beauty. Cities were built in places of hot springs - Kyustendil, Serdika

(Sofia), Sapareva Bath, etc. In the II century in AD Pautalia as the Romans called Kyustendil its baths were used by Asclepion which represented a combination of healing baths and temples [7]. During the Roman Empire balneology and hot spring treatments reached their peak. Augusta (Hisaria), Desudava (Sandanski), Toansos (Sliven mineral baths), Germopolis (mineral baths in Burgas) and others are developing as new balneological centers. Pautalia and Augusta (Augusta) were considered the largest in the Roman Empire. And today we admire excellent architectural projects and construction techniques. Some of these ancient structures are still in use today. One of them is Hisar balneological resort. The resort has preserved fortress walls dating back to the 4th century and a bathhouse with Latin inscriptions.

The most visited balneological centers in the Middle Ages were Hisarya, Sapareva Banya, Merichleri, Vergiets. Sandansky was named after two brothers – Cyril and Damian who lived in these lands in the 10th century and cured people of various diseases.

In Budapest the capital of Hungary the use of mineral healing waters began more than 2000 years ago. The hot springs of Aquincum (as the Romans called the city) were known throughout the Roman Empire. One of the oldest spas in Budapest - Gellertfürd was built in 1556. The Balatonfüder balneological resort was officially opened in 1708 when the main source was acquired and the first bathhouse was built. Paradfurde balneological resort appeared in the middle of the 18th century. In 1925, Hajduszoboszlo was established on the basis of mineral waters. From the beginning of the 19th century hot mineral springs of Kharnan began to be used.

Among the mineral waters used during the Roman Empire are the many thermal mineral springs of Herculaneum. Stone slabs with Latin inscriptions found here testify to the great antiquity of the resort. After the fall of the Roman Empire the spa was revived only in 1734 when the first analyzes of the sources and balneology facilities were built.

Remains of Roman baths have been found in Kilimenesti - Romania's largest balneological resort. The springs were rediscovered in 1830 by the monks of Kozia Monastery. In 1873, Kelimenesti mineral waters were exhibited at the International Exhibition of Mineral Waters in Vienna. In 1770, water from Borček mineral springs was bottled and exported to Vienna and Budapest for sale. The resort of Sindorz, which mainly consumes medicinal drinking water has been known since Roman times. The drinking springs that made the resort of Olanesti famous have been known since 1760. In 1837 the first medical description of springs appeared indicating methods of medicinal use. In 1873 at the International Exhibition of Mineral Waters held in Vienna, mineral waters were awarded a gold medal. The mineral waters of the Slanic-Moldova resort were discovered in 1800. Vatra Dorney mineral springs have been used for about two centuries. The opening date of the resort is considered to be 1845

when the first balneological institutions were built. The first chemical analysis of the sources was carried out in 1862.

Currently the following resorts are the largest in Romania. With carbonated waters: Borsek, Buziash, Vatra Dorney, Bushnad. With hydrogen sulphide waters and salty thermal lakes - Herculanes, Talkora, Sovata, Okna, Sibiului. Balneological, mainly drinking - Kelimeshta, Olleneshti, Slaneshta, Slanic-Moldova, Syngiorz. Balneo-mud - Amara, Bazna, Victoria, Techirghiol.

Over the centuries healing centers began to form in the large mineral springs in Germany. These centers were later called Vichy, Baden, Wiesbaden, Baden-Baden, Aachen. Aachen's springs are the hottest in Central Europe. Their healing properties were known in pre-Roman times. At the end of the 1st century the Romans founded the settlement of Ackue Grani and used the water of the mineral springs for bathing.

In the 1st century BC the Romans used Baden-Baden mineral waters for medicinal purposes. The Roman baths (some of which are still in use today) were built for the garrison of Strasbourg during the reign of Caracalla (AD 211-217). It became the most popular resort in the 1850s and 1860s when it became the most modern resort in Europe.

Pyrmont resort has been operating since the 16th century. In 1716 Peter II was treated in Pyrmon after which he ordered to search for mineral waters in Russia. The balneo-mud resort of Berka was opened in 1813 when mineral springs were discovered and explored. In 1875 significant deposits of healing mud were discovered near the resort. Liebenstein the oldest resort in Thuringia was opened in 1800 in the carbonate mineral springs.

The largest balneological mud and climate resort in Germany is Elster and the date of its opening is believed to be 1848. Carbonated mineral waters are the highlight of the resort. It is considered that the radioactivity of spa sources was first detected in 1912 [8].

Since the 18th century the concept of "spa" (from the German "kur" - treatment and "ort" - place) came into circulation, and it began to define the area where treatment is carried out under the influence of natural healing factors. At the beginning of the 20th century there were 600 spas in Germany, and along with Italy and France, the spa business was one of the most developed countries. At the beginning of the 21st century there were about 200 different spas in Germany.

Rabka is the oldest resort in Poland. The sodium chloride springs of Rabka were mentioned as early as the 13th century. In 1857 the balneological committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences substantiated and confirmed the high healing properties of the salty waters located in the depths of Rabka. Siliceous baths of Silesian Tsieplitsi are mentioned in the literature of the 12th century. At the end of the XIII century. The first primitive balneological institutions were built near the springs. The first mention of Dushniki mineral

carbonate springs dates back to 1468. In 1769 the first medical facilities were built here.

Since the 16th century the resort of Londek has been famous where subthermal, radon, pure siliceous waters are widespread. Shavno mineral springs were first discovered in 1601 by K. Illustrated by Schwendfeld. However the existence of the spa dates back to 1776 when it was established to bottle mineral waters and take them out of the spa. The first chemical analysis of spring water was carried out by Fischer in 1814. Krinitza mineral springs were described in the 18th century. In 1807 the first balneological clinic was built here. Before the First World War Krynica was considered one of the best resorts in Poland. Plchina mineral springs were mentioned in literature in 1688. It has been known as a spa since the middle of the 19th century when high-quality peat mud was widely used for treatment.

Most of the resorts in the Czech Republic have a long history. Karlovy Vary resort is known and famous in the world. The exact date of the establishment of the city is unknown. The appearance of a permanent settlement in "Geyser" dates back to about 1350. The first documentary evidence of the Slovak settlement near Karlovy Vary - Tasovice and Siedlce - dates back to the 13th century and shows that even then the healing properties of the local hot mineral waters and the possibility of using them for treatment were well known. From the Middle Ages to the end of the 16th century Karlovy Vary spa treatments developed mainly from bathing procedures. The use of the method of drinking Vary began with the initiative of the doctor Vaclav Paer who in 1522 published the first special book on the treatment of Karlovy Vary in Leipzig. In it he recommended the use of healing water against the background of bath procedures. In 1600 his followers in Karlovy Vary were the local doctors Michael Reudenius and Johann Stepan Strobelberger who preferred drinking procedures to baths.

Lušakovice is the oldest resort in Slovakia. It is famous for its many carbonaceous springs which have been used for medicinal purposes for several centuries. The spa of Piestani has been known since 1571, when the first medical description of its hot springs appeared. In 1813, instead of wooden buildings, the construction of capital stone resort buildings began. Italian mineral waters. The history of using mineral water goes back thousands of years. Abano-Tarme mineral waters have been used since the foundation of the Aponium settlement in ancient Rome. The restoration of the resort began in the 13th century. It is now one of the largest mud treatment spas in Europe. Mineral waters have been used in the spa of Acireale since the time of the Ancient Roman Empire.

Bath is Britain's oldest and only spa with thermal springs. Legend has it that Bath was founded in 863 BC by Bludud son of Lud Hadibras and father of King Lear. He was cured of the disease by soaking in salted mud. Roman colonists also used these waters for healing. The bath became especially popular

in the 18th century. When it became the largest and most modern resort in the country.

Buxton's mineral waters have been known since ancient Roman times. In the Middle Ages the resort fell into disrepair. The baths were restored in the middle of the 16th century. At the end of the 18th century mineral water began to be obtained industrially.

Belgian mineral waters - the spa resort mentioned by Pliny the Elder has been known since ancient Roman times. It was rediscovered in 1326 and was used as a spa from the 16th century. The resort reached its peak in the 18th century when European royalty began to visit it.

The history of the discovery of mineral springs in the United States is also wonderful. Even before the arrival of Europeans, the healing therapeutic effects of Saratoga springs were known to the Indians. Their legends attracted the first white settlers here in 1771. In the 19th century, Saratoga Springs became one of the most fashionable resorts in the country. In 1909 after commercial exploitation greatly reduced the water supply 83 springs were purchased by the state. Founded in 1880 Excelsior Springs developed as a health resort. The largest water and mineral bar was opened here in 1938.

In the 14th century, the Arab traveler Ibn Battuta told about the hot spring near Beshtau in his works. The first Russian information about Caucasian mineral springs appeared in the "Big Drawing Book" at the beginning of the 17th century. This book mentions the existence of hot wells in the Caucasus. Apparently, the author meant the hot waters of Pyatigorsk and Bragunsk (near the city of Grozny). A. Nelyubin found traces of carved baths near sulfur springs in two places on Goryachaya Gora. Probably in ancient times local people knew and used the healing properties of hot water.

In 1719 the first official spa was opened in Russia. In 1803 the state importance of Caucasian mineral waters was recognized. Among the many medical regions under state administration were the Kavkaz, Starorussky, Lipetsk, Sergievsky, Kemmerinsky and Bussky mineral waters. A.P. Ermolov – the main scientist who made a great contribution to the development of Caucasian mineral waters. At his request in 1823 professor of the Academy of Medicine and Surgery A. Nelyubin is sent to the Caucasus. He described 20 new Essentuki and 7 Zheleznovodsk springs.

Morocco - the healing properties of its waters have been known since ancient Roman times - even then they were actively used in the Middle Atlas. Mineral-rich water erupts from volcanic rocks and has a constant temperature of 54 °C. The city of Fez is the main resort of the country due to the nearby thermal springs.

It should also be noted that during the period of the Turkish invasion of European territories (Balkan countries, Hungary, etc.) the Ottoman Empire like the Romans had a very high level of water use culture for many centuries. During this period the culture of Turkish using water bodies spread throughout

the conquered lands. Turks historically used two types of baths: "kaplidja" (kaplidzha, ilidzha) baths based on the use of natural thermal water for medicinal purposes (skin diseases, rheumatism) and steam baths - hammam. There were no water baths (pools) in the bathhouse, bathers poured warm water from buckets. This was caused by the economical use of water by the Turks. Pamukkale thermal springs - one of the famous places is the pool of Cleopatra. According to legend, the Egyptian queen Cleopatra herself once used this pool, but this fact has not been confirmed by historians. This is the main source of clear thermal water in the open air in Pamukkale. They say you can look years younger by visiting this place. During the Roman Empire the Romans built baths in thermal springs. Baths also existed here which were destroyed hundreds of years ago and the fact that its stone pillars and blocks still depict the water of Cleopatra's pool makes the place even more mysterious.

In the immediate vicinity of Istanbul is the spa town of Yalova – the emergence and development of which is associated with the presence of sodium chloride (common salt), calcium-saturated hot springs (water temperature from +57 to +60 ° C). The spa town of Balchava is not far from Izmir has a well-deserved reputation and the springs help patients protect themselves from inflammatory processes in the body, destabilization of metabolism. Since the 17th century people have been coming to the foot of Mount Seben (now Bolu resort) to bathe in the Great Geothermal Spring which helps with dermatological and digestive problems. A small source relieves the situation in the presence of gynecological diseases, rheumatism, stress. The internal use of liquid helps to eliminate inflammation in the kidneys and urinary tract.

Information about the use of thermal waters in the "Land of the Rising Sun" is available in the annals of ancient temples. The age of balneological resorts in Japan is more than three thousand years. Almost every thermal mineral spring - *onsen* in Japan has a legend about its origin. The discovery of many *onsen* was helped by ancient people's observation of animals, healing wounds of wild animals in mineral springs. In the absence of ideas about hygiene and medicine, thermal mineral springs - *onsen* were considered a divine gift with supernatural power. In many Japanese Shinto shrines - the *onsen* was an object of worship. The first records of Japanese hot springs date back to the year 720 and are found in the first written records of Nihon Shoki: Annals of Japan. He talks about the holy springs - Arima-*onsen*, Tamatsuku-ri-*onsen* and Dogo-*onsen*. For the first time in Japan the healing properties of hot underground springs were "officially" discovered by itinerant monks among whom the monk Kukai (774 - 828) was known posthumously as Kobo Daishi - The Great. The teacher who spread the law is often mentioned in historical documents. Widespread use of life-giving hot springs dates back to the Edo period (1603-1868) in Japan. In Japan during the Edo period medical treatments were born based on the characteristics of the water content of each known source, as well as the methods of regulating the sources and taking mineral baths. Among them

are sand baths with mineral water *sunayu*, baths under falling water pressure *utaseyu*, foot steaming *ashyu* to relieve fatigue. Tokugawa Ieyasu - the founder of the third shogunate in the history of Japan from 1603 to 1868, was very fond of local mineral water and medical treatments, so it was supplied throughout the entire period of the rule of the Tokugawa shoguns imperial palace. Gradually infrastructure for visitors began to develop near the springs, first in the form of individual ryokans, hotels or public baths, and later they became entire resort towns.

The use of mineral springs in each region, the history of their discovery is different, and studying them is of scientific and practical importance even now.

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SOME GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS AND PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF SANATORIUMS IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This article describes the historical process associated with the development of sanatoriums in the nosogeographic region of Fergana. Evaluation of mineral springs as a recreational resource using the example of the sanatorium "Chimyon", theoretical and practical issues of their territorial location, as well as the study on the basis of recreational geography.

Key words: health resort, mineral waters, balneological resorts, spa and physiotherapy, hydrogen sulfide mineral waters, therapeutic bath, treats diseases, climatic resorts.

Introduction. It is known that water springs of all groups and types known in nature are found in the territory of the republic. There are the following balneological groups of mineral waters in Uzbekistan: sulphur, iodine, bromine, radon and carbonate without specific properties and components. Without specific properties and components - the most valuable mineral waters (nitrogen-hydroxide hot, sulfate-sodium and chloride-sulfate types of Izhevsk and Novoijevskaya) are widely distributed in the outskirts of Tashkent and in other parts of the country. Based on them, prevention institutions and packaging factories work in South Olamushuk and Polvontash (Andijan region), in Tashkent, Tashkent region, Altariq village, sanatorium-resort, village (Fergana region).

Springs appear due to the crossing of aquifers by river valleys, ravines, lake sediments, tectonic cracks, the presence of contact zones of igneous and sedimentary rocks, and the non-uniformity of the filtration properties of aquifers. Springs are divided into 2: 1. Hot springs - under the influence of hydrostatic pressure, gas and steam come to the surface. There are many in the Fergana Valley (Shorsuv, Jalalabad). Hot springs are divided into erosion and gas pressure depending on the conditions of their formation. These springs appear as a result of erosional cutting of artesian aquifers, eruptions from tectonic faults, and the crossing of aquifers by ravines, streams, and river valleys. Such springs are found in the oil and gas regions of Bukhara and Karakum; 2. Still springs - seepage occurs when impermeable rocks are blocked or exposed, and karst springs emerge from the surface of the earth. Large karst springs are called vocluses. Sec from some karst springs. 200-250 l of water comes out. Such springs are located in the Fergana Valley. in Zarafshan and

Kashkadarya valleys, they are widely used by the population. Besides these, there are also abundance of springs that give 1000-1100 l of water per second [7].

Numerous areas can have medicinal properties due to the natural features of the climate, mineral springs, therapeutic mud, and special plants that form a microclimate with healing effects. The richer the variety of natural resources in the region, the more opportunities there are to attract tourists [6].

The underground waters of our region are divided into seven balneological categories: 1) Mineral waters without specific components and compounds; 2) Sulfite mineral waters; 3) Iron mineral waters; 4) Silicon mineral waters; 5) Iodine-bromine mineral waters; 6) Iodized mineral waters; 7) Bromine mineral waters. Among them, especially the waters of the first and fourth groups are used for medicinal purposes[4].

Sanatorium-resort and balneological water resources are developed based on the use of underground sources, fresh and salt lakes with certain medicinal properties in the sanatorium-resort and cultural economy. Material-technically, they are represented by underground sources of healing mineral waters or therapeutic mud lakes, salt water complexes and mud baths built on their basis. [5].

In the territory of Uzbekistan, underground mineral waters with a reserve of use of 30 thousand m³ per day in the industrial category have been identified. On their basis, more than 100 sanatoriums, balneological polyclinics and about 20 mineral drinking water packaging plants are operating. In the state register there are more than 10 deposits and fields of underground mineral waters with radon, sulfur, iodine, bromine, boron, organic substances, silicon, iron and without specific components and properties.

- **Analysis of literature on the topic.** Foreign scientists who studied the theoretical and methodological aspects of the research are N. Leiper, Charles R. Goldner, J.R. Brent Ritchie, D.V. Nikolaenko, V.I. Kushelevskiy V.I., I.I. Piroznik, V.S. Preobrazhensky, A.M. Trafimov, A.V. Rubtsov and A.S. The contribution of the Kuskovs is great. At the same time, A.S.Soliev, Kh.Vakhobov, N.K.Komilova, S.B.Abbasov, A.Abulqosimov, Q.Boymirzayev, B.Safarov, Yu.I. Such researchers as Ahmadaliev, M.R. Usmanov were involved.

- **Research methodology.** The tasks of sanatorium-resort institutions include: research and study of sanatorium-resort resources; experimental clinical study of the mechanisms of action of sanatorium-resort factors, forms and methods of organizing active rest and healthy lifestyle. The change in the recreational needs of the population and its requirements for the quality of rest led to the transformation of the sanatorium-resort business into a sanatorium-resort-rest system, the main goal of which is to improve health. The quality and duration of society and its life is to organize good recreation.

The sanatorium and recreation facility is one of the three zones of the resort, where natural medicines, tools and means for their use, sanatorium-resort and cultural institutions, as well as entertainment facilities are located, according to the regulation on regions. Catering, trade and domestic services, designed to serve people who come to the resort for treatment and recreation.

- **Analysis and results.** An important direction of the research is to study the territorial laws of the formation and development of regional reaction systems on the example of the regions of the Fergana Valley, which are distinguished by their unique recreational and touristic potential. Mineral waters include waters with a total mineralization of more than 1 g/dm³ or low mineralization but containing pharmacologically active components. Balneotherapy includes internal and external use of mineral waters. Indications for internal therapeutic use are diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, liver and biliary tract, pancreas, metabolic diseases, urinary tract, iron deficiency anemia. Natural mineral waters are divided into therapeutic and treatment-drinking waters. Mineral drinking healing and kitchen waters include mineralized or less mineralized waters containing biologically active microcomponents from 1 to 10 g/dm³, the mass concentration of which is not lower than balneological standards. Medicinal-kitchen mineral waters are not regularly used as a medicinal drink, but as a medicine for course purposes. Mineral drinking healing waters include mineralization from 10 to 15 g/dm³ or waters with a high content of arsenic, boron, and slow mineralization. Therapeutic drinking water has a clear therapeutic effect on the human body, and it is recommended to use it only under the instructions of a doctor and in a certain dose. Mineral waters used for external procedures have a mineralization of 15 g/dm³ and above, up to saline waters with a mineralization of 100-200 g/dm³, and are mainly low mineralized waters in terms of the amount of sodium chloride or biologically active components. Composition - bromine, iodine, hydrogen sulfide, carbonated mineral water for external use, we use it for several purposes, in particular: baths, showers, pools, rinsing, irrigation, hygiene and other procedures. Indications for external use: used in the treatment of cardiovascular and nervous system, musculoskeletal system, gynecological, skin, otorhinolaryngological and a number of other diseases [7].

In many mountain and sub-mountain regions with significant recreational resources, lack of infrastructure and poor economic connectivity are significant factors affecting recreational development; therefore, in the evaluation of the recreational potential, attention is paid to the natural conditions and not to the socio-economic conditions for the development of the recreational zone [11].

The use of mineral waters in the treatment of certain diseases

Table.

№	Waters with mineral content	Diseases recommended for treatment
1.	Chloride-sulfate potassium-sodium-magnesium	<i>liver diseases, intestinal diseases and their functional disorders, biliary tract and gall bladder diseases</i>
2.	Hydrocarbonate-calcium	<i>Stomach diseases and functional disorders, esophageal diseases, stomach ulcers, duodenal ulcers, metabolic diseases</i>
3.	Hydrocarbonate	<i>diabetes mellitus, diathesis</i>
4.	Sulfate-hydrocarbonate calcium-sodium	<i>kidney and liver diseases, increased and decreased acidity of the stomach, anemia</i>
5.	Sulfide mineral for external use	<i>diseases of the nervous system, various skin diseases, skin burns, post-burn conditions, diseases of the nervous system</i>
6.	Chloride-sodium waters for internal use	<i>diseases of the cardiovascular system, diseases of the musculoskeletal system, diseases of the digestive system, various diseases of male and female genital organs</i>

The table was compiled based on Nazarenko V.S.

It is known that the history of the development of sanatorium-resorts in Fergana region began directly in the first quarter of the 20th century. The development of work in this regard began in 1932, when the construction of the first resort with a mountain climate began in Shahimardan. At this point, it should be noted that at the beginning of the 20th century, several climatic resorts were established in Chirchik-Ahangaron and Fergana valleys (Shahimardon, Arashon, Chimyon). However, these settlements were not fully explored before they were built. Later, after the Second World War, these areas were fully explored, and as a result of the discovery of mineral waters, the activities of treatment and sanatoriums were expanded. The discovery of healing waters (Tashkent and Chortoq mineral waters) led to the establishment of balneological resorts in our country. Scientific Research Institute of Spa Treatment and Physiotherapy named after N.A. Semashko started its activity in 1936 in order to develop methods of increasing the efficiency of treatment in sanatoriums and to study the protection of recreation resources on a scientific basis.

One of the leading sanatoriums in the Fergana Valley, as well as in our republic, is the "Chimyon" sanatorium, which is located in the foothills of Katrontog, which is part of the Pamir-Alay mountains, 700 meters above sea level, in the hills of the beautiful Chimyon corner. There are more than 20 natural mineral springs around the place, on the banks of Oltiariksoy. Historical records show that as early as 1900, the population witnessed many miracles. A thick black liquid was leaking from the corners and burning when it was lit. People used them as black lights. The formation of sulphurous mineral waters in place of oil wells from which oil reserves have been extracted is not new to this science. For this reason, the Chimyon region is rich in mineral waters with

hydrogen peroxide. The sulphurous mineral water in Chimyon did not spring out naturally from ancient times, but was discovered by oil prospectors on the way and suddenly opened up. It is a closed hot spring that seeps from the oil- and sulfur-rich Katrontog basin, part of the Pamir-Alay mountain range[1].

In mineral waters, the pH value depends mainly on the water. Changes in them - CO_2 , NSO^3 -and CO^3_2 . The pH value of mineral water changes as a result of the solubility of carbon dioxide, pressure and temperature. In some cases, a significant change in thermodynamic conditions can occur along with the pH change of mineral waters from the aquifer and in the process of transportation. The active reaction of the environment (pH) is a pharmacological factor. The acidic environment has a "soothing" effect on the skin. Anions can be injected into the skin in therapeutic bath treatments in an acidic environment. Alkaline waters, on the contrary, are useful for skin diseases [7].

The importance of balneotherapy is shown in patients with heart failure, rheumatoid arthritis, bronchial asthma, dermatological diseases, and diabetes. In addition, basic studies have shown that the immune and antioxidant defense systems are improved or strengthened by balneotherapy treatments. The importance of modern balneotherapy is emphasized more and more nowadays, especially for prevention and health promotion.

In 1947, near these springs, the first small seasonal hospital was established in the village of Chimyon, which treats diseases such as rheumatism, eczema, radiculitis, joint diseases, cardiovascular diseases, poor blood circulation with the help of sulphurous mineral waters. This hospital consisted of only two baths, an open-top, solar-heated bath surrounded by simple bushes. This miraculous healing center operates only in the summer months, but every year 110-120 people were treated here.

By the 1960s, the idea of establishing a huge health facility equipped with modern medical equipment, which would operate on the basis of sulphurous mineral water treatments, could receive a large number of patients and vacationers visiting from different countries of the CIS, and provide medical services at once. For this purpose, the surroundings of Chimyon village will be studied in depth. Thus, the destination for the future multi-branch health resort was chosen on the shore of Oltiarqsoy, where the waters flow from the east, and one end of the village of Langar, which is located among the hills with a mild climate.

In 1963, in the executive committee of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Trade Unions' proposal of the Central Administration to establish a 1000-bed sanatorium in the territory of the village of Langar, Fergana region, was decided upon. In accordance with this decision No. 270, 30 hectares of land will be allocated for the construction of the sanatorium-resort "Chimyon" and 10 hectares for the construction of treatment facilities, and Semashko N.A. In 1964, the project of the future sanatorium-

resort was prepared on the recommendation of the Tashkent Scientific-Research University of Spa Treatment and Physiotherapy.

The multi-branch health resort "Chimyon" was built for the prestige and status of the population of the CIS countries, and was built on the basis of healing mineral water sources. The water has a high concentration of sulphide (sulfurous - contains up to 260 g/l of hydrogen sulphide - H₂S), moderately mineralized, with sodium chloride - NaCl, and in terms of the preservation of hydrogen sulphide, it is exactly similar to the waters of the "Matsesta" sanatorium in Sochi [1]. Another value of the water in this area is the presence of iron-Fe, copper-Cu and lithium-Li trace elements in it. The well is located in the sanatorium itself, from which water flows directly to the treatment department through special pipes under its own pressure.

Conclusions and recommendations. Systematic and correct organization of the number of sanatorium-resort institutions can restore the health of society and have a significant impact on the average life expectancy, which ultimately has a significant impact on the average life expectancy and can significantly reduce the need for an increase in the number of institutions where patients with severe conditions are treated. Naturally, the increase in the number of institutions that restore such health, improvement of the existing sanatoriums will not only restore the health of society, but also benefit economically.

"Uzbekhydrogeology" specialists systematized and collected 1448 springs from mountain and sub-mountain regions in the territory of Uzbekistan. According to him, the use of 44 out of 106 high flow springs is promising. Most of the springs are located in the middle and low mountain zones. Each spring is associated with a certain history of Uzbekistan. Some spring waters have healing properties and are used by local people for this purpose.

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MENTAL COMPLICATIONS AND PSYCHOGENIC DISORDERS IN COVID-19

Resume: The COVID-19 pandemic, which began in early 2020, combined all the signs of an emergency situation: the high speed and scale of the spread of the disease, high mortality and the presence of risks to the population due to serious damage to health. as well as serious material losses and violations of normal living conditions of people. Studies show that the emotional reactions of the population demonstrate typical stages of responding to natural disasters as the severity of mental disorders gradually increases.

This article provides information about the mental complications of the coronavirus pandemic and the clinical features of mental disorders associated with it.

Keywords: mental disorder, psychogeny, COVID-19, pandemic, mental complications.

Relevance. Over the past two years, the COVID-19 pandemic has reached such a level that the need for a response has become extremely important[2]. The World Health Organization (WHO) is taking all measures by specialists to find effective measures to combat this phenomenon and develop a prevention strategy. to discuss the coronavirus pandemic, experts were invited not only in the field of epidemiology, healthcare, but also applied statistics, data processing, the use of digital technologies and new methods, social and natural sciences, research in the field of media and journalism and other related scientific disciplines..As for the direct impact of COVID-19 on the mental well-being of the population, more than 3,000 articles on this topic have already been published [3,5].

At the present stage of its development, humanity is faced with a global problem in the form of a new coronavirus infection COVID-19. The scale and extent of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy, social sphere and human health are still unknown[6]. The unpredictable nature of mutations and the rate of spread of the virus cause uncertainty and panic in the world community.

The pandemic has changed priorities in society. The increase in the number of infected and fatal cases has forced many countries to take drastic

measures, including complete social isolation, the closure of preschool institutions and educational institutions of various levels, the suspension of labor interaction at a number of industrial enterprises and the introduction of new forms.[4].

Fear and anxiety in these diseases have led to stressful reactions to possible or real threats at times when faced with uncertainty and self-doubt [5]. Thus, it becomes clear that people will experience additional fears in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic[4].

The constant fear of contracting coronavirus and significant changes in our daily lives increase the negative impact on the human psyche[1,6]. All these factors can upset even a healthy person. And in people who are weak in high nervous activity, this condition is more aggressive and naturally leads to destabilization of the mental state [2,3].

The purpose of the study. The aim of the study is to assess mental complications and psychogenic disorders in different age groups of people in the conditions of the COVID-19 epidemic.

Materials and methods of research. The object of the study is 65 respondents aged 56 to 17 years, they are divided into 6 age groups, namely: 25 respondents (1 group) in the age group of 14-17 years; 10 — 26-35 years (2 groups); 13 — 36-45 years (3 groups); 12 years-46-55 years (4th group); 6-56-64 years old

Research results. Studies have shown that the development of the COVID-19 epidemic has significantly affected the psycho-emotional state of people of different ages. The preventive measures taken were the same in all the surveyed population groups. The data that the respondents received about the epidemic was also contained from the same sources. The analysis of respondents' responses revealed a direct relationship between the level of awareness of infection and the level of anxiety ($r = +0.55$), as well as the presence of chronic diseases and the level of reactive and personal anxiety ($r = +0.61$; $r = +0.59$).

The results obtained for anxiolytic diseases demonstrate characteristic features depending on the age category of respondents. Thus, the lowest level of RT is observed in the age groups of 36-45 years and over 65 years, but at the same time, the highest level of RT is observed in the same groups. and in these groups, low-level It indicators came out with zero result. This adequately shows the differences in the mental and emotional state of this category of respondents.

Fear during the coronavirus pandemic, the growth of panic diseases is associated with the epidemic and the subsequent threat of the spread of infection. This is also facilitated by the forecast of the epidemiological situation, contradictory and alarming information from the main sources of information about the economic and social aspects of the respondents' lives.

It is safe to assume that prolonged anxiety, due to the absence of significant differences in anxiety disorders depending on gender, leads to an exacerbation of mental disorders of respondents between men and women.

During the development and spread of the COVID-19 epidemic, anxiety disorders of the mental state affect all age categories of people, but low and high anxiety disorders are characteristic of the age group of 36-45 years and over 65 years.

Conclusion. Thus, studies and observations have shown that cases of infection of the COVID-19 nervous system are rare, and neurological diseases can occur both at the beginning of infection and in the absence of characteristic symptoms of the disease. Neurological diseases associated with COVID-19 had clinical manifestations of various structures of the nervous system — the central nervous system, peripheral nervous system and cranial nerves, as well as mental disorders.

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CLINICAL TYPOLOGY OF ENDOGENOUS ANXIETY DEPRESSIONS

Resume: Endogenous depression is an emotional disorder caused by changes in the level of hormones and neurotransmitters, manifested by a decrease in mood, inhibition of thinking and slowing down of motor activity. Among the leading symptoms are depression, loneliness, isolation, lack of positive emotions, lethargy, apathy, physical inactivity, difficulties with memorizing new information and solving intellectual tasks.

In the article, clinical conversation, observation and psychological tests are used to diagnose endogenous anxiety depressions, the main method of treatment is pharmacotherapy, psychotherapeutic sessions are additionally conducted, biological methods of therapy are used, and so on.

This article presents information about the clinical manifestations of endogenous anxiety depressions, their variants and typology.

Keywords: depression of endogenous genesis, anxiety disorders, psychopathology, clinical typology.

Relevance. The problem of depression has occupied a significant place in the works of many foreign and domestic clinicians over the past decades[2,4]. This is due to the high prevalence of depressive disorders, which, according to various authors, ranges from 5%-7% to 10% -15% in the general population, as well as significant polymorphism in the clinical picture of depression, which creates difficulties both in diagnosing these conditions and in solving prognosis and treatment issues[1].

To date, despite the ever-increasing number of works devoted to the study of depression, there are many unclear and controversial issues concerning the typology of depression, their classification, nosological affiliation.

Biologically determined endogenous and psycho-socially conditioned reactive depressions are distinguished. Many researchers point out that affective pathology in endogenous depression includes anxiety and the affect of longing. O.P.Vertogradova et al. great importance is attached to apathy, which they consider as the third main component of depression. The structure of depression is determined by different ratios of the components of the triad in the affective, ideatory and motor spheres. Thus, the types of depression are distinguished by the leading affect: dreary, anxious and apathetic.

In the works devoted to anxiety depressions, there is no unity of views regarding the psychopathological structure of these conditions, the relationship of anxiety disorders with other manifestations of depressive syndrome[3].

Approaches to the treatment of anxiety depressions are also different. Many schemes for the use of pharmacological drugs have been developed, but there is no unambiguous assessment of their effect on the clinical manifestations of certain symptoms in anxiety depression [5].

The object of our study was endogenous anxiety depression. In turn, patients with endogenous anxiety depression are also a rather heterogeneous group, since in addition to anxiety, they have a number of other leading symptoms that significantly affect the clinical picture.

The purpose of the study. The aim of the study was to study the features of the psychopathological structure of endogenous anxiety depressions and to develop optimal treatment regimens for various groups of endogenous anxiety depressions.

Materials and methods of research. To accomplish this task, we selected 80 patients who applied to the AVPND with anxiety depression for examination in order to study their clinical typology.

The results of the study. The clinical picture of anxiety depression, supplemented by a complex of phobic symptoms, was observed in 40.90% of patients. They are characterized by a sense of fear, both of various situations, and the ability to be spontaneous everywhere, the need to avoid many situations., a sense of discomfort among people, a sense of fear. loss of consciousness, feeling insecure about yourself and your actions, fear of a tumor, death as a result of a heart attack, fear of not being able to receive timely medical care.

In both groups selected for examination, the analysis of clinical and psychopathological characteristics of patients with endogenous depression was evaluated not only based on the assessment of complaints and the condition of patients, but was also supplemented with the scale "questionnaire of severity of psychopathological symptoms" (symptom checklist-90-revised-SSL-90-P) [17]. The SSL-90-R scale is a tool for determining the current, currently existing psychopathological symptomatic condition, which allows you to determine the severity of the main clinical and psychopathological symptoms

In the course of our study, it was found that in patients of the main group, the leading depressive symptom complex (the level of depression is 1.60 points) is often combined with anxiety, obsessive-compulsive symptom complexes, a high degree of complication, interpersonal sensitivity. These patients had a high level of anxiety and scored 1.67 points. The symptoms of the Questionnaire were clinically manifested in a high level of irritability, anxiety, tension, as well as panic attacks, a sense of danger, fear and fear for their condition and the condition of loved ones, for the present and for the future.

Obsessive-compulsive symptoms with an intensity of 1.47 points differed in their capabilities, decision-making, the presence of thoughts and experiences of a negative spectrum in relation to self-confidence. These experiences were perceived by patients as permanent and insurmountable.

Among the psychopathological symptoms in patients of the main examined group, the symptoms of somatization are characterized by high indicators (1.39 points). The clinical picture shows complaints from the cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, respiratory and other systems, pain in internal organs and muscle discomfort.

In these patients, the index of interpersonal sensitivity also increased significantly and amounted to 1.38 points, which indicates that patients have a feeling of personal inadequacy and inferiority, especially when comparing themselves with others. The clinical picture of interpersonal sensitivity was characterized by the presence of self-condemnation, a sense of anxiety and significant discomfort in the process of interpersonal interaction. In addition, these patients are characterized by an acute sense of self-awareness and a negative expectation of interpersonal interaction and any communication with other patients.

In our examined patients, we observed that there are three variants of endogenous depression, which are an important component of the state of anxiety depression: anxiety-melancholic, anxiety-hypochondriac, anxiety-adiamic.

The role of anxiety depression in our patients of this group was manifested in its uncertainty in various variants of endogenous anxiety depression: most often it manifests itself in anxiety-hypochondriac depression and less often in anxiety-adiamic depression.

Each clinical variant of endogenous anxiety depression has its own characteristics of reducing symptoms during antidepressant therapy. With anxiety-melancholic depression, the manifestation of anxiety decreases first of all, while hypo-thymia and guilt persist the longest.

With anxiety-hypochondriac depression, there is a uniform decrease in symptoms, anxiety is also among the first to decrease, and with hypochondriac fixation on them, somatic sensations last the longest. With anxiety-adiamic depression, disorders of working capacity and activity and daily fluctuations last the longest.

When conducting therapy of endogenous anxiety depressions, it is necessary to take into account their syndromic features.

In the absence of contraindications, amitriptyline therapy gives a faster result in the anxiety-melancholic variant of depression.

In the treatment of anxiety-adiamic depression with amitriptyline and mirtazapine, the effectiveness in terms of the degree and degree of symptom reduction does not statistically differ. However, people with a narrower

spectrum of side effects prefer to choose mirtazapine with this variant of endogenous anxiety depression.

In the anxio-hypochondriac variant, the best result in terms of reducing and severity of symptoms of depression was obtained with mirtazapine therapy, which, given its better tolerability by patients, prefers to use mirtazapine in this variant of depression.

Conclusion. As a result of the analysis of the data obtained, it was found that in patients with anxiety depression, the overall level of anxiety was 44.13 points. At the same time, the affective component of anxiety prevailed in patients of this category, which was 12.00 points. The somatic component of anxiety was also high in the patients of the main group (32.13 points).

The data obtained objectify the complaints of patients and confirm the presence and severity of affective and somatic components of anxiety.

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CLINICAL TYPES OF ENDOGENOUS ANXIETY DEPRESSIONS AND THEIR AGE-RELATED FEATURES

Resume: Endogenous depression, unlike exogenous depression, occurs due to biological factors or genetic predisposition, where there is always an external stimulus (severe stress or traumatic event). Currently, it is rarely diagnosed as endogenous depression, often as a major depressive disorder or clinical depression.

Previously, it was believed that the treatment of these two types of depression is different, but later it turned out that they can be treated in the same way — with the help of psychotherapy and medication.

This article discusses the clinical variants of endogenous anxiety depressions, their main age-related features and mechanisms of their development.

Keywords: endogenous depression, anxiety, age-related feature, clinical typology.

Relevance. Anxiety-depressive states of endogenous genesis are an integral part of the clinical picture of mental, neurological and somatic disorders. Being a clinical phenomenon of psychopathological manifestations, anxiety is closely related to other symptoms and most determines the degree of psychosocial maladaptation.

Among anxiety-phobic disorders of endogenous genesis, panic disorder occupies a central place. During their lifetime, 10-20% of the population suffers from one or more panic attacks. Panic—depressive disorders of endogenous genesis are accompanied by a feeling of impending death, fear of loss of consciousness, loss of control over vegetative disorders (vegetative crisis - palpitations, chest tension, feeling of suffocation, lack of air, sweating, dizziness), an increase in the symptom complex, within a few minutes developing an unexpected and rapid loss of consciousness by itself. The duration of panic attacks of endogenous origin varies, on average 30 minutes. In 2.7% of the population, panic attacks are combined with agoraphobia. 3-5% of the population suffers from social phobias (fear of shame and confusion in front of other people). Certain phobias (fear of certain diseases, certain objects, situations, actions) are more common than social diseases, patients, according to

various data, make up 5-12% of the population. General anxiety disorder occurs in 2-5% of the population. These people become disabled very quickly, and in most cases they are not immediately noticed by psychiatrists, moving from a district doctor to a neurologist, therapist and other specialists. At first, vegetative-vascular dystonia is often detected, then diencephalic crises.

The purpose of the study. The aim of the study is to study the course, mechanisms of development and age-related features of endogenous anxiety depressions.

Materials and methods of research. To accomplish this task, we selected 80 patients who applied to the AVPND with anxiety depression for examination in order to study their clinical typology.

Research methods: clinical and psychopathological; clinical and immunological, psychometric, statistical.

The results of the study. At the present stage of the development of psychiatry, the problem of timely detection and treatment of endogenous anxiety-depressive states in patients of different ages is very relevant due to their wide spread, high suicide risk and pronounced social flexibility, which is of great social importance, not only medical.

Examination the formation of anxiety-depressive states of juvenile endogenous genesis in our patients who received HBV will be extremely pronounced among a group of patients of different ages under the strong pathogenetic influence of the characteristics of adolescence, including specific maturity of mental functions, characteristic behavioral disorders and adaptive reactions, as well as due to specific psychoendocrine and somatic changes

The psychobiological background, characteristic of the ontogenetic period of the age of patients in our main group, acts and interacts in combination with a number of additional pathogenetic conditions (genetic predisposition, constitutional and personal characteristics, psychogenic stress effects) for the onset of depression. this helps to overcome the individual protective properties of the body and, being nosologically independent, acts as characteristics of the body itself. the pathogenetic basis was determined by the formation of phenomenological patterns and the dynamics of depressive states in adolescence, age specifics.

An increase in the pathological level of age-related psychological characteristics and immaturity of mental functions (lack of mature social positioning, youthful maximalism, adequate assessment of their capabilities, weakness in self-control) in our patients in the main group who were admitted for examination predetermined high suicidal activity of patients and a very high risk of suicide. they had the following main most important characteristics: the proportion of patients with suicidal thoughts was 68.1%, and the number of patients who attempted suicide reached 38.5%, which significantly increased similar rates in patients with depression of mature age.

Depending on the participation in the formation of the clinical picture of pathologically altered manifestations of puberty crisis in the typological differentiation of endogenous anxiety depressions in our juvenile patients, their separation turned out to be the most important.

Taking into account all the features of age-specific clinical phenomenology in the patients we examined, five preferred variants of juvenile depression syndrome were identified: young asthenic incompetence, dysmorphic phobia, metaphysics, hypoidness and psychasthenicity.

In addition, we noticed that the three variants of depression described above are not strictly typical of adolescence in our patients in the main group (accompanied by depersonalization, senesgo-hypochondria and obsessive-phobic disorders) who decided to undergo an examination, and may also occur in adulthood.

In our patients of different ages who were admitted for examination, we saw that anxiety depressions of endogenous genesis, manifested in adolescence, are nosologically heterogeneous: in 34.9% of our patients in this group who were examined, they were diagnosed as part of an affective disorder (MDR and cyclothymia); in 65.1% of our patients in this group who were examined, they were diagnosed as part of an affective disorder (MDR and cyclothymia); in 65.1% of our patients in general, depression manifested itself as part of low-progressing schizophrenia: with a prolonged atypical attack of puberty (23.8%). For each of the nosological groups, differences were found in the clinical characteristics of juvenile depression, the conditions of their formation and dynamics, and the preference for their typological variants.

In our work, we observed the following in our patients who underwent repeated examination: our patients in the main group most often have affective disorder in the form of prolonged stages of manic-depressive psychosis (11.6%) and mild (cyclothymic) forms of the disease (27.4%) in adolescence manifested "youthful asthenic helplessness" (33.4%), depressions with dysmorphophobic depressions were less frequently observed (17.8%). and with the phenomena of metaphysical intoxication (10.8%).

In the patients we examined, the image of depressive states manifested in adolescence within the framework of sluggish schizophrenia is a polymorphism of the structure, the presence of pathological disorders complicating depressive manifestations (obsessive-phobic, senesto-hypochondriac, depersonalization, overestimated), violations of procedural thinking, in some cases an approach to primitive mental automatism. Depression, which arose by the type of juvenile asthenic insolvency (37.2%), psychasthenic (19.6%) and depersonalization (13.9%) prevailed.

Anxiety depressions of endogenous genesis, manifested as part of an affective disorder in adolescence, were characterized mainly by a positive result: all patients were fully adapted to life, signs of decreased performance were noted only in 11.0% of cases. With a decrease in depressive states, symptoms

that are phenomenologically close to procedural negative disorders in the form of voluntary and emotional decline completely decreased; at the same time, no changes in the personality structure were detected. In 48.3% of people, depressive states were observed only within adolescence. In 52.6% of patients, cases of affective phase occurred repeatedly and in adulthood, including 44.7% of them had only depressive phases (monopolar type of course), while the remaining 58.7% of patients had depressive and manic states (bipolar type of course).

With youthful depressions developing according to the picture of sluggish schizophrenia, the course of the disease was characteristic. The negative disorders here are partially limited to the asthenic phenomena of Auschwitz with mental immaturity.

Conclusion. The results obtained correspond to the research data obtained for our previous scientific publications, and confirm the data obtained as a practical continuation of the results of studying the course, age characteristics and mechanisms of their development of endogenous anxiety-depressive states

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METHODS OF TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF NEGATIVE DISORDERS IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

Resume: Rationale: theoretical aspects of the problem of negative disorders in endogenous procedural pathology are an actual research task. If the defect in progressive schizophrenia has been studied to a significant extent, then the structure of deficit disorders in schizophrenic spectrum diseases needs further investigation.

This article presents an opinion on the features of the negative syndrome, its occurrence and rejection, which is considered the main symptomatology in schizophrenia

Key words: negative symptoms, schizophrenia, disorders, progressive form.

Relevance. The proportion of negative disorders in all major types of schizophrenia (fur-like, recurrent, continuous, excluding paranoid) is 29-40% [4].

The problem of negative disorders in schizophrenia and schizophrenic spectrum disorders is insufficiently studied.

Modern psychopathology of negative disorders is based on a long historical experience, laid down in the prenosological period. According to J. Jackson, negative symptoms reflect the "loss" of reflexes at the level of higher cognitive, emotional and psychological functions, while positive ones represent a "phenomenon of release" (i.e. they are secondary to primary — negative disorders — AS) and only distort or hyperbolize normal functioning.

At the same time, negative symptoms are persistent and persist in 20-40% after the first episode of schizophrenia [2,7], and in 16-35% — within a year after its passing [1,3,4] and in 35% — even 2 years after the first hospitalization. Another argument is the incompleteness of the clinical analysis of the schizophrenic defect, despite the understanding of negative symptoms as a "key domain of the psychopathology of schizophrenia" [6,8].

Thus, the conditions that made up the subject of this study can legitimately be attributed to the space of deficit disorders conceptualized in a number of modern publications within the framework of negative schizophrenia.

The purpose of the study. To carry out a conceptual analysis of negative disorders in schizophrenia and schizophrenic spectrum diseases.

The results of the study. The results of the study indicate that this distribution is not accidental, but obeys the dichotomy of the basic symptoms of "common syndromes". Although, according to the psychometric assessment, the structure of each of the general syndromes under consideration presents both a volitional defect — abulia/abulia with the phenomenon of dependence, and an emotional defect, i.e. both components reflecting the dichotomous structure of the schizophrenic defect, the distribution of these patterns of negative disorders in the clinical space of general syndromes is uneven.

The analysis of the casuistry at our disposal allows us (as already mentioned above) to assume that the ranking of psychopath-like disorders in accordance with the dichotomy of the basic defect is possible (and feasible) not only within one single cluster of RL, but acquires a more universal character and is valid for the distribution of all psychopath-like disorders regardless of the cluster of RL to which they belong.

The general structure of deficit changes by the type of volitional defect, extrapolated to all the syndromes of the defensive pole that represent it, is characterized by a gross decrease in psychophysical endurance (when overlapping volitional disorders with asthenic symptoms) and/or volitional regulation of mental activity (apathy-abulia according to SANS — 4.3 ± 0.7 points; volitional disorders according to PANSS — 5.1 ± 0.3 points; asthenia according to MFI-20 — 77 ± 15.3 points), with an increase in passivity, listlessness and indecision, the addition of features of asthenic autism and dependence on a narrow circle of significant others (decreased sociability according to PANSS — 3.5 ± 0.5 points; lack of close friends according to SPQ-A — 5.6 ± 0.4 points; relationships with colleagues and loved ones according to SANS — 3.2 ± 0.2 points; excessive social anxiety according to SPQ-A — 6.2 ± 1.3 points; passive social self— isolation according to PANSS - 5.2 ± 0.4 points; interpersonal anxiety according to SCL-90-R — 1.5 ± 0.3 points; $p \leq 0.01$). Emotional disorders in this group are expressed to a non-negligible degree and reflect the impoverishment of the general level of social activity (associated primarily with asthenic symptoms, sharply pointed reflexive mechanisms, as well as the tendency of patients to form sensitive ideas of attitude) and the narrowing of the range of emotional attachments to the boundaries of symbiotic ties with relatives or spouses (anhedonia— asociality according to SANS - 3.0 ± 0.2 points, flattened affect according to SPQ-A — 3.7 ± 0.4 points).

The structure of deficit changes, which is uniform for all "common syndromes" of the expansive pole (with a picture of an emotional type defect), differs on a statistically significant basis (as opposed to deficit disorders of the volitional type) by maintaining a general psychophysical pressure, in which the phenomena of energy potential reduction are manifested not by a decrease in the

level of mental energy, but by its distortion in the form of chaotic, purposeless and volitional control of activity.

This is especially evident when comparing the characteristics of the labor status of patients with the indicators of the scales of apatoabulic changes (apathy-abulia according to SANS — 3.6 ± 0.3 points; volitional disorders according to PANSS — 2.7 ± 1.2 points; asthenia according to MFI—20-25 — 11.2 points).

Pronounced changes in emotionality proper (anhedonia-asociality according to SANS — 4.3 ± 0.2 points, flattened affect according to SPQ-A — 6.8 ± 0.4 points), manifested by its gross impoverishment with the formation of features of regressive syntonicity, loss of the ability to empathy and the formation of deep emotional attachments, come to the fore for the whole group of negative emotional disorders, pathological sharpening of the features of rationalism, egocentricity and pragmatism (absence of close friends according to SPQ-A — 8.3 ± 0.4 points; decrease in sociability according to PANSS — 5.1 ± 1.2 points; relationships with colleagues and relatives according to SANS — 4.5 ± 0.3 points; eccentric behavior according to SPQ-A — 5.7 ± 1.8 points; excessive social anxiety (SPQ-A) — 0.9 ± 0.2 points; interpersonal anxiety according to SCL-90 — 0.2 ± 0.5 points; hostility according to SCL-90 — 1.9 ± 0.3 points).

It has been established that psychopathological manifestations of the defect in schizophrenic spectrum disorders are represented by deficient symptom complexes of the psychopathic register (psychopath-like disorders), are of a limited (circumscriptional) nature, have a monosyndromic structure, are detected already at the level of prodromal disorders and are associated with premorbid pathoharacterological dimensions.

The trajectory of negative disorders in schizophrenic spectrum disorders characterized by limited progrediency is determined - ending at the prodromal stage with either a prodromal or a phase course.

Aspects of psychopharmacotherapy of negative disorders with drugs of modern generations are also discussed.

Conclusion. Thus, psychopathic symptom complexes acting in the space of "general syndromes" can be qualified as secondary to basic deficiency disorders.

Accordingly, the allocation of a psychopathic defect as a syndromic (ordained by others) form of negative disorders, according to our research, seems unlawful.

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FUQAROLARNING JAMOAT TARTIBINI SAQLASHDA ISHTIROKINING IJTIMOIIY ZARURATI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada jamoat tartibi va jamoat joyining tushunchasi, turlari hamda mohiyati dunyo olimlari tomonidan yoritib o'tilgan bo'lib, hozirgi kunda fuqarolarimizning jamoat tartibini saqlashdagi ishtiroki ijtimoiy zarurat ekanligi amaldagi normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar, shuningdek olimlar tomonidan ilmiy tahlil qilinib, asoslab berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Jamoat tartibi, jamoat joyi, jamoatchilik nazorati, fidokor yoshlar, faol fuqaro.

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PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS IN THE MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER SOCIAL NECESSITY

Annotation: in this article, the concept, types and essence of Public Order and public place are covered by scientists around the world, and the fact that the participation of our citizens in the maintenance of Public Order is a social necessity is the current normative legal acts, as well as scientific analysis and justification by scientists.

Keywords: Public Order, public place, public control, selfless Youth, Active Citizen.

Bugungi kunda davlatimizning har sohada rivojlanayotganligi fuqarolarimizga qator imkoniyatlarni ochib bermoqda. Jamiyatning turli sohalarida bo'layotgan o'zgarishlar bevosita fuqarolarning faol ishtiroki asosida amalga oshirilayotganligi hech kimga sir emas. Davlat siyosatini amalga oshiruvchi barcha davlat organlari faoliyatining nazorati nafaqat qonun hujjatlari bilan balki jamoatchilik nazorati orqali ham olib borilmoqda. Bunda fuqarolarning jamoat joylarida tartibni saqlashda ishtirok etishi fikrimizning dalili bo'la oladi. Keling unda dastlab qanday joylar jamoat joylari deb atalishi haqida fikr yuritamiz. Jamoat joyi deganda biz hamma uchun to'siqlarsiz kirish (bo'lish) uchun ruxsat etilgan yoki fuqarolarning turli ehtiyojlarini qondirishga mo'ljallangan joylarning uchastkasi, binolar, inshootlar va ularning qismlari, shuningdek transport kommunikatsiyalarini tushunishimiz mumkin. Dunyo olimlarining fikricha jamoat joylari 3 ta turga bo'linadi:

1) doimiy tushadagi jamoat joylari - bunday jamoat joylari fuqarolar doimiy bo'ladigan yoki doimiy bo'lishi imkoniyati bilan tasniflanuvchi, ish vaqti rejimi bilan belgilanmagan va fuqarolarning doimiy yashash ob'ektlari mavjud bo'lgan jamoat joylari hisoblanib, ularga transport magistrallari, ko'chalar, turar mavzalar, mahallalar, dahalar, kichik tumanlarning hududlari, aeroportlar, temir yo'l va avtomobil vokzallarining binolarini kiritishimiz mumkin.

2) vaqtinchalik tushadagi jamoat joylariga biz fuqarolar vaqtinchalik bo'ladigan yoki vaqtinchalik bo'lishi imkoniyati bilan tasniflanuvchi, ish vaqti rejimi bilan belgilangan va fuqarolarning doimiy yashash ob'ektlari mavjud bo'lmagan jamoat joylarini kiritamiz.

3) bir martalik tushadagi jamoat joylari esa ommaviy jamoat tadbirlari o'tkaziladigan ob'ektlar va ommaviy jamoat, qishloq xo'jaligi va boshqa (tantanali tadbirlar va diniy marosimlar) tadbirlar o'tkazish vaqtiga mo'ljallangan ob'ektlar va alohida hududlarning ob'ektlari hisoblanadi.

Hozirgi tinch va farovon hayotimiz bardavom bo'lishligi avvalo yurtdagi siyosiy tuzumning qanday olib borilayotganligi hamda fuqarolarning olib borilayotgan bunday siyosatga qay tarzda munosabat bildirayotganligi bilan ifodalanadi. Biz bilamizki jamiyatdagi osoyishtalikni saqlash har birimizning burchimizdir. Lekin ming afsuski, davlatimiz rivojlanishiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi va fuqarolarnig tinchini buzuvchi harakatlar hali hamon davom etib kelmoqda. Yevropa olimlari jamoat tartibi buzilishlarini quyidagi ko'rinishlarini aytib o'tishgan:

- spirtli ichimliklarni jamoat joylarida ichish, (ushbu maqsadlar uchun maxsus ajratilgan joylar bundan mustasno) mast holda jamoat joylarida bo'lish;
- hovli, ayvonda, parkda, bog'chada, bozorda, transportda, plyajlarda va boshqa jamoat joylarida pul, narsalar va boshqa qimmatbaho narsalar uchun qimor o'yinlarida qatnashish (ushbu maqsadlar uchun maxsus mo'ljallangan joylar bundan mustasno);
- jamoat joylarida fuqarolarni haqorat qilish va jamoat tartibini va fuqarolarning tinchligini buzadigan boshqa shu kabi harakatlar.
- yuk poyezdlariga, shahar poyezdlari va shaharlararo poyezdlarning zinapoyalari va buferlariga chiqish
- noma'lum joylarda ko'chalarning, temir yo'llarning qatnov qismidan o'tish.
- baland ovozda kuylash, musiqa asboblarini chalish orqali sukunatni buzish; texnik vositalardan foydalangan holda kvartirani ta'mirlash
- yong'in chiqadigan narvonlarini, uylarning tomlari, chodirlari va podvallarini noto'g'ri ishlatish.
- uy atrofidagi axlatxonalarining yonishi, binolar yaqinida, o'rmon ekinzorlari va o'rmonda o't yoqish.
- taqiqlangan joylarda, daryolar va hovuzlarda cho'milish.

- maysazor va gulzorlardan gullarni kesib tashlash, himoya qilinadigan yovvoyi o'simliklarni to'plash, yashil joylarni buzish yoki yo'q qilish.

- temir yo'l, aviatsiya, avtotransport uskunalari, signalizatsiya va aloqa uskunalari, tashiladigan uskunalar, konteynerlar va boshqa mulkka zarar etkazilishi; poyezdlarga toshlar va boshqa narsalarni tashlash; buyumlarni temir yo'l izlariga qo'yish; havo, suv va temir yo'l transportining xizmat ko'rsatish zonalariga kirish.

- maishiy va sanoat chiqindilarini aniqlanmagan joyda saqlash. Turar joy binolari orasida va hovlilarda yuk mashinalarini to'xtatish. Piyoda yo'llarida haydash. Maysazorlar va o'yin maydonchalarida avtoulovlarni to'xtatish.

- uy hayvonlarini parvarish qilish va yurish qoidalarini buzish.

- sport va ko'ngilochar tadbirlar, stendlarning yopilishi, musobaqalarni yoki boshqa tadbirlarni o'tkazish uchun stendlarga, sport maydonchalariga, yugurish maydonchalariga va boshqa joylarga o'tish, shuningdek tadbirlarni o'tkazishga xalaqit beradigan boshqa harakatlar.

- shovqin effektini yaratadigan va tomoshabinlar, sport va ko'ngil ochish tadbirlari ishtirokchilariga xalaqit beradigan narsalardan foydalanish, shuningdek to'siqlar, yoritish moslamalari, televizion tasvirlarni tushirish uchun platformalar, boshqa maqsadlar uchun yordamchi tuzilmalardan foydalanish.

- sport va ko'ngilochar tadbirlarning tashkilotchilari, ijrochilari va tomoshabinlarining qadr-qimmatini kamsitadigan va xo'rlaydigan qichqiriqlar.

- Transportning normal ishlashiga xalaqit beradigan yoki jamoat tartibini buzadigan sport va ko'ngilochar tadbirlardan keyin ko'chalarda, maydonlarda va boshqa jamoat joylarida yurishlarni tashkil etish va boshqalar.

Yuqorida keltirilgan misollardan shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, hozirgi paytda barcha sohalarda kelib chiqishi mumkin bo'lgan bunday tartibsizliklarni fuqarolarning ishtirokisiz tartibga solish yana boshqa yangi turdagi qiyinchilik va muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Shunday ekan fuqarolarda jamoat tartibini saqlashga bo'lgan ishtiyoqni uyg'otish va ularning ongiga jamiyatga nisbatan befarqlik va ishonmaslik tuyg'ularini o'rniga vatanga bo'lgan muhabbat, insoniylik, halollik va birodarlik g'oyalarini singdirish zarur. Chunki sodir etilayotgan ko'plab tartibsizlik va huquqbuzarlik, shuningdek jinoyatchilik holatlari aynan fuqarolarning befarqligi, boshqalarga yordam berishni istamasligi yoki o'z vaqtini ketkazishni xohlamasligi uchun ham ochilmay qolmoqda. Bu esa nafaqat jinoyatchilikni oldini olishda, balki ularni aniqlash va bartaraf etishda ham qator muammolarni keltirib chiqarmoqda.

Malumki, sud-huquq tizimida bu turdagi muammolarni hal etishga qaratilgan tizimli chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirildi va bu jarayon hali ham davom etib kelmoqda. Bunga misol tartiqasida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi va jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" 2017-yil 14-martdagi PQ-2833-son qarori[1] va ushbu qaror ijrosini ta'minlash, shuningdek

huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi va jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashishda fuqarolar va jamoat tashkilotlarining rolini yanada kuchaytirish maqsadida Vazirlar Mahkamasi tomonidan chiqarilgan “Fuqarolar va jamoat tashkilotlarini huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi va jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashishdagi faol ishtiroki uchun rag‘batlantirish tartibi to‘g‘risida nizomni tasdiqlash haqida”gi qarorini[2] keltirishimiz mumkin. Qarorda fuqarolarning huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi va jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashishdagi ishtiroki uchun rag‘batlantirish tartibi mustahkamlangan bo‘lib, unga ko‘ra quyidagi asoslardan biri mavjud bo‘lgan taqdirda fuqarolar va jamoat tashkilotlari rag‘batlantirilishi mumkinligi keltirib o‘tilgan:

qasddan sodir etilishi rejalashtirilayotgan yoki sodir etilayotgan ma‘muriy huquqbuzarlikning oldini olishi yoxud to‘xtatishi;

tayyorgarlik ko‘rilayotgan jinoyat haqida huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlarga xabar berishi natijasida jinoyat sodir etilishining oldi olinishi;

qasddan sodir etilayotgan jinoyatni to‘xtatishi va uni to‘liq fosh etishda huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlarga ko‘maklashishi;

fosh etilmagan jinoyat bo‘yicha uni fosh etishga ko‘maklashuvchi dalillarni aniqlashi yoki uni sodir etgan shaxslar yoxud ularning qayerda ekanligi haqidagi ma‘lumotlarni taqdim etishi natijasida jinoyatning fosh etilishi;

qonun hujjatlariga muvofiq qidiruv e‘lon qilingan shaxsning yashiringan manzili haqida xabar berishi, uni ushlashda huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlarga ko‘maklashishi;

bedarak yo‘qolgan shaxs haqida bergan ma‘lumoti asosida uning aniqlanishi;

aholi o‘rtasida huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi va jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashish borasidagi targ‘ibot-tashviqot tadbirlarida faol ishtirok etishi va uni bevosita amalga oshirishi;

jinoyatlarning sodir etilishi sabablari va bunga imkon beruvchi shart-sharoitlarni bartaraf etish borasida taklif va tashabbuslarni amalga joriy etishi.

Shuningdek, qarorda fuqarolar va jamoat tashkilotlarini rag‘batlantirish to‘g‘risidagi takliflar huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasini bevosita amalga oshiruvchi organlar tomonidan huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi va jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashish bo‘yicha respublika va hududiy idoralararo komissiyalarga fuqarolar va jamoat tashkilotlarini rag‘batlantirish bo‘yicha taqdimnoma kiritish orqali amalga oshirilishi belgilangan. Taqdimnomaga esa ma‘muriy huquqbuzarlik to‘g‘risida bayonnoma, jinoyat ishi qo‘zg‘atish to‘g‘risida qaror, shuningdek ushlangan qidiruvdagi shaxsga nisbatan qidiruvning bekor qilinganligi to‘g‘risida prokuratura, tergov, surishtiruv va tergovga qadar tekshiruvni amalga oshiruvchi organlarning qarori yoki sudning ajrimi ilova qilinishi belgilangan.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti 2018 yil 12 aprel kuni “Jamoatchilik nazorati to‘g‘risida” gi qonunni[3] imzoladi. Mazkur qonundan ko‘zlangan

asosiy maqsad davlat organlari va muassasalari foyiati ustidan jamoatchilik nazoratini tashkillashtirish va amalga oshirish sohasidagi munosbatlarni tartibga solishdan iborat. Hujjatda fuqarolar va OAV vakillarining davlat organlari faoliyatini tekshirish va monitoring qilishdagi ishtiroki nazarda tutilgan. Qonunga ko'ra jamoatchilik nazorati subyektlariga fuqarolar, fuqarolarning o'zini-o'zi boshqarish organlari, nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlar, OAV kiradi. Jamoatchilik nazorati obyektlari sifatida esa davlat organlari, xususan, huquqni muhofaza qilish va nazorat organlari, ularning mansabdor shaxslari foyiati belgilandi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 17-yanvardagi PF-5635-son Farmoni[4] bilan tasdiqlangan "2017 — 2021-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasini "Faol investitsiyalar va ijtimoiy rivojlanish yili"da amalga oshirishga oid Davlat dasturi"ning[5] ijrosi yuzasidan hamda huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi va jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashish sohasida ichki ishlar organlariga amaliy yordam ko'rsatish bo'yicha profilaktika (katta) inspektorlarining jamoat tartibini saqlash bo'yicha yordamchilari faoliyatini samarali tashkil etish maqsadida Vazirlar Mahkamasining "Ichki ishlar organlari profilaktika (katta) inspektorlarining jamoat tartibini saqlash bo'yicha yordamchilari faoliyatini tashkil etish to'g'risida"gi qarori qabul qilindi.[6]

2022 — 2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasini "Inson qadrini ulug'lash va faol mahalla yili"da amalga oshirishga oid davlat dasturining[7] 2022-yil birinchi choragida bajarilishi yuzasidan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining Qonunchilik palatasi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining hisoboti ko'rib chiqib, unda hukumat tomonidan Davlat dasturini tizimli tarzda va sifatli bajarish borasida bir qator tashkiliy va amaliy choralar ko'rilishi ta'minlanganligi ta'kidladi. Bundan tashqari, o'tgan davrda Davlat dasturining ustuvor yo'nalishlari doirasida amalga oshirilgan ishlar tahlili hamda qayd etilgan muhim statistik ko'rsatkichlar iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy sohadagi islohotlarning amalga oshirilishini ta'minlash, respublika hududlarining kompleks rivojlanish darajasini oshirish borasida sezilarli natijalarga erishilganligini ko'rsatib o'tdi. Bu olib borilgan barcha chora-tadbirlar zahirida mahallalarning osoyishtaligi va xavfsizligini ta'minlash maqsadida 6 822 ta "Fidokor yoshlar" jamoatchilik patrul guruhi faoliyati yo'lga qo'yilganligi ham fuqarolarimizning jamoat tartibini saqlashdagi ishtiroki davlatimiz uchun ijtimoiy zarurat ekanligini yana bir bor ko'rsatadi.

"Ma'lumki, jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy keskinlik favqulodda vaziyatlarda: tabiiy ofatlar, yirik avariya va falokatlar, epidemiyalar, ommaviy qirg'inlar, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va siyosiy inqirozlar, terrorchilik harakatlari paytida keskin kuchayadi. Bunday vaziyatlarda huquq-tartibotni muhofaza qilish va favqulodda vaziyatlar oqibatlarini bartaraf etishga hissa qo'shadigan jamoat tuzilmalarining mavjudligi hayotiy ahamiyatga ega. Bu omillar jamoat tartibini saqlashning qo'shimcha mexanizmlarini, jumladan, jamoat tartibini muhofaza qilish

bo'yicha fuqarolarning jamoat yoki jamoat-davlat tashkilotlarini yaratishni izlash va qonun hujjatlarida rasmiylashtirish zaruriyatini keltirib chiqarmoqda. Zamonaviy sharoitda jamoat tartibini muhofaza qilish, huquq-tartibot rejimini ta'minlashda fuqarolarning ichki ishlar organlariga har tomonlama yordam ko'rsatishi uchun sharoit yaratishga jamoatchilikni faol jalb etish talab etilmoqda.[8]

Bu mavzu doirasida izlanishlar olib borgan olimlardan Ya.Ya. Kayl va S.V. Yepininalar jamoat tartibini saqlashda fuqarolarning ishtiroki mexanizmini Buyuk Britaniya, AQSh, Ispaniya, Norvegiya va boshqa mamlakatlarda qo'llanilishini tahlil qiladilar.

Ularning fikricha, davlat boshqaruvi tizimi faoliyatida fuqarolarning ishtiroki qanchalik faol amalga oshirilsa, ya'ni fuqarolarning davlat ishlariga qanchalik keng jalb etilsa, siyosiy va iqtisodiy sohalar shunchalik muvaffaqiyatli rivojlanadi [9, C.33].

Aytish joizki, fuqarolarning jamoat tartibini saqlashdagi ishtiroki avvalom bor ushbu ishtirokning chora-tadbirlarini belgilash, ishtirok etish usullari va hokimiyat hamda aholi o'rtasidagi o'zaro hamkorlik shakllarini belgilash muhim hisoblanadi [10]. Jamoat tartibini saqlashda fuqarolar ishtirokining amaldagi qonunchilik doirasida huquqiy tartibga solinganligini tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, bu borada ko'rish mumkinki, mazkur faoliyat turi qonun darajasida tartibga solinmagan.

Shuningdek, bugungi kunda ko'cha va jamoat joyida sodir etilayotgan jinoyatlarning aksariyat qismi kafe-bar, tungi klublar va restoranlar hissasiga to'g'ri kelmoqda. Shundan kelib chiqqan holda, "Faol fuqaro" deb nomlangan mexanizmini joriy etish maqsadga muvofiq. Xususan unga ko'ra, hududdagi har bir ko'ngilochar ob'ekt (kafe,bar...) rahbari, yuridik shaxs maqomidan foydalanib, o'z buyrug'iga asosan ishchi xodimlari orasidan bir nafarini ob'ekt hududida jamoat tartibini saqlashga mas'ul sifatida biriktiradi. Ushbu mas'ul shaxs - "Faol fuqaro"ning asosiy vazifasi hududda biriktirilgan jamoat xavfsizligini ta'minlashga javobgar organlar bilan doimiy aloqada bo'lib, ob'ekt hududida sodir etilgan har qanday noqonuniy harakatlar hamda uni sodir etish sabab va sharoitlarini bartaraf etish bo'yicha murojaat qilish hisoblanadi.[11]

Shuningdek, jamoat tartibini saqlash va unda fuqarolarning ishtiroki to'g'risidagi munosabatlarni qonun doirasida tartibga solinishi yuzasidan Belarus, Ukraina, Rossiya va Isroil davlatlari qonunchiligi o'rganilganda, ushbu davlatlarning qonunchilik tizimida mazkur munosabatlar qonun doirasida tartibga solinganligini ko'rish mumkin[12, B.40]

Xulosa o'rinda shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, hozirgi davrda fuqarolarning jamoat tartibini saqlashdagi ishtiroki davlat siyosatining ijtimoiy zaruratiga aylangan desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Chunki inson huquqlari va erkinligi ta'minlanayotgan va fuqarolarga keng imkoniyatlar yaratilayotgan zamonamizda jahon hamjamiyatining diqqat etibori davlatimizning aynan inson huquqlari sohasidagi siyosatiga qaratilgan. Bu esa davlat boshqaruv organlariga jamoat

tartibini saqlash va fuqarolar bilan ishlashda ehtiyotkorlikni talab etadi. Shuning uchun ham jamiyatning har bir jabhasida jamoat tartibini saqlashda fuqarolarimizning ishtirokini ta'minlashimiz muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Lekin bunday ishtirok fuqarolarga qiyinchilik keltirib chiqarmasligi uchun ularning huquqiy himoyasini mustahkamlash va fuqarolar ishtirokini bardavom etish maqsadida ularning ishtirok natijalarini munosib tarzda mukofotlab borish zarur. Buning uchun avvalo "Fuqarolarning jamoat tartibini saqlashda ishtirok etishi"[8] to'g'risidagi qonun loyihasini qaytadan ko'rib chiqish va uni qabul qilish hozirgi kundagi davlat siyosatining asosiy yo'nalishi hisoblanmish, jamoat xavfsizligi ta'minlash va jamoat tartibini saqlash tizimini yanada rivojlantiradi.

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THE HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING TECHNOLOGY

Abstract: This article reflects on the history of the emergence and development of problem-based educational technology. The main features of problem-based learning technology are analyzed.

Key words: problem-based educational technology, pedagogical technologies, method, methodology.

Currently, scientists and practicing teachers pay great attention to improving teaching technologies. A special direction and a new discipline appeared in science - pedagogical technologies.

The term “technology” itself is borrowed from the production sphere of activity and, of course, is used conditionally in education, and pedagogical technology itself, as a kind of social technology, is not as rigid, predetermined as production technology, and is based on the theory of psychodidactics, social psychology, cybernetics and control.

For the first time, Ya.A. Comenius. He saw the ability to correctly determine the goal, choose the means to achieve it and form the rules for the use of these means. A.S. Makarenko wrote in his “Pedagogical Poem” that our “pedagogical production” was never built using technological logic, but only according to the logic of moral responsibility. That is why we simply do not have all the important production departments: the technological process, accounting operations, design work, use of conductors and devices, rationing, control, tolerances, culling.

The idea of problem-based learning technology is not new. The greatest teachers of the past have always been looking for ways to transform the learning process into an interesting process of cognition, development of mental strength and abilities of students (J.A. Komensky, J.J. Russo, I.G. Pestalozzi, F.A. Disterverg, K.D. Ushinsky and etc.).

In the 20th century, the ideas of problem-based learning technology were intensively developed and spread in educational practice. In foreign pedagogy, the concept of problem-based learning developed under the influence of the ideas of J. Dewey. In *How We Think* (1909), the American philosopher, psychologist, and educator rejects traditional dogmatic teaching and opposes it to the active, independent, practical activity of students in solving problems. Thinking, says J. Dewey, is a solution to problems.

In the second edition of this book (1933), J. Dewey substantiates the psychological mechanisms of students' ability to solve problems. He argues that students' ability to solve problems is based on their natural intelligence. "Not everyone can master collective thinking," writes Dewey, "moreover, not everyone can be taught this." According to Dewey, the individual's thought moves to a state where everything in the task is clear, passing through certain stages:

- all possible decisions or assumptions are taken into account;
- the individual is aware of the difficulty and formulates the problem to be solved;
- assumptions are used as hypotheses to guide observation and collection of facts;
- argumentation and putting in order of the discovered facts;
- a practical or imaginary test of the correctness of the put forward hypotheses is carried out.

The concept of the American psychologist J. Bruner played a significant role in the development of problem-based learning technology. J. Bruner pays attention to the following issues:

- the importance of the knowledge structure in the organization of learning;
- the willingness of the student to learn as a learning factor;
- intuitive thinking as the basis for the development of mental activity;
- motivation for learning in modern society.

The key problem for the scientist is the problem of the structure of knowledge, which, in his opinion, includes all the necessary elements of the knowledge system and determines the direction of the student's development.

The common thing that brings American authors together is the following: recognizing the development of logical thinking as the goal of training, J. Dewey and J. Bruner point out the importance of the problem-based approach in teaching.

The ideas of problem-based learning technology in Soviet pedagogical literature have been updated since the second half of the 1950s. So, M.A. Danilov and V.P. Esipov formulate the rules for activating the learning process, which reflect the principles of organizing technology for problem-based learning:

- to lead students to generalization, and not to give them ready-made definitions, concepts;
- episodically introduce students to the methods of science;
- develop the independence of their thoughts with the help of creative tasks.

Since the beginning of the 1960s, the literature has been developing the idea of the need to strengthen the role of the research method in teaching natural sciences and the humanities. So, N.K. Goncharov notes that during this period the task of a wider application of the elements of the research method, or rather, the research principle, arises. The task is to gradually lead students to master the

method of science, to awaken and develop their independent thought. You can formally communicate knowledge to a student, and he will learn it, and you can teach creatively, communicate knowledge in its development and movement.

It was the idea of communicating knowledge in its movement and development that became the most important principle of the problematic presentation of educational material and one of the ways to organize problem-based learning. Since the second half of the 60s, the idea of problem-based learning technology has begun to be comprehensively and deeply developed. Of great importance for the development of the theory of problem-based learning were the works of such psychologists and teachers: A.V. Brushlinsky, I.A. Il'nitskaya, T.V. Kudryavtseva, I.Ya. Lerner, A.M. Matyushkina, N.A. Menchinskaya, M.I. Makhmutova, V. Okon, S.L. Rubinstein and others.

In the pedagogical literature, there are a number of attempts to define the technology of problem-based learning. Let's take a look at some of them.

B. Okon understands problem-based learning as a set of actions such as organizing problem situations, formulating problems (students themselves gradually get used to this), providing students with the necessary assistance in solving problems, checking these solutions, and, finally, managing the process of systematizing and consolidating acquired knowledge.

I. Lerner sees the essence of problem-based learning technology in the fact that a student, under the guidance of a teacher, takes part in solving new cognitive and practical problems for him in a certain system that corresponds to the educational goals of the national school.

T.V. Kudryavtsev sees the essence of the technology process of problem-based learning in putting forward didactic problems for students, in solving them and mastering by students generalized knowledge and principles for solving problematic problems.

The most generalized definition of problem-based learning technology was formulated by M.I. Makhmutov: this technology is a type of developmental education technology, which combines the systematic independent search activity of students with the assimilation of ready-made conclusions of science.

The process of interaction between teaching and learning is focused on the formation of cognitive independence of students.

The presented definitions reflect the essential features of the technology of problem-based learning (specifically organized independent activity of the student; built taking into account the goal-setting and the principle of problematic activity of the teacher; the specificity of the content of education).

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METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES OF TEACHING COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract: This article discusses current issues of computer technology education. The basics of using a computer are taught.

Key words: computer, technical equipment, internet, global network, local network.

The use of personal computers makes it possible to simplify the development, replication and use of didactic and scientific materials, improve the quality of education, and meet the realities of today. Undoubtedly, the competent and complex use of information computer technologies provides students, teachers, and researchers with the opportunity to more efficiently allocate their time and realize their creative potential.

Without information technology, it is no longer possible to imagine education, work, and indeed modern life. Currently, the institute, gymnasium, school, technical school, and sometimes even a kindergarten are equipped with the latest computer technology. A variety of hardware and software, a rapid change in generations of computers, operating systems and application programs (including educational ones) leads to the fact that not only beginners, but also more experienced users do not effectively use the potential of modern information technologies in education.

Personal computers are produced in the following designs: stationary (desktop) and portable. The most common are desktop PCs, which allow for easy reconfiguration.

Consider the IBM compatible desktop personal computer. The composition of the PC is called the configuration. Since modern computers have a block - modular design, the necessary hardware configuration can be implemented from ready-made nodes and blocks (modules) manufactured by various manufacturers.

Device compatibility is a fundamental principle of the open architecture that IBM has come up with. This was the impetus for mass production of both individual components and computers.

The basic configuration includes devices without which a modern PC cannot work:

system unit;

a keyboard that provides information input to a computer;

mouse manipulator, facilitating the input of information into the computer;

monitor designed to display text and graphic information.

In personal computers produced in a portable version, the system unit, monitor and keyboard are combined into one housing. The system unit is a metal box with a removable lid that houses various computer devices.

According to the shape of the body are:

Desktop - flat cases (horizontal arrangement), they are usually placed on a table and used as a monitor stand.

Tower - elongated in the form of towers (vertical arrangement), usually located on the floor.

Cases vary in size, the indicated prefixes Super, Big, Midi, Micro, Tiny, Flex, Mini, Slim indicate the dimensions of the cases. On the front wall of the case there are buttons "Power" - Start, "Reset" - Restart, indicators of power and progress of the PC.

The following ports are located on the back wall of the case of modern PCs (more precisely, they can be placed):

Game - for gaming devices (for connecting a joystick)

VGA - integrated into the motherboard VGA - controller for connecting a monitor for an office or business PC

COM - asynchronous serial (denoted COM1-COMZ). A mouse, modem, etc. are usually connected through them.

PS / 2 - asynchronous serial ports for connecting a keyboard and mouse

LPT - parallel (designated LPT1-LPT4), printers are usually connected to them

USB - universal interface for connecting 127 devices (this interface can be located on the front or side wall of the case)

IEEE-1394 (FireWire) - interface for transferring large amounts of video information in real time (for connecting digital cameras, external hard drives, scanners and other high-speed equipment). All digital video cameras are equipped with the FireWire interface. It can also be used to create local networks.

IRDA - infrared ports are designed for wireless connection of pocket or notebook PCs or cell phones to a desktop computer. Communication is provided under the condition of direct visibility, the data transfer range is not more than 1 m. If the PC does not have a built-in iRDA adapter, then it can be made in the form of an additional external device (USB iRDA adapter) connected via a USB port.

Bluetooth ("bluetooth") is a high-speed microwave standard that allows you to transfer data over distances up to 10 meters. If there is no built-in Bluetooth adapter, then it can be made in the form of an additional external device (USB bluetooth adapter) connected via a USB port. USB bluetooth

adapters are designed to wirelessly connect pocket or notebook PCs, or cell phones to a desktop computer.

Sound card connectors: for connecting speakers, microphone and line-out

It should be noted that the presence or absence of the listed ports in a PC depends on its cost and the level of modernity.

The main components of the computer are located in the system unit:

A system or motherboard (motherboard) on which daughter boards (device controllers, adapters, or cards) and other electronic devices are installed

a power supply unit that converts the mains power supply into low-voltage direct current for computer electronic circuits;

a hard disk drive designed to read and write to a non-removable hard magnetic disk (hard drive).

optical disc drives (such as DVD - RW or CD - RW) designed to read and write to compact discs

floppy disk drives (or drives) used to read and write to floppy disks;

cooling devices.

Information is entered by moving the cursor to a certain area of the screen and briefly pressing the buttons of the manipulator or clicking (single or double). According to the principle of operation, manipulators are divided into mechanical, optomechanical and optical.

Notebook PCs use trackballs and pointers as mice. The combination of a monitor and a mouse provides an interactive mode of operation of the user with a computer, this is the most convenient and modern type of user interface.

Microsoft has released a new set of keyboard and mouse designed for desktop PCs. The product is called Natural Ergonomic Desktop 7000 and uses wireless technology.

Monitors are devices that serve to provide an interactive mode of the user's work with a computer by displaying graphic and symbolic information on the screen. In graphics mode, the screen consists of dots (pixels from the English pixel - picture element, picture element), obtained by dividing the screen into columns and rows.

In plasma monitors, the image is formed using a matrix of pixels, as in LCD monitors. The principle of operation of a plasma panel is a controlled cold discharge of a rarefied gas (xenon or neon) in an ionized state (cold plasma).

A pixel forms a group of three subpixels responsible for the three primary colors, which are microchambers, on the walls of which there is a fluorescent substance of one of the primary colors. This is one of the most promising flat panel display technologies.

The advantages of plasma monitors are that they do not have image flicker, the picture has high contrast and clarity throughout the display, they have good visibility from any angle and a small panel thickness. The disadvantages include - a large power consumption.

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CLASSIFICATION OF NOSTALGIC TOURISM

Abstract: this article presents the essence of nostalgic tourism, the level of research, the opinions of scientists, the types of nostalgic tourism by classification, their essence and significance of nostalgic tourism, as well as evidence-based proposals recommended for implementation in this field.

Key words: nostalgia, nostalgic tourism, retro, classification, destinitive nostalgic tourism, visiting relatives, cultural heritage, character nostalgic tourism, gastronomic nostalgic tourism.

Introduction:

In the 30 years since independence in Uzbekistan, tourism has developed rapidly and has become one of the main sectors of the economy. In the last 5 years, special attention has been paid to tourism, target types of tourism and programs for the formation of tourism based on the existing tourism potential in the regions have been developed. This, in turn, made it possible to effectively organize local tourism and develop new types of tourism. Today, there are about 100 types of tourism in the world, and in the conditions of innovative development, new types get their name every day. Nostalgic tourism is also one of the types of tourism with an almost new name. Until now, nostalgic tourism has been developed within the existing various forms of tourism (recreational, event, pilgrimage, film tourism, ethno-tourism).

Constant migration in the world, people change their place of residence for various reasons, affects their psyche and psychological state. As a result, people fall into a state of various stresses, depressions, depressions, permanent illnesses. The main reason for this is the constant recall of memories, longing, recollection of past moments. It is in such a process that the best choice is to travel along with a permanent memory. But until today, travel for these purposes has not been formed as a separate type of tourism and is generally not considered as ethnotourism. But when analyzing the goals of tourism participants, it turned out that tourists who came to their relatives, places of birth and recreation did not come for the purpose of ethno-tourism, but precisely for the purpose of "nostalgic tourism". At the moment, it is necessary to separately study the concepts of "nostalgia" and "nostalgic tourism".

Nostalgic tourism is one of the new emerging types of tourism in the world. Nostalgic tourism is the result of migrants traveling to places where they and their close relatives lived. This type of tourism began to develop in the 1980s and 1990s with the emergence of small sovereign states in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe ¹.

Experts estimate that every 10th trip around the world is made for nostalgic tourist motives. Today, about 3 percent of the world's population has changed their country of birth. In the next 10 years, migration also developed strongly, people are constantly changing addresses.

Analysis of literature on the topic:

The concept of "nostalgic tourism" has not yet become popular in Western countries, such scientists as N.V. Savina, L.I. Egorenkov, A.O. Kolsova defined it in their scientific papers and reported the results of their analysis of its development and participants. N. V. Savina considers nostalgic tourism to be one of the types of familiarization tourism, while L.I. Egorenkov visits places where people were born, lived, spent their childhood and are connected with their origins, and A.O. definitions. However, these definitions did not fully cover the essence of nostalgic tourism. As a result, all analyzes were studied and a single definition was developed.

Research Methodology:

The study analyzes the origin, formation and level of knowledge of nostalgic tourism today, the existing possibilities and classification, its specific aspects.

The method of comparative analysis was used for the purpose of in-depth analysis of the problem, development of scientific conclusions and recommendations, comparative analysis, observation and analysis of scientific works based on public services in foreign and domestic scientific publications.

Analysis and result:

The word nostalgia comes from the ancient Greek language "nosteo" - "return", "algos" - "pain, pain" ². Homesickness is interpreted as an illness caused by homesickness. The word "nostalgia" first appeared in Western countries. With a direct translation into Uzbek, the meanings "bury", "skip" appear. The Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language ³ and the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan ⁴ use the word nostalgia to explain the word komsash. Homesickness is a mental condition that occurs in people who are separated from their homeland, homeland, loved ones (persons) or things for life or temporarily. Dependence is observed in infants and young children in the

¹https://studwood.ru/1022218/turizm/nostalgicheskiy_turizm

²<https://psychology.academic.ru/5502/nostalgia>

³“Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language: more than 80,000 words and phrases. Yu. V. Shukron - H / Editorial Commission: T. Mirzaev (head) and others; Faculty of Language and Literature of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T.: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" GNIZ, 2008. 407 pages.

⁴National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Volume 11. Kyzylkumit-Ormuz. Editorial board: A. Azizho`dzaev, B. Alimov, M. Aminov and others. T.: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" GNIZ, 2005. P. 183.

form of drunkenness towards parents and acquaintances, and in older people in the form of nostalgia for the homeland, certain periods and events of a past life. But the word "addition" does not reveal the full meaning of the word "nostalgia". Because these words have been perfected over the years and are used to describe various events, objects and feelings: "remembrance", "longing", "remembrance", "childhood", "remembrance", "about" the past, "history", "time" and others. Therefore, it is necessary to develop nostalgic tourism in Uzbekistan, keep its separate statistics, provide special privileges to those who travel for the sake of nostalgia, create a new set of tourist services, and increase individual, custom tours.

a certain ethnic group of the population, their way of life, cultural identity and other important aspects. The study of the origin of the population, its history continues. Nostalgic tourism allows tourists to find their loved ones or long lost relatives in other countries ⁵.

There are resources for every type of travel destination. Nostalgic tourism resources are a collection of all objects that serve the participants of nostalgic tourism to visit, use, relax and without stress, achieve a positive result during the trip.

During the years of various dynastic disputes, wars, repressions and wars, people in Uzbekistan were forced to leave their homeland and go to other countries. Their descendants still live there. Many people dream of visiting the lands where their ancestors lived and where they spent their childhood. The development of nostalgic tourism makes it possible to create benefits for such people, ensure their purposeful and safe arrival in our country, and also create special tours for such situations by travel agencies. In addition, more than 1 million internally displaced persons were brought to our country during the war, ⁶200 thousand of them were children, and more than 1.5 million left our country for the war. During the war years, many of our compatriots went to settle in other countries and did not return. Those who survived the war remained in these countries or were considered missing. After gaining independence, the resumption of interstate cooperation made it possible for our compatriots who could not return, having left far beyond the borders of their country, to return to their homeland. But a radical change of cities, a change of place names gives such people a lot of inconvenience. In such a situation, the development of nostalgic tourism will prevent possible problems, create new tourism products in travel agencies, form new types of destination tourism, improve infrastructure in remote areas, and expand ties between peoples. For information, it is worth saying that Uzbek diasporas living abroad can be found in all countries of the world. Objects and directions in the area of their residence are named after the

⁵<https://ar-da.ru/aktivnyj-otdyh>

⁶Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to publish a book album dedicated to the worthy contribution of the people of Uzbekistan to the victory over fascism in World War II." Tashkent. "Uzbekistan" 2020.

cities of Uzbekistan, for example, “13 Bukhara Street” in the United Arab Emirates, “Samarkand Restaurant” in Philadelphia, the most populous city in Pennsylvania, USA and many others. other examples.. Creating conditions for people in Uzbekistan opens the way for many tourist flows.

Nostalgic tourism are divided into two:

1. Resources related to a person and his activities. Relatives, friends, colleagues, celebrities and diaspora.
2. Resources of natural and cultural heritage.

Classification of nostalgic tourism

By geographic direction	International nostalgic tourism Regional nostalgic tourism Domestic nostalgic tourism
According to the purpose and sources of attraction	Addressed to nostalgic tourism; Nostalgic tourism visiting relatives; Event nostalgic tourism (events) Nostalgic tourism for cultural heritage sites (tangible and intangible) Ritual nostalgic tourism (Ritual) Nostalgic tourism related to the characters Gastronomic nostalgic tourism
Term	In the near future Medium _ long term
Organizational form	1. Not organized 2. Organized

classification of nostalgic tourism according to its geographical direction, it is taken into account that tourists can engage in nostalgic tourism in all countries with tourism on a global scale. Travelers carry out nostalgic tourism (at least 24 hours, not more than 1 year) without engaging in paid activities outside their place of residence (at least 24 hours, not more than 1 year).

According to scientists who have conducted scientific research on nostalgic tourism, retrotourism is classified according to its purpose and attractive objects as follows:

Nostalgic tourism with address. Analyzing on the basis of the definition of nostalgic tourism given by N. V. Savina, foreign tourists themselves were born, lived, received education or were of great importance to them. The desire to visit certain areas encourages people to engage in nostalgic tourism.

Nostalgic tourism visiting relatives. Leaving the country from the place of permanent residence for work, study and other reasons, as well as changing the place of permanent residence, forces people to move away from relatives, friends and brothers. Diasporas are people who are far from their homeland, but have high love for it. Diasporas miss their loved ones, their homeland, live

nearby and try to visit them as soon as possible. That is why they are the main participants in nostalgic tourism.

Actual nostalgic tourism. Every place on Earth has witnessed thousands of historical events or events over the centuries. Historical and architectural objects that remind people of childhood, the past, are associated with rituals and events, are popular with people through historical evidence and word of mouth, and attract participants in nostalgic tourism. Such items embody history and events and serve as the primary means of enlivening memory. For example, castles and palaces shown in movies and known to everyone according to different legends. The magnificent painted castle from the cartoon "Sleeping Princess" is actually Fussen Palace in the German town of Bavaria. Thousands of tourists visit this palace, which is known throughout the world thanks to cartoons. This also includes visits to filming locations of popular films and series, festivals, weddings and funerals, war and peace, and image-related events and locations.

Nostalgic tourism for cultural heritage sites:

Inspection of material objects of cultural heritage. Archeology, architecture, monumental monuments, sights - this is a heritage that has witnessed centuries of history, the past of many peoples, war and peace. Nostalgic travelers come to see these cultural heritage sites, to witness history, remember the past, get to know the architecture and monumental monuments and witness their awe. It should be taken into account that the tangible cultural heritage is the main tool for revitalizing past impressions by referring to history.

Objects of intangible cultural heritage: customs and traditions, folklore, music and dances. According to statistics, most tourists travel to get acquainted with the standard of living of the population, get acquainted with customs and traditions. Representatives of more than 130 nationalities and peoples live in Uzbekistan. They have their own customs, traditions, national songs and dances and other distinctive features. It is these simple aspects that make up the elements of nostalgic tourism.

Ritual nostalgic tourism. During the First and Second World Wars, many people were sent to the battlefields in other countries. Some of them returned from those places, and some died there. Many people left their country along with family members. However, those who visit the graves of their relatives and other relatives and pray for the rights of the departed are the majority today.

Characteristically - nostalgic tourism is visiting, meeting, communicating, getting autographs, photographs of movie stars in the style of "retro-notalgia", music and dance performers who have been performing for 10-20 years, athletes who have become legends. A trip means visiting the houses in which they lived, visiting museums named after them. Basically, a person or an image is the main subject.

Gastronomic nostalgic tourism. The uneven distribution of the relief of the globe affects the purity of air, water and various fruits and vegetables, and even the taste characteristics of food, and ensures the unique taste of food in

these countries, the uniqueness of national dishes. In order to be gastronomic-nostalgic tourism, the target food must be prepared in its national space, according to a national recipe, saturated with local water and air.

acquaintance with nostalgic tourist resources, their vision, hearing, satisfaction of needs covers the period from one day to one year. This period can be divided into short-term (from 1-12 days), medium-term (from 1-3 months) and long-term (from 6 months to 1 year). Nostalgic tourism is possible. For example, today those who come to visit their relatives stay an average of 4-5 days and engage in short-term nostalgic tourism.

Nostalgic tourist tours in most cases are not organized in advance. Participants freely organize a trip according to their goals, travel to desired places and inspect objects. Nostalgic tourism is based mainly on emotions, impressions and imagination, so people go on a journey of their own accord. It goes in interesting, attractive directions. In addition, tourists visiting their relatives hardly use tourism products.

nostalgic tourism are developed to order with the help of travel companies and tour operators.

Conclusions and suggestions:

Uzbekistan has a high potential for the development of nostalgic tourism, and it is time to include tourism as a separate type of science. Because in the leading countries of the world nostalgic tourism has formed as a separate tourism. In this regard, the formation of tours is carried out by individual travel agencies and organizations.

The following recommendations are given for the development of nostalgic tourism and its development as a separate type of tourism:

1. Inclusion in textbooks of the concept of "nostalgic tourism" as one of the types of tourism destinations;
2. Popularization of the concept of "nostalgic tourism";
3. Submission of the classification of nostalgic tourism to the ministry and travel companies;
4. tourism statistics, it is appropriate to call the phrase "those who came to visit their relatives" "participants of nostalgic tourism";
5. Creating separate air tickets for the Uzbek diasporas, ensuring their arrival and departure to our country is cheaper than others;
6. Using the database available in the regions, to determine separately the regions where representatives of the fraternal people live, to accept tourists who are interested in such regions;
7. Formation of information about the families of those who went to war and were considered the main ones in travel companies in the field;
8. new travel packages need to add interesting, historically significant places, organize separate tours for nostalgic tourism.

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DRY COUGH AS AN ADVERSE DRUG REACTION DURING THE USE OF ANGIOTENSIN CONVERTING ENZYME INHIBITORS

Annotation. The most common adverse drug reaction due to the use of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors is a dry cough due to the accumulation of bradykinin due to blockade of the angiotensin-converting enzyme, which is involved in its metabolism. The situation with the occurrence of dry cough requires a change in the drug (most often to angiotensin receptor blockers), because. a decrease in the dose of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors reduces the antihypertensive effect of the therapy, while the appointment of effective doses of blockers angiotensin-converting enzyme neutralizes the effect of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system not by blocking the angiotensin-converting enzyme, but by acting on angiotensin II receptors, and as a result of this action, the metabolism of bradykinin does not change.

Key words: angiotensin-converting enzyme, accumulation of bradykinin, dry cough.

Introduction

Mechanism of action of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors:

Renin itself binds to α_2 -globulin, resulting in the formation of a weakly active decapeptide angiotensin I, which under the influence of angiotensin-converting enzyme is converted into an octapeptide angiotensin II. The latter has a pronounced vasoconstrictive effect, stimulates the secretion of aldosterone, promotes sodium reabsorption in the renal tubules and, as a result of an increase in plasma osmotic pressure, an increase in circulating blood volume. The effects of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors also include increased resolution of bradykinin, which has a vasodilatory effect, participation in the metabolism of neuropeptides. Under normal conditions, the body's pressor systems (renin-angiotensin-aldosterone and sympathoadrenal) and depressor systems (kallikrein-kinin with bradykinin as a leading role) counteract each other and are in dynamic balance, exerting vasoconstrictive and vasodilating effects, respectively. In diseases (hypertension, chronic heart failure), the predominance shifts towards the pressor system. It should be noted that the angiotensin-converting enzyme is involved in the regulation of both systems. Angiotensin-

converting enzyme is found both in the blood serum (plasma link of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system), and in endothelial, nervous tissues, myocardium, epithelium of the renal tubules, seminal appendages (the so-called tissue link of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system). The plasma link is activated quickly, but has a short-term effect, while the tissue link, on the contrary, is realized gradually, but persists for a longer time. The ratio of plasma and tissue units of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system is approximately 1:9. Angiotensin II, which is formed as a result of the activities of the plasma and tissue links of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, has a vasodilating effect through several mechanisms:

1. Direct effect on angiotensin receptors;
2. Increased secretion of norepinephrine from sympathetic nerve endings;
3. Increased secretion of endothelin I, a potent vasodilator, by endothelial cells;
4. Increased entry of free calcium into the cell.

tissue link of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system is responsible for the development of lesions of internal organs: myocardial angiotensin II activates proto-oncogenes, stimulates hypertrophy and fibrosis of muscle fibers. These events are also observed in the smooth muscles of peripheral vessels. Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors prevent the multiple vasoconstrictive effect of angiotensin II, cause an increase in plasma renin concentration and a decrease in that of angiotensin II, prevent the destruction of bradykinin, and reduce the synthesis and secretion of aldosterone. The consequence of the action of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors is the weakening of the vasoconstrictor, antidiuretic and antinatriaemic effects of angiotensin II. On the contrary, there is an increase in the vasoconstrictor and natriuretic effects of bradykinin.

Mechanism of action of angiotensin II receptor blockers:

Angiotensin II directly acts through special receptors that are located in the wall of blood vessels, nerve endings (types I and II). The physiological action of angiotensin II, manifested through type I receptors, leads to vasodilation, increased sodium reabsorption in the renal tubules, intestines, aldosterone release, remodeling of the vascular wall and myocardium, activation of the sympathoadrenal system (both central and peripheral), water retention in the body renin release. The listed effects of angiotensin II regulate blood pressure, maintain it at a high level in hypertension. Blockade of type I receptors makes it possible to achieve the elimination of pathological hypertonicity of the vascular wall in arterial hypertension and the prevention of its and myocardial pathological remodeling. There is also a regression of myocardial hypertrophy, improvement of its diastolic function. As for type II receptors for angiotensin II, located in the tissues of the brain, myocardium, adrenal medulla, kidneys, uterus and ovaries, the beneficial effects of angiotensin II are realized due to them: stimulation of nitric oxide synthesis, natriuretic effect, antiproliferative effect. In

relation to the cardiovascular system, the effects realized through type II angiotensin receptors are also favorable, but are much less pronounced than those realized through type I receptors: there is some vasodilation, an antiproliferative effect in relation to endothelial cells and the muscular layer of the vascular wall, inhibition of myocardial hypertrophy.

Purpose of the study:

1. Find out the prevalence of dry cough as a side effect of taking angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors.
2. Find out if this reaction is observed further in such patients after switching the drug to an angiotensin II receptor blocker.

Materials and research methods:

We studied the medical records of 43 patients aged 40 to 59 years, taking angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors for one reason or another (hypertension, chronic heart failure). The prevalence of dry cough as an undesirable drug reaction was assessed both during the use of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors and after switching the drug to an angiotensin II receptor blocker.

Research results:

1. Dry cough as an undesirable drug reaction of taking angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors was observed in 5 people (patients did not notice dry cough before);
2. In these patients, the drug was switched to an angiotensin II receptor blocker, after which, after 2-4 weeks, none of the patients noted a dry cough.

Conclusion:

Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors have a relatively small number of adverse drug reactions, and dry cough, as the most common of them, can significantly reduce the standard of living of patients, and in some cases (for example, in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) cause a worsening of the disease. Changing the drug to an angiotensin II receptor blocker, comparable in effectiveness to angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, eliminates dry cough as an undesirable drug reaction without reducing the effectiveness of antihypertensive therapy.

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METHODS FOR ASSESSING THE QUALITY OF PROFESSIONAL TRANSLATORS

Abstract: As professional translators, we know that the dominant quality evaluation method in our industry, error typology, is static and unable to respond to new text types or varying communicative situations. This is leading to rising levels of dissatisfaction among clients. In this paper, we report on findings from a benchmarking exercise carried out in collaboration with the Translation Automation User Society (TAUS) and eight of its member companies. Eleven translation quality evaluation models were benchmarked.

Keywords: translation method, evaluation models, translation quality, intermediate-level translators

1. Introduction

Weak quality translation can often be satisfactorily corrected by clinicians. Quality evaluation can prevent overbidding and ensure quality control. By contrast, detecting bad translators is often not possible. This raises the issue of whether bad translators can remain unidentifiable.

One method of evaluating translation quality is the use of a quality evaluation model. The scientific and prosaic claim that the quality control of translation quality is important because ambiguity caused by poor translation can be problematic in many different contexts, and even intermediate-level translators may occasionally translate poorly. However, today we are already dealing with text types or communicative situations that cannot be taken into consideration by an error typology (the only available and dominant quality evaluation model).

higher appraisal of superficial aspects, poor performance ratings and 'thick' personality assessments (misbehaviour, demeanour) during an evaluation, and diminish the weight given to the artist-professional as a whole in the portfolio.

2. Risks Analysis of the Translation Model

As a translation professional, more than a language balancer, you must understand and appreciate the risks of your chosen methods, which continues to

adapt. This requires a benchmarking assessment where multiple metrics diligently assess the efficiency of your model within that practice scope. Writing guidelines can help define and satisfy business objectives for specific content profiles. These may document production needs in order to be consistent with your core values, provide quality content at a reasonable rate and promote client autonomy. You can evaluate your method from the viewpoint of the quality of the output which can provide key insights and useful feedback, and then assess it on a non-redundant basis compared to existing methods in order to spotlight its advantages. These process results can guide your organization to move towards a properly functioning machine in accordance with the parameters of time, utility and sentiment.

3. Identification of Associated Translation Problems

This paper describes a prototype-based technique for risk analysis that provides a foundation for the development of quality planning methodologies.

The objective of risk analysis is to create a framework for organization-wide quality control management by creating a reference architecture, identifying tangible risks and developing an action plan to mitigate those risks.

Such a reference architecture includes the definition of all functional components and the identification of associated translation problems as risk factors pertaining to translation quality in which a certain level of risk is to be assumed.

Quality Planning on Communication and Translation is the process of developing strategies to mitigate identified risks based on analysis of the result of the risk signals. Quality Control is used to verify whether mitigation methodologies are able to address identified risks and to provide complete management of all communication process quality risks.

The reference architecture for quality planning on communication and translation enables the exploration of linguistic quality issues, semantic understanding issues, contextual and usability issues and the impact of the selected translation type.

For each identified risk factor, a risk profile is created describing the type of problem and likelihood. From there, further planning for risk identification and for systematic stress testing of identified risks is possible.

Supplemental Actions on Accuracy and Relevance are provided, enabling process researchers to test such logistical actions without disturbing the workflow of the communication process any further.

4. Rating of Translation Fidelity

Through testing of referential documents with proficiency standards for translation, it is feasible to determine levels of quality using fidelity profiles.

Fidelity profiling, created by Profilertech, in conjunction with the TAUS, determines the quality facets that most match the profile.

For example, in business reports, content such as the alias, corporate address, and birth date is targeted. In content with a high volume of parameters

(risk management software), the key information is administrative, legal and medical details.

English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Polish and Norwegian are six categories that trigger the creation of specific fidelity profiles. These six linguistically relevant fidelity profiles correspond to concepts such as: interpretability, factual information and referential information, and can be applied in models for standard and production quality.

To help determine the accuracy of an evaluation, the service provider can create a fidelity score by evaluating the profile they receive before, during and at the completion of the translation process.

This then helps companies understand their level of service via a simple chart of circles and transfer routinely given scores of satisfactory (1), very good (2) and excellent (3) quality into the actual test example.

5. Prospects for Adaptation

The void of areas to build a sound methodology for quality evaluation isn't getting any closer. There are, as always, two schools of thought for quality assessment methods. And the problem with both of them - albeit everyone's got their favorite. But I tend to side with quality assessment models I deem lean, dynamic and portable.

The fact is, quality assessment models need to separate the wheat from the chaff quickly. That means we need effective tools that can provide a rapid overview. They must be able to provide us with data that we can act upon.

That's where Domo.co's article comes in. It provides a basis for a universal model to assess web copy quality. It isn't a universal model alone. But it's a brilliantly versatile one. That's what the email's testing the model and tailoring it according to Domo.co's needs.

6. Conclusion

Our initial findings suggest that there is more than one way to assess the quality of a translation and that in contrast to what has been shown in the literature, a text-based consensus method can match the accuracy of more process-based quality evaluations. There is no doubt that quality evaluation of translated text within the Forello is an important research avenue further work on quality evaluation methodology with more text content in English.

Next, we need to identify the best evaluation model in heterogeneous types of content. While we were looking at the process of quality evaluation of translation we realized that the outcomes of this is important for us. If our final quality measure is a PDF file, we need to understand what is the right file for translation. And, depending on the platform, the translation itself. Therefore, measurement may need to be holistic and include aspects such as linguistics, quality of application and translation.

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OZIQ-OVQAT SANOATI KORXONALARIDA MAHSULOT SIFATINI BOSHQARISH TIZIMI

Annotatsiya: Maqola oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarida mahsulot sifatini boshqarishni takomillashtirishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Sanoat korxonalarini faoliyatining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy muhitining qisqacha tavsifi uning kerakli parametrlarini aniqlash uchun berilgan. Muallif tomonidan muhokama qilingan oziq-ovqat korxonalarida mahsulot sifatini boshqarishning ustuvor jihatlari ko'rib chiqilgan. Bunday oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarida mahsulot sifati menejmentining asosiy yo'nalishlari berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi, boshqarish mexanizmi, sifat menejmenti, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari, oziq-ovqat sanoati.

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PRODUCT QUALITY IN FOOD INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Abstract: The article is devoted to the study of the specific features of improving product quality management in food industry enterprises. A brief description of the socio-economic environment of industrial enterprises is given to determine its necessary parameters. The priority aspects of product quality management in food enterprises discussed by the author have been discussed. The main directions of product quality management are given in such food industry enterprises.

Key words: Food safety, control mechanism, quality management, food products, food industry.

«Boshqarish» iborasini mahsulot sifatiga oid qo'llaganda, mahsulot sifatini doimiy nazorat qilish, uni belgilovchi shartlar va omillarga maqsadga muvofiq ta'sir etish yo'llari bilan mahsulot sifatini loyihalashtirish, ishlab chiqarish va foydalanishda uning zarur darajada o'rnatilishini, ta'minlanishini tushunish zarurdir.

Korxonalarda mahsulot sifatini boshqarish operatsiyalari injener-texnik, tashkiliy-texnologik, nazorat, transport, ombor va boshqa jarayonlarning

o'zaro bog'liqligi majmuasini tashkil etuvchi tartib doirasida olib boriladi. Mahsulot sifatini boshqarish jarayoni quyidagi operatsiyalardan iboratdir: mahsulot sifati darajasini belgilash, mahsulot sifatiga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi omillar hamda ishlab chiqarish jarayoni holati to'g'risidagi axborotlarni yig'ish va ularni o'rganish; mahsulot sifatini boshqarish to'g'risida qaror qabul qilish va ob'ektga ta'sir ko'rsatishga tayyorlanish, boshqaruv buyruqlarini berish; boshqarish natijasida mahsulot sifatining o'zgarishi haqidagi axborotlarni yig'ish va tizimli tahlil qilish.

Sifatni ta'minlash yo'lidagi birinchi qadam bo'lib, maqsadlarni aniqlash hisoblanadi. Bu strategik qadam o'z ichiga ehtiyojlarni aniqlash va bu ehtiyojlarni qondirishga mo'ljallangan mahsulot parametrlarini ishlab chiqishni oladi.

Korxonalarda sifat uchun javobgarlik odatda sifat nazorati bo'limi deb ataluvchi alohida bo'limga yuklatilgan bo'lib, bu yondoshish qisman nazoratning mustaqilligi prinsipiga asoslanadi, ya'ni sifatni baholash vakolatlari ishlab chiqarish bilan bog'liq bo'lmagan bo'linmada mujassamlashgan. Hozirgi kunda ilg'or tajribalar bu masalaga yangicha yondoshishni majbur etmoqda. Masalan, Yaponiyada sifatni ta'minlash bo'yicha javobgarlikning ko'p qismi an'anaviy holda ishlab chiqarishdagi ishchilarga yuklatilgan. Sifatni ta'minlash masalalari bo'yicha tayyorgarlikni yaponlar ishlab chiqarishdagi ishchilarni professional tayyorlash dasturlariga kiritganlar va ishchilarga o'z ishi sifatini nazorat qilishni yuklaganlar.

Sifat nazorati ishida uni ta'minlashning umumiy rejasi ishlab chiqilgandan keyingi qadam bo'lib sifatni o'lchashni tashkil etish hisoblanadi. Sifat albatta o'chanishi mumkin bo'lishi kerak.

Tashkilot faoliyatining yakuniy muvaffaqiyati funksional sifat va konstruksiya sifatiga qaramasdan, ishlab chiqarishni boshqaruvchilar ko'proq sifatni texnik shartlarga mosligini ta'minlashga e'tibor qiladilar. Yakuniy mahsulotni tayyorlashda faqatgina bir korxonada ishchi-xodimlari emas, balki xom-ashyo, materiallar va butlovchi qismlar yetkazib beruvchi hamkor korxonalar jamoalari ham qatnashadilar. Bunday sharoitlarda mahsulotning yuqori sifatini barcha omillarni kompleks hisobga olish va qo'yilgan masalaga sistemali yondoshish asosida ta'minlash mumkin. Ushbu talablarga **Mahsulot sifatini boshqarishning kompleks tizimi** javob beradi. Kompleks tizim mahsulotni loyihalashtirish, tayyorlash, ishlab chiqarish va foydalanishda zarur sifat darajasini ta'minlash va ushlab turish uchun amalga oshiriladigan chora-tadbirlar, usullar hamda vositalarni o'z ichiga tashkiliy jihatdan qamrab oladi.

Mahsulot sifatini boshqarish tizimi deganda boshqarish idoralari va boshqariluvchi ob'ektlarning mahsulot sifatini boshqarishda moddiy -texnika va axborot vositalari yordamida o'zaro bog'lanishning majmui tushuniladi. Shuning uchun bu tizim o'zaro bog'langan mahsulot sifatini boshqarishni ta'minlaydigan tashkiliy, texnikaviy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy tadbirlarning yig'indisi sifatida ko'zda tutilgan bo'lmoqligi lozim.

Boshqarishning asosiy maqsadi esa mahsulot sifatini kerakli darajaga erishilishini ta'minlash hisoblanadi. Mahsulot sifatini boshqarish tizimi o'z tarkibiga inson jamoalarini, texnikaviy qurilmalarni, moddiy vositalarni va kuchli axborot oqimini oladi. Mahsulot sifatini boshqarish o'zida quyidagi boshqarish davrining umumlashgan elementlarini mujassamlashtiradi:

- Oldindan aytib berish va rejalashtirish;
- Ishlarni tashkil qilish;
- O'zaro muvofiqlashtirish va tartibga solish;
- Faol harakatga keltirish va rag'batlantirish;
- Nazorat, hisob – kitob va tahlil qilish.

Mahsulot sifatini boshqarishning kompleks tizimi ishlab chiqarishni boshqarishning avtomatlashtirilgan tizimining tarkibiy qismi bo'lib, berilgan darajali sifatga ega mahsulotni ishlab chiqarishga qaratilgan ilmiy-texnik, tashkiliy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy chora-tadbirlarni yagona majmuuga birlashtiradi. Tizimning tashkiliy-texnik asosi bo'lib standartlashtirish xizmat qiladi.

Sifatni ta'minlashda standartlashtirish katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, u quyidagi prinsiplarga ega: optimallik; dinamiklik; progressivlik; komplekslilik; majburiylik. Bu prinsiplarga ega bo'lgan barcha standartlar korxonalar va tashkilotlar uchun qonun kuchiga ega. Standartlarga amal qilmaslik qonun bo'yicha javobgarlikka sabab bo'ladi. Standartlar amal qilish ko'lami, darajasi va xossasiga ko'ra quyidagicha tasniflanadi:

GOSTlar – davlat standartlari;

OSTlar – tarmoq standartlari;

STPlar – korxonalar standartlari;

TUlar – texnik shartlar;

DUlar – shartnomaviy shartlar.

Yuqoridagilar bizning respublikamizda o'rnatilgan standartlar tizimidir. Xalqaro talablar umumjahon **ISO 9000 sifat standartlari tizimida** mujassamlashtirilgan. Standartlarni ishlab chiqish to'rt bosqichda amalga oshiriladi:

1. Standartlarni ishlab chiqishda texnikaviy talablarni ishlab chiqish va uni muhokamadan o'tkazish;

2. Standart loyihasini (birinchi nusxasi) ishlab tayyorlab taqrizga yuborish;

3. Olingan taqrizlarni ishlab chiqish, oxirgi nusxasini tayyorlash va tasdiq uchun yuborish;

4. Standartlarni davlat ro'yxatidan o'tkazish va tasdiqlash. Standartlashtirish metrologiya va sertifikatlash bo'yicha O'zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat markazi ro'yxatidan o'tkazilib, uning texnik shartlari belgilab qo'yiladi.

Texnik shartlar shartli belgisining 3-4 qismlari standart ishlab chiqaruvchi korxonalar qaysi tarmoq va uning qaysi bo'limiga qarashini ko'rsatadi. OST shartli belgisining 3-qismi standartni tasdiqlagan tarmoq nomini bildiradi. Xom-ashyolar sifati, tayyor mahsulotlarga bo'lgan iste'molchilar talablarining o'sishi,

ularni sinash uslublari o'zgarishlarini e'tiborga olgan holda standartlar vaqti-vaqti bilan qayta ko'rib, o'zgartirilib boriladi.

Sifatni boshqarish o'z ichiga mahsulotni attestatsiyadan o'tkazish, ishlovchilarni moddiy va ma'naviy rag'batlantirish, mahsulotlar sifatini nazorat qilishni tashkil etish va nazorat usullarini oladi. Sifatni attestatsiya qilish mahsulotlarning texnik darajasi va sifatini oshirishga, texnologiyani takomillashtirishga, yuqori sifatli mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarishni kengaytirish va mahsulotni yangilashga yordam beradi.

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PROSPECTS FOR FORMING COOPERATIVE RELATIONS IN THE FIELD OF PRODUCTION AND SALE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

Abstract. In the article, issues related to the forming cooperative relations in the field of production and sale of fruit and vegetable products were discussed. As the cooperative relations in the agricultural sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan plays a key role in the development of the sector, we made some data analysis and gave some suggestions for the prospects for forming cooperatives in the agricultural production sphere.

Keywords: agricultural products, cooperation processes, export potential, fruit and vegetable industry, clusters, cooperation.

INTRODUCTION. The existing natural and climatic conditions in our country allow for the sustainable development of agricultural products, in particular, fruit and vegetable growing. The President and the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan pay great attention to the development of fruit and vegetable growing as a priority in the process of transitioning the industry to market relations. After all, the fact that a significant part of the foreign currency income of the country is formed due to the sale of fruit and vegetable products in foreign markets indicates the priority of radical reform and rapid development of the sector.

Analyzes of the experiences of developed countries in the cultivation, storage, processing and export of fruit and vegetable products show that there is a need to develop cooperation and clusters of producers of these products.

In our republic, enterprises of various forms of ownership operating in the system of production, storage, preparation, processing, sale, service and supply of agricultural products are being fundamentally modernized. However, as the President noted, “... the analysis of best practice in the field of production, storage, processing and sale of agricultural products shows the need to effectively encourage the development of cooperation between producers of these products.”⁷. The effective implementation of these strategically promising

⁷ Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-4239 dated May 14, 2019 “On measures to develop agricultural cooperation in the field of fruit and vegetable production”

and high-potential events requires the formation of organizational, economic and legal cooperation relations based on modern cooperative relations in the agro-industrial complex.

Seasonality of production areas, perishable nature of goods, its wide range, requirements of plants to soil, climate and other conditions are more expressed in the fruit and vegetable sector than in other areas of agriculture. At the same time, there is a need to import, transport and store many types of products.

In the early years of the reforms, although agriculture did not fully use the given opportunities, it gradually and consistently adapted to the conditions of the market environment. As a result, the main prerequisites for the emergence of healthy market relations corresponding to the transition period were created in a short period of time.

Due to socio-economic and demographic changes taking place on our planet, there are problems of effective use of land, water and labor resources in providing food to the population. Also, providing the population with quality food products is one of the global tasks facing the countries of the world.

LITERATURE REVIEW. Among the most consistent implementation of agricultural reforms in our republic and the priorities in 2019, it was noted that, “the most important task is to reform the management system of the agricultural sector, introduce advanced technologies for the rational use of land and water resources, and ensure food security”⁸.

As well as, the head of the country highlighted that “thinking not only of today, but also of tomorrow, raising the reforms to a new level with a long view..., for this purpose, the strategy of agricultural development for 2020-2030 has been developed, based on the principle of “one mahalla (neighborhood) - one product”, it is necessary to widely introduce the logistics service and cooperation system in the localities”⁹.

In our republic, fruit and vegetable products are grown mainly in the private sector, and 75-85 percent of them are owned by farmers and farms, but today, the number of large horticultural business entities is increasing. leading to increased competition among the private vegetable growing sector. In such a system, there are a large number of fruit and vegetable products that ripen seasonally and are inconvenient to transport in many cases, scattered in terms of location and in order for farmers and farms of small size to participate in the competition, their cooperation becomes important.. In this regard, a number of organizational, economic and legal foundations are being created in our republic. For this reason, the development of trade and logistics infrastructure in

⁸ Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. <http://uza.uz/oz/politics/zbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyeevning-oliyas-28.12.2018>.

⁹ Shavkat Mirziyoyev's speech at the meeting dedicated to the priorities of agricultural development. Source: <https://daryo.uz/k/2019/09/06/shavkat-mirziyoyev-qishloq-xojaligini-rivojlantirishning-ustuvor-yonalishlariga-bagishlangan-yigilish-otkazdi/>

fruit and vegetable production and the development of proposals and recommendations for the creation of the added value chain in the field are among the most urgent issues of today.

Since the development of agricultural sectors is directly related to the issue of comprehensive development of the economy of the agro-industry sector, in turn, it forms the basis of the socio-economic development of the country, the economic reforms carried out in the republic are carried out on the basis of priority in the agricultural sector.

In the country's agrarian sector, there is a huge untapped potential for the production and export of fruit and vegetables. According to the analysis, in the years when the fruit and vegetable products grown in the republic are in excess of the domestic demand, the average price of the product in the domestic market will decrease significantly, and the farmer who grows the product will suffer losses. Also, the formed low market price is an obstacle to the release of products to the market, which causes most of the products to perish before reaching the consumer.

In addition to many factors, the fact that the product sales system is not well established is a big obstacle in the decrease of the average market prices of products or the increase in the number of defects. This, in turn, causes problems in providing the population of the country with quality food products due to the deterioration of the economic situation of agricultural enterprises.

Also, fruit and vegetable products are the main raw material for the processing industry, occupying the main place in meeting the consumption requirements of the population, and are a source of income for those employed in this sector. Therefore, in recent years, a lot of attention has been paid to the development of fruit and vegetable industries.

The existing technologies in the production of fruit and vegetable products, the activity of production organization and forms of business management, the level of material and technical support of product-growing farms, the level of development of infrastructure facilities serving product growers, how well they meet market requirements is one of the important factors that determine the competitive characteristics of production.

At the same time, measures taken to optimize the quality, quantity, and material and labor resources spent on production, reduce the cost of marketed products, ensure the economic stability of production and provide the farmer with additional profit.

A.V.Chayanov defines the economic essence of cooperation as a relationship that provides the economic interests of various economic entities that independently combine their activities in the economic problems of the development of the field of fruit and vegetable production and the development of the process of cooperation and integration in agriculture. The author

emphasizes here that the main focus should be on serving the interests of independent entities entering into cooperative relations, not property.¹⁰

This concept was defined by I.N.Buzdalov as “Cooperation is the joint activity of various economic entities, which combines personal, collective and social interests, stimulates the creative work of individuals. At the same time, together with the social guarantee of a person, it provides social protection”.

In addition, M.I. Tugan-Baranovsky, one of the advanced economists, focused on the forms of cooperation and the social aspects of the cooperation process and interpreted it as a social movement, while R.H.Husanov, one of our scientists, researches the economic aspects of cooperation in his work. Here, the main focus is on small producers, and the economic and social nature of cooperation is interpreted from the point of view of that time. It is shown that the material and technical base of small individual farmers' farms is very weak, and the low level of marketability has led to the fact that farms operate more as a social entity than an economic one and is an obstacle to the process of cooperation.¹¹

However, at the same time, the work of the above authors was carried out in different periods, in general, and was not approached in depth, choosing the product sales system as a separate problem. At the moment, the work on organizing the activities of agro-enterprises in the field of fruit and vegetable production requires serious scientific research.

In addition, “... in the field, especially in the development of fruit and vegetable growing and viticulture, effective market mechanisms have not been systematically established, the insufficient scientific approach leads to the fact that the existing opportunities of the sector are not fully used. According to calculations, it is possible to earn 7 times more from grapes, 6 times from cherries, and 5 times more from walnuts than raw cotton grown on 1 hectare”¹².

Also, it cannot be said that the available opportunities in processing, storage and export of these products are being fully used. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev noted: “Today, only 15% of the fruits and vegetables grown in our country are processed, and only 8% are exported. These indicators are still low, especially in Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Khorezm, Kashkadarya and Tashkent regions. This year, 860,000 tons or 620 million dollars worth of fruits and vegetables were exported, which does not correspond to our opportunities and potential. Based on the experience of developed countries, there are no techniques for cultivating gardens and vineyards, planting and harvesting vegetable and potato seeds. Delivery of fuels and lubricants,

¹⁰ Chayanov.A.V. Basic ideas and forms of organization of agricultural cooperation. -Moscow. -1927. - 357 p.

¹¹ Husanov R. Scientific and practical foundations of farming. - T.: Cholpon, 2000. - 103 p.

¹² Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. 29.12.2020

mineral fertilizers, seeds to farmers, and the fight against diseases and pests are not organized at the required level”¹³.

Under market conditions, as a result of offering and selling their products to consumers through the market, enterprises producing agricultural products must cover their costs related to the production and sale of products and have a certain amount of profit. This amount of profit is the factor that decides the future "fate" of production (promising development or crisis).

Cooperation processes of agricultural enterprises in the sale of fruit and vegetable products in general with enterprises of the service branch of the agricultural production sector or with a large number of fruit and vegetable producers in the direction of a single goal can be viewed as a process of mutually beneficial and free association.

Currently, the importance of agriculture, especially fruit and vegetable and grape products, is very high in Uzbekistan's export potential. Recently, several decisions and incentives have been made by the Government for the production, processing and export of these products.

The agricultural sector satisfies the demand of the country's population for food products, and the processing industries for raw materials. About 90 percent of food products are produced in the agrarian sector. Along with the supply of food products to the consumer market of our republic and raw materials to the processing industry, agriculture is also considered a guaranteed market for the products of a number of industries, such as agricultural machinery and the chemical industry.

Agricultural products of Uzbekistan have long been famous in foreign markets with their unique taste and taste and have their own customers. However, the necessary infrastructure for product export has not been established at a high level.

The current state of the development of the agrarian sector, relatively low investment attractiveness of the industry, slow circulation of capital, high riskiness of doing business in agriculture requires a well-thought-out and systematic approach by the government in conducting agrarian policy. Conducting such a policy allows mitigating the negative effects of the market in the agricultural sector, increasing the competitiveness of the sector, ensuring long-term economic growth and food security of the country.

In this regard, in the special programs for 2016-2020 for the release of finished products to new foreign markets, which are planned to be developed for each industry, to increase the volume of exports, to improve the system of transportation of exported goods, marketing, finance and organization of exporting enterprises. issues of legal support are reflected.

At a time when the competition in the world market is intensifying, it is necessary to develop measures to improve the system of support for enterprises

¹³ From the speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev congratulating the agricultural workers of Uzbekistan on the occasion of the Day of Agricultural Workers. December 11, 2021

exporting products of our country, to give them additional benefits and preferences. In order to export the product to foreign markets, providing information support to competitors, consumers, the legislation of the country where the product is exported, creating the most convenient regime for the country's enterprises in foreign countries according to interstate agreements, market and production measures such as development of infrastructures, promotion of product advertising also have a positive effect on increasing the competitiveness of exporting enterprises.

In particular, the decisions taken by the Government on the cultivation, processing and export of fruit and vegetable and grape products form the basis of reforms in the agrarian sector implemented in Uzbekistan.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. The role of the fruit and vegetable industry in the economy of our country is incomparable. A stock of raw materials for direct consumer products and industry is created in the industry. The population's need for food products is satisfied throughout the year. In general, the current economic reforms in the network make it possible to solve the following economic and social issues:

As an economic matter, fruit and vegetable growing is one of the main incomes of the population in rural areas, accounting for 32.2% of the total agricultural products (8.7% of the country's GDP). It has a direct impact on the development of a number of industries. Also, this sector occupies the main place in the country's agricultural exports;

As a social issue, the effectiveness of sustainable development of fruit and vegetable production has a direct impact not only on the living standards of rural residents, but also on increasing the social well-being of all residents of the country. The ultimate goal of these reforms is to provide food security in the country, which is clearly manifested in the positive results of the economic reforms implemented in all processes of the development of the new Uzbekistan, and reflects the increase in the standard of living of the population.

If we analyze the indicators of the production and efficiency of fruit and vegetable products, if we analyze the indicators of the direction of the products grown by the fruit and vegetable cluster in Kashkadarya region for processing and export, these indicators are in the data of the table above given.

The total volume of products produced by clusters in Kashkadarya region is 29,580 tons, of which 10,042 tons are for consumption in domestic markets, 5,850 tons are exported, 12,537 tons are for processing, and 1,150 tons are for storage. It can be seen from the table that in 2020, 6,000 tons of products were processed by regional clusters, and in 2021, 12,537 tons of products were processed. We can see that this indicator has increased by 208.9% in 2021 compared to 2020. In addition, the export volume was 2225.0 tons (i.e. 1816.0 million dollars) in 2020, and this figure was 6533 tons in 2021 (i.e. 8346.0 million dollars).

Information on the processing and export of products grown by the fruit and vegetable cluster in Kashkadarya region ¹⁴

№	Districts	Clusters	Total volume of produced products, tons	Shundan				Processing, tons			Eksport			
				for domestic consumption, tons	for export, tons	for processing, tons	For reserving, ton	In 2020	In 2021	growth, %	In 2020		In 2021	
											tons	Thousand USD	tons	Thousand USD
1	Kamashi	Agravostok MChJ	15989	4006	983	10000	1000	5300	10000	189			983	1300
2	Yakabog'	"Sharofat Ona Qahramon Qizi"	4030	550	1330	2000	150	700	2000	286	522	218	1800	2500
3	Chiroqchi	Abdulahat Axmedovich MChJ	1500	500	1000						708	757	1000	2000
4	Kitob	"Bog'iz ar Varganza uzumzorlari" MChJ	5604	4090	1087	427			427				1300	1139
5	Kitob	"Marble industry Kitob" MChJ	1257	796	350	110			110		831	170	350	307
6	Shahrizabz	Shahrizabz tomorrow's service MChJ	1200	100	1100						164	671	1100	1100
Total:			29580	10042	5850	12537	1150	6000	12537	209	2225	1816	6533	8346

¹⁴ Developed based on the information of the Department of Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation of Kashkadarya Region.

Non-destructive processing of fruit and vegetable products and extending their seasonality is one of the unused opportunities. The abundance of the assortment of freshly preserved wet fruits prevents the price of this type of products from artificially increasing in the markets every year in the winter-spring season, and has a positive effect on the social protection of the population, and there is no need to import similar products in the winter season.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS. In order to effectively manage the system of production and sale of fruit and vegetable products, it is advisable to implement the following measures to improve the scientific and practical basis of the development of the agrarian market:

- ❖ theoretical justification of the role and importance of fruit and vegetable production in the country's economy in the context of economic modernization;

- ❖ improvement of the coordination levers of the state in the sale of fruit and vegetable products, i.e. price determination, tax, finance-credit, insurance mechanisms;

- ❖ improvement of the mechanism of mutual organizational, economic and legal relations between subjects of agricultural products, agrosources and agroservices markets that directly affect the process of growing and selling fruit and vegetable products;

- ❖ improvement of mechanisms for encouraging the use of environmentally friendly methods in the production and sale of fruit and vegetable products;

- ❖ expanding the mechanism of interest in the final result of producers of fruit and vegetable products;

- ❖ ensuring the proportionality of the development of agrarian markets, which depends on the process of production and sale of fruit and vegetable products, should be based on market requirements and laws;

- ❖ studying and improvement of the scientific aspects of the activity of agricultural products, agrosources and agroservices markets and the laws of operation;

- ❖ improvement of the system of criteria and indicators for ensuring the proportionality of the development of the markets of agricultural products, agrosources and agro-services;

- ❖ improvement of the theoretical and methodological basis of formation of prices of fruit and vegetable products based on supply and demand in market conditions;

- ❖ studying and analyzing the effect of effective management of the system of production and sale of fruit and vegetable products on production efficiency;

- ❖ increasing the coordinating role of the state in improving the operation of the process of growing and selling fruit and vegetable products in the context of global climate changes

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PROSPECTS FOR INCREASING THE EXPORT POTENTIAL OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

Abstract. In the article, issues related to the prospects for increasing the export potential of fruit and vegetable products were discussed. In addition, studies were conducted to ensure the safety of food products for the development of the living standards of the agricultural population. Proposals have been made in this regard.

Keywords. agricultural products, export potential, fruit and vegetable industry, diversification.

INTRODUCTION. The agricultural sector plays an important role in the development of rural living standards, food security and raw materials for industry.

Uzbekistan is one of the main producers of fruit and vegetable products among the CIS countries due to its favorable and very fertile land resources. Along with high-quality cotton fiber and wheat products, horticultural products that create high added value are grown in the republic: cherries, pomegranates, and various regional fruits and vegetables. It is possible to increase the opportunities for the development of the industry as a result of the production of high-quality, diverse fruit and vegetable products, especially focusing on the consumer markets of the CIS countries and Russia through their re-production. For this, it will be necessary to open fruit and vegetable processing enterprises, create new jobs locally, and make full use of the reforms aimed at the development of the sector by our state.

At the same time, the current system of production and processing of agricultural products in Uzbekistan has its own problems: most fruit and vegetable growers are relatively small in size and not fully connected to the supply chain. The requirement does not have a uniform system across the network. This is especially important in directing the products currently being created in the network to international markets. During the harvest season, due to the lack of adequate packaging and storage warehouses, a large volume of products is released to the market, as a result, the prices of fruits and vegetables

fall due to the excess of supply over demand. This, in turn, leads to the destruction of most of the unsold products.

Based on the fact that the legal, organizational and economic relations between the economic entities formed as a result of institutional and structural changes in the agricultural sector in Uzbekistan require regular improvement in the establishment of agroclusters implementation of the direction should become one of the important tasks of the agrarian policy today. Because the interaction of agriculture with the processing and value-added sectors is not widely established, the production of competitive, environmentally friendly processed products and the activities of other sectors, such as the processing and sale of agricultural products has a negative effect. However, on the one hand, the continuation of modernizing national traditions in the production of agricultural products in Uzbekistan, specialization in the production of products that are competitive and in high demand in the domestic and foreign markets due to the natural location of the regions, agricultural is the presence of owners (farmers and dehkan farms) producing various products in the region. Also, mutual integration processes between enterprises of the agro-industrial complex, enterprises with a high innovation level serving agriculture, cooperation and competition readiness of enterprises related to the network, agriculture the formation of legal and regulatory frameworks for the regulation of the economy in accordance with the market principles, the availability of comprehensive service infrastructure and highly qualified specialists are important factors in solving these imbalances.

The implementation of actions on the establishment of intensive gardens by our country will lead to an increase in the economic scale, as a result of which additional services such as product quality inspection and certification will be created. Particular emphasis should be placed on the development of contractual relations between farmers and farms and processing enterprises. If we take into account the weak development of the network between farmers, farmers and retailers in local markets, the lack of a system for exchanging information on product prices in the market, the market price at the national and regional levels, it is necessary to establish a system for information on demand. At the same time, we believe that it is appropriate to establish centers for collecting data and studying customer demand in different markets.

As stated in the “Address to the Oliy Majlis” of the President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev on December 29, 2020: “The fight against poverty will become the main economic issue of 2021. The factor that gives the fastest results in reducing poverty and increasing the incomes of the rural population is a sharp increase in productivity and efficiency in agriculture...”¹⁵. Therefore, in order to develop this industry and increase exports, a number of measures are being determined, businessmen are being provided with incentives and financial

¹⁵ Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. December 29, 2020, <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/4057>

support, and a number of decrees and decisions are being adopted in this regard. For example, in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-20 dated November 23, 2021 “On measures to develop family entrepreneurship in fruit and vegetable and viticulture and increase the share of farmers in agricultural production” - a number of measures have been established to ensure food safety by financial supporting for the population's entrepreneurial initiatives aimed at earning income, helping the population to organize their own business in the agricultural sector, increasing the share of farmers in the production of agricultural products, and diversifying agriculture. The reforms carried out by our government in this field, including the implementation of new technologies that save resources, accelerate the further processing and increase the price of exportable goods, are aimed at increasing the productivity of a large branch of the economy - agriculture.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. As a result of the economic reforms carried out in the agrarian sector in our country during the years of independence, the legal and regulatory framework for increasing the export potential of the sector was weakened, the effective state support for the export-oriented activities of economic entities producing agricultural goods a system and mechanism were created, the processes of exporting products were simplified, all conditions were created to attract investments to the sector. The fact that the number of enterprises established on the basis of investments of foreign countries increased by more than 2.5 times in our republic during 2000-2015, and their share in the country's exports increased several times, can be explained as a positive effect of the above-mentioned measures.

There are a number of problems and tasks that need to be solved in terms of increasing the effectiveness of the globalization of the agrarian economy into the world agrarian economy, improving and developing the form and mechanism of economic integration structures, entering into this process, and supporting them by the state. Solving them will serve to increase the export potential of the agricultural sector of our republic.

This, in turn, is to identify existing problems and shortcomings in the field by means of analyzing the activities of farms, agro-firms and private enterprises producing export-oriented products based on a complex and systematic approach, as well as to justify the ways of increasing the export potential of the agricultural sector, is making it.

According to statistics, 2 million 749 thousand tons of fruits and vegetables were exported in 2021, which is 11% more than in 2020. During the nine months of 2022, Uzbekistan exported 1.2 million tons of fruits and vegetables worth about 760.2 million dollars. This figure has increased by 169,000 tons compared to the same period last year.

This year, phytosanitary permits for the export of 10 types of products have been obtained, which is the reason for further increase in export indicators. In particular, as a result of agreements reached with a number of countries by the

Plant Quarantine and Protection Agency, today 86 types of fruit and vegetable products are exported from our country to 23 countries, and all types of fruit and vegetable products to 56 countries. In 2022, phytosanitary permits were obtained to export fresh grapes to India, apples, lemons, cherries, garlic, onions to Jordan, plums to Peru, and beans and dried fruits to China.

Opportunities and benefits created in the field of agriculture and, of course, the work of farmers and farm workers of our country, workers and servants are gaining importance in the growth of the export potential of our country in terms of fruit and vegetable products.

It is worth noting that the legal framework adopted by the head of state and our government plays a decisive role in the development of the agricultural sector, the introduction of modern techniques and technologies into the industry, and the provision of various benefits and facilities.

For example, the measures specified in the Presidential Decree "On additional measures of financial support for agricultural production" adopted on October 6 of this year will provide agricultural producers with material resources (services), increasing the production of products, thereby increasing the income of the population, as well as the volume of exports.

According to this decision, funds allocated for state support of the fruit and vegetable sector will be allocated to the Horticulture and Greenhouse Development Fund for a period of 12 months, including an 11-month grace period. with an additional budget loan of 300 billion soums at an annual rate of 10 percent.

Diversification of the structural structure of the production of agrarian industries in our republic, improvement and modernization of the material and technical base of farms, implementation of the mechanism of effective and rational use of existing resources based on the introduction of resource-saving technologies - along with increasing the export potential of the agrarian sector, the export structure of the agrarian sector and created conditions for changing its geography.

One of the important directions of increasing the volume of export of agricultural products is to increase the effectiveness of measures to ensure the competitiveness of the produced products in the domestic and foreign markets.

Reasons for the low level of competitiveness of processed fruit and vegetable products include:

- ❖ high production costs;
- ❖ low quality;
- ❖ little attention is paid to packaging, packaging and label requirements;
- ❖ product composition does not fully meet world standards;
- ❖ short shelf life of products;
- ❖ increasing "export costs" and others.

Today, in order to increase the share of the export of processed fruit and vegetable products in the export of agricultural products, it is necessary to solve the following tasks in the field:

➤ developing and implementing a program of measures aimed at increasing the competitiveness of fruit and vegetable processing enterprises operating in our republic, as well as technological modernization and automation and computerization of technological processes in this field;

➤ to ensure the competitiveness of the export prices of the processed fruit and vegetable products produced in our country compared to the prices of similar products of other countries;

➤ modernization of machines and equipment used in processing enterprises, reshaping of non-demanding technology and production processes based on resource-saving principles, etc.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. The main directions of increasing the export potential of the agricultural sector of our republic:

❖ to give priority to the establishment of enterprises with the participation of foreign investments that ensure the rational use of the resource potential, natural climatic conditions and relative advantages of the regions of our republic;

❖ uniting fruit and vegetable and grape-growing farms into cooperatives, increasing the export potential of the sector on this basis, creating conditions for technological re-equipment and modernization of the sector, while effectively organizing the process of processing and drying fruit and grape products;

❖ improvement of the system of delivery of vessels and specially adapted containers and its infrastructure for the process up to the delivery of fruit and vegetable and grape products to consumers, financial support, and for this, to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables and grapes of our republic in specialized areas, the production of containers and packaging materials used for packing and placing of these products, as well as the organization of warehouses that allow them to be stored for long and short periods;

❖ to establish a systematic regional organization of increasing the knowledge and practical skills of farm managers and specialists on product export;

❖ continue to protect local agricultural producers with the help of tariffs and notarial instruments;

❖ increasing the volume of preferences in the state procurement system;

❖ subsidizing interest rate guarantees on loans to replenish the working capital of enterprises with import substitution potential;

❖ applying innovations to directions aimed at deepening the processing of raw materials that ensure the effective diversification of agricultural sectors and the export of traditional sectors;

❖ giving priority to the financing of innovations within the framework of high-tech projects with the participation of farms, small businesses and private

entrepreneurs in rural areas, with a high possibility of applying scientific achievements;

❖ improvement of customs legislation and administration in order to stimulate the production of products with high intellectual labor capacity and based on high-level technologies, etc.;

In order to increase the volume of export of agricultural products, implement the following measures aimed at ensuring the stable development of enterprises and organizations in the field of product processing. That is:

❖ to ensure the supply of fruits, vegetables and grape products of the specified assortment and quality to processing warehouses in compliance with the terms of the contract, and to introduce a practical and economically effective monitoring system over this process;

❖ obtaining loans from external and internal financing systems and sources of processing enterprises, obtaining technologies on the basis of leasing, enabling the establishment of infrastructure enterprises of the agricultural products processing network, production and service provision in cooperation improvement of regulatory legal documents, prioritizing their implementation;

❖ increasing the volume of export of agricultural products, adapting the national quality standards to the requirements of world markets, etc.

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IMPORTANCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN MEDICINE

Abstract: This article focuses on the value of English in medicine. In this article, conclusions about what is now the English language is an integral part of every medical worker. This topic is relevant today, when humanity has expanded its information and territorial boundaries.

Keywords: English for doctors, English in medicine, learning English, medical.

In today's world, where the borders of different countries are becoming easier to overcome, especially for professionals in the medical field, importance of English is significantly increasing.

Globalization and accelerated exchange of information require knowledge of the language of international communication and, in particular, its special features and the use of terminology in the medical professions. Consequently, it becomes urgently necessary to acquire reading skills and a good understanding of the medical literature in the English language for progressing to the level required for communication with colleagues from the USA, the UK, Australia, Israel and other countries known for their significant achievements in the development of medicine.

Why should a doctor know English? First of all, it may seem that the doctor's knowledge of English is not the key aspect in professional growth. In fact, if you aim at the constant improvement of skills and want to work in a prestigious clinic, and even more so, to cooperate with your foreign colleagues, you must know English. Let's see how the knowledge of English helps a doctor.

1. The doctor who speaks English is better aware of current trends in medicine.

Knowing English, you can freely read foreign medical journals, most of the modern books on medicine; get acquainted with publications in the English language on medical websites. And, of course, in terms of volume and relevance, such information significantly compares favorably with the information available in Russian or Uzbek.

Knowledge of the English language allows you to improve skills continuously and keep abreast of advanced diagnostic and treatment methods.

But why English? Because of the fact that scientific publications, primarily, are available for a wide range of readers just in English, and it can take a lot of time before they will be translated into Russian or Kazakh. In the

scientific community, and not only, English is the language of international communication.

2. Knowing English, you can get or continue medical education abroad.

If you are only going to be a doctor, you may enter a foreign university, and proficiency in English is one of the main conditions for the implementation of your plans.

You do not need a large sum of money to study at a foreign university. There are various training programs for prospective students, so that you can study abroad without spending too much money, but without knowledge of foreign languages, it is impossible. First and foremost, we are talking about English.

If you are already a general practitioner and would like to grow professionally, it is possible to do an internship in a foreign clinic, a refresher course and advanced professional training abroad to participate in international research projects in the field of medicine. But for this, you will also need knowledge of the English language.

3. Knowledge of English will allow you to participate in medical conferences abroad. Prestigious clinics are interested in ensuring their physicians' participation in various scientific events abroad, such as conferences devoted to medical issues. Therefore, if you work in a clinic or in research institute, you have the opportunity to make a business trip abroad, but for this, you need a good knowledge of English, because such events are usually held in English.

4. Knowledge of English will allow you to work in a team with foreign specialists. Many domestic clinics cooperate with foreign medical institutions, invite foreign experts to work or carry out consultations in difficult cases, to make a diagnosis jointly or to determine the methods of treatment of patients. In addition, doctors speaking English fluently, are invited to participate in international clinical trials

5. Knowledge of English allows the doctor to have an appointment with foreign patients in private clinics. Probably, if you work in a small clinic of a small town, only your compatriots will seek your medical advice. But, for example, in a private clinic of the capital city, cooperating with insurance companies, you can have foreign patients. If you plan to work or undertake an internship abroad, you cannot do it without knowledge of the English language.

6. To know English is prestigious. Regardless of your occupation, whether you are a doctor or another specialist, if you can speak foreign languages, you will be considered more valuable asset in any company cooperating with foreign partners or not. Knowledge of the English language says about your education, emphasizes that you are a modern, open personality, aimed at self-improvement.

As you can see, a doctor has many reasons to learn English. The level of English must be quite high. The doctor must be familiar with medical terminology, be able to read and fully understand even the most difficult

medical texts, have listening comprehensive skills, communicate with colleagues from other countries. The doctor should speak English clearly, so that the other person can understand every word, including medical “jaw-breakers”. Of course, all the doctors know Latin, it helps avoid any confusion in medical terms, but a living language is still necessary for dialogue. Even more, you cannot talk to foreign patients using the Latin language.

Having analyzed all the above mentioned points, we came to the conclusion that the English language was very important in medicine. This is the language that connects the knowledge and achievements of different countries, makes it possible to transfer the experience, skills and knowledge. In our time, every physician should know Medical English.

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ANALYSIS OF THE LAWS OF COTTON BLEND MOVEMENT IN THE RUBBER PLANK SEPARATION DRUM OF THE COTTON REGENERATOR

Abstract. In the article, a system of equations describing the movement of cotton on the surface of an improved rubber-plate drum for separating cotton pieces from the cleaning saws of the cotton regenerator was developed, and graphs of the dependence of the rubber-plate deviation angle and the cotton piece mass on the time of transportation of cotton pieces in the rubber-plate drum were made according to the numerical solution of the problem.

Key words: Regenerator, plank, rubber, separation, effect, drum.

In the recommended cotton regenerator, the fiber seeds caught by the drum teeth are pulled out by a rubber-plate drum and moved along the axis and transported to the exit zone. In this case, the rubber plates are located perpendicular to the axis of the drum. As a result, a large piece of cotton creates an additional force moving along the axis. Therefore, it is important to theoretically analyze the movement of the fibrous seed on the surface of the planks. To solve the problem, a calculation scheme was built in which the forces acting on the piece of cotton were applied [1, 2]. This calculation scheme is presented in Figure 1.

The forces affecting the calculation scheme are as follows: \bar{G} -gravity force vector; \bar{F}_{mk} -centrifugal force vector; \bar{F}_x - air resistance force vector; \bar{F}_{kop} -coriolis force vector; \bar{F}_{uuu} -friction force vector; \bar{N} -reaction force vector.

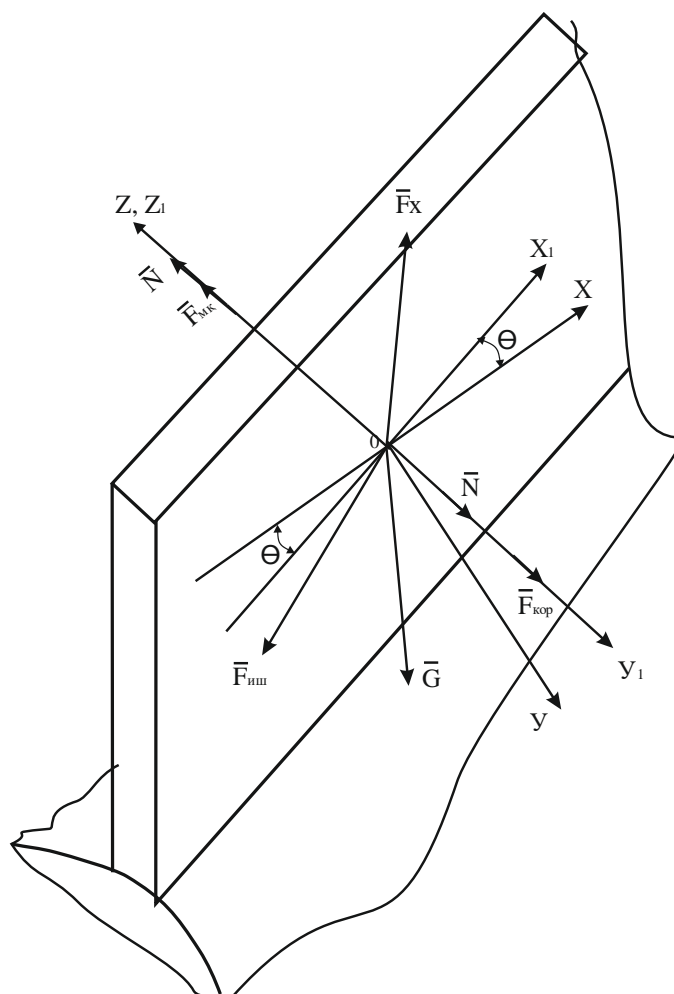


Figure 1. Calculation scheme representing the movement of a piece of cotton on the surface of a rubber sheet.

Taking these forces and the projection of the inertial force on the coordinate axes X, U, Z, we create the equilibrium condition based on the D'Alambert principle [3, 4]:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n F_{ix} = 0; \sum_{i=1}^n F_{iy} = 0; \sum_{i=1}^n F_{iz} = 0 \quad (1)$$

We take the projections of all forces and form a system of differential equations representing the law of motion of a piece of cotton on the surface of a rubber plate:

$$\begin{aligned} m_n \ddot{x} &= -kV_x^2 \cos\beta_1 - N \cos\beta_2 - F_{kop} \cos\beta_3 - F_{инн} \cos\beta_4; \\ m_n \ddot{y} &= -kV_x^2 \sin\beta_1 + N \sin\beta_2 + F_{kop} \sin\beta_3; \\ m_n \ddot{z} &= -G - F_{инн} \sin\beta_4 + F_{МК}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ are the angles formed by the corresponding forces with the X coordinate axis.

Accordingly, we form the acting forces as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} m_n \ddot{x} &= -kV_x^2 \cos\beta_1 - N \cos\beta_2 - 2m_n \dot{x} \omega_b \cos\Theta; \\ m_n \ddot{y} &= -kV_x^2 \sin\beta_1 + N \sin\beta_2 + 2m_n \dot{x} \omega_b \cos\Theta; \\ m_n \ddot{z} &= -m_n g - N \sin\beta_4 + m_n \omega_b^2 (R_b + h/2 + Z). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

The parameters of the numerical solution of the problem were implemented in the initial calculation values:

$m_n=(0,2-2,0)*10^{-3}$ кг; $f=(0,25-0,3)$; $g=9,81$ м/с²; $\Theta=5^0-10^0$; $\omega_b=(95-110)$ с⁻¹; $l=1,9*10^3$ м; $V_x=(2,0-3,0)$ м/с; $k=1,5-2,5$; $\beta_1=30^0-45^0$; $\beta_2=25^0-60^0$; $\beta_3=30^0-50^0$; $\beta_4=15^0-35^0$.

In the recommended cotton regenerator, the dimensions of the drum that separates the cotton pieces from the teeth should be selected in such a way that it first completely removes the cotton pieces from between the teeth, secondly, it is necessary to transfer them to the transportation zone faster, and thirdly, it is necessary not to damage the cotton fibers as much as possible. In this case, after the fiber seed is removed from the saw tooth several times, the rubber-plates are affected along the axis and ejected. These repetitions, depending on the mass of the cotton piece, are transported up to (3-7) times on the surface of the rubber plate to the moving zone. Therefore, it is important to determine the time to remove the cotton piece from the drum with rubber plate.

In this case, the transportation time was assumed to be at a distance equal to (0.6-0.7) l m of the average drum. Because not all cotton pieces move along the full length of the drum. Also, by determining the speed of movement along the X axis, then the time of transportation is found. In this case, the numerical solution of the system of differential equations (2) was carried out on a computer. The time of transportation of a piece of cotton is determined by the equation (3):

$$t = \frac{x}{\dot{x}}(3)$$

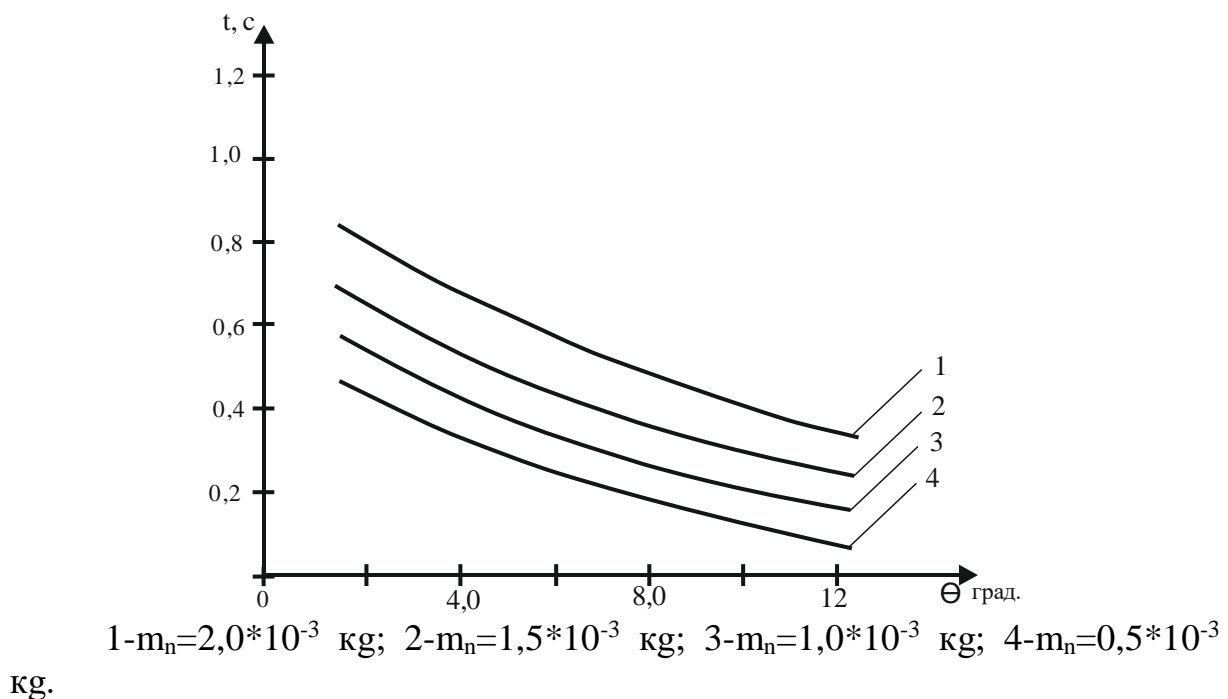


Figure 2. Graphs of the dependence of the time of transportation of cotton pieces in a rubber-plate drum on the angle of deviation of rubber-plates and the mass of the cotton piece.

Figure 2. shows graphs of the dependence of the time of transportation of cotton pieces in a rubber-plate drum on the angle of deviation of rubber-plates and the mass of the cotton piece. Based on the analysis of the obtained studies, it can be seen that when the angle of deviation of the rubber plates increases from 50 to 150, the transportation time of fiber seed with $m_n=0.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ kg decreases from 0.42 s to 0.097 s in nonlinear connection. Accordingly, when the mass of a piece of cotton is $2.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$ kg, its transportation time decreases from 1.0 s to 0.39 s in non-linear mode.

Conclusion

Therefore, for faster transportation of cotton pieces of different mass, it is recommended to make the deviation angle of the rubber plates $\Theta=70^\circ$.

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LANGUAGE IS THE MIRROR OF THE NATION

Annotation: The article discusses the possibility of language expression based on the views of linguists. Educational-linguistic factors of linguistic development, problems in this regard are analyzed.

Key words: modern linguistics, language, nation, language science, language and modern technology, norms of literary language.

Dialects are an important source of literary language enrichment. Only moderation is required in its application. It is not objectionable to speak dialect in mutual conversation, teahouses, and weddings. Literary lovers heard an interesting story told by academician Matyakub Koshjanov. Apparently, there was a graduation party in one of the schools in Khorezm. The teacher stood up seriously and said: "Look, now you have graduated from the tenth grade. You will spread across Uzbekistan. Therefore, speak Uzbek as cleanly as possible. Is that okay?" said, the hall roared and answered: "Eve!" It is expressed that it is difficult to completely get rid of the dialect. But this does not mean that it is impossible to express this idea in literary language. It is obligatory and obligatory to speak in literary language in public places, on television and radio, and in spiritual and educational events. Because the literary language ensures the unity of the nation.

Speaking in a literary language means respect for representatives of other languages. It also shows the speaker's cultural level and educational level. Unfortunately, today it is becoming a rule to speak in dialect on some television channels and private radio channels. During the Mustabid regime, our enlightened ancestors tried to open new schools in accordance with the requirements of the time. Sources mention that the colonial administration issued a secret decree to allow such schools only if the classes were conducted in the local dialect. Therefore, every intellectual who wants to ensure the development of the language and the unity of the nation should take responsibility and pay attention to the literary language. We are moving to a script based on Latin spelling.

Several generations graduated from secondary, secondary special and higher education systems based on this spelling. In order to clearly distinguish "x" and "h" in Cyrillic, in the Latin spelling, separate symbols were adopted for them, which are not similar to each other. However, unfortunately, not distinguishing between them continues. I had to go to a prestigious organization, the signs hanging on the three doors on the same floor are all strange:

"Reception", "Department of letters", "Department of accounts". If this was the only case and it happened only in this institution, it would not have been noticed. Unfortunately, such indifference is becoming a tradition. When you see these things, your heart hurts, and your forehead hits another mistake: "Welcome." I wonder what that means? Maybe he wants to say "come to your senses". I wish that those who are indifferent to language and spelling will come to their senses... Is the development of language science up to the required level?

Today, a special scientific direction called computer linguistics has appeared in linguistics. Certain achievements are being made in the field of Uzbek substantive linguistics, the formation and development of which is fully connected with our national independence. On the basis of this direction, research is being conducted on the emerging gradual linguistics.

The results of this linguistics, formed on Uzbek soil, are widely used in Western countries, especially in Germany, to compile modern "WortShatz" internet dictionaries.

According to experts, the introduction of these linguistic achievements to science will create a foundation for the formation of a new national Uzbek linguistics in the world. In addition, psycholinguistics, emerging at the intersection of linguistics and sociology, psycholinguistics, emerging in the synthesis of psychology and linguistics, is increasingly developing. It is necessary to recognize that these directions are included in the bachelor's and master's curricula as a separate subject and that certain achievements are being made in their teaching as a result of the times and needs.

A separate scientific direction, linguistics and natural sciences, was formed and it is taught as a science. Linguistics and medicine, including psychotherapy and rhetoric, as well as linguistics and psychiatry, that is, the study of speech characteristics in various mental disorders; transfer of mathematical methods to linguistics, in other words, probability theory and the problems of using statistical methods are studied by this science. In addition, linguo-geography, that is, linguistics and cartography, dialectology and areal linguistics are also among them. These are our achievements. They are definitely ours. However... As long as we want the status of our mother tongue to rise even higher than it is now, it is necessary to acknowledge the shortcomings. We need to take measures to correct them. I mean the influence of linguistics on the development of society. Today, it seems as if the rule "Linguistics is for linguistics" applies. However, it is no secret that linguistics and social reality develop in a reciprocal relationship, on the basis of mutual influence.

Well, the scientific results of linguistics are currently being actively applied to what front other than the educational process (actually, there are enough problems in this regard as well)? Analysis shows that today the most dissertations in the field of philology are defended on the problems of modern

linguistics. But is their implementation satisfactory? Unfortunately, the answer to this question is not as positive as we had hoped.

Language and modern techniques and technologies, in the process of integration and globalization taking place on a global scale today, it is a vital necessity to bring the Uzbek language to the level of world languages. In the implementation of this great, responsible, extremely important goal, the need for computer technologies, in particular, computer linguistics, will increase even more. Because it is computer linguistics that plays a decisive role in the rise of the Uzbek language to the world level, in the transformation of our mother tongue into one of the world languages, and in the optimization of its learning and teaching. According to experts, the main goal of computational linguistics is to create computer programs for solving linguistic problems. It is a branch of applied linguistics that deals with tasks related to computer-aided text processing. Its main tasks include: teaching languages; - knowledge verification (evaluation); - automatic editing of texts in various ways; - development of programs for machine translation; - statistical analysis of dictionaries and computer text, etc.

It seems that the need to process large amounts of information requires computational linguistics. These can also be called specific directions of this field. If we pay deeper attention to the essence of these directions, it will be clear how vital and necessary importance each of them is for Uzbek applied linguistics.

Accordingly, on the basis of the same tasks of computer linguistics, it is possible to highlight the following issues of Uzbek linguistics that need to be solved in connection with the computer: - creation of the information (computer) style of the Uzbek language; - development of criteria of formality, brevity, accuracy in informational texts; - setting standards for creating internet sites; - development of computer explanatory and translation dictionaries; - creation of electronic textbooks on Uzbek language and literature; - creating English-Uzbek and Uzbek-English translation programs on the computer; - create a program for editing written texts.

It should be noted that the most important of these problems is the creation of the information (computer) style of the Uzbek language. Because the solution to all the listed problems depends on it. After all, it will be possible to solve the above problems only after the creation of a comprehensive, convenient and popular information (computer) system that meets the requirements of world standards.

A few years ago, the book "The World Uzbek Language" was published. In it, approximately one hundred thousand forms (lexical grammatical paradigms) of the Uzbek verb "work" have been translated into Russian and English. In English, it is known that there are only 100 forms of this verb. Here's a comparison: 100,000 vs. 100. Language is the sun, literature is the light. Literature is the artistic realization of language.

All the magic, charm, grace, and even the fault of the language is reflected in the artistic work created in this language. That's why the task of creative people is very difficult. A person who takes a pen in his hand should strive to make his writings worthy of the literature of a great nation. In order for the national language to rise and flourish, the level of literature created in this language must be high. Today, the yellow press has given birth to a kind of hazan-color literature. His language is crazy, his subject is vague, and his purpose is to pass over the heavy and under the light.

The use of yellow literature is indecency. Therefore, in the "works" related to him, the aspects of the relationship between the two sexes, which Hazrat Navoiday considers the reason for the lack of manners and description of the mention, are promoted in a faceless manner. For this reason, the naked image of carnage, violence, murder has become the main object of this "literature". "Works" of this type pose a great threat to national spirituality. It causes the decay of ancient moral values.

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PULMONARY HYPERTENSION IN PATIENTS WITH SEVERE BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

Annotation: All over the world, there is a steady increase in respiratory diseases, among which bronchial asthma (BA) occupies a special place and the number of patients reaches 300 million [8]. In Republic of Uzbekistan prevalence (BA) among adults is 7 % [4], and among children and adolescents - about 10% [3]. Despite the great progress in the study of AD, which has been achieved in recent years, this disease remains one of the most serious problems that scientists around the world are working on. Pulmonary hypertension (PH) is a formidable complication of bronchial asthma, which complements the severity of the clinical course of the disease and largely determines the outcome of the disease [6, 9]. In this regard, the ability to promptly suspect and diagnose PH in patients with BA, taking into account its main etiological factors, acquires great practical importance.

Keywords: bronchial asthma, pulmonary hypertension, calculated systolic pressure in the pulmonary artery.

Purpose: to identify signs of pulmonary hypertension in patients with severe bronchial asthma.

Materials and methods. The analysis of official medical documentation (medical record of an inpatient) was carried out in 42 patients with a diagnosis of Bronchial asthma, mixed genesis, severe persistent course, exacerbation phase, hospitalized in the pulmonology department of the ASMI for 2022. The diagnosis was made on the basis of GINA criteria (Global Initiative for Asthma) in accordance with the federal clinical guidelines of the Russian Respiratory Society for Bronchial Asthma 2019 [5,8]. Data processing was carried out using the Excel program using statistical formulas. Descriptive statistics of the study results are presented for qualitative characteristics as percentages, quantitative values are presented as a median (Me) and standard deviations.

Results and discussions: 13 men (32.2%) participated in our study, there were 29 women (67.8%); the average age of patients was 38.5 ± 16.9 years, the average duration of the disease was 37.5 ± 15.8 years (from 6 months to 55 years), 19.35% of patients had disease manifestation in childhood. Despite the ongoing therapy, 42.8% (18 people) had asthma attacks, 71% (30 people) had shortness of breath with little physical exertion.

Indicators of respiratory function according to spirometry in patients of the study group revealed an obstructive type of disorder (Table 1): background FEV 1 - 1.31 ± 0.8 l, % of due FEV1 - $52.5 \pm 21.6\%$ (normal $\geq 80\%$); FEV1 before exposure to a bronchodilator was $52.5 \pm 21.6\%$, FEV1 after exposure to a bronchodilator was $62 \pm 30.72\%$, which does not reveal a statistical relationship between FEV1 after exposure to a bronchodilator and the presence of airway obstruction ($p=0.057$). The increase in FEV 1 after a bronchodilator test was 220 ± 240 ml ($7 \pm 7.74\%$); Tiffno index - $59.95 \pm 16.92\%$ (normal $\geq 70\%$). According to peak flowmetry, the peak expiratory flow rate in the morning was 70 ± 139.34 ml, the peak expiratory flow rate in the evening was 220 ± 140.3 ml, an increase in the average daily variability of the peak expiratory flow rate was $63.5 \pm 35.9\%$ (normal $< 10\%$).

Table 1.

Options	Values
Background FEV 1, l	1.31 ± 0.8
FEV 1 after exposure to a bronchodilator, l	1.6 ± 1.05
Percentage due FEV 1	52.5 ± 21.6
	$p1=0.057$
Percent due FEV 1 after bronchodilator exposure	62 ± 30.72
increase in FEV 1, %	7 ± 7.74
increase in FEV 1, l	0.22 ± 0.25
Tiffno index, %	59.95 ± 16.92
Peak expiratory flow in the morning, ml	70 ± 139.34
Peak expiratory flow in the evening, ml	220 ± 140.3
Average daily fluctuation of peak expiratory flow, %	63.5 ± 35.7

Respiratory function indicators

Note: p 1 - the level of statistical significance of differences in FEV1 before and after exposure to a bronchodilator compared with background FEV1.

Airway obstruction leads to the development of pulmonary hypertension. One of the objective signs is the emphasis of the second tone over the pulmonary artery, which was detected during auscultatory examination of the heart; in our study, it was observed in 8 (19.4%) patients. All 42 patients (100%)

underwent an echocardiographic examination of the heart. Estimated systolic pressure in the pulmonary artery (RSPA) is normally less than 25 mm.r t.st. [7]. Among our patients, 18 people (43.3%) have elevated RSDPA, the average value of which is 33.38 ± 4.33 mm Hg, which corresponds to the first degree of pulmonary hypertension [7].

Conclusions: Thus, in our study, it was found that a severe form of bronchial asthma suffers mainly from young women with a long history of the disease. Pulmonary hypertension was detected in 43.3% of patients with severe bronchial asthma, its development is associated with persistent and prolonged obstruction of the bronchi and spasm of small arteries of the lungs caused by hypoxia.

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THE PRIMARY CRITERIA FOR STUDENT EVALUATION

Abstract. Within an assessment system, the evaluation of students is used for a variety of different goals. The way it is implemented will determine the type of impact it has on students, teachers, and the curriculum. Criteria must be used in order to analyze the benefits and drawbacks of specific assessment techniques. The concept validity, reliability, desired impact (consequential validity), and good use of resources criteria are discussed in this article and used to assessment for formative and summative reasons. The types and standards for an accurate and transparent assessment of students' knowledge and skills at Universities are discussed in this article's.

Keywords: Current control, principles, criterion, methods, degree of mastery, practical knowledge, standard, transparency, knowledge and ability, evaluation, checklist, knowledge and skill, memory, thinking, systematic teaching.

The basic and complex process of teaching expresses the shared objectives of the cooperative activities between the teacher and the student. One of them is the teacher's planned, concise exposition of new material, and the other is the student's ability to govern the information, or knowledge. Control is thus one of the most crucial and essential elements of the pedagogical process. There is a concept of control-management and assessment-effect in the teaching process, and the fundamental responsibility of control is to measure the effectiveness of training.

Object of control: Transparency in evaluation refers to the capacity to accurately assess and support student learning. The set of questions' alignment with the curriculum. Clear, concise, and basic questions should be used.

Duties of the teacher in charge: Assessing students' foundational knowledge; monitoring student mastery; identifying knowledge gaps in students; the capacity to direct pupils' attention to key elements of the being taught curriculum.

The following concepts serve as the foundation for all forms of control: • conformity with the curriculum, consistency, widespread student participation, openness in the assessment process, and control standards.

The work of supervision is centered on many organizational facets of schooling. Daily surveys, intermediate controls, and final controls can be used as the principal controls in practical lessons. The test form of exam and test control is regarded as a common and practical approach. The primary time for testing a student's knowledge is during the educational process, which also serves as practice for the exam questions. It's crucial to establish a positive rapport with the student while supervising them when employing various methods of knowledge testing. Controls shouldn't be used as a means of punishing students; instead, they should give them the chance to demonstrate their knowledge and proficiency and to work on subjects they didn't fully grasp. While keeping an eye on the student's knowledge, the teacher must also make sure that his work is well-organized and, occasionally, that he has the materials he needs (change, revise, improve some pedagogical methods). We shall both teach and learn, as is frequently stated. Answers to the control questions come naturally to a student who comprehends the subject's material. Written, oral, and test-based control questions are all valid options. The preparation for the student's response may take the shape of a project, an oral presentation, a written response, or an analysis. The interactions between the teacher and the student are at the core of all these processes.

The principal forms of control:

1. *Initially.*
2. *Current.*
3. *Borderline.*
4. *Final.*
5. *Resubmitted*

The initial control gives the teacher a chance to assess the student's foundational knowledge and, in turn, decide on subsequent teaching strategies. The basis of modern supervision is the idea that teachers and students should share information and expertise. The student can review previously covered material under current supervision and improve their ability to solve problems. The pupil has been prepared for autonomous work. The possibility to rectify recently acquired information and abilities is created by the current supervisory control. As a result, the student has the following opportunity thanks to the existing control: figuring out the subject's degree of mastery; recognize your errors and weaknesses and make improvements; a compilation of the required questions for the topic; synchronizing one's actions.

Current control is subject to particular bounds, and its complex terminates at specific values.

Border control is in charge of doing this. This control brings the knowledge and abilities that have been learned to a logical end. The final value is now created by adding the values for border control and current.

The final control relates to a distinct component of instruction and the entire subject, and it enables the determination of the student's degree of

understanding and the determination of the final grade based on the grades received. Additionally, there are conditions for final control:

- *Control questions must to be in line with the lesson plan's objectives and the topic matter at hand.*

- *The set of controls ought to be based on previously acquired information and abilities.*

- *The students' perceptions provide an explanation for the consistency of the control questions.*

By the end of the academic year, the already well planned lesson structure and kinds of control will have had an impact. In order to train an expert, pupils need to be able to think for themselves and practice practical skills.

All forms of supervision are guaranteed to produce "great" results if the subject is covered in-depth, the audience is drawn to the training, the lessons are structured in an engaging fashion, and the students participate actively.

He we should note that every kind of control will have advantages and disadvantages. So, What drawbacks does assessment have? The focus of instruction may shift as a result of assessments. This takes place away from fun and inspiration for success in an assessment. Additionally, it could place unneeded pressure on students from their parents, instructors, or even themselves.

What benefits do ongoing evaluations offer? Regular assignments are used in continuous assessment to examine a student's overall ability. It offers a clearer, more complete picture of the learner's proficiency and comprehension of the material they have studied.

Thus, in order to improve the effectiveness of the assessment process, we (teachers) should consider each item, we should give homework or different activities to assess students' knowledge according to the ability of the students, and carefully explain each task, paying attention to the time of tasks.

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STAGES OF HOTEL ARCHITECTURE DESIGN PROCESSES

Abstract: In this article, the plans of small elements and equipment in the projects of hotels are mentioned. Special design aspects. Problems of systematic planning are mentioned. Today, the relevance of hotels, which are considered as an important strategic object for the development of tourism. The design of the hotels according to the stars and their order is mentioned.

Keywords: scheme, hotel industry, temperature control knob, classification, Water basins.

Introduction

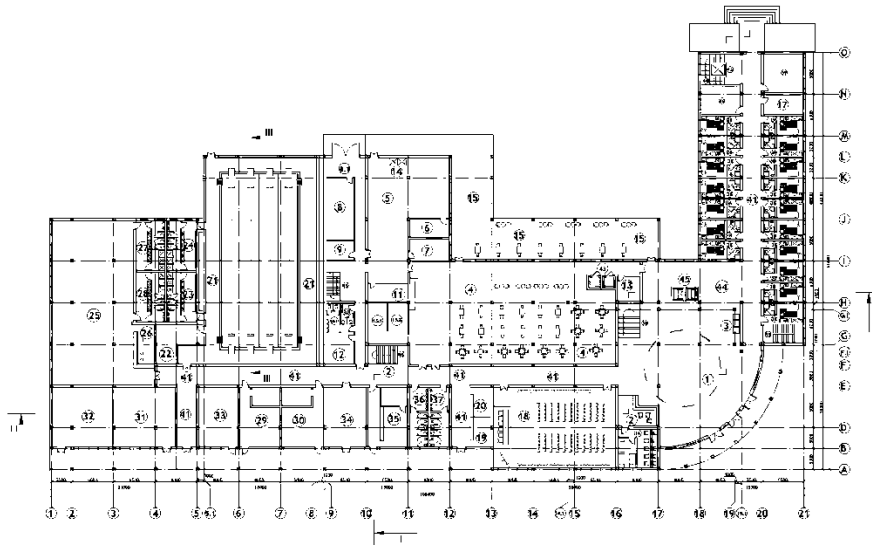
Tourism weight increased going of countries in all hotel to business Demand as high as possible remains Tourists scheduled vacation at times stay of places comfortable cozy and affordability with to himself pulls From this except of hotels each one of the address his own historical to form harmonized the beaches image to increase service does

Hotels in the Republic of Uzbekistan are divided into categories based on the State standard. Categories are marked with stars, and as the quality of services increases, the number of stars increases accordingly. Hotels are divided into five categories, motels into four categories, tourist bases into three categories. The highest category is marked with <*****> and the lowest category with <*>. In international practice, there is a standard classification of means of accommodation developed by the World Tourism Organization, according to which all means of accommodation are divided into 2 groups:

1. Means of collective placement;
2. Individual placement tools.

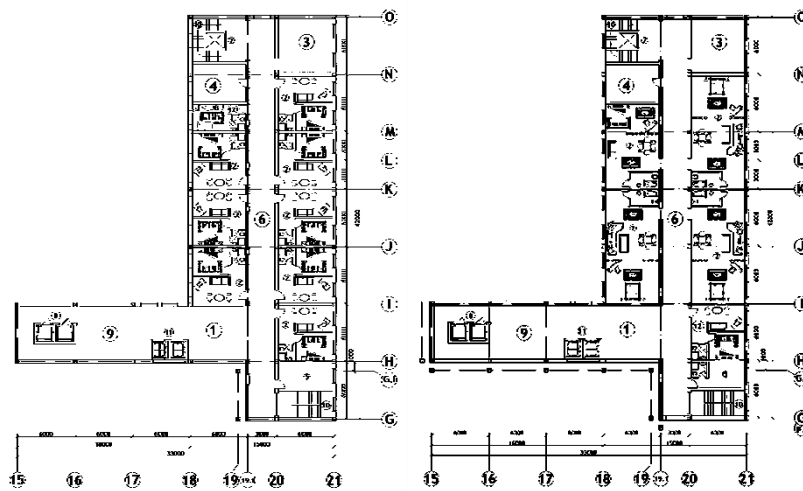
Materials.

The hotel industry is a type of economic activity that deals with the organization of short-term accommodation in hotels, motels, camping, boarding houses and other means of accommodation for a certain fee. Placement facility means a voluntary object intended for temporary living of people. The hotel is an enterprise designed for temporary accommodation and service of tourists and citizens. Hotels should have at least 10 rooms.



1.1 picture 1st floor plan of a 4-star hotel.

Direct local, long-distance and international telephone connection in all rooms, bathtub in all rooms, additional toilet in multi-room rooms, hair dryer, shampoo, gel, bath slippers and bathrobe in the bathroom, mini- a safe, a central switch off system for all lights in the room, a room temperature control knob, a TV with a diagonal of at least 37 cm, showing the main channels of the world, a mini-bar, a timer, carpeting, soft furniture and a magazine table, large-sized windows in the rooms Mirror, double bed size - 160x200 cm.

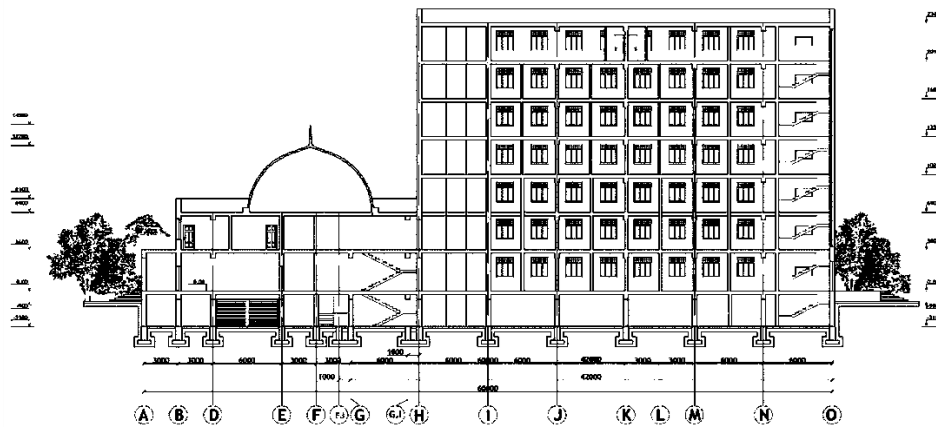


1.2 picture of the hotel high floor plans.

of the hotel the first and second floors household service show departments organize will be done. Water basins, trade shops these are including Score or vestibule through connected Guests for rooms to the department tie up can Har one on the floor Guests for sheet and towels storage and them washing departments is designed. High on 2 floors of floors luxury rooms design most of the time observed. At least 36 m² from starting from design can

Results.

The hotel should have a restaurant and a bar, one of which should work around the clock, the restaurant should consist of several halls and separate cabins, there should be banquet halls that can be adapted to a conference hall, and a night club.



1.3 picture of the hotel vertical plan (cut)

In hotels the most main service of types classification:

- equipment of rooms;
- catering services;
- transport services;
- common areas.

Arranging pick-up and monitoring from the airport or train station, monitoring the condition of the rooms throughout the day, changing bed linen daily, laundry and ironing services within 12 hours, ironing within 1 hour, dry cleaning within 12 hours, shoe shine service by hotel staff, including sending and delivery of mail and telegrams, provision of audio-video, computer and electronic means of communication for use, car rental, basic technical maintenance of cars.

Additional water filtration, air conditioning in all rooms, radio broadcasts, elevator in buildings higher than one floor, separate elevators for guests, staff and cargo, sports and health center (gym or gym) or health club, swimming pool or sauna, a beauty salon (cosmetologist's room, manicure, pedicure) should provide services. In the general plan, the building is placed towards the southeast. The choice of the place where the hotel building will be designed and its principle architectural - spatial scheme, the city It was determined on the basis of the overall transport links (route development, aerial reception possibilities, etc.), taking into account the existing or planned transport situation based on the development of the master plan, as well as the harmony with the city construction and natural conditions.

Conclusion.

In the process of applying modernity, it is necessary to look at the valuable interpretations of values. Adaptation of hotel design processes to world standards does not mean that it is necessary to build and equip buildings similar

to models of other values, on the contrary, it means building buildings as practical examples of valuable values.

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ANIRIDIA CAUSES, SYMPTOMS AND SOME METHODS OF PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

Abstract: In this article, the causes of aniridia, symptoms, and some methods of prevention and treatment.

Keywords: Aniridia, general information. ophthalmoscopy, tonometry, gonioscopy, ultrasonic biomicroscopy.

Aniridia is a rare, in most cases, genetically determined eye disease, which is characterized by the complete or partial absence of the iris. Clinically manifested by decreased visual acuity, horizontal nystagmus and photophobia. To diagnose the disease, it is necessary to examine the anterior eyeball, ophthalmoscopy, tonometry, gonioscopy, ultrasonic biomicroscopy, and examine clinical refraction. The etiology of aniridia can be determined by genetic testing. The specific treatment for aniridia is based on the transplantation of an artificial iris.

General information. Aniridia (irideremia) refers to a number of orphan (rare) diseases characterized by hypoplasia of the iris. The frequency of the spread of the disease averages 1:70,000. Aniridia-associated diseases include Gillespie syndrome and WAGR syndrome. Patients with irideremia are at risk of developing cataracts, glaucoma, and corneal clouding. Due to the presence of a genetic mutation in the PAX6 gene, there is a high probability of occurrence of pathologies in other organs and body systems.

Hereditary predisposition is observed in 65% of patients with aniridia, since the disease can be transmitted both in an autosomal dominant and autosomal recessive manner. In 35% of cases, the pathology is sporadic, caused by a mutation that first appeared. The disease is equally common among males and females, has no racial differences and features in geographical distribution.

Causes of aniridia. The etiological factor in the development of congenital aniridia is a mutation of the PAX6 gene, which is localized on chromosome 11. This gene encodes transcription factors that induce the development of the eyeball at the stage of embryogenesis, and also regulate the processes of differentiation of the organs of the central nervous system, nose, and pancreas. In the case of a pathology of PAX6 gene expression, the formation of the anatomical structures of the eyeball is disrupted, which occurs at 12-14 weeks of gestation. The cause of the development of aniridia may be a traumatic injury to the eyes, accompanied by a detachment of the iris at the root.

Symptoms of aniridia. By origin in modern ophthalmology, congenital and acquired (traumatic) forms of aniridia are distinguished. Symptoms of traumatic irideremia depend on the degree of damage to the iris. From a clinical point of view, aniridia is distinguished as complete, partial, and combined with Gillespie and WARG syndrome. The full form of the disease is characterized by the presence of small remnants of the iris root. Clinically, the disease is manifested by a decrease in visual acuity, which is associated with underdevelopment of the structures of the eyeball. The degree of visual acuity reduction directly depends on the history of cataracts, glaucoma and keratopathy. The absence of the iris leads to increased photosensitivity. One of the symptoms of complete aniridia is horizontal nystagmus in combination with strabismus.

For partial aniridia, the same symptoms are characteristic as for the full form of pathology. But due to the fact that the disease is characterized by a mild degree of hypoplasia of the stroma of the iris, the clinical manifestations are mild.

WARG syndrome, in addition to aniridia, includes Wilms' tumor (malignant nephroblastoma), diseases of the genitourinary system, and mental retardation. Often this symptom complex includes pancreatitis and chronic renal failure. The appearance of patients may be accompanied by hemihypertrophy (hypertrophy of the muscular apparatus of one of the halves of the body). In the early stages of development, the syndrome may not have pronounced clinical manifestations, which is the reason for underdiagnosis.

Gillespie's syndrome is characterized by a combination of aniridia with a clinical picture of cerebellar ataxia and mental retardation. A number of patients have ptosis, hearing loss, and stenosis of the pulmonary valve.

Diagnostics. The complex of diagnostic measures for aniridia includes visual examination of the anterior parts of the eyes, ophthalmoscopy, tonometry, gonioscopy, clinical refraction study and ultrasound biomicroscopy. Genetic analysis allows you to determine the cause of the development of aniridia. It is carried out only in case of congenital forms of the disease.

- Examination of the eye. When examining the anterior parts of the eyes, it is not possible to visualize the iris. In particular cases, small accumulations of the iris are observed, which is most characteristic of traumatic or partial aniridia. Ophthalmoscopy can reveal hypoplasia of the central part of the retina and optic nerve, which is typical for the full form of aniridia.

- Tonometry. Allows you to measure intraocular pressure (IOP). An increase in IOP above tolerable values is a risk factor for glaucoma. In patients with aniridia, it is recommended to measure blood pressure using the ICare device, which allows manipulation without anesthetics. In order to prevent the development of glaucoma, it is necessary to carry out tonometry and ophthalmoscopy in dynamics. Gonioscopy is required in patients with elevated

intraocular pressure for additional examination of the anterior chamber of the eye.

- Study of clinical refraction. It is carried out by skiascopy, direct ophthalmoscopy or refractometry. Depending on the comorbidity, emmetropic, hyperopic and myopic refraction can be detected.

- Ultrasound biomicroscopy. The method of ultrasonic biomicroscopy allows assessing the residual tissue of the iris and examining the fundus of the eye in patients with cataracts or keratopathy.

- Genetic analyzes. To confirm hereditary aniridia, a FISH test and studies to determine the type of defect in the PAX6 gene are performed. A FISH test is necessary to rule out WARG syndrome. Until the genetic analysis is carried out, it is necessary to conduct an ultrasound scan of the kidneys and pelvic organs once every 3 months.

- Other studies. Optical coherence tomography, visual evoked potentials and corneal topography are used as additional research methods.

Aniridia treatment. Specific treatment for aniridia is based on the implantation of an artificial iris. The prosthesis consists of a special hydrogel with a hole corresponding to the pupil. The color of the artificial iris is selected according to the color of the patient's eyes. Surgical intervention is performed using transscleral surgical access.

Artificial iris implantation is indicated for patients with traumatic aniridia. In congenital forms of the disease, surgery is performed only if the risk of damage to the cornea is minimal. When aniridia is combined with cataract, the tactics of the operation is reduced to the implantation of a prosthesis that replaces both the iris and the lens.

Symptomatic treatment includes the use of cosmetic contact lenses to hide the iris defect. With an increase in intraocular pressure, it is recommended to use drops from the group of carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, prostaglandins and beta-blockers. To prevent the development of keratopathy, it is necessary to use moisturizing drops and gels. All patients must wear sunglasses that provide 100% UV blocking.

Forecast and prevention. Specific measures for the prevention of aniridia have not been developed, since the disease is associated with a genetic mutation. A family in which one of the parents is sick with aniridia should consult a geneticist and an ophthalmologist before planning a pregnancy. Prevention of traumatic aniridia comes down to personal safety, since a strong blow can cause the iris to tear off.

Subject to all recommendations, the prognosis for congenital aniridia is favorable for life. The development of glaucoma or the association of aniridia with Gillespie and WARG syndrome can cause early disability of the patient.

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SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF MODULAR EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

Abstract: This article discusses the unique aspects of modular educational technology. The advantages of modular training are justified.

Key words: modular education, trainings, educational technologies, information technologies.

The term “module” came to pedagogy from computer science, where it denotes a design applied to various information systems and structures and providing them with flexibility and restructuring. The term "module" is international. The UNESCO thesaurus has several derivatives of it: modular method, modular training, modular timetable, modular approach.

Modular training, the general provisions of which were formulated in the late 60s. 20th century in the USA, emerged as an alternative to traditional education, integrating many progressive ideas accumulated in pedagogical theory and practice. At the present stage, modular learning is one of the most holistic and systematic approaches to the learning process, providing a highly effective implementation of the didactic process. According to the authors of, the technology of modular learning is an innovative type of learning based on an activity approach and the principle of consciousness (the learning program and one's own learning trajectory are realized), characterized by a closed type of control due to the modular program and modules.

N.V. Bordovskaya and A.A. Rean note that the technology of modular learning involves such an organization of the process in which the teacher and students work with educational information presented in the form of modules. Each module has completeness and relative independence. The totality of such modules makes up a single whole when disclosing an educational topic or an entire academic discipline. For example, the target module gives the first idea about new objects, phenomena or events. The second information module is a system of necessary information in the form of sections, paragraphs of a book, a computer program. The third operational module includes the entire list of practical tasks, exercises and questions for independent work on the use of the information received. The last module for checking the results of assimilation of new educational information can be represented by a system of questions for credits, exams, tests and creative tasks.

Modular education is designed for a large independent work of students with a dosed assimilation of educational information recorded in the modules. Sometimes this type of training is called block-modular, considering that each

module is formed by dividing the curriculum into blocks. D.V. Chernilevsky refers to the distinctive features of modular learning technology:

- mandatory study of each component of the didactic system and its visual illustration in the modular program and modules;

- a clear structuring of the content of training, a consistent presentation of theoretical material, the provision of the educational process with didactic materials and a system for monitoring the assimilation of knowledge, allowing you to adjust the learning process;

- variability of learning, adaptation of the educational process to the individual capabilities and needs of students.

The purpose of modular learning technology is to create the most favorable conditions for the development of the student's personality by providing flexible learning content, adapting the didactic system to the individual capabilities, needs and level of basic training of the student through the organization of educational and cognitive activities according to an individual curriculum.

The essence of the technology of modular education consists in the relatively independent work of the student in mastering an individual program consisting of separate modules (modular units), each of which has certain activity didactic goals. The achievement of goals is ensured by a specific dose of the content of the educational material, the assimilation of the material is diagnosed by specific tasks.

The modular program implements a complex didactic goal, which includes integrating didactic goals, the achievement of each of which is provided by a specific module. A module is a logically completed form of a part of the content of an academic discipline, including cognitive and developmental aspects, the assimilation of which must be completed by an appropriate form of control of knowledge, skills and abilities formed as a result of mastering a particular module by students.

The module contains cognitive and developmental characteristics, in connection with which we can talk about the cognitive (information) and educational (activity) parts of the module.

Modular learning technology is one of the areas of individualized learning. The module itself can present the content of the course in three levels: complete, reduced and in-depth.

The program material is presented simultaneously in all possible codes: pictorial, numerical, symbolic and verbal.

The module consists of the following components:

- precisely formulated educational goal (target program);

- information bank: the actual educational material in the form of training programs;

- methodological guidance for achieving goals;

- practical exercises on the formation of the necessary skills;

control work, which strictly corresponds to the goals set in this module.

The system for monitoring and evaluating educational achievements is a rating system: the accumulation of a rating occurs in the process of current, intermediate and final control.

It should be noted that the modules make it possible to transfer learning to a subject-subject basis, individualize work with individual students, dose individual assistance, change the forms of communication between the teacher and the student.

The didactic system of the learning module is predicted, designed and implemented on the basis of general and specific scientific principles. When designing a modular program, the following general principles should be considered:

layout of the content of the educational process around the basic concepts and methods;

systematic and logical sequence of presentation of educational material;

integrity and practical significance of the content;

clarity of presentation of educational material.

So, in accordance with the principle of modularity, training should be built on separate modules as the main means of assimilation by students of educational information about the intended professional activity. The allocation of modules occurs in accordance with the content of the activities of specialists, and the assimilation of knowledge, skills and abilities is built through a system of actions. The principle of structuring requires the division of the educational material of the module into structural elements-steps, each of which has a specific didactic goal, and the content of the training is presented in a volume that ensures its achievement. The principle of dynamism ensures the variability of modular programs, changing them taking into account the dynamics of the professions in demand and the professional specialization of students. The principle of flexibility determines the construction of modular programs in such a way that they easily adapt to changing scientific, technical and socio-economic conditions, to individual laws and levels of student training. The principle of parity implies subject-subject relations between the teacher and the student. The principle of implementing feedback contributes to the creation of a system of control and self-control, correction and evaluation of the success of studying the educational material of the module. The principle of conscious perspective emphasizes that the condition for the success of training is the formed professional motivation for learning, awareness of its near and long-term prospects.

Based on these approaches, various concepts of training specialists are being developed, in which the learning process, either as a whole or within a specific subject (subjects), is focused on the consistent assimilation by students of the elements of professional activity and the content of a modular educational program.

In the developed concepts of training specialists, modular educational programs have a different composition and structural construction. In documents, they can be presented in various forms, but three main components must be included: a targeted content program, an information bank, methodological guides for students.

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MODERN CHARACTERISTICS OF DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES IN THE WORLD

Abstract: This article partially highlights the modern features of the development of cities in the world, as well as provides information on the factors influencing the development of cities and their historical formation. The features of urban development in different regions of the world were also discussed.

Keywords: cities, urbanization, clustering, urban functions, millionaire cities, global cities, ghost towns.

Introduction. Cities arose from the most ancient times and, together with villages, are one of the two main types of settlements of the population. Cities have historically emerged and developed as a result of the social and geographical division of labor. In ancient times, it arose in cities on the basis of crafts, trade, political management, defense work, religious centers and shrines. [1]

There is clear that the historical formation of the development of cities was very slow until the 19th century. In 1800, 3% of the world's population lived in cities. Along with the formation and development of industry in the 18th century, cities also developed rapidly. And in developing countries of the world, urbanization processes began in the middle of the twentieth century due to positive changes in the socio-economic and political spheres and continue at a high pace to this day.

Method of the research. Over the next 2 centuries, the share of the city's population from the total number of inhabitants of the world grew regularly. In 1800, approximately 3% of the population lived in urban areas. By 1900, the figure was 14%, in the 50s of the 20th century, the world urbanization rate was 29%, in 1990 this figure would reach 45%, in 2001-47%. By 2010, the share of townspeople in the world population increased by more than 50%, and now it is more than 55%. [3]

Analysis and results. Urbanization develops through 3 main stages. [5-493]

1. At the stage of forming urbanization, the share of the urban population is less than 50%, new cities are formed, some rural areas move into the category of urban settlements. At this stage, large cities begin to grow rapidly. According to this, the largest city is going much further than the others. The growth of the largest cities is in some cases in the form of "fake" urbanization, that is, the

compaction of housing of low-income residents who moved from the village on the outskirts of the city. A number of developing countries in Asia and Africa are currently undergoing this stage of urbanization.

2. At the stage of developed urbanization, the part of the population from 50% to 75% falls in cities, and there is a high-pace growth of "millionaire" cities. Around large cities, the emergence of agglomerations is observed, and new cities practically do not arise, while existing cities, especially large ones, develop rapidly, systems of urban settlements are formed. This stage of urbanization is typical for most countries in Eastern Europe, the CIS countries, Latin America, North Africa, Southwest Asia, Oceania.

3. The stage of mature urbanization in the most developed countries of Europe, the USA, Canada, Australia, Japan, Israel. In these countries, more than 75% of the population falls in cities. Residents gradually move from the downtown of large cities to the suburbs, but continue to work, study, conduct various activities in the city. As a result, the downtown of cities, mainly entrepreneurship, the banking and financial sector, become areas of development of management, and the population will increasingly move away from the center, and suburbanization will come to existence.

As mentioned previously, the development of cities varies in different regions. In developing countries, the development of cities is taking a sharp turn. Along with the growth in the state economy of countries, the development of cities is in sync. An example of this is the processes in China, India and Arabian countries. Also, in the countries of tropical Africa, cities are developing as a result of the migration of the population to cities in order to live and work comfortably.

It can be seen that the development of cities in this world region is developing differently at different stages. In countries in large regions such as Europe, North America, Latin America, Australia and Oceania, urbanization has not been observed, with an average increase of more than 70 percent, with the pace of Urban Development slowing considerably. (Table 1)

Table 1

Urbanization rate of the world and major regions (2021)

№	World and major regions	Urbanization rate, at %
1	World	54.7
2	Developed countries	78.3
3	Developing countries	49.1
4	Europe	75
5	Asia	49
6	Africa	43
7	North America (USA and Canada)	81
8	Latin America	80
9	Australia and Oceania	70
10	Central Asia	47

The table is compiled by the author based on data from the UN Population Fund. [10]

Iceland is clearly visible in countries with an urbanization rate above 90 percent, such as Great Britain, Belgium, Denmark, The Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Venezuela.

The total level of urbanization on the Asian continent, which consists of 60% of the world's population and half of the world's urban population and mainly developing countries, is slightly lower, around 50%, and continues to grow. In Africa, however, the urbanization index is just over 40 percent. But on both continents, there are highly urbanized countries. In particular, in Asia, countries such as Japan, South Korea, Israel, the Arabian countries of the Persian armpit, Thailand, and in Africa, such as Libya, Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, and the ravine are distinguished in this regard. At the same time, the level of urbanization in Bhutan, Burundi, Malawi, Uganda, Chad, Afghanistan and other countries does not reach even 25 percent. But in recent years, the total population of the city and its share in the world population have been increasing precisely due to urbanization processes taking place in Asian and African countries, especially internal migration to live well. The most significant contribution to this belongs to the countries of China and India, whose cities are growing at a much higher pace.

In the development of cities in the world, the development of international trade and economic and financial relations, the expansion of the sphere of activity of transnational corporations, the emergence of modern transport and communication networks, as well as the rapid development of international tourism are of paramount importance. The number of inhabitants of such cities is equal to several million people, and large transnational corporations and international organizations are distinguished from other cities by the location of their headquarters, the largest port in the world, industrial enterprises, banking, financial savings and exchanges. In relation to cities of this category, the term global (or World) Cities is used. Among the Global cities, first of all, such trade

and financial and transport potential as New York, London, Tokyo, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Paris, Dubai, Singapore will be included in extremely large cities. The ranks of Global cities are expanding more and more, while the sphere of their influence covers all continents and their large parts. In the following years, a number of South-West Asian and some East Asian cities are gaining global importance. [4]

China has seen a significant increase in the city's population since the beginning of its opening and reform policy in the late 1970s. The city's population increased from 172 million in 1978 to more than 60% in 2020 to 799 million in total. As a result of the large-scale urbanization process in China, the country's economy rose sharply. In addition, the entire Chinese society is also increasingly modernized. The trend parallel to rapid urbanization in the country is increasing income inequality. The gap is getting bigger and bigger.

In the 2000s, the government of the people's Republic of China approved a project to build a number of new cities. The notable thing about planning is that the design and construction was carried out on the basis of an approved urban planning plan with the formation of a complete infrastructure. At the same time, the process of settling new cities is far behind the completion of their construction. In modern China, the phenomenon of ghost cities appeared. [7-139]

The usual ghost town is modern cities built from scratch. It has residential areas, sites for industrial facilities, real estate for tenants, hospitals, schools, universities, airports. Modern roads and various communications connect all this. Despite the fact that there is still a small population there, the infrastructure was kept in good condition. The main reason for the slow migration of the population in these cities was that the reclaimed city was located mainly in western and northern China. Initially, the development of the country's cities developed in the seaports, while at the later stage, cities located relatively close to the sea in neighboring areas developed rapidly in these areas. One example can be said of Wuhan and Tianjin, close to Shanghai and Gangok. The number of millionaire cities in China is also increasing. Currently, there are more than 40 millionaire cities in China alone.

Indian cities are unique. Compared to cities in Western countries, cities expand in different ways. In India, this growth is unplanned and uncontrollable in terms of infrastructure and urban planning.

From the second half of the 20th century, there was a rapid growth of four major metropolises in India: Calcutta, Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai. An industrial revolution took place in the country's economy, which led to an increase in the standard of living of the population living in cities. The growth of the public sector has led to the development of public transport, roads, water supply, electricity and other infrastructures in cities.

According to statistics, in 2001, the urban population of India was more than 285 million people, with an urbanization rate of 26%. On the same day,

more than 30% of the country's population lives in cities, but according to forecasts, by 2050 their number increased by 60%. The increase in population in such cities will further expand circulation in the bustling cities of India.

By the 21st century in South-West Asia, a number of mammals had improved significantly in the countries in exchange for benefits from natural resources. As a result, several cities grew and grew at a very fast pace, as a result of these countries diverting capital to the construction of modern cities and the establishment of tourism centers, Dubai, a fishing village in the 1960s, is now a highly developed mega polis. The cities of this region are represented as major financial and tourism centers.

Because of the processes, the urbanization rate of the region increased from 80 percent to 90 percent in Katar Kuwait and the UAE. The construction of new cities in this area has also become much more intensive in later times. In the UAE itself, other cities from Dubai and Abu Dhabi are almost newly built. In Saudi Arabia, too, the city of Jeddah has been newly built, while Saudi government plans to build a so-called City called Nero, which stretches for 150 km in the Red Sea coast (with the aim of providing water by freshening the seawater).

In addition, in Iran and Turkey, the level of urbanization is 50-60%, respectively, the development of cities in these countries is somewhat slow. The other region of Asia, while in South – West Asia, urbanization took a sharp turn in the 21st century. In Indonesia, the migration of many residents to cities caused a sharp increase in population, especially in the capital Jakarta. As a result, the capital of the country is marked by resettlement from the densely populated island of Java on the island of Kalimantan, where the population is sparse. There is also rapid growth of large cities in the Philippines and Vietnam.

About 60% of the population of the African continent is in a straight cut in rural areas, urbanization on the continent is increasing. In the last thirty years of the 20th century (from 1972 to 2000), the number of inhabitants of the cities of the African continent doubled. In addition, a significant increase in the population of the city is observed in almost all regions of the continent. The most rapid increase in the population of the city was observed in the northern, western and southern parts of the mainland. The highest proportion of the city's population is 54% in North Africa. The level of urbanization is in the countries of western, South and Central Africa, the share of the urban population is 40%. The least urbanized area is East Africa, where only 23% of the population lives in cities. [7]

Taking into account the following process of urban development in Africa, industrial and cultural development of countries, deepening of ethnic processes and other positive processes – are developing with cities. However, at the same time, in terms of economic growth, a false urbanization is characteristic of countries and regions that are practically absent. As a result, in most cases, African cities have not become leaders in economic growth and

structural changes in the economy. On the contrary, in many cases they play a role as the main centers of the socio-economic crisis. Unemployment has become the center of acute social contradictions, such as the housing crisis, crime. Thanks to this, according to statistics, the first ten cities in the world with the lowest quality of life are nine cities in Africa: Brazzaville, Pointe-Noir, Khartoum, Bangui, Luanda, Ouagadougou, Kinshasa, Bamako and Niamey.

Despite the many common features of urban development in Africa, there are significant regional differences, especially between North, Tropical and South Africa.

According to calculations, if in 2000-2015. If the city's population grew by an average of 3.5% per year, then in Africa the share of the city's population approached 50%, and the share of this continent in the world's urban population rose to 17%. In 2025, the urban population of Africa exceeds 800 million people; its share in the total population is 54%. In North and South Africa, this share increases to 65% and even 70%, while in East Africa, which is now the least urbanized, it is 47%. At the same time, the number of millionaire agglomerations in tropical Africa can reach 110.

Conclusion. Urbanization processes are an integral part of social economic development and their direct derivative, and also cause a number of problems. The scope of these problems is wide and is characterized by aspects of environmental, economic, social, medical, cultural, spiritual and moral, and especially an increase in the crime rate. [10-215]

In this case, the most relevant are the increased pressure that production transfers to the environment, deficiencies in water supply, the spread of diseases associated with the urban lifestyle, increased crime and other problems.

Hence, the modern stage of World Urbanization is being formed in its own way by quantitative and qualitative characteristics, as well as problematic aspects of various manifestations.

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PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS OF PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE PROCESS OF COGNITIVE ACTIVITY (IN THE EXAMPLE OF 5-6 YEAR OLD CHILDREN)

Abstract: This article sufficiently covers the pedagogical conditions of person-oriented interaction with preschool children during cognitive activity (in the case of 5-6-year-old children).

Key words: preschool education, family, cognitive knowledge, pedagogical work, psychological training, 5-6-year-old children, mental development.

The problem of the development of cognitive activity is one of the most urgent issues in the psychology of children of preschool age, because the interaction of a person with the outside world is possible due to his activities and activities. Activity is an indispensable condition for the formation of intellectual qualities of a person, his independence and initiative.

Cognitive activity as a pedagogical phenomenon is a two-way interrelated process: on the one hand, cognitive activity is a form of self-organization and self-awareness of the child; on the other hand, cognitive activity is considered as the result of the teacher's special actions in organizing the child's cognitive activity.

Therefore, when defining cognitive activity, we need to have an idea of what type or aspect of cognitive activity we are talking about. At the same time, we must not forget that the final result of the teacher's efforts is to turn the specially organized activity of the child into an independent activity, a process of self-education. Thus, both types of cognitive activity are closely related to each other. Psychological and pedagogical works 50-70 years of the definition of the concept of "Cognitive activity" primarily describe the child's position in cognitive activity. In a number of studies, the problem of studying cognitive activity was considered in the context of creativity. In particular, the most important laws in student development LV Zankov. Specific characteristics of LV.

Zankov focuses on general development of school children; the high level of difficulty at which the training is conducted; fast pace of learning material; a sharp increase in the share of theoretical knowledge. As noted by LV Zankov, the unreasonable simplification of the educational material, the unreasonable slow pace of its learning and repeated monotonous repetitions probably cannot help the intensive development of school children. Changes should be in the deepening of the educational material, more theoretical analysis, and

generalizations that develop the student's theoretical thinking. This educational system develops children's thinking and emotional sphere, teaches them to understand and determine the general meaning and main content of the material.

I.F.Kharlamov interpreted cognitive activity as "an active state of the child characterized by the desire to learn, mental effort and the manifestation of voluntary actions in the process of acquiring knowledge."

In order to actively perceive and understand the studied material, it is of great importance for the teacher to be able to give his presentation a charming character, to make it lively and interesting. First of all, we should not forget that the educational material itself contains many stimuli that stimulate children's interest and mental activity. These include the novelty of scientific information, the brightness of facts, the uniqueness of conclusions, a unique approach to the consideration of established ideas, and deep penetration into the essence of events.

G.I.Shchukina considered cognitive activity as "a valuable and complex personal education of a child that is intensively formed during the school years" that "represents the unique state of the child and his attitude to activity." The author changed the elements of mental activity characteristics named I.F.Kharlamov, types of active attitude to education listed by A.K. Markova.

Characteristics of cognitive activity - self-joining in activity, research character of activity, initiative in choosing the content and methods of activity, active acceptance of conditions that encourage to engage in cognitive activity. Inquisitiveness, curiosity, readiness for cognitive activity, "thirst for knowledge" - all these are different expressions of a person's cognitive orientation based on cognitive interest, which determines an active attitude to the world and the process of knowing it. AK Under the manifestation of cognitive activity, Markova "understood all types of active attitude to education as knowledge: the existence of meaning, the importance of learning as knowledge for the child, all types of cognitive motives..."

The types of cognitive motives include: broad cognitive (orientation to mastering new knowledge - facts, events, laws), educational and cognitive (orientation to mastering methods of acquiring knowledge, methods of self-acquisition of knowledge naltirish) motives and motives. self- education (focusing on acquiring additional knowledge, and then creating a special program of self-improvement). Organization of education as facilitation, that is, to help, support, encourage, activate children's development, inevitably providing them with greater freedom and responsibility, learning, feelings and experiences related to providing internal and arbitrary controllable factors for its success. with general humanization, personal reasons in the activity of interpersonal communication at school.

M.D.Vinogradov and I.B.Pervin believed that collective cognitive activity plays an important role in the development of cognitive activity. Its various forms stimulate creativity, fantasy, imagination, cognitive activity and

independence. Students should be taught to work in a team. Every student should be able to acquire business communication skills, be able to give and receive help. It is equally important to create an atmosphere of mutual respect, goodwill, mutual attention and sensitivity in the classroom, so that every child has a positive attitude towards learning and actively participates in it.

In the development of cognitive activity, Kabanova-Meller especially considers the system of formation of generalized methods of educational work, which, according to the author, are important components of effective educational activity of children. Methods of cognitive activity - methods of mental work that ensure the acquisition of knowledge, skills and abilities, their independent application and active change. Using the system of tools for activating the cognitive activity of students, until understanding the purpose of the activity at the stage of forming a cognitive motive.

Z.I.Kalmykova believed that the leading condition for the development of cognitive activity is problem-based education. The problem principle is aimed at discovering new knowledge and is the leading principle of developmental education. Problem-based learning is learning in which the initial stage of acquiring knowledge and forming intellectual skills takes place in a relative process. system of independent decision tasks - problems arising under the general guidance of the teacher. Only those problems are problematic, and their solution is guided by the teacher, but implies an independent search for patterns, methods of action and rules that are still unknown to the student. Such tasks stimulate active mental activity supported by interest, and the "discovery" made by children themselves brings them emotional satisfaction.

In the 70s and 80s, scientific research I.S.Yakimanskaya made a large contribution to cognitive activity. According to him, not all education really has a developmental effect, although it does not exclude the cognitive activity of students. Cognitive activity is the most important source of mental development only when it becomes self-activity. Forming this self-activity is the most important task of developmental education. As stated by I.S.Yakimanskaya, "mental activity" is determined by a personal, one-sided "student's attitude to the acquired knowledge", such an attitude describes a subjective position. A student is not only an object of learning, but also a subject. He not only assimilates the teacher's requirements, but also internalizes them, selectively reacts to them, actively assimilates and processes them, taking into account his personal experience and level of intellectual development. At the same time, he used the term "mental" and not "cognitive", but considered them synonymous.

Cognitive activity reflects the constant need of young children to use new knowledge, skills, internal purposefulness and various methods of action to supplement knowledge, expand knowledge and expand their horizons.

The problem of the formation of cognitive activity at the personal level, as evidenced by the analysis of literary sources, is related to the consideration of the motivation of cognitive activity and methods of formation of cognitive

interests. Cognitive activity can be considered as a manifestation of all aspects of the student's personality: it is interest in novelty, the desire for success, the joy of learning, as well as the attitude to solving problems, its gradual complexity. learning process.

First, the student himself position in society new position have to be desire to learn readiness, enthusiasm defines important is a motive. But this motive long continue ca n't Unfortunately, we this in the middle our observation you need to study school year the day happy waiting the first class children between o ' tadi, o ' study for initial passion he tasted. Therefore, it is necessary to awaken such motivations, which lie not outside, but in the learning process.

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TODAY'S EXPERTISE IN THE FIELD OF SERVICES IN SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Abstract: This article examines the economic analysis of the current state of the service sector in small business and private entrepreneurship. The author conducted economic analyzes on the scale of Namangan region.

Key words: small business, private entrepreneurship, service industry, economic analysis, employment, economic growth.

According to the traditional taxonomy, the economy consists of three main sectors, namely agriculture, industry and services. Agriculture mainly consists of farming, animal husbandry, forestry and fishing. The industrial sector consists of mining, construction, and small and large manufacturing. It can be seen that all other economic activities belong to the service sector. They include activities related to agricultural services, water, electricity and gas supply, transport and communication, wholesale and retail trade, finance and insurance, business and personal services, population and social services. Services can generally be divided into two types, traditional and new services.

Traditional services include domestic services, small trade, catering and hotel services. New services are typically related to communications, business and legal practice, research and education. In the country, the service sector contributes to the improvement of economic conditions by improving the quality of trade and production. The influence of the service sector can be expressed by the growth rate of this sector and its connection with other sectors of the economy. In the service sector, the export sector provides an alternative source of foreign exchange for the country's economy. In 2020, the service sector will make up about 38.8% of the country's gross domestic product. Therefore, it is very important to study the relevant determinants of the growth of the service sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Thus, future research can test the direct and indirect effects of intercultural competence on personal interaction and customer satisfaction in different service settings of entrepreneurship in Namangan region. This study aims to identify the factors affecting the development of service industries in small business and private entrepreneurship based on the opinions of customers. Using the factor analysis technique, indicators such as the workforce, the number of enterprises, the volume of production and income, which affect the efficiency and development of the entity considered in the work, were studied.

The results show that most of the factors affecting the efficiency and development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the region are caused by the lack of qualified and experienced workforce, properly planned work and quality management. Because of the labor-intensive nature of service industries, labor skills and experience are critical to achieving both high productivity and industry growth. Because skill and experience improve work through intellectual and physical abilities, and both have a direct impact on the overall effect. Based on the results of the research work, recommendations for improving the efficiency and development of small business and private entrepreneurship service sectors in the region are as follows:

- improving the skills of the workforce based on education and training to prevent rework during service;

- it is necessary to develop ways to highly motivate the type of service and the work of its employees;

- periodically conducting briefings to inform workers of new items and information about them;

- to prevent processing during the implementation of the project for the development of service sectors in small business and private entrepreneurship;

- implement effective regulatory changes to minimize compliance costs and processing time. In conclusion, the results of the study are to focus on the most important factors and help to achieve high productivity and development of the industry by following them.

Development of small business and service sectors in private entrepreneurship makes a significant contribution to the country's economic development and serves as an important link in the industrialization of production, employment and export by expanding the business base, improving the skills of local raw materials and local population. With a large share of the country's workforce and huge export potential, the industrial scenario is dominated by small businesses and private entrepreneurship.

Economic assessment of the current state of the service sector in small business and private entrepreneurship in our country is important. Several parameters can be used to measure the size of business units. These include the number of people employed in the business, the capital invested in the business, the output or value of the business's output, and the energy consumed by the business. Research shows that there is no parameter itself without any limitations. Measures may vary depending on the need.

In this regard, the definition used by the government to describe small business and private enterprise should be invested based on its size, number of employees and authorized capital. This measure is intended to take into account the lack of capital and the abundance of labor in the country and its regions, as well as the socio-economic environment of the population. It is worth noting that the emergence of the existing large service sector in the country requires the

government to join the small business sector and other enterprises covering related service entities under one cluster.

The expansion of small business entities into large enterprises requires them to adopt high-level technologies in order to be competitive in a rapidly globalizing world. This, in turn, creates the need to solve the problems of small businesses and private entrepreneurs, to provide them with a unified legal framework. Of course, the spheres of small business and private entrepreneurship also fall under the authority of this law. Accordingly, enterprises are divided into two main categories, i.e. production and service sectors. Small business and private entrepreneurship service areas are distinguished by the following features:

provision of services using new technologies established by individuals with personal resources;

use of simple and local tools from family labor and local household activities;

small capital investment and production of simple products and services on their own premises.

Currently, small business and private entrepreneurship have a special position in terms of their contribution to the socio-economic development of the country, and the following points confirm their contribution:

First of all, the contribution of small business and private entrepreneurship to the territorial proportional development of our country is noteworthy, and its share in the gross domestic product is 55.7%, which is 95% of the industrial units in the country.

Second, small business and private entrepreneurship is the second largest employer in terms of human resources, with an employment rate of 74.5% in 2020 and creates more employment opportunities per unit of capital compared to large industries;

thirdly, small industries in our country include mass consumer goods, ready-made garments, hosiery, stationery, soap and detergents, household goods, leather, plastic and rubber products, processed food and vegetables, wood and other products is active in supplying a wide range of products.

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WORD STATISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL TERMINOLOGY FOR «MOM» AND «DAD»

Abstract. When it comes to international terminology for "mom" and "dad", it seems that there really is no One True Method. Across different countries, you'll find a variety of words used to describe one's parents - often with slight variations in pronunciation.

To get an idea of just how varied these words can be, take a look at the list below from OSI's Glocasprite. It showcases some of the most common words used around the world to describe one's mother and father.

As you can see, there are a range of words used - from mama and papa, to nana and baba, to dada and tata. So no matter where in the world you are, you're sure to find a word that feels comfortable for you when talking about your parents.

Keywords: mama, papa, international words, translation method, word formation

1. Introduction: What Do "Mom" and "Dad" Mean?

"Mom" and "Dad" mean "real mom" and "real dad", or one's real mother and real father. In English, "mom" and "dad" are generally considered short for mother and father. In other languages (like Spanish, French, and Chinese), the full forms Mother and Father are used. For example: in Chinese (Mandarin) we say "你妈儿和你奶奶" when we describe one's parents, in Spanish it's "mami" and "papi" and in French (in this case Breton) it's "Ma" and "Papa" or the literal translation into English "Marriage" and "Birth". In ancient Egyptian (nep). when parents were referred to, their names were only used in the priest or scribe's cursive writing. Eye witness descriptions found no definitive descriptions for mom or dad and only generic translation such as "niker" or "nuh nefer" were found.

2. How Do Words for Mother and Father Differ According to Language?

Even the languages we see today have a long history behind them. They emerged from many different events and uprisings. During world wars,

countries such as Spain and France, Italy and Japan, and Germany and Austria came to adopt different languages. The development of a language goes back in time as well. Dialects of the language of a particular group of people could originate from a single family that developed over time and with no one being a sole the keepers of the language.

The reason for this is because people felt happy talking with their immediate family members, and their close allies and relatives in their communities. It was because of the perceived security that they brought with their presence. That was why they felt talking with people they were close to felt comfortable.

3. How Do "Mom" and "Dad" Differ According to Country?

When it comes to the titles of the global mom and dad, the best place to look is at OSI's website, which maintains a worldwide glossary of international terminology. What's most telling of OSI's research is that there is no absolute difference - regardless of which one of the two words is chosen, the genders of the person and the person they are referring to sometimes change. For instance, "Mom" was more commonly used in East Asia and Latin America, whereas "Dad" was the Global Top Talkers in the Middle East and Western Europe. So much of what you are missing need to be dedicating in local language training & speaking for the culture and country. Obviously, depending on where in the world you go, you need to know the right specific term for emulating one's parents.

E.g. being European, in Britain he'd be named Billy or Sid but in Germany, it could potentially sound a bit loftier:) Let's say Die Letzten dein Vater sei eller er auch noch of ése.

Mom, dad *insim* is a dish that is gaining more and more of interest because it allows the person to feel closer to their own mother.

But this isn't all that strange when it comes to European languages like the Germanic and Romance ones that are closely related to English. After all, Proto-Indo-European, which linguists refer to as the parent language of these languages, was likely spoken in the steppes of what is now Ukraine several millennia ago.

So perhaps that's simply a family thing if French has *maman* and *papa*, Italian has *mamma* and *babbo*, and Norwegian has *mom* and *papa*. Did Welsh pick up on this from the English that was also spoken there in Great Britain? Perhaps, but the truth is that English is spoken considerably less "amidst" other languages. *Mama* and *baba* are Swahili terms from Africa. In the Philippines, *nanay* and *tatay* are used in Tagalog. *Nana* and *tata* are in Fijian. Mandarin, which to a beginner seems so intimidatingly different from English, unexpectedly calms by offering up *mama* and *baba*. In the Caucasus, Chechen? *Daa* and *Naana*.

Eskimo has *anana* and *ataata*; Koasati, which is a language found in Louisiana and Texas, has *mamma* and *taata*; and Pipil, which is spoken further

south in El Salvador, has naan and tatah. Then, it stands to reason that terms like mama and dada wouldn't always be the same or even quite similar across languages and through tens of thousands of years. *So what took place?*

The beginnings of speech in infants hold the key to the solution. It was discovered by the innovative linguist Roman Jakobson. Ah is the simplest vowel for a baby to make since it may be produced without the use of the mouth or lips.

If you're going to do anything, your first instinct is to stop the stream of ahhs by sealing your lips for a while, especially if you've been doing it to breastfeed. Consequently, mmmm, so that you obtain a string of mahs while maintaining the music and interrupting it occasionally.

The next customary caregiver to the mother is frequently referred to as papa or baba, which is due to the order in which babies learn to produce sounds.

When babies "talk," they are merely playing. Adults, however, do not hear them that way. When a baby says "mama," it sounds like he's addressing someone, and since he's so young, his mother is most likely the person he's addressing. When speaking to her child, the mother uses the term "mama" to refer to herself.

Finally, a word that "means" mother: mama. That would have occurred with the first humans, but more importantly, it has occurred with all newborn humans, regardless of the language they speak. This suggests that, for whatever reason, "mama" was being recreated as the term for "Mom" even as the first language was evolving into innumerable new languages. Dada and apa both occurred for a common human cause.

4. Conclusion

After learning to make the letter m with their lips, babies learn to make another sound by placing their lips together, holding them together for a little period of time, and then blowing a puff of air. That is p, or b, depending on how you feel. On the ridge behind the top teeth, which we inconveniently burn when we slurp hot soup, babies also begin to play with their mouths a little farther from the lips. We create a t or a d there. The order in which babies learn to make sounds explains why the person who typically takes care of them after the mother is called papa or baba so frequently (or tata or dada).

Another strange trend among some nouns has a similarly banal explanation.

The linguist Johanna Nichols has observed that "I" and "you" pronouns start with m and t—or anything pronounced like t on that burnable ridge in the mouth, s—too frequently for it to be an accident throughout much of Europe and northern Asia. English people are accustomed to the words me and toi in French and me and tu in Spanish. It continues with the menja and tebja of Russian, the minä and sinä of Finland, and even the further-eastern Eurasian languages like Yukaghir, a Siberian language that utilizes met and tet.

So, language encompasses far more than expressions like "Me glimmering, Mom!" The words in a phrase like "He couldn't even get halfway over that wall!" will never be explained by any theory. Given that we are at the end of a possible 150,000-year timeline since human speaking first originated, language is too flexible to provide us such pleasure.

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STUDY OF THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF TYPHA A SEMICONDUCTIVE NATURAL FIBER PLANT

Abstract: It was revealed that the photoconductivity spectra of various grades of natural fibers typha doped with iodine are quite different. It was found that the electrical conductivity of typha fibers undipped and doped with iodine and $KMnO_4$ increases exponentially with increasing temperature. Infrared quenching and long-time relaxation of the photoconductivity of cotton fibers doped with iodine were detected. For the first time, it was found that with small doses of UV irradiation of silkworm green, the quality of silk fibers improves, and with large doses it worsens.

Keywords. Natural plants, typha and silk fibers, alloying, photoconductivity, electrical conductivity.

I. INTRODUCTION

Recently, research has been successfully conducted in the field of physics of natural fibers. This, in particular, is due to the fact that semiconductor properties are detected in typha and silk fibers (TF and SF). Natural polymers such as typha and silk fibers have structures of successively alternating crystalline and amorphous regions. The electrophysical and optical properties of TF and SF are very sensitive to external influences (temperature, alloying, uniaxial pressure, humidity, light) and can easily be modified to obtain materials with desired properties. Based on typha fibers, thermistors, photosensitive materials, humidity sensors, photodiodes and field effect transistors were created. When treating the surface of TF, it was revealed that the properties are mainly determined by grade and cuticle of the surface part of TF with a thickness of the order of 1 μm with a conditional fiber diameter of 12-14 μm . Photoluminescence and photoconductivity (PC) in the intrinsic absorption region of TFs doped with iodine were also found in TF. Also, the infrared quenching and the long-time relaxation of photoconductivity are due to the adherence of charge carriers to the deep levels formed upon the introduction of iodine into an TF were found.

This paper presents the new research results of TF and SF.

For this study, the samples were prepared using the following technology. The object of the study was cotton and silk fibers. In order to dope TF with iodine, first, a seed of TF was thoroughly combed with a fine comb (with a spike period of 0.4 mm), then seeds were cut from the side. Then, TF was soaked in 5 or 10% alcohol solution of iodine. Then iodine diffusion was carried out at $T = 60-80^{\circ}C$ for 5-8 hours. Further, in order to make ohmic contacts, an electrically

conductive adhesive based on graphite and liquid glass was developed. The crushed fine-grained graphite was mixed with liquid glass to a thick state. After that, such an electrically conductive adhesive ($R = 300 \text{ Ohm}$ with a thickness of $20 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ and a length of 1 cm) was applied to the end sides of the TF and SF. This made possible to obtain reproducible measurement results. Note that in parallel laid fibers are 2000-7000 pieces. The length of the sample was 5 mm . Electric current and voltage was measured using a DMM 6500 KIETHLEY millimeter. The current-voltage characteristics of the fabricated samples in the forward and reverse directions are linear. Measurements showed that after doping of TF with iodine, the samples had n-type conductivity. Note that the increase in the number of fibers is connected with the limitation of the measurement of small current values by measuring instruments.

Ligature KMnO_4 was dissolved in distilled water. We prepared a 2% aqueous solution of KMnO_4 . This solution was applied to the surface of the TF, after which they were dried for one hour at room temperature, then diffusion was carried out at 50°C for 1 hours.

To determine the time of the fracture for natural fibers, samples were prepared as follows. First, a fiber grade was selected. One fiber comes off the seeds (if it is TF) and washed in distilled water at 100°C . Then, on both sides of the fiber, it is smeared with liquid glass and glued to paper cardboard with a thickness of 0.5 mm with a hole. Then at room temperature it is kept for 7 hours.

In order to investigate the physical properties of the joint SF, the special cocoon unwinding installation has been created, which allows obtain a single joint SF without breaking up to 1200 m . The layout of the installation for cocoons unwinding is shown in. After unwinding, the welds were washed 3-5 times in distilled water at a temperature of 75°C . The remaining procedures for the preparation of TF samples are similar to the technology used for TF.

A technology has been developed for doping typha and silk fibers with an admixture of iodine and KMnO_4 . An installation has been created for unwinding cocoons to a single silk fiber without breaking up to 1200 meters . A setup has been created for determining the time of rupture under uniaxial mechanical stress of single natural fibers. It has been established that at the same initial conditions the photoconductivity spectra of different varieties of typha fibers doped with iodine are different from each other. This is due to the interaction of iodine with the surface - cuticles, which have different properties depending on the grades of typha fibers. This can be used to identify varieties of typha fibers. It has been established that the electrical conductivity of unalloyed and doped with iodine and KMnO_4 of various types of TF increases with increasing temperature exponentially. It was revealed that upon doping of TFs, the ionization energies of deep levels changed, which is associated with the interaction of the structure of TFs with iodine. IR quenching and long-time PC relaxation after illumination of TF<J> was detected. IR quenching of PC is explained by recharging of deep levels under combined lighting.

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KOVUL O`SIMLIGINING KIMYOVIY TARKIBI VA XALQ TABOBATIDA FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada kovul o'simligi haqidagi ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Xususan: O'zbekistonda tarqalishi, zamonaviy tibbiyotdagi o'rni, kimyoviy tarkibi: organik va noorganik moddalar hamda vitaminlar haqida.

Kalit so'zlar: kovul, rezavor meva, rutin, saponin, alkaloid.

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CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF PANICUM CAPPARIS SPINOSA AND ITS USE IN FOLK MEDICINE

Annotation: This article provides information about the panicum capparispinosa plant. Particularly, about distribution in Uzbekistan, its role in modern medicine, its chemical composition and about organic and inorganic substances as well as vitamins.

Key words: panicum capparispinosa, berries, rutin, saponin, alkaloid.

Kovul, kovar (*Capparis spinosa* L.) — kovuldoshlar oilasiga mansub yarim buta. Poya va shoxchalari yotiq, bargi tuxumsimon, guli yirik, oq yoki och pushti. Mevasi qizil etli, ko'p urug'li. Kovul yerbag'irlab o'suvchi bo'yi 2-2,5 m ga yetadigan, ko'k poyali o'simlik hisoblanadi. Qisqa bandli guli barg qo'ltig'ida joylashgan. Iyul-avgust oylarida meva ko'sakchasi pishib yoriladi. Kovul ildizlari turli to'siqlarni eritib o'ziga yo'l ochuvchi kislota ajratib chiqaradi. Shuning uchun asfaltlangan va betonli joylarda ham o'sib chiqadi. Bu ajoyib o'simlik o'sish sharoiti eng noqulay joyni tanlagan. Shu bilan birga kovul shiraga boy o'simlik hisoblanadi. May oyi o'rtalaridan to noyabrgacha gullaydi. Asalga o'xshash shira ajratadi. Poyasi tikonli, shoxlangan. Tuksiz yoki siyrak tukli bo'ladi. Gullari oq. Gullash mavsumi avvalida foydali gullari asosida allergiyadan aziyat chekuvchilar uchun qaynatma sifatida tavsiya qilish mumkin. O'simlik tarkibida rutin, Vitamin C, qand hamda yod birikmasi va

boshqa moddalar uchraydi. Shu bilan birga oqsillar, karbon suvlari, efir moylari kabi organik moddalar va Ca, Mg, Na, K, P, Fe, Zn, Cu, Mn kabi biogen elementlar mavjud. Qrim, Kavkaz, O'rta Osiyo, Shimoliy Afrika va O'rta dengizning toshloq yerlarida ko'p tarqalgan. Janubiy Yevropada ekiladi. Kovulning g'unchasi, mevasi sirkalab yoki tu'zlab ovqatga solinadi. Mevasida 18% oqsil moddalar, 36% cha moy bor. Cho'l va adirlarda, yo'l bo'ylarida, devorlar ustida, ekinlar orasida o'sadigan kovul ko'p urug'li rezavor bo'lib, mevalari etdor, uzunligi 2 smga boradi. Iyul-avgust oylarida urug'lari pishadi. Bu dorivor o'simlikning mevalari tarkibida saponinlar, alkaloidlar, 32,9 % uglevodlar, 150 mg askorbin kislota, 3,75 % moy, ildiz po'stlog'ida staxidrin alkaloidi mavjud. Kovul yoki kovar o'simligi tabiiy holda O'rtayer dengizi, Yevropa janubida, Kavkazda, O'rta Osiyoda, shu jumladan, O'zbekistonda, Pokiston va Hindistonda tarqalgan. Bu o'simlik Fransiya, Ispaniya, Italiya, Aljir hamda Kiprda, Gretsiya va Shimoliy Amerikada madaniylashtirilgan bo'lib, landshaftlarning bezagi hisoblanadi. O'simlikning nomi Erondagi Dashti-Kavir cho'li bilan bog'liq holda atalgan. Chunki kovul bu hududlarda eng ko'p uchraydigan o'simlik sifatida ajralib turadi. Kovul dorivor o'simlik bo'lishi bilan bir qatorda oziq-ovqatda ham ishlatiladi. Kovulning g'unchalari, g'unchalari, rivojlanayotgan mevalari sirka kislotasida marinovat qilinadi hamda oziq-ovqatda «kaperslar» nomi bilan mashhur dori-darmon ko'rinishida foydalaniladi. Hindular kovulni kobra, kabra yoki kabarra nomlari bilan atashadi hamda o'simlik organlari qo'shib tayyorlangan oziq-ovqatlarni yoqtirib iste'mol qilishadi.[1]

May-avgust oylarida ochilmagan g'unchalari, barglari terib olinadi. Shu bilan birga yosh, yog'ochlasha boshlagan novdalari va ildizining po'stlog'i shilib olinadi, maydalanadi hamda quyoshda yoki 50-60°C haroratda quritiladi. Po'stlog'idan tayyorlangan damlama ishtaha ochuvchi ta'sirga ega. Xalq tabobatida yiringli yaralarni davolash uchun ishlatiladi. Yangi shilingan po'stlog'i og'rikan tishga bosilganda ijobiy natija beradi. Ba'zan ochiq yiringli yaralarga qo'yilganda antiseptik ta'sir qiladi. Bundan tashqari o'simlikdan stenokardiyada, tireotoksikoz, gemorroyda, qandli diabet kasalligini davolashda ham foydalaniladi. Ildiz po'stlog'idan nastoyka tayyorlash uchun 20 g shilib olingan po'stlog'i ustiga 0,5 l qaynagan suv quyiladi, 1-2 soat davomida tindiriladi. Kuniga uch mahal ovqatdan oldin yarim stakandan ichiladi.[2]

Kovul shifobaxsh o'simligining dasturxondagi ahamiyati: Kovulning g'unchasidan tayyorlangan marinat fransuzlarning xushxo'r, ta'mi kishiga huzur bag'ishlaydigan taomi hisoblanadi. G'uncha, meva va mayin novdalarini sirkalab ziravor sifatida ishlatish mumkin. Kovul taom va pishiriqlar tayyorlashda ko'p qo'llaniladi. Kovulning bu xususiyatlarini, sihat-salomatlikka foydasi bisyorligini aksariyat insonlar bilmaydi. Kovulning yashil g'unchalari ta'mi unchalik yaxshi emas, biroz achchiqroq. Ammo unga ishlov berilgandan keyin bu ta'm yuqoladi. Tuzlangan va marinatlangan kovul go'shtli taomlarga, salatlariga qo'shib iste'mol qilinadi. Kovul g'umbaklari qurigach iliq holdagi

zaytun moyi, jambil, zirk kabi ziravorlar qo'shilib, so'ng bu omixta suv hammomida 10 daqiqa ushlab turiladi. Mazasi va hidi saqlanishi uchun kovulni taom tayyor bo'lishidan bir necha daqiqa oldin solish lozim.[3]

Kovul shifobaxsh o'simligining xalq tabobatidagi o'rni: Kovul o'zining shifobaxshliligi bilan ajralib turadi. Xususan xalq tabobatida bir qator kasalliklarni davolashda ishlatiladi. Xalq tabobatida giyohning pishgan mevalari, barglari, novda va ildiz po'stlog'i ishlatiladi. Kovul bargi bosh og'riganda, qobiqlari qora jigar(taloq)ni davolashda, ildiz va barglaridan tayyorlangan malham chipqon va boshqa yaralarni tuzatishda ishlatilib kelingan. Meva qaynatmasi milkni mustahkamlaydi va tish og'rig'ini bosadi. Ildiz qaynatmasi esa sariq kasalligida shifo bo'ladi. Buning uchun maydalangan ildizidan 10 g olib, bir stakan qaynoq suvga solinib, 10 daqiqa past olovda qaynatiladi va 10 daqiqa tindirib qo'yiladi. Kuniga 2 osh qoshiqdan 3 mahal ichiladi. Keyingi paytlarda esa kovul ildizining spirtidagi tindirmasi ishlatilmoqda. Kovul tarkibida rutin moddasi ko'p bo'lgani bois qon bosimini tushirishda foydalaniladi. Kovul ayollar uchun foydali giyoh bo'lib, uni iste'mol qilish tanani ankologik kasalliklardan himoya qiladi. Mabodo ishtaha bo'lmasa tushlik payti ovqatdan oldin bir nechta kovul yeyilsa ishtahani ochadi. Kovulni iste'mol qilishga qarshi ko'rsatmalar mavjud! [4]

Kovul — oyog'imiz ostidagi xazina yoxud tog' yonbag'irlarida uni rivojlantirish omillari xususida: O'tgan yili andijonlik o'rmonchilar tajriba almashgani Turkiyaga borishganida kutilmagan holatga duch kelishadi. Tushlik chog'ida dasturxonga boshqa taomlar qatori qandaydir mevali salat ham tortiladi. Mehmonlar unga qiziqib, tatib ko'rishadi. Bir-biridan so'raydiki, bu nima? Ammo savolga javobni hech kim bera olmaydi. Mehmondorchilik yakunida mezbonlarning o'zlaridan so'rashga majbur bo'ladilar: bu xushxo'r salatning reseptini bersangiz? Bunga javoban mezbonlar kulishadi. Sababi, bu yurtimizdan olib kelingan kovuldan tayyorlangan salat ekan. "Biz O'zbekistonni kovulning koni deb bilamiz. Uning 100 grammini 1 AQSH dollariga sotib olamiz", deyishadi ular. Andijonlik o'rmonchilarning dilidan tiliga ko'chgani esa shu bo'ldi: adirlarimizda o'sadigan kovul dunyoda shunday qiymatga ega ekan. Oyoq ostidagi shunday xazinadan bexabar ekanmiz-a?! [5]

Shubhasiz bu voqea kovuldek juda foydali hisoblangan o'simlikka bo'lgan e'tiborni oshirishga turtki bo'ldi.

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THE COURSE OF MENTAL COMPLICATIONS IN THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC AND A MODERN APPROACH TO THEIR PREVENTION

Resume: In recent decades, there has been a lot of talk in the health sector about non-communicable diseases, obesity, nicotine addiction, the swine flu pandemic, which went unnoticed by the public 10 years ago. In this regard, such a large-scale pandemic of viral infection, which often leads to death, has become unlikely to cause much concern among the population, and in some cases reaches the level of panic. About people are inextricably linked with socio-economic deficits with diseases with a high burden, so those countries that you know from a high standard of living in studies of a socio-cultural society with diseases with a high burden, that the degree of negative infection is considered historical. This article discusses the mental complications of coronavirus infection and the specifics of their rejection characteristics.

Keywords: pandemic, coronavirus, prevention, complications.

Relevance. Mental disorders and complications in the coronavirus pandemic are the most vulnerable group of the population to isolation. The conditions of such a pandemic can lead to their recurrence in the form of an enhanced mental disorder [4].

In the context of the coronavirus pandemic, this is especially relevant for patients with affective complications, personality pathology, anxiety and neurotic disorders (obsessive-compulsive, panic and general anxiety, somatoform, dissociative and phobic disorders) and chronic psychoses, including schizophrenia [2]. During the pandemic period, which began in December 2019, it is obvious that many patients are experiencing difficulties in obtaining timely advice due to restrictive travel measures and a high risk of infection. Patients receiving inpatient treatment have a much higher risk of infection because they are in a confined space where the virus spreads quite quickly. This fact is confirmed by the experience of psychiatric clinics in China and Italy [1,5]. Low compliance, poor-quality self-isolation regime of hygiene rules [3,6] causes violations and neglect of less critical attitude towards mentally ill patients, increases the risk of infection with the virus and can worsen the course of the disease.

It should be noted separately that the authors of domestic [7] and foreign [2,7] note difficulties in the treatment of patients with mental disorders with COVID-19. A sufficient number of psychotropic drugs, in addition to their main action, can cause various side effects and complications. The range of effects on the somatic state is very wide: from orthostatic hypotension, intestinal and bladder atony to cardiotoxic effects and sudden coronary death. As can be seen, when prescribing / continuing treatment of a mental disorder in patients with coronavirus, it is necessary to take into account the full range of possible effects on the somatic state, as well as interactions (and their consequences) between psychotropic drugs and drugs used for the treatment of COVID-19.

The purpose of the study. The aim of the study is to study the features of COVID-19 infection and identify factors associated with mental complications, the course and unfavorable prognosis of covid-19 in this category of patients.

Materials and methods of research. To complete the task, we selected 80 patients with COVID-19 infection who had mental complications as a result, and conducted examinations on them.

The results of the study. The study of the psychological consequences of the coronavirus epidemic in our examined patients showed that more than half of the respondents, that is, 53.8%, rated them as moderate or severe, in the group of patients who examined this condition, practice strengthened confidence in the qualifications of doctors, and reports of successful recovery can be identified as protective factors.

As a result of our survey, it is worth noting one of the mental complications during the pandemic - the adaptive function of anxiety, the experience of this threat makes a person look for ways to solve problems, change their habitual behavior.

Based on literature data, in a large Internet survey conducted at the beginning of the pandemic, an increase in the level of psychological stress was associated with self-isolation, social remote use and the use of antiseptics. Psychotherapy in this contingent should be aimed at accepting its limitations and understanding that compliance with restrictions can significantly reduce the risk of infection, even if our chances of preventing mental disorders and complications with them in patients who have passed the examination do not eliminate it completely,

As a result of our treatment of these cases, gradually, as the incidence decreased, the experience of anxiety shifted to the pressing problems of post-quarantine life. Thus, a study conducted in the USA, Great Britain and Israel [6] compared the intensity of anxiety experiences associated with health problems, economic well-being, changes in the usual rhythm of life and social isolation, showing a significant predominance of material well-being and health problems compared to other experiments, despite the fact that the study was conducted in relatively economically developed countries. If moderate anxiety has a

mobilizing effect on a person, then excessive anxiety significantly worsens cognitive activity and problem-solving behavior [1,7].

In the case of increased anxiety tension in patients of our main group, the balance in the interaction of the stress-tolerant and stress-limiting systems of the body was disturbed, anxiety became a source of adaptive disorders, and we found that such patients need soothing therapy. To help our patients in this group quickly overcome cases of anxiosis, the first series of drugs were tranquilizers, the action of which was aimed at GABAergic transmission. Considering that Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) is the main mediator of the stress-limiting system, they can be considered agents with a pathogenetic mechanism of action. They enhance the inhibitory effect of gabaergic attachment neurons to the structures of the amygdala of the brain (produce a response signal) and prevent the release of glutamate.

Conclusions. Increased stress as a mental complication during the coronavirus pandemic is a factor contributing to a decrease in immunity, which makes a person more susceptible to COVID-19 infection. In our examined patients, we can observe the development of various psychopathological conditions that arise due to stress associated with a new coronavirus infection.

In this regard, in the prevention and treatment of these conditions, it is necessary to avoid prescribing psychotropic drugs without supervision and, first of all, seek psychiatric and psychotherapeutic help aimed at reducing stress and normalizing the patient's condition, as well as conduct public campaigns aimed at raising public awareness and reducing the overall stress level.

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SOME REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CREATION OF A NATIONAL REFERENCE SYSTEM OF COORDINATES OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: The article provides some requirements for the national reference coordinate system. The change in the coordinates of the classical geodetic network due to global and local displacements of microplates is described in this article. The role of modern satellite navigation systems in improving the accuracy of geodetic network coordinates is noted. The relevance of the introduction of the national reference coordinate system of Uzbekistan and its application in the cadastre, registration of real estate, topography and cartography is described in detail in this paper. The possibility of transitioning from a single coordinate system to a global coordinate system by applying transition parameters is analyzed here. It is proposed to upgrade the existing geodetic network using GNSS receivers and reduce it to the international ITRF coordinate system.

Keywords: reference system CK -42, State Geodetic Network SGN, SatelliteGN, GNSS, ITRF.

Introduction. The State Geodetic Network (SGN) on the territory of Uzbekistan was created in accordance with the main provisions of 1954-1961 y. in the SK42 coordinate system [2]. It was intended for mapping the territory of the republic, carrying out topographic and geodetic surveys during the construction of buildings and structures, land surveying. Recent studies of the SGN have shown that it is so inhomogeneous that it actually captures different, albeit close, coordinate systems. This manifests itself in very large values of errors in the conversion parameters between CK-42 and WGS-84 [3]. In addition, SK42 is outdated and closed for public use, does not meet the

requirements of international standards and does not allow numerous categories of users to freely access it.

Goal and tasks. The aim of the work is to analyze the current state of the basic geodetic network of Uzbekistan, consider the ways of its modernization in order to create a single high-precision state satellite geodetic network (SSGN) with an open international reference coordinate system (RCS) throughout the territory. The solution of this problem allows to ensure a uniform density of network points, and their easy accessibility, increases the accuracy and reliability of cadastral survey materials, topographic and geodetic surveys and cartographic materials.

Main part. The creation of an open reference coordinate system (RCS) and its use in the cadastre, topography, cartography and for obtaining other geospatial data is a key criterion for using an integrated information system for cadastre and registration of real estate.

The practical implementation of the open RCS is carried out as part of the improvement and modernization of the current geodetic infrastructure. The upgraded infrastructure is planned to include about 400-500 points, including about 200 GGS points, currently operating points of the satellite geodetic network, the coordinates of which are determined with high accuracy from GPS measurements in the SK42 coordinate system and GNSS stations, forming a network of high-precision satellite positioning UZPOS (Fig. 1). The final number of points is determined after a thorough field survey.

The modernization of the current geodetic infrastructure and the transition from the state coordinate system to the 1984 open world geodetic coordinate system (WGS) and the international geocentric coordinate system - ITRS will require the establishment of precise parameters for the transition between them and the choice of a new map projection.

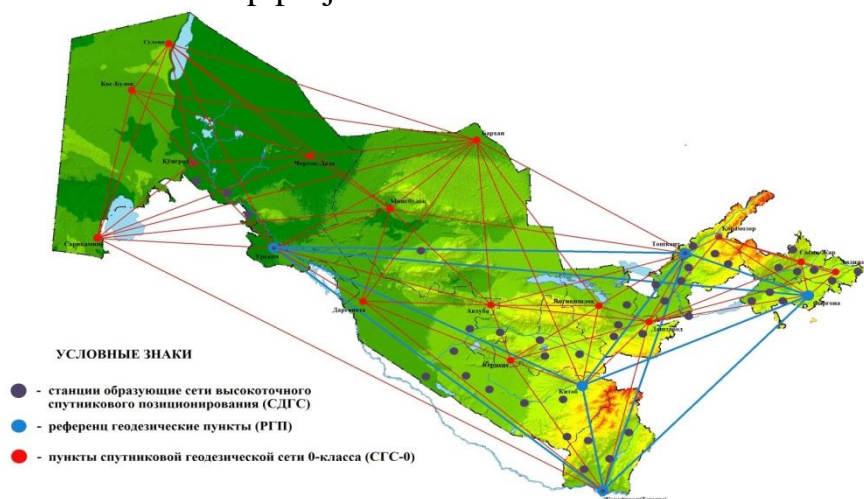


Figure 1. Scheme of the satellite geodetic network of Uzbekistan

With the progress of modern technology, such as laser ranging of satellites, Doppler observations of satellites (DORIS), radio interferometric

observations of extragalactic radio sources, global navigation satellite systems (GNSS), the accuracy of determining the positions of points has reached 1-3 mm. At this level of accuracy, it is possible to interpret the geoid model of Uzbekistan and identify plate displacements that led to deformation of the coordinate grid of topographic maps (Fig. 2). If we consider geodetic and gravimetric measurements, then taking into account shifts affects the geocentric and reference coordinate systems (RCS)[1].

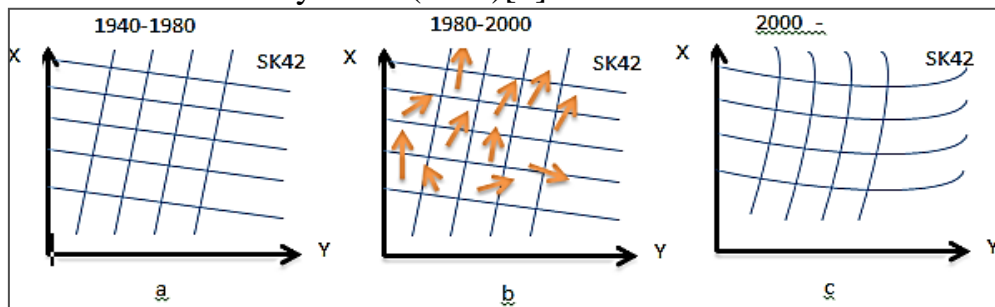


Figure 2. Deformation of the coordinate grid of the topographic map: a- stable system; b- influence of plate tectonics; c- deformed coordinate grid.

The position of points in plan and height changes due to tidal deformations of the earth's crust, modern movements of the earth's surface, as well as due to the movement of large masses in the body of the Earth, etc [4]. Therefore, taking into account minor changes will require the development of exact differential equations for the relationship between spatial rectangular and geodetic coordinates, which should be represented as:

$$dX = \frac{\partial X}{\partial B} dB + \frac{\partial X}{\partial L} dL + \frac{\partial X}{\partial H} dH + \frac{\partial X}{\partial m} dm,$$

$$dY = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial B} dB + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial L} dL + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial H} dH + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial m} dm,$$

$$dZ = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial B} dB + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial L} dL + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial H} dH + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial m} dm,$$

where $\frac{\partial X}{\partial m} dm$ – partial derivatives, taking into account local changes to be developed, respectively for Y and Z.

It should be noted that when solving practical problems, it is inconvenient to operate with instantaneous coordinates that change in time. They must be reduced to a certain epoch and ellipsoid, and used until it becomes necessary to move to the coordinates of another epoch due to the accumulation of their unacceptably large changes. Thanks to the creation of a satellite geodetic network (SGN) and the performance of repeated measurements in it according to a special program, it will be possible to build a system of control points, the coordinates of which will be known at each moment of time. Taking the elements of the SGN as a basis, and combining with the State Geodetic Network (SGN) points, it will be possible to periodically improve the geodetic network and maintain it at the proper level for a long time.

Work on further development and modernization should continue almost continuously [5, 6]. This is due to the fact that the density of points is still insufficient for the territory of Uzbekistan. Over time, the geodetic network gradually “ages”, losing its original accuracy, and the requirements are constantly increasing. In this regard, it is advisable not only to revive the lost points and constantly take care of the development and safety of the network, but also to continuously work to refine its parameters.

The SGN built using GNSS differs from the traditional one not only in accuracy, but also in the architecture of the relationship between points. It is equally important to ensure the optimal location of ground points and GNSS configuration. The basis for drafting a modernized network is the patterns of error actions in such a network. This refers to the composition of measurements, the geometric characteristics of the network, the distribution of starting points, the choice of the optimal variant of building the network under certain limiting conditions. The results of the SGN design can be expressed by a number of numerical characteristics:

- errors of SGN elements such as bases (m_D);
- errors in the position of SGN points (m_X, m_Y, m_Z);
- average distance between points or density of points;
- the nature of the distribution of satellites in the visibility zone of the point;
- location of bases and starting points;
- the number of measured values to determine one point;
- the number of starting points and bases;
- the frequency of the passage of satellites in the zone of visibility of points;
- duration of observation sessions.

One of the immediate tasks is to determine the required number of points in the network using GNSS so that the lengths of the sides of the triangles in it are about 5–10 km with centimeter or higher accuracy [7]. Each point should become a stationary fundamental geodetic station, at which, according to a specific program, the most accurate measurements of various types should be made. In the vicinity of each point, it is expedient to carry out systematic measurements of changes in the level of soils that cause corresponding changes in the height of the point. All points should be interconnected by leveling lines, repeated at regular intervals.

The gradual implementation of the modernization of the geodetic infrastructure with its subsequent improvement at the initial stage requires the following:

- reconnaissance of geodetic points,
- restoration, renewal of lost geodetic points,
- preliminary calculation of the accuracy of SGN points,
- geodetic measurements at SGN points,

- reduction of the State Geodetic Network (SGN) to the points of the Central Asian geodynamic network (CATS).

This is especially important when developing digital terrain models for large objects and structures being built along coastal zones and in densely populated areas [8]. For the effective fulfillment of the tasks set, a number of activities related to the field survey and preliminary measurement at the points should be carried out. First of all, this is reconnaissance and restoration of existing signals and pyramids. Secondly, this is the development of a project for a fundamental geodetic network, where all classical, geodynamic and GPS data should be used. Thirdly, the development of a software package for processing measurements with the involvement of modern geoinformation technologies.

The main problem is to determine the parameters of the transition from SK-42 to the national RSC, as well as to convert the Gauss-Kruger projection into a modified map projection (Fig. 3).

The mathematical model of transformation should provide spatial transformation without changing the geometry and scale of the network. In addition, the state high-rise base (SHB) and the gravimetric network, which was built in 1930-1950 y. are subject to revision, employees of the Tashkent Astronomical Observatory and officers of the Topographic Service of the Turkestan Military District.

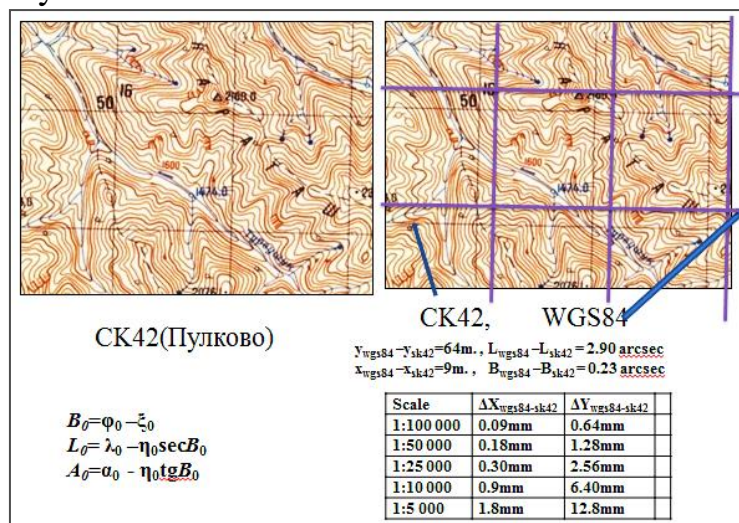


Figure 3. Topographic map with additional grid [9].

The points of the State Geodetic Network (SGN) and SHB for the field survey should be selected according to predetermined criteria. Carrying out field work on the survey of selected points of the State Geodetic Network (SGN) and carrying out high-precision GNSS measurements on them require a lot of labor and time. To speed up the work, it would be possible to attract specialized organizations with experienced specialists and high-precision geodetic satellite receivers. The Department of Geodesy and Geoinformatics of the NUUZ is ready to participate in these works, having qualified specialists from among the teachers and having modern GNSS receivers [10].

For the correct implementation of the ITRF coordinate system in topographic and geodetic works and publication of digital cadastral maps based on WGS-84, it is necessary to have initial data on classical and satellite measurements [11]. First of all, these are data from the fundamental astronomical and geodetic network (FAGN), high-precision geodetic network (HGN) and satellite geodetic network (SGN -1). As the FAGN, HGN and SGN-1 networks develop, the GGS adjustment should be performed and the parameters of the relative orientation of the geocentric coordinate system and SK-42 should be refined. The main points of FAGN are stations of laser location of satellites, points of service of the Earth rotation, and other points of satellite observations, planned and high-altitude (normal heights) positions, as well as the absolute values of the accelerations of gravity of which must be determined. HGN and FAGN serve as the basis for the development of geodetic constructions of subsequent classes, and are also used to create high-precision quasi-geoid height maps together with gravimetric information and leveling data. Normal heights should be determined from high-accuracy geometric leveling or from satellite leveling as the difference between geodetic and quasi-geoid heights. The accuracy of the relative position of satellite network points is approximately an order of magnitude higher than the corresponding accuracy of the existing State Geodetic Network (SGN).

Conclusions. The points of the planned and high-altitude State Geodetic Network (SGN) do not form a single three-dimensional spatial coordinate system, since they are created in different physical reference systems, while the SSGN forms a three-dimensional spatial system with coordinates approximately equal in accuracy.

When combining the State Geodetic Network (SGN) and State satellite geodetic network (SSGN), combining the results of traditional and satellite measurements in a limited area, the system of communication equations is ill-conditioned.

Processing of archival and new GNSS measurements with adjustment of the common network is performed by modern versions of commercial software products.

It is necessary to ensure a reliable connection of the new open high-precision RSC with the previous SK42, which will allow you to quickly and efficiently solve the problems of the cadastre, topographic and geodetic surveys, cartography, etc.

To improve the accuracy of the coordinate transformation parameters, it is necessary to use all ground and satellite measurements made evenly over the entire territory of the study area.

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HELMINTH PARASITES

Annotation: The article provides information helminth parasites

Keywords: worm, helminthiasis, parasitic disease, gastrointestinal, geohelminthic, biohelminthiasis.

The word 'helminth' is a general term meaning 'worm', but there are many different types of worms. Prefixes are therefore used to designate types: platy-helminths for flat-worms and nemat-helminths for round-worms. All helminths are multicellular eukaryotic invertebrates with tube-like or flattened bodies exhibiting bilateral symmetry. They are triploblastic (with endo-, meso- and ecto-dermal tissues) but the flatworms are acoelomate (do not have body cavities) while the roundworms are pseudocoelomate (with body cavities not enclosed by mesoderm). In contrast, segmented annelids (such as earthworms) are coelomate (with body cavities enclosed by mesoderm). Many helminths are free-living organisms in aquatic and terrestrial environments whereas others occur as parasites in most animals and some plants. Parasitic helminths are an almost universal feature of vertebrate animals; most species have worms in them somewhere.

Biodiversity

Three major assemblages of parasitic helminths are recognized: the Nematelminthes (nematodes) and the Platyhelminthes (flatworms), the latter being subdivided into the Cestoda (tapeworms) and the Trematoda (flukes):

nematode



cestode



trematode



Nematodes (roundworms) have long thin unsegmented tube-like bodies with anterior mouths and longitudinal digestive tracts. They have a fluid-filled internal body cavity (pseudocoelum) which acts as a hydrostatic skeleton

providing rigidity (so-called ‘tubes under pressure’). Worms use longitudinal muscles to produce a sideways thrashing motion. Adult worms form separate sexes with well-developed reproductive systems.

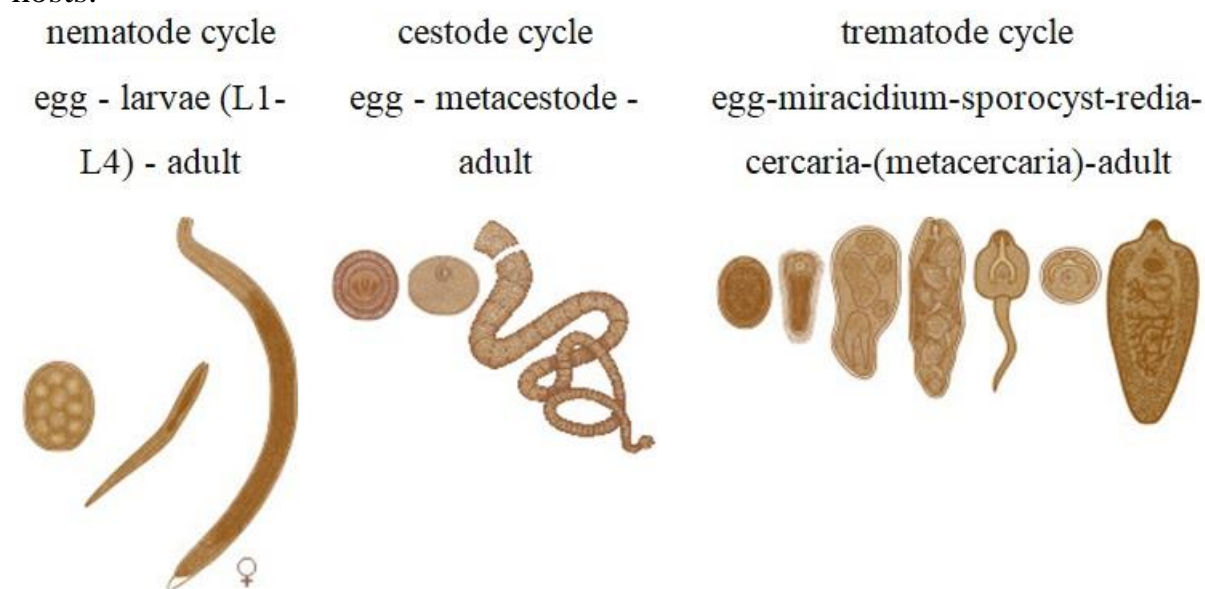
Cestodes (tapeworms) have long flat ribbon-like bodies with a single anterior holdfast organ (scolex) and numerous segments. They do not have a gut and all nutrients are taken up through the tegument. They do not have a body cavity (acoelomate) and are flattened to facilitate perfusion to all tissues. Segments exhibit slow body flexion produced by longitudinal and transverse muscles. All tapeworms are hermaphroditic and each segment contains both male and female organs.

Trematodes (flukes) have small flat leaf-like bodies with oral and ventral suckers and a blind sac-like gut. They do not have a body cavity (acoelomate) and are dorsoventrally flattened with bilateral symmetry. They exhibit elaborate gliding or creeping motion over substrates using compact 3-D arrays of muscles. Most species are hermaphroditic (individuals with male and female reproductive systems) although some blood flukes form separate male and female adults. Unlike other pathogens (viruses, bacteria, protozoa and fungi), helminths do not proliferate within their hosts. Worms grow, moult, mature and then produce offspring which are voided from the host to infect new hosts. Worm burdens in individual hosts (and often the severity of infection) are therefore dependent on intake (number of infective stages taken up). Worms develop slowly compared to other infectious pathogens so any resultant diseases are slow in onset and chronic in nature. Although most helminth infections are well tolerated by their hosts and are often asymptomatic, subclinical infections have been associated with significant loss of condition in infected hosts. Other helminths cause serious clinical diseases characterized by high morbidity and mortality. Clinical signs of infection vary considerably depending on the site and duration of infection. Larval and adult nematodes lodge, migrate or encyst within tissues resulting in obstruction, inflammation, oedema, anaemia, lesions and granuloma formation. Infections by adult cestodes are generally benign as they are not invasive, but the larval stages penetrate and encyst within tissues leading to inflammation, space-occupying lesions and organ malfunction. Adult flukes usually cause obstruction, inflammation and fibrosis in tubular organs, but the eggs of blood flukes can lodge in tissues causing extensive granulomatous reactions and hypertension.

Life-cycles

Helminths form three main life-cycle stages: eggs, larvae and adults. Adult worms infect definitive hosts (those in which sexual development occurs) whereas larval stages may be free-living or parasitize invertebrate vectors, intermediate or paratenic hosts. Nematodes produce eggs that embryonate in utero or outside the host. The emergent larvae undergo 4 metamorphoses (moult) before they mature as adult male or female worms. Cestode eggs released from gravid segments embryonate to produce 6-hooked embryos

(hexacanth oncospheres) which are ingested by intermediate hosts. The oncospheres penetrate host tissues and become metacestodes (encysted larvae). When eaten by definitive hosts, they excyst and form adult tapeworms. Trematodes have more complex life-cycles where 'larval' stages undergo asexual amplification in snail intermediate hosts. Eggs hatch to release free-swimming miracidia which actively infect snails and multiply in sac-like sporocysts to produce numerous rediae. These stages mature to cercariae which are released from the snails and either actively infect new definitive hosts or form encysted metacercariae on aquatic vegetation which is eaten by definitive hosts.



Helminth eggs have tough resistant walls to protect the embryo while it develops. Mature eggs hatch to release larvae either within a host or into the external environment. The four main modes of transmission by which the larvae infect new hosts are faecal-oral, transdermal, vector-borne and predator-prey transmission:

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THE MAIN FEATURES OF GAME-BASED LEARNING

Abstract: This article discusses the main features of game-based learning. The author established the main possibilities of the game method and the educational technology.

Key words: Game, method, methodology, innovative method, situation

Attempts to unravel the “mystery” of the origin of the game have been made by scientists from various scientific fields for more than one hundred years. The range of proposed versions about the origins of the game is very wide. The problem of the game, according to one of the concepts, arose as a component of the problem of free time and leisure of people due to many trends in the religious, socio-economic and cultural development of society. In the ancient world, games were the focus of social life, they were given religious and political significance. The ancient Greeks believed that the gods patronize the players, and therefore F. Schiller, for example, argued that the ancient games are divine and can serve as an ideal for any subsequent types of human leisure. In ancient China, festive games were opened by the emperor and participated in them himself.

In Soviet times, the preservation and development of the traditions of the gaming culture of the people, which were very deformed by the totalitarian regime, began with the practice of summer country camps that kept the gaming wealth of society. In world pedagogy, a game is considered as any competition between players, whose action is limited by certain conditions (rules) and is aimed at achieving a specific goal (winning).

First of all, it should be taken into account that the game as a means of communication, learning and accumulation of life experience is a complex socio-cultural phenomenon. The complexity is determined by the variety of forms of the game, the ways in which partners participate in them, and the algorithms for conducting the game. During the game:

the rules of behavior and the role of social groups in them (minimodels of society) are mastered, which are then transferred to the “big life”;

the possibilities of the groups themselves, collectives, analogues of enterprises, firms, various types of economic and social institutions in miniature are considered;

the skills of joint collective activity are acquired, the individual characteristics of students necessary to achieve the set gaming goals are worked out;

cultural traditions are accumulating, brought into the game by participants, teachers, attracted by additional means: visual aids, textbooks, computer technologies, and others.

The game is one of the wonderful phenomena of life, the activity seems to be useless and at the same time necessary. Involuntarily enchanting and attracting to itself as a vital phenomenon, the game turned out to be a very serious and difficult problem for scientific thought. In domestic pedagogy and psychology, the problem of play activity was developed by K.D. Ushinsky, P.P. Blonsky, S.L. Rubinstein, D.B. Elkonin and others. Various researchers and thinkers from abroad pile up one game theory on another - K. Gross, F. Schiller, G. Spencer, K. Buhler, Z. Freud, J. Piaget and others. Each of them seems to reflect one of the manifestations of the multifaceted phenomenon of the game, and none, apparently, covers its true essence.

The theory of K. Gross is especially famous. He sees the essence of the game in that it serves as a preparation for serious further activity; in the game, a person, exercising, improves his abilities. The main advantage of this theory, which has gained particular popularity, is that it links play with development and seeks its meaning in the role it plays in development. The main drawback is that this theory indicates only the "meaning" of the game, and not its source, does not reveal the reasons that cause the game, the motives that encourage the game. Gross tried to point to the sources of the game. He, explaining the games of man in the same way as the games of animals, erroneously reduces them entirely to the biological factor, to instinct. In revealing the significance of play for development, Gross's theory is essentially ahistorical.

In the game theory formulated by G. Spencer, who, in turn, developed the idea of F. Schiller, the source of the game is seen in an excess of forces: excess forces that are not used up in life and work find their way out in the game. But the presence of a reserve of unexpended forces cannot explain the direction in which they are spent, why they are poured into the game, and not into some other activity; besides, a tired person also plays, passing to the game as to rest.

The interpretation of the game as spending or realizing the accumulated forces, according to S.L. Rubinshtein, is formalistic, since it takes the dynamic aspect of the game apart from its content. That is why such a theory is not able to explain the game. In an effort to reveal the motives of the game, K. Buhler put forward the theory of functional pleasure (that is, pleasure from the action itself, regardless of the result) as the main motive for the game. The theory of play as an activity generated by pleasure is a particular expression of the hedonistic theory of activity, i.e. theory, which holds that human activity is generated by the principle of pleasure or enjoyment.

Finally, the Freudian theories of the game see in it the realization of desires repressed from life, since the game often plays out and experiences that which cannot be realized in life. Adler's understanding of the game comes from

the fact that the game manifests the inferiority of the subject, fleeing from life, with which he is unable to cope.

Thus, the circle closes: from the manifestation of creative activity, embodying the beauty and charm of life, the game turns into a dump for what is ousted from life; from a product and factor of development, it becomes an expression of insufficiency and inferiority; from a preparation for life, it turns into an escape from it.

L.S. Vygotsky and his students consider that the initial, determining factor in the game is that a person, when playing, creates an imaginary situation for himself instead of a real one and acts in it, fulfilling a certain role, in accordance with the transferable meanings that he attaches to the surrounding objects.

The main disadvantages of this interpretation are:

- it focuses on the structure of the game situation without revealing the sources of the game. The transfer of meanings, the transition to an imaginary situation is not the source of the game. The attempt to interpret the transition from a real situation to an imaginary one as the source of the game could only be understood as an echo of the psychoanalytic theory of the game;

- interpretation of the game situation as arising as a result of the transfer of meaning, and even more so an attempt to deduce the game from the need to play with meanings, is purely intellectualistic;

transforming, although essential for high forms of play, but a derivative fact of acting in an imaginary (imaginary) situation into an initial and therefore obligatory for any game, the theory of L.S. Vygotsky arbitrarily excludes from it those early forms of play in which a person does not create any imaginary situation. To the exclusion of such early forms of play, this theory makes it impossible to describe play in its development.

D.N. Uznadze sees in play the result of a trend of functions of action that have already matured and have not yet been used in real life. Again, as in the theory of the game of excess forces, the game appears as a plus, not as a minus. It is presented as a product of development, which, moreover, is ahead of the needs of practical life. This is fine, but a serious flaw in the theory lies in the fact that it considers play as actions from inside mature functions, as a function of the organism, and not as an activity that is born in relationships with the outside world.

The game thus turns into a formal activity, not connected with the real content with which it is somehow externally filled. Such an explanation of the "essence" of the game cannot explain the real game in its concrete manifestations.

Let us briefly dwell on some features of the game that characterize it as a unique concept. Specialists refer to such signs, first of all, the game context, including the game zone (real or psychological), as well as time and space, within the boundaries of which the game action is carried out. The context of the game is the atmosphere of fast and abrupt changes, risk and accomplishments.

The game creates a new model of the world acceptable to its participants. Within the framework of this model, a new imaginary situation is set, the semantic meanings of objects and actions change, time is often “compressed”, filled with intellectual and emotional events.

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**DIRECTIVE OF ASSEMBLING THE REVOLUTIONARY FORCES,
IDENTIFYING, TRANSFORMING AND SEIZING THE
OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE BACK THE POWER INTO THE HANDS OF
THE PEOPLE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF VIETNAM PERIOD
1939 - 1945**

Abstract. The August Revolution in 1945 was an event of immense historical significance in the historical process of Vietnam's revolutionary struggle and national liberation. The success August Revolution and taking back power into the hands of the people is the result of the influence of many factors, of which assembling forces, identifying, transforming and seizing opportunities were the most important tasks of the Vietnamese communists in 1939 - 1945. The research was carried out to provide an overview of assembling forces, identifying, creating and seizing opportunities of the Communist Party of Vietnam from 1939 to 1945. With methods of analysis, synthesis, and historical research methods, research has demonstrated the importance of assembling revolutionary forces and issues related to timely opportunities in Vietnam in 1939-1945.

Keywords: assembling, revolutionary forces, opportunities, taking back power into the hands of the people.

INTRODUCTION.

1939 to 1945 is considered a rather eventful period with significant fundamental changes in Vietnam's historical process. Ending that period was a unique, widespread and far-reaching historical event that extended far beyond the borders of Vietnam - The August Revolution of 1945. To attain that victory, the Vietnamese had to endure difficult times mixed with blood and tears. Having risen from hundreds of years of oppression and exile to make significant changes to life, the Vietnamese have written a new historical page - of great changes based on great solidarity, sovereignty, and genuine nationalism.

With the aim of clarifying the role of assembling revolutionary forces, identifying, transforming, and seizing opportunities and maximizing their potential, as well as becoming an uprising force that breaks all shackles of oppression, the article has analyzed the factors affecting the change of directives in the assembling of revolutionary forces in the new period (1939 - 1945) of the Communist Party of Vietnam; at the same time analyzing and evaluating issues related to opportunities in The August Revolution of 1945.

CONTENTS

1. Assembling revolutionary forces in the national liberation movement in Vietnam (1939-1945)

In addition to the issue of revolutionary direction, assembling the revolutionary forces is considered the central and fundamental task of each uprising. In Vietnam, revolutionary forces were formed and developed rapidly during the challenging years of campaigning to seize power. It was a creative and persistent process that reflected vividly and truthfully the efforts of many revolutionaries in Vietnam.

In the early years of the twentieth century, in the international communist movements, there still were prevailing views and harsh assessments in the left-wing direction of the revolutionary ability and spirit of the landlord class, the bourgeoisie, patriotic educated from the upper classes in colonial countries. In early 1930, the Communist Party of Vietnam was born (October 1930, renamed The Indochinese Communist Party), creating a turning point and a breakthrough in the patriotic movement of Vietnam. With *The First political program, February 1930*, Vietnamese communists overcame the barriers of ideology and subjective views of the Communist International (Comintern) to classify and evaluate the attitudes of each class in the class division of Vietnamese society at the end of the 19th century, the beginning of the 20th century, to thoroughly resolve ethnic and class issues.

Right from its inception, the Communist Party of Vietnam had recognized the necessity and importance of gathering powerful revolutionary forces in the revolutionary cause: "The proletariat leading the bourgeois civil rights revolution in Indochina, without organizing the entire populace into a large and confidential force, the revolution would hardly succeed." [1]. Therefore, in the spirit of gradually harmonizing the interests of the revolutionary classes, the Communist Party of Vietnam had determined the goal of "bringing under the majority of the Vietnamese classes, making the Vietnamese class to lead the people..." [2]; at the same time, "must bring under the majority of peasants and rely on them to become the revolutionary land to defeat the landlords and feudalists" [3]. Those foundational ideas motivated the Vietnamese communists to mobilize and enlighten the people, gathering revolutionary forces on the basis of promoting genuine nationalism - the great and only driving force in life their social life at the time [4].

With the above goals, the ideology and views of the Communist Party of Vietnam on assembling revolutionary forces show the suitability and creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the practical conditions of Vietnam. However, the creative thought of Vietnam had not yet found widespread consensus and support; it even created an ideological contest on the issue of *ethnicity and class* that was quite fierce between some leaders of the Communist International III and part of the Communist Party of Vietnam leadership and Nguyen Ai Quoc (the person to draft *The first political program, February*

1930). Nguyen Ai Quoc was criticised as a "rightist", "heavy nationalist", "lightweight on class struggle", etc. Eventually, the revolutionary experience of Vietnam and the world had confirmed that the point of maximizing the gathering of forces stated in *The first political platform drafted by Nguyen Ai Quoc* was appropriate, necessary and correct in the conditions of colonial countries.

Consistent with the goal of "freedom for my people, independence for my country" [5], The Communist Party of Vietnam wisely neutralized the antagonisms between classes, promoting the spirit of nationalism and patriotism, realizing the union of the people, concentrating the will for the overall interests, independence and freedom of the nation.

On September 1, 1939, despite all efforts against the war, to protect the peace of mankind, especially the Bolshevik Party and the people of the Soviet Union; finally, the Second World War had still begun. For the Vietnamese revolution, the Second World War had a strong and direct impact, it posed many new problems in terms of strategy and tactics, especially the policy in gathering all forces of people, including transient forces.

Analyzing World War II, the Indochinese Communist Party determined: "There is no other way for the survival of the Indochinese peoples than overthrowing the French empire, fighting of all the foreign invasosn, whether they are white or yellow, to gain independence"[6]. The Party considers each person to "have a sense of the national survival and the close relationship of the nation's fate with their own personal interests; putting the national interests above other interests, unifying the national forces" [7] is the essential condition, the only way to overthrow the French colonialists, gaining independence for the nation, and free the people of Vietnam.

With the advantage of "being the most powerful party, having the most solid foundation among the masses, fighting most resolutely to defend the interests of the people and fight for freedom and independence for the nation"[8], the Indochinese Communist Party advocated mobilizing and promoting the internal strength of the nation through the great unity of the whole populace. Since 1939, with the birth of the Indochinese anti-imperialist National Unity Front (November 1939), it had marked the shift in the strategic direction of the Indochinese Communist Party in the new era and the issue of combining revolutionary forces in the national liberation movement.

In 1941, the world and Vietnam went through many rapid changes (in June 1940, the French government surrendered to the German fascists; in September 1940, the Japanese fascists invaded Indochina; in the summer of 1941, the German fascists invaded the Soviet Union), the favourable opportunity for the Vietnamese revolution had come. Facing the aforementioned situation, Nguyen Ai Quoc returned to Vietnam to convene and chair the 8th Central Conference (May 1941). The conference decided to change policies, raise the flag of national liberation, and smoothly settle the issue between the anti-imperialist revolution and the land ownership [9].

Setting the task of gathering all its strength to gain independence and freedom for the nation, the Indochinese Communist Party concentrated "revolutionary forces throughout Indochina, regardless of workers, farmers, landlords, and people"[10], with the only criterion: patriotism and love for the nation. Solidarity is strength, division is weakness – *on the one hand*, the Indochinese Communist Party tried its best to call on the people to unite with one heart to join hands for the cause; *on the other hand*, the Party were properly assessing the attitude of different political forces in society to have the policy of solidarity, gathering, "more friends, less enemies".

In order to gather forces more widely and efficiently accordingly to the changing situation, the Indochinese Communist Party advocated the establishment of the League for the Independence of Vietnam (Viet Minh). The birth of the Viet Minh in Vietnam represents a flexible method of gathering forces to unite all ethnic groups, unite all classes, parties, and national liberation parties in order to jointly fight against the colonial empire for survival and peace, to realize complete independence and the right to self-determination for the Indochinese peoples.

With the policy of "unifying all patriotic populace, regardless of rich and poor, young and old, boys and girls, regardless of religion and political stance"[11], the Viet Minh front quickly gained the support of almost all social classes, from the working class, peasants to the national bourgeoisie, monks and nuns, clergy, and Buddhists, etc. The property owners contributed money and rice, bought Viet Minh bonds, secretly donated gold coins and bought guns for the Viet Minh front. The progressive educated class supported the Viet Minh by actively propagating the national language script. Following the call of the Viet Minh front, many famous educated participated in the revolution. The clergy, fellow Christians and other religions helped the Viet Minh print documents, communicate, and transport officials. From North to the South, a sense of national salvation developed strongly, and national unity was unprecedentedly strong. From the revolutionary point of origin in the jungle to the plains of the country, in a short time, revolutionary bases and forces were quickly built throughout the country, creating a qualitative breakthrough for the cause of people's liberation.

While taking advantage of the situation of consensus and unity of all resources in society, the Indochinese Communist Party focused on developing the party members, the seed for the future victories of the Vietnamese revolution. By the end of 1939, the number of Party members reached 2,300 members with nearly 300 branches. By 1943, the number of party members was 2,850; Special branches and party members increased rapidly in the Cao - Bac - Lang base area, accounting for 20% of the increase of the whole country. In 1944, it increased to 3,150 with 400 branches, and when the August Revolution was successful (August 1945), the number increased to 5000 party members [12]. With the number of party members constantly increasing over the years,

along with the support of the majority of classes in Vietnam, the Indochinese Communist Party had gathered a large number of people, bringing out the full power of the whole nation, advancing to the revolution to take back power into the hands of the people.

Regarding the assembling of the revolutionary armed forces, the Central Committee of The Indochinese Communist Party decided to maintain the Bac Son armed forces and advocate the establishment of guerrilla teams to operate in dispersed activities, using armed forces to defend the people, while developing the revolutionary base to establish the headquarters using the Bac Son and Vu Nhai regions as the center. At the end of 1944, when the day of the uprising was approaching urgently, the Indochinese Communist Party established an armed force as a lever for the nationwide revolutionary climax to erupt. Choosing among the ranks of the Cao - Bac - Lang guerrilla teams the most enthusiastic cadres and team members, as well as gathering a large part of their weaponry to form the main team, The Vietnam Propaganda Unit of Liberation Army was founded in December 1944. A few days after its establishment, The Vietnam Propaganda Unit of Liberation Army made two resounding victories against the Phai Khat's fort (December 25) and the Na Nang's fort (December 26).

Along with consolidating the main force, the Indochinese Communist Party directed to maintain the armed forces in the local regions - these two forces cooperated and helped each other by all means. The main army had the task of guiding the armed forces of the localities, assisting in training and supporting weapons, and making sure the local armed forces quickly grew.

Therefore, The Indochinese Communist Party consistently implemented the policy of cooperation between revolutionary forces in the struggle for national liberation. The Party were aware of the important objective reality which was specific to the colonies and completely unlike in Europe: Imperial oppression weighed heavily on the heads of every citizen; Regardless of social background or class, the colonists had to live in a very oppressive atmosphere of slavery and injustice. Therefore, despite having different social status, economic and political interests, in Vietnamese colonial society there weren't a metaphysical class outside the nation. Although the invading empire had colluded with a small part of the feudal landlord class and its henchmen to oppress and exploit the nation, the main enemy and most dangerous enemy was still the invading empire.

From the scientific perspective, the strategic task of the national liberation revolution in Vietnam has the following outstanding features: Focusing the main spearhead of the revolution on the colonial empire; duties must always adhere to the anti-imperialist tasks. It was also the basis for the strategy of thoroughly isolating the empire forces, dividing and conquering the exploiting class, and neutralizing forces that had not yet united. In the development history of the world communist movement, many organizations and leaders have made serious mistakes when dealing with ethnic and class relations forming a narrow

nationalism or making the revolution isolated. Inheriting the tradition of national unity and promoting the true national spirit to assemble the necessary forces for the Total Revolution, the Indochinese Communist Party overcame the precedent of a division of the people. The victory of the August Revolution is convincing proof of the above statement.

2. Identifying, transforming and seizing the opportunity to take back power into the hands of the people.

The August Revolution in 1945 was one of the greatest turning points of the Vietnamese nation and the national liberation movement in the world. The revolution of the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party not only had the characteristics of national liberation (ending nearly a century of colonial rule by the French colonialists (1858 - 1945), five years of Japanese fascism (1940 - 1945)) but also had a profound democratic meaning (ending the thousands of years of feudalism, bringing the people from slavery to the authority of the country). This victory is the crystallization of many different factors. Besides the assembling of the revolutionary forces, the opportunity of the August Revolution played a fundamental role in the swift victory happening in the whole country of Vietnam. The subject of opportunity in the August revolution is a logical chain from identifying, transforming and courageously seizing opportunities.

In war, timing is a key issue. Understanding the opportunity, grasping the role, the special importance of the opportunity and knowing how to use it flexibly will have the effect of turning and reversing the entire situation of the war. While discussing seizing opportunities during the August Revolution, many scholars approached it from different angles. However, approaching from any angle, it is necessary to affirm that the August Revolution of 1945 is exemplary of the art in seizing and taking advantage of revolutionary opportunities.

Opportunity is a combination of objective and subjective factors to create the most favourable conditions for revolution to break out and its victory. Therefore, recognizing and seizing opportunities always has special significance in a revolutionary struggle. Right from its inception, the Indochinese Communist Party has focused on the subject of opportunity and identifying them. In the "*Entreaty on the occasion of October Revolution Day anniversary in the USSR*", dated November 1, 1930, the Indochinese Communist Party asserted: "If the imperialists declares war, we must stand up and start a revolution, the imperialist war must be turned into a war of liberation" [13]. That idea represents the creative application of the slogan "turning imperial wars into revolutionary civil wars" of V.I. Lenin in terms of a feudal colonial country like Vietnam.

While developing a view on armed insurrection and the revolutionary situation of Marxism-Leninism, Nguyen Ai Quoc and the Vietnamese Communists raised their opinions on the opportunity for revolution: *Firstly*, the colonial government was shaken to a great extent, they could not sit still and maintain their position as before. *Secondly*, the populace, who were extremely

hungry and hated the colonialists to the extreme, saw the need to unite and revolt to overthrow the colonial empire's domination, because everyone understood that if they stood still they would die. *Thirdly*, there was a revolutionary political party capable of organizing the masses to revolt in accordingly to an appropriate plan, ensuring victory for the Total Revolution [14].

In 1941, when the situation of the World War II expanded in scale and became fiercer, Nguyen Ai Quoc quickly returned back and convened the 8th Conference of the Central Committee of the Party (May 1941) and predicted: "If the last imperial war gave birth to the Soviet Union, a socialist country, then this war will give birth to many socialist countries, which will result in many countries successful revolutions" [15]. This prediction marked the completion of the strategy and specified the identification of opportunities for the Vietnamese revolution by the Indochinese Communist Party.

After the Japanese fascist coup d'etat to oust the French colonialists for Indochina monopolization (March 9, 1945), the Indochinese Communist Party wisely analyzed the situation, and made a judgment call that the conditions to start the revolution is not yet ripe. Favourable conditions for the implementation of a Total Revolution were when the Allies were coming into Indochina, advancing deep into Vietnam to fight of the Japanese fascists. After which, the Japanese pulled their forces to the front to prevent the Allies, creating a "gap" behind them. Another one was when "if the Japanese revolution breaks out, and the revolutionary government of the Japanese people is established, or if the Japanese invaders lose their homeland like France did in 1940, resulting in the loss of moral of the Japanese expeditionary army, then even before the arrival of the Allied forces, the Total Revolution would still end up victorious" [16].

So essentially, until the August Revolution in 1945, the Indochinese Communist Party as well as the Vietnamese Communists had identified the revolutionary opportunities in a concrete and thorough manner. It was a process of arduous practical struggle and continuous theoretical conclusion, on the basis of the creative application and development of the Marxism-Leninism theory, and the traditional fighting spirit of the nation. Identifying opportunities is considered the spearhead for all revolutions, however, one does not know how to transform and promote opportunities to quickly seize them will not create a victory for the revolution.

Eventually the new destiny for the Vietnamese revolution had arrived. On August 15, 1945, the Emperor announced the surrender to the Allied forces, the Japanese commanding ranks in Indochina were split to the extreme, the Japanese soldiers divided, demoralized, and the pro-Japanese Vietnamese were panicking. The moment the revolutionary opportunity appeared is also when all of Vietnam's preparations in terms of forces, directives and tactics of combat were completed, the Party and people were determined to seize the opportunity to take back power: "Now is the time for the Total Revolution to begin! A once-in-

a-lifetime opportunity for the Vietnamese army and the people to take back the country's independence... We must act quickly, with a great spirit of courage and extreme caution!... A complete victory will definitely be ours!" [17].

Thus, the Indochinese Communist Party, accurately identifying opportunities and transforming them, contributed to promoting the rapid progress of opportunities by launching the "National Salvation fever resisting Japan" as a premise for the Total Revolution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. And when the opportunity arose, the Party seized the right moment of the revolution, by determining the right time and scope to conduct it. Regarding the timing of the revolution, it was when the Japanese fascists had just surrendered to the Allied forces. That was when the direct enemy of the Vietnamese revolution, the Japanese fascist, had completely lost their combat ability, and the Allied forces had not yet entered Indochina. It was the time to compare which force was the most beneficial to the Vietnamese revolution. Regarding the scope of the revolution, the scale was on the national level. It was the result of a simultaneous uprising in all parts of the country, from the mountains to the plains, from the battle zones to the cities, that created the total revolutionary power to crush all resistance of the enemy their forces. With the principle of unity, concentration, and opportune time, it was necessary to immediately capture the places where victory was certain, regardless of the city or the countryside; military and political forces must be coordinated; destroying the enemy's morale before fighting is a must. At the same time, setting up the Vietnam National Liberation Committee, i.e. the Provisional Government right before the revolution was necessary. The committee was chaired by comrade Ho Chi Minh, ready to take over and lead the country when the revolution became successful to avoid letting a power gap appear. All those careful preparations became the signal the "change of destiny" for the Vietnamese people: "The decisive hour for our nation's destiny has come. All compatriots, please stand up and use our strength to liberate ourselves... We must act with no delay"[18].

Under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party, from August 14 to August 25, 1945, the Vietnamese revolution quickly changed from the Total Revolution to an enormous victory happening all over the country. Red flags with yellow stars fluttered in all places from North to South, marking the complete victory of the August Revolution in 1945.

CONCLUSION

The victory of the August Revolution in 1945 in Vietnam is one of the few revolutions in the world that was able to be won quickly, neatly, with little loss of life for all parties. It is an exemplary case of the patience, thoughts and comprehensive preparations of the political organization in terms of policies, guidelines and assembling of revolutionary forces. In addition, the August Revolution of 1945 is considered as a symbol of the art of creating, identifying opportunities, transforming, accurately grasping opportunities, and courageously

taking them to mobilize the entire people to carry out a military campaign to take back power into the hands of the people.

Considering the Vietnam's national liberation movement (1939 - 1945) into the revolutionary movement for national liberation and world proletarian revolution, as well as in the context of a colonial country, when the Communist International didn't have a general consensus on the viewpoint of "nation and class", the August Revolution in 1945 was considered a miracle in the history of the national liberation movement in the world. That victory was the result of assembling the forces of the whole nation, creating unity of the whole populace and the true national spirit - these factors have always been the universal values of the whole nation. It has become the national identity of Vietnam and is a sharp weapon of the people in the struggle for independence and freedom. Vietnam's August Revolution of 1945 was a shining symbol of the people's uprising, which took place across the country, creating "10 days that shook the world" (counting the time of the August Revolution, which began on the 19th in Hanoi and ended on the 28th in Ha Tien),, which in its own way promoted colonial imperialism to decline and collapse.

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THE ROLE OF SPORTS IN ORGANIZING A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

Abstract: This article discusses the role of sports in educating the younger generation to a healthy lifestyle. The author has justified the usefulness of sports from a medical and spiritual point of view.

Key words: sports, healthy lifestyle, physical education, spiritual education.

The formation and development of physical culture and sports goes back to ancient history. Various home-based items, various monuments, paintings and drawings on the rocks, poems and legends from generations lead to reflection on ancient culture, including physical culture. The stages of development of physical culture and sports can be approximated as follows: The first period is the first (empirical) knowledge of the effects of early human development on the body, its accumulation, the ability to perceive the meaning of exercise, and the way it is passed from generation to generation. the period during which the conditions for the emergence of “exercise” and “physical training” were created. The second period - the first methods used in physical education - includes the period of slavery in ancient Greece and the Middle Ages. The third period is the accumulation of theoretical knowledge about physical culture, from the time of awakening to the end of the nineteenth century. By this time, philosophers, doctors, and educators were aware of the endless importance of physical education in human education and considered it an integral part of the upbringing process. Numerous studies in this field have led to the formation of physical education as a science. The fourth period - from the end of the XIX century as a scientific and educational subject - the theory and methodology of physical education. In this period, physical education began to affect other aspects of society.

The fifth period is the period of perfection and development of physical education as a science. In recent years, much has been done to study the role and significance of physical culture and sports in human life. New special disciplines: “Organizing and Managing Physical Culture”, “Biomechanics of Exercise”, “Sport Psychology”, “Sport Metrology”, “Sport Physiology”, “Physical Fitness”, “Valeology” and many more. The formation of physical culture in Uzbekistan has a long history, which, in turn, has evolved over time. Initially, physical education emerged as a vital necessity. To hunt in a team means that it requires a person to be agile, agile and physically fit and fast. Labor and various military wars required man to prepare himself physically, to

do physical exercises, and people were trained to hunt, work, and fight. Thus, the emergence and early development of physical education is of great importance in working, fighting, and hunting. Physical culture and education have a special place in this work.

Ethical upbringing still plays a role in shaping and developing ethical practices, such as exercise, sporting exercises, various competitions and recreational activities, to address issues such as community members' adherence to. Relationship, communication, human values, feelings of remorse for nation, nation, nation, state, fame are directly nurtured in physical education. The ethics of a country's athlete is the ethics of a representative of the nation, of the existing society. The morality of the athlete is special, not unusual. They do not differ from the morals of ordinary members of society. Sport should educate not only strong and well-educated people, but also those who are well-educated, well-positioned and independent thinkers. Physical education and sports should cultivate enthusiastic, self-motivated, self-motivated, self-sacrificing individuals.

The aesthetic value of physical education and sports has a long history. In the early days of human history, physical activity emerged as a form of struggle for survival, but later competitions, tournaments, and games led to the development of culture and sports. Wrestling, boxing, weight lifting, archery, equestrian sport, soccer and more have been developed and improved over the centuries. Each of them can be thought of as a combination of beauty and perfection, a common aesthetic of a particular sport. Later, sports equipment, balloons, balls, sticks, and so forth appeared. Sports facilities, special buildings were built. They are equipped with the necessary equipment. Championships, tournaments and competitions in various sports have become an integral part of the sport. All kinds of sporting events, events, Olympic Games and tournaments are complemented by national elements of traditional sports. Playgrounds, gyms, tournaments will be decorated in the national spirit. These aspects also enhance one's aesthetic taste and have a significant impact on the formation and development of aesthetic taste. Aesthetics have always been one of the criteria for evaluating sports achievements. The body of the athlete is physically strong and the body is the main symbol of sports beauty. The athlete's agility, agility, flexibility in working with sports equipment, the combination of them, the use of sporting elements and exercises with high technique and skill are an aesthetic attitude to the athlete's attitude toward sports. Physical perfection is the highest level of development of a person's physical quality and ability. One of the characteristics of the hormonal development of a person is a certain understanding of the physical beauty, refined behavior and secrets of the body. However, it is physically beautiful in harmony with one's spiritual wealth and moral purity, self-expression and social activity. This means that the beauty of the sport is primarily because of its body, especially its symmetry and balance. The artistic portrayal of sport and its aesthetics are often found in the cultural

legacy of ancient civilizations. Ancient sculpture provides the first images of the history of sports, ancient sports competitions, and historical imagery through the use of ceramics and mosaics. Especially in sculptural works, there are powerful moments that represent the essence of a particular kind of sport, the use of them as a material of aesthetic education is of great educational importance. It would be correct to say that it serves as the key to understanding the wonderful movement of the horse. The human body is beautiful in its symmetry, for example, when a person runs, the body shape becomes asymmetrical. To find out, let's look at the Greek classic statue Dorifor. (Figure 1) It illustrates the symmetry of asymmetrical movements in sport. Sculptor - Poliklet, in his art, learns that the figure of a person is in a state of calm or slow motion. "Dorifor" is a statue of a young man bearing a spear. This sculpture was made of a bronze copy of the original and is now a stone copy. In this image, both the physical and the inner worlds are intertwined, which is not only a statue but also a law of art. The body of the sculptor revealed her inner self and self-confidence through her body.

In the process of physical training and sports, the special tasks of aesthetic education are solved and allowed. They can be described as follows: 1. Educating aesthetics of communication. Gymnastics, sports, games, tourism, as described above, represent all aspects of the individual. Athletes are humble and respectful of others will increase their enthusiasm. 2. Mutual shape and shape of the human body is the result of regular physical activity. The physical appearance of a physically harmonious person is a sign of good health. Chernyshevsky: "The beauty of the human body makes a great impression on us. Then he will come to life and we will understand it. V.V. Gorinevsky said: "Beauty is not in the opposite of happiness, but inaccuracy, on the contrary, distorts the notion of beauty." 3. Training the ability to perceive beauty, the ability to feel the beauty of sports, and the subtlety of movement. The technique of action is beautiful, the breath of action and the expressiveness of its content. The activities used in physical education are not the same. But each of them is beautiful in terms of running, jumping, lifting techniques, and gym skills. Judging by the game on the soccer field: "it was a beautiful game", "the game was very interesting", "the team demonstrated a high level of art in the ball during the attack" and so on. Understanding the beauty of sports is pleasing to the viewer or to the audience. When we see beauty and beauty in sports, it shows our aesthetic taste and level. In conclusion, it is important to note that physical culture and sports play an important role in the full development of the basics.

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THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Summary. The implementation of electronic government elements and support of the digital economy have a strong place in Uzbekistan's near-term development plan. First of all, this relates to the task of further increasing the share of electronic document exchange and gradually transferring a certain part of state services to electronic form through State Service Centers. Telecommunications infrastructure plays an important role in this process.

Keywords: Digitization, Modern technologies, Small business, innovative management, business entities, platforms, customers.

Relevance. «Raqamlashtirish» soʻzi aslida yangi atama boʻlib, innovatsion boshqaruv va ish yuritish jarayoniga IT yechimlarning jalb etilishini, buning samarasi oʻlaroq esa internet buyumlardan tortib, elektron hukumatgacha boʻlgan barcha tizimlarda axborot texnologiyalarini qoʻllashni koʻzda tutadi.

Iqtisodiyotning raqamli segmentiga tegishli bosh manba – traxzaktsion sektorning oʻsishidir. Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda bu koʻrsatkich YaIMning 70 foizdan ortiq miqdorni tashkil etib, davlat boshqaruvi, konsalting va informatsion xizmat koʻrsatish, moliya, ulgurji va chakana savdo, shuningdek, xizmatlar sohasini (kommunal, shaxsiy va ijtimoiy) birlashtiradi.

Oʻzbekistonda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik holati va rivojlanishi haqida: 2017-yilda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi ulushi 53,3 foizni yoki 119301 mlrd soʻmni tashkil etdi. (Yaponiyada - 55%, Germaniyada - 54%, AQSH da - 52%, Qozogʻistonda - 25,6%, Rossiyada - 20%). Mamlakatda band aholining 78,3 foizi kichik biznesda faoliyat yuritmoqda, vaholanki 2000 yilda ushbu koʻrsatkich 49,7 foizni tashkil etgan. Kichik biznesning sanoat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishdagi ulushi 2000-yilda 12,9% ni tashkil etgan boʻlsa, 2017-yilda ushbu koʻrsatkich 39,6% ni tashkil etdi, qishloq xoʻjaligida - 99% ni, qurilish sohasida - 65,1% ni, chakana savdo aylanmasida - 88,4% ni tashkil etdi. Kichik biznesning mamlakat umumiy eksportidagi ulushi 27% ni, importda - 50% ni, investitsiyada esa - 32% ni tashkil etdi. Amaldagi qonunchilikka binoan, yillik oʻrtacha xodimlar soni qishloq, oʻrmon va baliq xoʻjaligida - 50 kishigacha, sanoatda faoliyat turiga qarab - 100 dan 270 kishigacha; savdo va xizmat

ko'rsatish sohasida - 25 dan 50 kishigacha ishchilarga ega bo'lgan sub'yektlar kichik korxonalar tasnifiga kiradi.

1. Kichik biznes sub'yektlarining ro'yxatdan o'tish vaqti 30 daqiqani tashkil etadi. Yakka tartibdagi tadbirkor sifatida ro'yxatdan o'tish uchun faqat bir dona, yuridik shaxs sifatida kichik korxonani ro'yxatga olishda esa - ikki dona hujjat talab etiladi.

2. Deyarli barcha tarmoqdagi kichik korxonalar kichik biznesni rivojlantirish uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratishning muhim omili hisoblanadigan yagona soliq to'lovi stavkasi, realizatsiya qilingan tovarlar va xizmatlar hajmining 5% ni tashkil etadi. Shu bilan bir qatorda kichik biznes sub'yektlari uchun yagona ijtimoiy to'lovning amaldagi stavkasi 15% ni tashkil etadi.

3. Yangi tashkil etilgan chet el investitsiyasi ishtirokidagi ishlab chiqarish korxonalariga besh yil davomida ular ro'yxatdan o'tgan kunidagi soliq va majburiy to'lovlar stavkasini qo'llash huquqi beriladi. 2018-yildan boshlab 1 gektardan ko'proq yer maydoniga ega bo'lgan kichik korxonalar yagona er solig'i to'lashi belgilab qo'yildi.

4. Kichik biznesni moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash quyidagi yo'llar orqali amalga oshirilmoqda: banklar tomonidan imtiyozli stavkalar bo'yicha kreditlar berish; tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash davlat jamg'armasining tadbirkorlik faoliyatiga berilgan kredit mablag'larining 50% miqdoridagi kafillik va tijorat banklari kreditlari bo'yicha hisoblangan foiz xarajatlarini qoplash.

5. Tadbirkorlik sub'yektlarining huquqlarini va qonuniy manfaatlarini himoya qilishga mas'ul institut tomonidan biznes manfaatlari himoyalangan. O'zbekistonda kichik biznes sub'yektlari faoliyatini rejadan tashqari tekshirish bekor qilindi, shuningdek birinchi marta sodir etilgan moliyaviy-xo'jalik huquqbuzarlik uchun tadbirkorlik sub'yektlari ma'muriy jarimalarning barcha turlaridan ozod etilgan

6. Respublikaning barcha hududlarida tadbirkorlik sub'yektlariga davlat xizmatlarini ko'rsatuvchi "yagona darcha" tamoili ostida faoliyat ko'rsatadigan markazlarda tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi markazlar tashkil qilingan. Tadbirkorlik faoliyatini endi boshlovchi sub'yektlar uchun o'zlarining biznes rejalarini tuzish, huquqiy va amaliy ko'mak berish, shuningdek faoliyatlari uchun zarur ma'lumotlarni olishlari uchun "biznes-inkubatorlar tashkil etilgan.

7. Respublika bo'yicha tadbirkorlarga biznes yuritish bo'yicha o'quv kurslari, xususiylashtirilgan ob'yektlar bazasida loyihalar amalga oshirish, 5 yil muddatga nol stavkada ijara asosida yer maydonlari ajratish orqali yosh tadbirkorlar uchun klasterlar tashkil etildi.

Hududlarda kichik biznes sub'yektlarining sanoatdagi ulushini ko'radigan bo'lsak, Toshkent shahrida 71,3 foiz, Namangan viloyatida 68,4 foiz, Jizzax viloyatida 61,3 foiz va Samarqand viloyatida 55,5 foizni tashkil etgan. Xuddi shu ko'rsatkich Toshkent viloyatida 29,6 foiz, Qashqadaryo viloyatida 23,1 foiz,

Navoiy viloyatida 18,8 foiz va Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasida 18 foizni tashkil etgan.

Shu bilan bir qatorda kichik biznes salohiyatini to‘liq amalga oshirishiga to‘sqinlik qiladigan muammolarni ta’kidlab o‘tishimiz lozim.

1. Kichik biznesda bandlarning 62 foizidan ko‘prog‘i yakka tartibdagi tadbirkorlikda band bo‘lsa, atigi 16 foizi kichik korxonalar va mikrofirmalarga to‘g‘ri kelmoqda. Kichik korxonalarining bandlikdagi past darajalari Navoiy (11,3 %), Qashqadaryo (12,4 %) va Toshkent viloyatiga (13,2%) to‘g‘ri kelmoqda.

Kichik biznesda bandlarning 34,2 foizi qishloq xo‘jaligida, 12,7 foizi - sanoatda, 11,6 foizi qurilishda, savdoda 13,4 foizi va 28,1 foizi xizmatlar sohasida band.

Yuqoridagi bandlarning tarmoqlar kesimidagi tahlilidan ko‘rinib turibdiki, boshqa tarmoqlarga nisbatan yaratilayotgan ish o‘rinlari samaradorligi yuqori bo‘lgan sanoat tarmog‘ida kichik biznesning nisbatan past darajadagi o‘rnini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Ushbu ko‘rsatkichni hozirgi o‘shish darajasining saqlanib qolishi kelgusida aholining ish haqi va tadbirkorlik faoliyatidan oladigan real daromadlarining oshishi bilan bog‘liq muammolarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Bu holat davlatning aholiga ajratadigan ijtimoiy kafolatlarini cheklashiga olib kelishi mumkin.

3. Kichik biznes sub'yektlari sonining savdodagi ulushi yuqori darajada saqlanib qolmoqda (jami kichik biznes sub'yektlarining 26,7%i yoki 63,7 mingta sub'yekt). Chakana savdo tovar aylanmasida esa, 20,2%ni kichik biznes va mikrofirmalarning ulushi tashkil etgan bo‘lsa, yakka tartibdagi tadbirkorlarning ulushi 69,4% ni tashkil etganini ko‘rishimiz mumkin, bu bank sektoriga pul tushumiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi va kichik biznes sub'yektlarining soliq solinadigan bazasida nomuvofiqliklarni keltirib chiqaradi.

4. Hududlar kesimida kichik biznes sub'yektlari sonini qaraydigan bo‘lsak eng ko‘p sub'yekt Toshkent shahrida (22,6%), Toshkent (9,6%), Farg‘ona (8,8%) va Andijon (8,7%) viloyatlari o‘z faoliyatlarini yuritishmoqda. Bu to‘rt hududda kichik biznes sub'yektlarining umumiy sonining 50%i atrofida o‘z faoliyatini amalga oshirmoqda. Bundan ko‘rinib turibdiki, Sirdaryo (3,2%), Navoiy (3,3%) va Jizzax (4,2%) kabi respublikamizning boshqa viloyatlarida kichik biznes sub'yektlarining mavjud potensialidan yetarli darajada foydalanilmayotganidan darak bermoqda.

Demak, Kichik biznesning mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga qo‘shadigan hissasini oshirilishini, kichik sanoat zonalarining yaratilishi, investitsion muhit va raqobat muhitini yaxshilanishi, kichik biznes bilan davlat-xususiy sherikchiligi doirasida davlat xaridlari hajmini kengaytirilishi, yirik va kichik korxonalar o‘rtasida o‘zaro manfaatli hamkorlikni mustahkamlanishi, innovatsiya jarayonlariga tadbirkorlik sub'yektlarini jalb qilish orqali ko‘rishimiz mumkin.

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PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CLUSTERS

Abstract: In the article, the forecast of the republic's fruit and vegetable production for 2022-2027 is determined by creating an econometric model of parameter indicators, and sufficient conclusions and proposals are developed for the management and development of fruit and vegetable clusters.

Keywords: fruit and vegetable, cluster, forecast, productivity, management, mechanism, market, influence factors, income, mathematical model, profitability.

In order to effectively organize clusters in the field of fruit and vegetables and to continue their activities for a long time, it is necessary to introduce innovative technologies in their activities. It is important to focus on the creation and implementation of innovations in all links of the cluster. Currently, clusters rely more and more on technologies that are being sought from abroad. Studies show that this method is ineffective. Fruit and vegetable clusters are highly effective in finding and introducing innovations suitable for our regions and climate. Finding methods and directions that have no equivalent in any country in the world and implementing them in effective ways will ensure our competitive advantage.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5853 dated October 23, 2019, by 2030, annual growth of value added in agriculture by 5%, increase in the volume of exports of agricultural and food products by 20 billion US dollars and increase of labor productivity in agriculture from 3,960 US dollars to 6,500 US dollars per worker in one year.

Under such circumstances, under the influence of the process of modernization of production, such tasks as forecasting the system of growing fruit and vegetable products in advance, forecasting the future increase in productivity and the state of growth in the volume of production become more and more relevant. It should be noted that the development of the fruit and vegetable sector depends on many factors. Therefore, among a number of economic analysis methods, the use of mathematical modeling methods makes it possible to accurately assess the dynamics of development, including the factors affecting it.

Based on the complete study of each form of management, location, social division of labor, geographical (territorial) division, and the ability to use available resources, specific features of production arise in the fruit and

vegetable industry. In general, it shows the distribution of fruit and vegetable production by regions based on certain principles and according to the natural, social, demographic, and political conditions formed under the influence of a number of factors.

According to the scale of forecasting, it is divided into macroeconomic and microeconomic forecasts. There are two types of approaches to forecasting: exploratory and normative. Various options and methods of forecasting the volume of production can be used in scientific literature. R.F.Djumanova in her researches stated that there are 130 different methods of forecasting, according to which they can be conditionally divided into 3 important groups in forecasting. They consist of extrapolation method, expert assessment method of forecasting and modeling methods.

In the above chapters of our research, we have considered that the growth of productivity in agriculture and horticulture is of great importance from both the microeconomic and macroeconomic point of view. The question of increasing the level of productivity through rational use of land areas and efficient allocation of resources is an urgent issue. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate the influence of factors in increasing the level of productivity, to perform econometric modeling based on the analysis of statistical indicators.

Taking this into account, in our study we considered it desirable to conduct an econometric analysis of the influence of factors on the productivity of vegetable products and fruit products. First, we will analyze the influence of factors on the level of productivity of vegetable products. We put forward a theoretical hypothesis that the productivity level of vegetable products is theoretically influenced by the cultivated area, seed consumption, labor consumption, the number of used equipment, the amount of fuel, lubricants, and the amount of mineral fertilizers used. In our analysis, we use the statistical indicators of the productivity level of vegetable products in Uzbekistan and the resources used for the cultivation of vegetable products for the years 2007-2021. The yield index presented in this appendix is obtained in the form of 1 centner of fruits obtained from 1 hectare, The crop area taken as a factor influencing the productivity level is in units of thousand hectares, the number of machines is in pieces, the other factors are seedling consumption, labor consumption, consumption of fuel, lubricants, consumption of mineral fertilizers are given in nominal amounts (in current prices). We can transfer current prices to comparable amounts.

Descriptive statistics of the indicators used in our study are presented in Table 1 below. In the table, the indicators are presented with the following symbols: P – productivity, CA – crop area, NT – number of techniques, SC - seed consumption, LC – labor cost, CFL – consumption of fuel and lubricants, CM – consumption of mineral fertilizers.

It can be seen from the descriptive statistics of the data, In this study, the lowest amount of productivity was 213.3 ts for hec., and the highest was 254.8 ts

for hec., the minimum amount of labor expenditure was 3036.9 thousand soums, the maximum amount was 4086.8 thousand soums, the minimum amount of fuel and lubricants was 533.3 thousand soums, the maximum amount was 1456.7 thousand soums.

Table 1

Descriptive statistics of the level of productivity of vegetable products in Uzbekistan and the factors affecting it

Indicator	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum
P	238,57	239,30	213,30	254,80
CA	192,01	189,70	159,80	227,10
NT	11063,	12312,	6123,0	14794,
SC	1451,8	1484,2	1051,2	1834,4
LC	3590,5	3674,0	3036,6	4086,8
CFL	946,25	887,10	533,30	1456,7
CM	1128,3	1173,7	937,80	1293,8
Indicator	Standard deviation	Variation	Asymmetry	Excess
P	11,761	0,049298	-0,51938	-0,47744
CA	22,688	0,11816	0,17373	-1,2340
NT	2948,6	0,26653	-0,60010	-1,2499
SC	244,21	0,16821	-0,25725	-1,0257
LC	328,10	0,091380	-0,22951	-0,99617
CFL	333,66	0,35261	0,17843	-1,4976
CM	109,67	0,097196	-0,35882	-1,0399

Note: Calculations were calculated in the Gretl software package.

At the initial stage of our analysis, based on the data of Table 3.3.1, the level of productivity of vegetable products (P) with CA - cultivated area, NT - number of technics, SC - seed consumption, LC - labor consumption, CFL - fuel lubricant consumption, CM - mineral fertilizer consumption we analyze the correlation coefficient (Table 2).

Table 2

Correlation matrix between the level of productivity of vegetable products in Uzbekistan and the factors affecting it

P	CA	NT	SC	LC	CFL	CM	Factors
1,0000	0,7060	-0,6020	-0,7048	0,8975	0,8860	0,9251	P
	1,0000	-0,8768	-0,9564	0,6444	0,8342	0,7787	CA
		1,0000	0,9591	-0,4383	-0,7714	-0,6296	NT
			1,0000	-0,5883	-0,8265	-0,7369	SC
				1,0000	0,8125	0,9612	LC
					1,0000	0,9177	CFL
						1,0000	CM

Note: Calculations were calculated in the Gretl software package.

Based on the correlation matrix, we select indicators that are suitable for modeling. In our analysis, we take the total investment activity indicators of commercial banks as a result indicator. The correlation coefficient is an

important indicator of how much one factor affects the change of another factor, and it varies between -1 and 1. If the indicator is between 0 and 1, the factor sign is positive for the resulting sign change, and if it is between -1 and 0, the factor sign represents the opposite effect on the resulting sign change. The closer the correlation coefficient is to 1 or -1, the stronger the relationship. In order to continue the analysis, we need to choose factors with a correlation coefficient higher than 0.7 or lower than -0.7, because in this case, it means that the factors have a strong influence on the resulting sign. It can be seen from Table 2 that among the factors obtained in our hypothesis, the ones with the strongest correlation with P - productivity level are LC - labor costs (0.8975), LC - fuel lubricants costs (0.8860), CM - mineral fertilizers costs (0.9251), we will use the indicators of these factors in the next stage of our analysis to create a regression model (Table 3).

Table 3

The regression equation of the level of productivity of vegetable products in Uzbekistan and the factors affecting it

Factors	Coefficient	Standard error	t-statistics	P-value	Confidence level
const	155,896	17,9388	8,690	<0,0001	***
LC	0,0187428	0,00620321	3,021	0,0106	**
CFL	0,0162555	0,00609990	2,665	0,0206	**
Dependent variable mean		238,5733	Standard deviation		11,76128
Sum of Squares of Residuals		236,5346	Standard error		4,439732
R-squared		0,877860	Adjusted R-squared		0,857504
F-statistics (2, 12)		43,12404	R-value (F)		3,32e-06
Logarithmic closeness to truth		-41,96941	Akaike criterion		89,93882
Schwartz criterion		92,06297	Hanna-Quinn criterion		89,91619
Rho parameter		-0,083741	Darbin-Watson statistic		1,879906

Note: Calculations were calculated in the Gretl software package.

**** Statistically significant at 1% significance level, ** Statistically significant at 5% significance level, *Statistically significant at 10% significance level.*

We selected the optimal regression equation for ourselves by performing the analysis using the method of least squares. Here labor cost (LC) and fuel lubricants (CFL) were taken as dependent variables. Inductive analysis of the model. The value of the Fisher-Snedekor F-criterion in the model is less than 0.05, so the model is statistically significant. The statistical significance of the obtained independent variables (labor cost (LC) and fuel lubricants (CFL)) was confirmed to be less than 0.05 and statistically significant when tested by Student's t-test. Therefore, this model is suitable for use in inductive analysis.

Interpretive analysis of the model.

$$P = 155,896 + 0,0187428 LC + 0,0162555 YMM + e \quad (1)$$

Here:

LC – Labor costs for 1 hectare of land, in soums;
CFL – Fuel lubricants spent on 1 hectare of land;
const – initial value;
e – factors not taken into account.

The coefficient of determination of the created equation is equal to 0.8575, and 85.75 percent of the change in the yield level of vegetable products can be explained through the created model. According to the correlation coefficient, the independent variables of the model are correctly related.

The coefficient in front of LC (0.0187428) - when other factors remain unchanged, an increase (decrease) in labor costs by 1 (one) thousand soums leads to an increase (decrease) in productivity by 0.0187428 centners. The coefficient in front of CFL (0.0162555) - when other factors remain unchanged, an increase (decrease) in the consumption of fuel lubricants by 1 (one) thousand soums leads to an increase (decrease) in productivity by 0.0162555 centners.

The field of horticulture is also considered an important branch of agriculture in Uzbekistan, and increasing the efficiency of this field is gaining urgent importance today. From this point of view, we found it permissible to carry out our econometric analysis in the field of fruit growing as well.

We make a theoretical hypothesis that the yield of fruit products is theoretically affected by the area of the crop, the amount of seedlings, the amount of labor, the number of used equipment, the amount of fuel, lubricants, and the amount of mineral fertilizers. In our analysis, we use the statistical indicators of the level of productivity of fruit products in Uzbekistan and the resources used for growing fruit products for the years 2007-2021 (Appendix 3). The productivity index presented in this Appendix 1 is obtained in the form of the expression of vegetables in 1 hectare, The crop area taken as a factor influencing the productivity level is in units of thousand hectares, the number of machines is in pieces, the other factors are seedling consumption, labor consumption, consumption of fuel, lubricants, consumption of mineral fertilizers are given in nominal amounts (in current prices). Of course, since these indicators are at current prices, it would be unreasonable to compare them with each other, therefore, in order to make a more accurate conclusion, we can transfer the nominal amounts from the consumer price index indicators of different years to the comparable amounts in 2021.

Descriptive statistics of the indicators used in our study are presented in Table 4 below. The indicators are presented in the table with the following symbols: P – Productivity, CA – cultivated area, NT – number of technics, SC – seedling consumption, LC – labor consumption, CFL – consumption of fuel lubricants, CM – consumption of mineral fertilizers.

Table 4

Descriptive statistics of the level of productivity of fruit products in Uzbekistan and factors affecting it

Indicator	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum
P	108,41	116,00	76,600	134,50
CA	270,62	261,90	214,90	347,20
NT	12141,	12312,	10103,	13276,
SC	6573,9	6881,5	5347,7	7610,3
LC	3456,9	3610,0	1933,7	4694,3
CFL	599,90	562,60	338,20	923,80
CM	722,45	717,10	638,50	823,40
Indicator	Standard deviation	Variation	Asymmetry	Excess
P	17,366	0,16019	-0,45879	-0,94575
CA	44,451	0,16426	0,54119	-1,0055
NT	937,93	0,077255	-0,72125	-0,40775
SC	719,24	0,10941	-0,35255	-1,1690
LC	805,97	0,23315	-0,40477	-0,84825
CFL	210,29	0,35054	0,19605	-1,4875
CM	55,927	0,077413	0,078664	-0,90021

Note: Calculations were calculated in the Gretl software package.

It can be seen from the descriptive statistics of the data, In this study, the lowest amount of productivity was 76.6 ts for hec., and the highest amount was 134.5 ts for hec., the minimum labor cost was 1933.7 thousand soms, the maximum amount was 4694.3 thousand soms, the minimum cost of fuel and lubricants was 338.2 thousand soms, the maximum amount was 923.8 thousand soms.

Table 5

Correlation matrix between the productivity level of fruit products in Uzbekistan and the factors affecting it

P	CA	NT	SC	LC	CFL	CM	Indicators
1,0000	0,7119	-0,3191	0,9832	0,9598	0,8765	0,9326	P
	1,0000	-0,6235	0,7102	0,5453	0,7832	0,4416	CA
		1,0000	-0,2392	-0,1336	-0,1421	-0,0595	NT
			1,0000	0,9622	0,9276	0,9396	SC
				1,0000	0,8309	0,9759	LC
					1,0000	0,7943	SFI
						1,0000	CM

At the initial stage of our analysis, based on the data of table 4, the correlation of fruit productivity level (P) with CA - cultivated area, NT - number of technics, SC - seedling consumption, LC - labor consumption, CFL - fuel lubricant consumption, CM - mineral fertilizer consumption we analyze the coefficient (Table 5).

In the correlation matrix, SC - seedling consumption (0.9832), LC - labor consumption (0.9598), CFL - fuel lubricant consumption (0.8765) and CM - mineral fertilizer consumption (0.9326) we see that it is are mutually strongly related. Therefore, we create the interaction of these factors with the level of productivity by modeling the optimal regression equation.

Table 6

Regression equation of productivity level of fruit products in Uzbekistan and factors affecting it

Factors	Coefficient	Standard error	t-statistics	P-value	Confidence level
const	40,0728	5,55573	7,213	<0,0001	***
LC	0,0161106	0,00270562	5,954	<0,0001	***
CFL	0,0210828	0,0103698	2,033	0,0648	*
Dependent variable mean		108,4133	Standard deviation		17,36634
Sum of Squares of Residuals		247,3714	Standard error		4,540296
R-squared		0,941413	Adjusted R-squared		0,931648
F-statistics (2, 12)		96,41095	R-value (F)		4,04e-08
Logarithmic closeness to truth		-42,30538	Akaike criterion		90,61077
Schwartz criterion		92,73492	Hanna-Quinn criterion		90,58814
Rho parameter		0,235016	Darbin-Watson statistic		1,353566

Note: Calculations were calculated in the Gretl software package.

*** Statistically significant at 1% significance level, ** Statistically significant at 5% significance level, *Statistically significant at 10% significance level.

We have chosen the optimal regression equation for ourselves by performing the analysis using the method of least squares (Table 6). Here labor cost (LC) and fuel lubricants (CFL) were taken as dependent variables. Inductive analysis of the model. The value of the Fisher-Snedekor F-criterion in the model is less than 0.05, so the model is statistically significant. The statistical significance of the obtained independent variables (labor cost (LC) and fuel lubricants (CFL)) was confirmed to be less than 0.05 and statistically significant when tested by Student's t-test. Therefore, this model is suitable for use in inductive analysis.

Interpretive analysis of the model.

$$P = 40,0728 + 0,0161106 LC + 0,0210828 CFL + e \quad (2)$$

here:

LC – Labor costs for 1 hectare of land, in soums;

CFL – Fuel lubricants spent on 1 hectare of land;

const– initial value;

e – factors not taken into account.

The coefficient of determination of the created equation is equal to 0.9316, and 93.16 percent of the change in the yield level of fruit products can

be explained through the created model. According to the correlation coefficient, the independent variables of the model are correctly related.

The coefficient in front of LC (0.0161106) - when other factors remain unchanged, an increase (decrease) in labor costs by 1 (one) thousand soums leads to an increase (decrease) in productivity by 0.0161106 centners. The coefficient in front of CFL (0.0210828) - when other factors remain unchanged, an increase (decrease) in the consumption of fuel lubricants by 1 (one) thousand soums leads to an increase (decrease) in productivity by 0.0210828 centners.

Table 7

2022-2027 forecast indicators of the influence of factors on the level of productivity of vegetable production

Years	Productivity index (ts.hec)	Labor cost (thousand soums)	Fuel lubricants (thousand soums)
2022	249,8	3510,0	1221,8
2023	251,9	3952,3	1287,1
2024	253,9	4004,0	1352,4
2025	255,9	4055,7	1417,7
2026	258,0	4107,4	1483,0
2027	260,0	4159,1	1548,3

The productivity index in 2022 will be 249.8 ts.hec, it is predicted to be 10.5 ts.hec or 4.4% more than the indicator in 2021. This increase is influenced by the increase in labor costs and fuel and lubricants consumption forecasts in 2022 by 12.6 and 6.8 percent from 2021. It can be seen from Table 3.3.7 that in 2022-2027, indicators of labor costs and GDP will increase regularly, which creates the basis for a stable growth trend of productivity indicators in these years. In particular, according to the forecast, the yield in 2027 will be 8.6% higher than in 2022.

Based on the forecast indicators, we show the forecast indicators on the influence of the factors of fruit productivity level in Table 8.

Table 8

Forecast indicators of the influence of factors on the level of productivity of fruit growing in 2022-2027

Years	Productivity index (ts.hec)	Labor cost (thousand soums)	Fuel lubricants (thousand soums)
2022	124,6	3450,0	761,3
2023	127,5	4247,8	802,1
2024	130,5	4378,8	842,9
2025	133,5	4509,9	883,8
2026	136,4	4640,9	924,6
2027	139,4	4771,9	965,5

The productivity index in 2022 is 124.6 ts.hec, it is predicted to be 5.3 ts.hec or 4.4% more than the indicator in 2021. This increase is influenced by the increase in labor costs and fuel and lubricants consumption forecasts in 2022 by 23.1 and 7.1 percent from 2021. It can be seen from Table 8 that in 2022-2027, indicators of labor costs and GDP will increase regularly, which creates the basis for a stable growth trend of productivity indicators in these years. In particular, according to the forecast, the yield in 2027 will be 16.9% higher than in 2022.

In conclusion, the production of fruit and vegetable products in our country is predicted to reach 139.4 centners per hectare and 260 centners per hectare in vegetable cultivation by 2027 under the influence of various factors, we can see that the volume of fruit production will increase by 1.16 times in 2027 compared to 2021, and the volume of vegetable products by 1.09 times. It can be concluded that as a result of the increase in the population over the years, we will be able to achieve an increase in the volume of fruit and vegetable production.

Over the years, the following main directions for the future development of fruit and vegetable clusters and increasing their income have been identified. In this:

- ✓ to expand the land and water areas at the disposal of fruit and vegetable clusters, if this is not possible at all, to maximize productivity by introducing modern intensive technologies, seedlings and seed varieties suitable for our climate;

- ✓ to create all opportunities for clusters to grow products, to find solutions to the problems that have persisted in fruit and vegetable production for years, and to achieve a positive result in the future by improving credit mechanisms;

- ✓ to create an opportunity to properly set up the mechanism of production, storage, processing and sale of products on the basis of all types of farms specializing in fruit and vegetable growing.

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THE THEORY OF THE INTRODUCTION OF MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES INTO THE PROCESSES OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

Abstract: This article discusses the theory of the introduction of modern information technologies into distance learning processes.

Keywords: method, informatics, interactive method, distance education, mixed education, Internet.

The introduction of modern information technologies to the process of distance education in the theory and practical learning materials for the teacher this analysis the analysis of the process of preparation of pedagogical informatization his holistic pedagogical improvement is one of the problems of the creation and the actual system.

The pedagogical design of distance education process so that the process individualization in the environment, its main purpose which is founded on the mastering process of teachers and students of social sciences to improve the quality of training and compliance tasks.

The process of distance learning is the pedagogical design of a pedagogical project important result is that not only the individual, but in the design process and in the news teachers pedagogical innovation to accept them than to express their viewpoint, their critical assessment and pedagogical design of the project, lessons on the basis of digital technologies in the process of raising the necessary components to the various occurs, and develops the ability to convert.

Lessons in the design of a distance learning environment, pedagogical processes, the complexity of the methodical support of teachers in the lens design process should be taken into account in producing a special program. In practice this analysis, the electronic information and educational environment in the process of distance education depends on a number of factors individualization. Teaching and the integration of information and communication technologies, electronic educational resources, technological approaches, and it may also include others.

Distance learning distance learning environment in the organization of lessons in the process of individualization the environment, the creation of integrated information and educational resources to research as to the quality of education will require the carrying factor. Students are directed to go further boosts the quality of teaching in such an environment, the following scientific-methodical we consider that it is necessary to carry out the tasks: to apply digital

technologies in higher education on the basis of individualization methods achieve higher education opportunities in the process of allowing the use of digital technologies in distance education e-educational-methodical method by way of the supply and use of development; the use of digital technology in the areas of distance education students and teachers to the formation of skills development and introduction to the practice of a system that serves web.

Which serve to improve the process of distance education consider that it is necessary to pay attention to the following issues: positive results achieved in the synthesis and development of distance education on the basis of only the information on the form of education-education module creating; the only information of science in distance education-methodical provision, which allows creating a fan module; the module information and education resources of the technical development of distance learning methods in the educational process individualization use.

Preparation of pedagogical practice, our experience in the organization and conducting the presence of the following problems; These problems of the new generation of the textbook (text electronic versions of reports, electronic books and electronic manuals, multimedia programs, distance education, internet service provide, with advanced technology to enrich teaching learning process can be solved. The working program and plan, workout and collection issues, electronic complex slides, data collection, encyclopedia "e-tutor" can be in the form of. In the process of pedagogical practice in the form of pedagogical students in order to analyze the level of study and competently moodle LMS program has developed on the basis of a web site. Priced on the basis of 100 points and 5 the results of the evaluation criteria evaluation system we have the opportunity to work in appeared. Donating a final check at the end of qualifying practice the students access to the results of the task, compared to taking the assessment in the previous semester and would be able to determine in relation to professional competently.

Modern educational-methodical complexes of various forms of educational material (electronic materials wholesale) complex that they will be compatible with the distance education program of science, training and supply of all types of educational and methodical private represents the audience at the independent. E-educational-methodical complex of modern digital technology in the environment, didactic teaching, and technical was formed from complex and interactive programming. E-educational-methodical complex of complexes, unlike the traditional one, teaching digital technologies on the basis of electronic materials traditional technologies and the unit (mixed education-learning blender) appears.

Methodology of the design process in the context of a distance learning environment based on the individual indicators 18% and 27% respectively of the average firm by a decrease of knowledge of students, mastering the low group, 24% in the high group and the master push a 40% increase in came.

Teach students the final control on information science: 1,15 times the number of students proficient and mostly full of content has increased. Practical laboratory sessions for groups in the average structure as a result of the application of the electronic version of the average of students proficient and mostly full of educational material 1,12 times increased. Experience-knowledge of students in the test group increased in a solid economy one of the main reasons an individual on the basis of digital technologies in distance education, to feel himself in a familiar environment-excited give you creative thinking, independent learning in an environment that could get students to carry out distance to know the result of the boost can be considered within.

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TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF DISTANCE EDUCATION IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Abstract: This article discusses ways technologies for the development of distance education in the educational process and technologies of justification in the educational process.

Keywords: open education, distance education, correspondence education, continuing education, prolonged, out-of-school systems, private study.

As it is known today, with science and technology developing at a rapid pace, many scientific knowledge, understanding, imagination and the volume of information is increasing dramatically. This is new science on the one hand and the technique is being paid to the area and ensure the formation of the second hand, break the boundaries between science, accelerated the process of integration takes stepping up. Distance education in higher education institutions currently " open education ", " distance education ", " correspondence education ", " continuing education, prolonged ", " non-conventional education ", " out-of-school systems ", " self study ", "individual learning" (individualized education, private study) and e-learning there is a difference between.

That currently support them: advisory education, home education, school systems, in addition to self-nurturing, self-learning, individual learning (self study, privatization).[98] in practice "distance learning" concept, several well-known forms is used to combine the direct distance learning (teaching in the program, including basic and additional); teaching various mixed forms of technology (distance learning, correspondence, reading, e-learning, mixed learning(learning technology blender)).

You "distance learning" at all pedagogical after the application of known technologies of education, "distance education" for technical information and education from higher education if there are certain advantages to the tools tab, in contrast to correspondence that the combination of education and production activities, a significant increase in the number of students in continuous education, and a significant part of the lesson ensures that the amount of independent work less hours. As a result of increasing the pedagogical capabilities of modern technology while teaching them to be, in particular, electronic software, has launched the use of multimedia applications. The information of electronic sound, image, text appearances in the realization of the educational goals of education computing come into effective teaching. Such

methods in the process of teaching students the importance of the psychological tests, it seems to know the following:

- carefully up;
- information on the expansion of imagination;
- education subject, of interest to the lesson in a manner assisting in the increase in knowledge development and voluntary;
- aspiring as active access sharing creativity and independent activities; - self-evaluation in relation to other students.

In turn, the activity computing teacher training: distributing the job on time; the essence of a bright and reliable in ensuring that educational material; increasing the scope of using the given information; educational expansion of the types of assignments; healthy competition, arising in a creative environment; professional qualification is considered significant when the regular boosts.

Many educational institutions are looking for more flexible and efficient new technologies, system modules and a single credit unit. For more information and to read a variety of new technologies opened up new opportunities for the additional costs. Thus, the 90-training of specialists in the work place from the end of the year activities associated with the university or directly in the workplace within the framework of the program of training has been through the expansion. At the present time appear and virtual education is actively developing. However, there are recommendations in the field of virtual learning is not prepared. Virtual universities should be more flexible than traditional universities. University graduates such as engineers building the wrong attitude the work of a number compared to the inevitable. Virtual training primarily of the population in older age, training and retraining of specialists who work on, as well as independent will respond to the needs of those who prefer to read. It is noteworthy that in addition to this, we emphasized disabled, unable to walk, and again we have a man who wants to read with other reasons but I can't read. Among them is the opportunity to read, however limited a lot of smart people. Continuing education in distance education to launch reveals a very big way for such a man. While the man with higher education, which contributes to the development of our society in the sense of course.

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Liu, C. and Liu, Z. A Creative Design and Implementation of Student-led Flipped Classroom Model in English Learning

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THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PEDAGOGICAL FACTS AND HIGHLIGHTED FACTS

Abstract. There is a world of difference between pedagogical facts and highlighted facts. Pedagogical communication refers to the ways in which a teacher communicates with students in order to facilitate their learning. The ipology of teachers' professional positions refers to the various justifications that teachers offer for their practices. In this article, we will explore each of these concepts in more detail.

Keywords: pedagogical facts, highlighted facts, teaching language, pedagogical purpose.

Teachers communicate with students in order to help them learn. This is done through the transmission of knowledge, which is often packaged in the form of pedagogic facts. Pedagogical facts are statements that are designed to teach or inform students about a particular subject. They are usually presented in an objective and unambiguous manner, and they are intended to be accepted by students as true statements. So, what is a pedagogical fact? It is a statement that is designed to teach or inform students about a particular subject. They are usually presented in an objective and unambiguous manner, and they are intended to be accepted by students as true statements.

According to McGonigle and Knowles (1991), pedagogical facts are statements that are designed to teach or inform students about a particular subject and that are presented in an objective and unambiguous manner.

Objective: They are intended to happen to anyone with any background, knowledge, experience, or even no idea about the subject in question.

Unambiguous: They are generally presented in the form of facts, or obvious logical statements, or concrete observations.

Universal: They can apply to any subject or any type of study.

The pedagogical purpose of a highlighted fact in a handout is to focus students' attention on the most important points they should be considering when evaluating what they have been taught. The highlights look for to indicate that there is more information available outside of what is written there, even though it is not explicitly stated.

Contrast and highlight are often used when presenting pedagogical facts in order to make them more easily understood. Contrast can be used to illustrate aspects of pedagogical facts that are believed to be problematic. For instance, a high school teacher might draw attention to the fact that nine to ten weeks of their semester are spent in the classroom teaching physical education. The teacher wants to emphasize how much this year alone is spent getting students ready for the physical education curriculum. Contrast is most commonly presented through highlighting.

The highlighted segment of the text can often be changed or modified to illustrate the professor's point or bring out the benefits of the pedagogical facts. A simple, direct change could be made to a compliment (e.g. "Many school buses do not have front doors, which makes it unsafe for bus riders."—all caps, move sentence to upper case, add emphasis "Many school buses do not' have front doors, which makes them unsafe for bus riders"), or, more complex changes may include the introduction of an opposing thought.

Another way to illustrate various pedagogical facts is by highlighting parts that are said to be in need of a correction, clarification or modification. These types of corrections, clarifications or modifications are typically accompanied by a note attempting to explain the action taken (usually in the form of italics or heavy emphasis).

Putting too much work into creating an illustrated or motion-graphic brief can cost you a huge amount of time, ultimately. Your drawings are positioned to be placed on a page, but who gets to choose that page? Only you, usually. All the while, it's your job to get the brief to someone who can actually make and deliver your illustrations. An illustrated brief, even if it looks like a radio flyer, can be an enticement for marketers, advertisers, brand managers, and designers.

Inductive science has always been a central tenet of teaching students in all disciplines and pedagogical facts are indisputably necessary in order to deliver the message. Most of us have been taught that this and indentation must go in a ways.

That's because lecturers need these elements for clarification, and that means there must be some order to protocol. Some text must be formatted differently to sections of the text. However, you need to parse the text carefully. The underline is not just for the sake of neatness - it's there because it's 50-odd years since text was created. They were put there to help you. And I'm not saying don't use them. However, when you are in this habit, you drift from the unstated tactic of making sense in the text.

And while doing so, you can ensure the best model of learning. Think of the classroom as a battlefield. The class was full of angry potassium ferrocyanides still not labelling where each other were. The teacher then asked someone to pass the page they were reading, and it was delivered to them by a separate, hungry group. These were hungry for the lecturer's specification, morphed itself to a slightly different specification, and then turned rushing to the

whiteboard to take notes. The first group then worked out how the teams communicated with each other.

Videos are a great tool for teaching new information to students, stimulating their minds and engaging them in learning. Students of either age or level (elementary/middle/secondary school) can benefit from watching them.

When educators ask students to watch videos online or on the TV, they should be connected to valid resources. However, for this to happen, organizations need to make decisions and prepare the resources for this purpose.

Teachers can play videos to students in order to maintain the discipline and organization during the learning process, and, in addition, the role of games during the process becomes important.

Thus, projects should be prepared ahead of time in the subjects and the videos, which are meant for students, are to be played. However, some direct connections of videos to learning can be made if the learning topic is not directed with materials or if the video itself is not established. Studying from a higher education institution's course outline can be a great source of this kind of information. If you're a pedagogical facts combination, then the ability to show the progress and outcomes of the process with the purpose of explaining such findings is excellent for world languages and several subjects.

Conclusion

A pedagogical fact will often have an implicitly authoritative source, yet this authority never actually belongs to that source. It is usually constructed with some of the following ingredients:

- "pedagogical facts are statements that are challenging"
- " Pedagogical facts are meant to be shared"
- " A pedagogical fact or facts form one or more of these knowledge structures"

Finally, a pedagogical fact tells you the answer to one of x number of questions. In addition to creating pedagogical facts, it is also the teacher's duty to practice questioning. This is done through interrogatories, which are questions presumed serious enough for the students to not easily provide an acceptable answer unless prompted. They also instruct the student to respond truthfully, even if a given interrogatory is troublesome.

Whenever the teacher poses a question and there is no immediate answer, the pedagogical facts are poised to provide a kind of background gestural support—"it may be phrased innately telegraphic," or by indicating its form.

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DAZMOL SO'ZINING ETIMOLOGIYASI VA KELIB CHIQISH TARIXI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada "dazmol" so'zining kelib chiqish tarixi va etimologiyasi. Shuningdek ushbu so'zning turli hududlarda, har xil nomlar bilan atalishi haqida qiziqarli ma'lumotlar keltirib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: dazmol, baxyalar, buyum, etimologik lug'at, shevalar, o'zbek adabiy tili, chettan kirib kelgan so'zlar.

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ETYMOLOGY AND HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD DAZMOL

Annotation. In this article, the history and etymology of the word "iron" is presented. Also, interesting information about the different names of this word in different regions is given.

Key words: iron, bahyas, item, etymological dictionary, dialects, Uzbek literary language, foreign words.

Hozirgi kunda zamonaviy texnologiyalar rivojlanib borgan sari yangidan-yangi kashfiyotlar yaratilmoqda. Bugungi kunda kundalik turmushimizda o'zining o'rniga ega bo'lgan buyum haqida hikoya qilamiz. To'g'ri bu buyum eshitalishidan oddiy bo'lishi mumkin lekin uzoq tarixga ega. Hozirgi kunda esa bu buyumsiz kundalik hayotimizni tasavvur qilish sal mushkulroq. Har bir xonadondan bemalol topa olamiz desam mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Dazmol-bu

kiyimlarni tekis va chiroyli ko'rsatuvchi, sifatini uzoq muddat yaxshi saqlashga yordam beruvchi buyum. Dazmol bizga oldindan "Utuk" so'zi bilan tanilib kelgan va hozir ham bu so'zdan foydalaniladi. "Devoni lug'atit turkda" bu so'zga juda yaxshi ta'rif bergan "oto'k" – andavaga o'xshash temir asbob bo'lib uni qizdiradilar va kiyimning chok hamda baxyalarini va tuklarini bostirib silliqlaydilar. Shuningdek qadimda "utuklamoq" ma'nosida "o'tidi" fe'li ham ishlatilgan. "Utuk" so'zining kelib chiqishi haqida gap ketganda ba'zan:

"utuk"- "o't" (olov) va "yuk" so'zlari qo'shilishidan yasalgan, uning ichiga o't solingani (yuklangani) uchun shunday atalgan, degan qarashlar bo'lgan. Bu fikrning noto'g'riligini "Devoni lug'atit turk" da "o't" va "utuk" so'zlarining yozilishidagi farqdan ham ko'rish mumkin. Xususan, "Devonda" o't so'zi (o:t) shaklida yozilgan ya'ni "o" tovushi cho'ziqroq, "o'to'k" va "o'tidi" so'zlari boshidagi "u" tovushi esa qisqa va yumshoqroq. Ehtimol, bu ikki so'z ("o:t" va "o't") qachonlardir bir no'zakdan o'sib chiqqan bo'lishi mumkin, chunki qadimda "o't"-fe'li "silliqlamoq", olovda kuydirib tekislar ma'nolariga ega bo'lgan.

Sh. Rahmatullayevning "O'zbek tilining etimologik lug'ati" ga ham bu so'z "O'tik shaklida kiritilgan." "O'tik"-dazmol. Bu ot qadimgi turkey tilda "o't" fe'lining "sirpan" ma'nosida (o')k qo'shimchasi biln yasalgan. Hozir ham aksariyat o'zbek lahjalarida, hududlarida "dazmol" emas "utuk", "utuklamoq" so'zlari ishlatiladi. Masalan, Xozrazmda "uttik" deyiladi. Ba'zi shevalar ta'sirida o'zbek adabiy tilida "dazmol" qabul qilingan. Ammo ko'pchiligimiz hozir ham "utuk" so'zini ishlatib, adabiy tilde gapirganda yoki yozganda "dazmol" so'zini ishlatamiz. "Utyug" turkiy so'z, adabiy tilda "dazmol", "darzmol" (forscha): "darz" (chok) + "molidan" (surtmoq, ishqalamoq), eronliklar turklar singari "utuv" deb atashgan. Hozirda deyarli barcha turkiy xalqlar (turk, ozorboyjon, tatar, boshqird, qisman tojiklar) utukni-"utuk" deydi va "utuklamoq" fe'lini qo'llaydi. Rus tilida ham bu turkiy so'zdan "утюжить" fe'li yasalgan.

"Dazmol"-so'zining etimologiyasi:

1) Kiyim-kechak, gazlama va shu kabi narsalarni qizdirib tekislash, silliqlash, g'ijimini yozish uchun mo'ljallangan asbob

M: U uning issig'i va dazmolning taftidan qizib ketgan. Shuhrat "Shinelli yillar"

2) Dazmollash natijasida kiyim –kechak, gazlama va shu kabilarning yuzida hosil bo'lgan sillikdik va tekislik

M: Uning nazarida, Zinatullayevning chiroyli polyak trikosidan tikilgan va haJSH dazmoli buzilmagan kostyumi ham ...uziga ko'p bino qo'yganidan dalolat beradi. P. Qodirov "Uch ildiz".

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytib o'tishimiz joizki, yuqorida aytib o'tganimizdek dazmol so'zining lug'aviy manolari va bu so'zning kelib chiqish tarixini ko'rib o'tdik. Adabiy tilimizda "dazmol" deb qo'llaganligimiz bilan ko'p shevalarimizda "utuk" so'zini keng qo'llab kelmoqdamiz. Turkiy tilimizdan olingan bunday so'zlarni kundalik hayotimizda ko'proq foydalanish maqsadga

muofiqdir. Asl turkiycha so'zlarimizning kelajak avlodlarimizga ham yetib borishi sababchisi o'zimiz bo'lamiz. Shundan kelib chiqqan holda tilimizda kamroq chettan kirib kelgan so'zlardan foydalanish kerak.

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ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF USING CLOUD TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract. This article discusses the advantages and disadvantages of cloud technologies, cloud types, models, their application in big data processing processes in organizations. The advantages and disadvantages of the effective organization of the cloud infrastructure components of the main cloud technology software tools are analyzed. Based on the analysis, some recommendations have been developed to address the existing problems.

Key words. Google drive, Yandex disk, Dropbox, icloud, Cloud computing, Big Data, as an infrastructure service (IaaS), as a service platform (PaaS) and as a software service (SaaS), cloud computing, mass cloud, cloud storage.

Originally known by the name "cloud" computer systems are programmed by mathematicians. They proposed to define all the computers in the same network as a "cloud" in which the data is displayed. In this case, each computer is not considered an independent unit but as a whole. In general, we mean the field directly involved in user interaction with the system. So, all the network resources available to us through servers can actually be called cloud. Cloud services for storing files. The most popular "cloud" systems are associated with the development of services that allow you to store files not in computer memory but in specially created Internet storage. Such functionality has provided users with unprecedented freedom of choice, as all files stored in the cloud can be accessed by the owner at any time and from any device connected to the Internet.

Among other things, in this case there is no need to store data on local disks, which saves time (data loading, etc.) and user funds. In addition, cloud services can be used as backup storage for personal data. If your computer's hard drive fails, you can always restore all the data you need that is stored in the cloud. Cloud storage can be used equally effectively to synchronize data between different computing devices.

Data storage in the cloud Solving the problems of data storage requires the creation of a single computing complex, that is, a data processing center based on distributed system methods. Information storage and processing center (English data center) is a specialized architecture consisting of servers (hosting) and network tools, to which users connect using Internet channels. The main goal of the data processing center is to unify the scattered computing

power and reduce the cost of ownership while meeting the requirements for the reliability of the information technology infrastructure, ease of access to its resources, security, and management. The information storage and processing center performs information processing, storage, and distribution functions in accordance with the interests of corporate clients. The center is focused on solving business problems by providing information services.

Cloud computing service models Cloud technologies allow you to use highly resource-intensive services in highly flexible environments without any commitment. Cloud computing uses modern enterprise technology, so it provides a high level of security, reliability, and speed.

Software as a service is a model for using business applications as Internet services. Applications run on the SaaS provider's server, and users access them through an Internet browser. The user does not buy SaaS software but rents it, paying for a certain amount of usage per month. So thus, economic efficiency is achieved, which is one of the main advantages of SaaS. The developer takes care of the health of the program, provides technical support to users, and installs updates independently. Thus, the user thinks less about the technical side of the issue and focuses on his business goals.

Disadvantages and advantages of cloud services. We will consider several advantages and disadvantages of using cloud services. The following can be noted as advantages of cloud computing:

1. The user pays for the service only when needed, and most importantly, he pays only for what he uses.

2. Cloud technologies allow you to save money on the purchase, maintenance, and updating of software and equipment.

3. Scalability, fault tolerance, and security: automatic allocation and release of necessary resources based on application needs. Service display, and software updates are performed by the service provider.

4. Remote access to data in the cloud: you can work from anywhere on the planet with access to the Internet. We will list the disadvantages of cloud computing, and these disadvantages cannot prevent us from using the cloud.

1. The user does not have access to the internal cloud infrastructure.

The security of user data largely depends on the provider company.

2. All data cannot be entrusted to the Internet provider, not only for storage but also for processing.

3. There is a risk that the online service provider will fail one day and the backup data will be lost due to server failure.

4. By trusting your data to an online service, you lose control over them and limit your freedom (the user cannot change some of his data; it is stored in conditions beyond his control).

Today, cloud technologies are being used in every field, from simple users to document storage to large business systems. The use of cloud technologies (cloud computing) by organizations working with big data is a promising

direction that allows to increase the efficiency of data processing processes and reduce additional costs for its implementation. Capital costs associated with the creation and maintenance of data processing centers by organizations are significantly reduced; flexible scalability and high availability of services used in the educational process are ensured, which increases the level of satisfaction of the needs of end users. Increases. Big data organizations note the undeniable advantages of using cloud technologies and the main risks that should be taken into account when planning and implementing cloud solutions in their operations.

It is necessary to emphasize the need to ensure data security. special measures to prevent unauthorized access to data in the cloud; reduced availability: the possibility of DOS attacks, risks associated with physical damage to network cables used to connect to the cloud, etc.; Contact with a cloud service provider (cloud provider): If the educational institution does not work exclusively with a private cloud and uses a public or hybrid cloud, switching to another cloud provider can be expensive and time-consuming.

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THE MAIN FEATURES OF INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGY

Abstract: This article discusses the main features of innovative pedagogical technology. the author analyzed the possibilities of innovative pedagogy in the article.

Key words: pedagogy, innovation, innovative pedagogical technology, methodology, case.

Innovative activity, being inherently a complex and multifaceted phenomenon in the process of pedagogical activity, is inherently aimed at improving the interaction between the object and subject of educational activity using new or improved old pedagogical technologies. The result of such activities may be specific pedagogical technologies or techniques that are either used for the first time or previously used, but improved in a certain way.

Any pedagogical activity, including innovative one, is always focused on the formation of a certain competence in the student, therefore it directly depends on the requirements of the labor market, the socio-economic system, the psychological and pedagogical features of managerial activity, the humanistic orientation of society and many other factors.

The search for ways to improve educational systems through innovative pedagogical technologies can go in several directions:

- development of concepts for optimizing the educational process;
- development of concepts for the development of the educational process;
- development of concepts for the development of an educational institution, its restructuring, reforming, the development of qualitatively new conceptual solutions, the formation of a new type of educational institution;
- use of information technologies in the educational process, etc.

It should be noted that all these processes are based on the target, content and procedural features of the innovative educational system, which is based on humanistically oriented pedagogical technologies.

Innovative pedagogical activity can be carried out both in traditional educational institutions and in educational institutions of a new type, where it is carried out mainly empirically, that is, through trial and error. In educational institutions striving to improve the system of educational services, innovative pedagogical activity performs a stabilizing (consolidation and preservation of a previously created knowledge system) and at the same time a creative (aimed at improvement) function. So, if in the first case this function is reproductive, and

it is aimed at recreating the traditional schemes of the teacher's activity, that is, at obtaining the result by already known pedagogical means. Then, in the second case, it is productive and is associated with the formulation of new educational goals with the help of new pedagogical technologies. Thus, innovative pedagogical activity, in principle, is impossible without a creative component. The specificity of the creative component is that both the object and the result in the process of its implementation is the formation of the personality of a modern competitive specialist who will meet the requirements put forward by the time: knowledgeable, able to make managerial decisions, not afraid to take responsibility for making these decisions, owning psychological, pedagogical and communicative knowledge and skills. That is why the pedagogical process can be considered only in the interaction (joint creative activity) of the teacher and the student.

Pedagogical technology, being a product of creative search, experiment of innovative teachers and scientists, under certain conditions can become a unique product of the entire educational system. This can happen in the process of implementing its implementation in educational practice. The purposefulness and consistency of this work is provided by the system of modeling (creation) of advanced pedagogical experience. This process covers four main periods:

1. Modeling process. Science-based modeling of innovative pedagogical technology provides for the activities of scientists and practitioners, heads of educational institutions and various methodological services. At this stage, there is coordination of activities to create innovative pedagogical technology, which, in addition to pedagogical novelty, must take into account the relevant moral, psychological, scientific, theoretical, scientific, methodological and legal factors. The main components of this process are:

determination of the purpose and task of the created pedagogical technology;

analysis of scientific and theoretical sources and current practice;

development of the structure of the experience model, plan and methodology for implementation, analysis and control systems, etc.

At this stage, it is very important to determine the essence, purpose of the technology being designed, the features of the problems that will have to be solved, the volume, timing, etc.

Formation of a model of pedagogical technology. A feature of this stage is the creation, with the help of concepts, schemes, recommendations, of an algorithm for the implementation of pedagogical, managerial, scientific, methodological and other technology tools. As a rule, the structural components of this system include:

substantiation of the relevance of pedagogical technology;

theoretical base of pedagogical technology;

predicted results of pedagogical technology.

The consequence of such work is the vision of a holistic picture of the modeled pedagogical technology, as well as the theoretical definition of its effectiveness.

Creation of pedagogical technology. At this stage, the theoretical provisions of pedagogical technology are transformed into real pedagogical activity. This stage is the most difficult and the longest in time. As a rule, its implementation is carried out according to the following scheme:

- mastering by the teacher of new pedagogical techniques;
- adjusting the activities of trainees;
- the use of specific means of implementing the tasks of pedagogical technology;
- expert review.

At the end of the stage of creating pedagogical technology as an integral self-sufficient pedagogical product, it is evaluated and conclusions are drawn about the appropriateness of using it in the pedagogical process.

Implementation of innovative pedagogical technology into practice. The introduction of innovative pedagogical technology into practice occurs in the process of implementing a system of scientific, methodological and organizational measures that will ensure the use of this pedagogical technology in mass pedagogical practice. For this, it is very important to have a detailed description of innovative pedagogical technology for its implementation in practice.

Innovative pedagogical technology structurally covers external (goal, means of achievement, object of influence, subject of activity, result) and internal (motivation, content, operations) components. Like any other pedagogical technology, it must perform gnostic (cognitive), design (prospective planning of tasks and ways to solve them), constructive (cooperation between the teacher and the student), communicative (the interaction of the teacher with the student and colleagues), organizational (the phasing of the actions of the teacher and learner) functions.

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HEPATOTOXICITY AS AN ADVERSE DRUG REACTION TO STATINS

Annotation: This article describes a clinical study conducted among patients on an outpatient basis on the basis of the agmi " Andijan State Medical Institute ". Features of hepatotoxicity as an undesirable drug reaction of statin use were revealed.

Keywords: HMG-CoA reductases, echocardiography, hepatotoxic effect, mevalonic acid.

Introduction

Statins, or HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, are currently the most studied group of lipid -lowering drugs, firmly established in clinical practice and giving a pronounced clinical effect.

HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors have radically changed the approach to the prevention of coronary heart disease and other atherosclerotic vascular lesions, pushing traditional lipid -lowering substances (nicotinic acid, fibrates, anion-exchange resins) into the background in their time.

The mechanism of action of statins is associated with inhibition of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA reductase and, as a result, inhibition of the conversion of HMG-CoA to mevalonic acid, which is an intermediate product of cholesterol synthesis in hepatocytes. Reducing the synthesis of cholesterol and reducing its content in the liver increases the activity of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) receptors (LDL) of hepatocytes, which promotes the capture of circulating LDL from the bloodstream, as well as, to a lesser extent, very low density lipoproteins (VLDL) and intermediate (LDL) densities. As a consequence of the capture of LDL circulating blood by hepatocytes, there is a moderate decrease in LDL, cholesterol and, to some extent, VLDL, serum triglycerides. Inhibition of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA reductase also leads to a decrease in the synthesis of certain biologically active substances, such as isoprenoids. A decrease in the synthesis of these substances of this group underlies the pleiotropic effects of statins (anti-inflammatory, antiproliferative).

The effect of statins develops rather slowly, at least a month after the start of treatment, and is lost after discontinuation of drugs, as a result of which lifelong therapy with this group of drugs is necessary.

HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors are the drugs of choice in patients with hyperlipidemia of any origin and are second only to fibrates in their effect on triglycerides.

HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors reduce the overall risk of death from all cardiovascular diseases, are used for secondary prevention in patients with existing coronary heart disease, obliterating peripheral vascular disease, and stroke.

The main absolute contraindications to the use of statins are active liver disease against the background of a persistent increase in liver enzymes, pregnancy (there is evidence of a teratogenic effect of drugs in the form of a developmental disorder of the central nervous system, anomalies in the development of the lips in the first trimester of pregnancy), lactation and breastfeeding. The use of HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors should be carried out with caution in patients with a history of liver disease, as well as in alcohol abusers.

The most significant and common adverse reaction following HMG-CoA reductase therapy is elevated liver enzymes (aspartate aminotransferases and alanine aminotransferase).

The hepatotoxic effect and its mechanisms differ depending on the drug, among the mechanisms are: the effect on the cytochrome-450 system, the deterioration of bile acid transport, the immune inflammatory process on the administration of the drug or its metabolites, oxidative stress and intracellular damage. The hepatotoxic effect of statins has a predominantly hepatocellular element, while the picture of an isolated cholestasis is extremely rare. There is also an opinion that the hepatotoxicity of HMG -CoA reductase inhibitors is associated with drug interactions (there is evidence of liver damage with the combined use of simvastatin and amiodarone, flutamide, troglitazone, diltiazem).

Methods for monitoring the safety of treatment include assessing the activity of aspartate and alanine aminotransferase, which is carried out before treatment, after 2-3 weeks, after 2-3 months and then every six months to a year. If the activity of liver enzymes exceeds the upper limit of the norm by more than 3 times, then a review of lipid -lowering therapy is necessary.

Purpose of the study

To determine the frequency of occurrence of elevated liver transaminases in patients after the first 3 months of lipid -lowering therapy (atorvastatin)

Research materials

The data of 22 patients who had no history of liver diseases and whose serum aminotransferase values were within the reference values before the start of therapy, namely the values of liver enzymes in a biochemical blood test, after 3 months after the start of lipid -lowering therapy, were analyzed.

Results and discussions

The following values were taken as reference values: 10-48 IU/L for aspartate aminotransferase and 10-69 IU/l for alanine aminotransferases.

As a result of the analysis of case histories of patients treated with HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors in order to reduce the level of atherogenic lipids, the following data were obtained:

Table 1.

Aspartate values aminotransferases (AST) and alanine serum aminotransferase (ALT) in the study group of patients

A patient	AST value	ALT value	A patient	AST value	ALT value
one	65.1	89.1	12	32.9	33.9
2	15.5	36.1	13	30.7	45.4
3	109.8	120.1	fourteen	119.5	134.3
four	24.8	18.0	fifteen	21.2	32.4
5	28.4	33.3	16	68.0	99.8
6	15.4	31.2	17	15.3	13.2
7	22.7	14.6	eighteen	19.8	36.8
eight	23.1	56.2	19	165.1	227.8
9	14.7	25.9	twenty	17.5	19.4
ten	42.6	68.0	21	32.2	25.7
eleven	28.3	44.1	22	91.2	112.7

As can be seen from the table, 5 out of 22 people had an increase in hepatic enzymes in the blood serum, in addition, in one of the patients, aspartate values aminotransferases and alanine aminotransferases were more than 3 times higher than the upper limit of the reference norm (165.1 and 227.8), which is an indication for correction of therapy (specifically, in this case, the use of drugs from another group), while in 4 other patients with increased level of aminotransferases, there are no indications for discontinuation of therapy.

It is also worth noting the fact that in all patients the increase in liver enzymes was not accompanied by any symptoms of liver damage.

Conclusion

An increase in aminotransferases was observed in 5 patients out of 22 (22.7%), while an increase above the reference values more than 3 times in 1 of them (4.5%), and all of them had asymptomatic hyperenzymemia.

There are studies showing that liver damage from statins, including liver failure, is extremely rare. In the United States between 1990 and 2002, among

51,741 liver transplant patients due to acute liver failure, only 3 cases were recorded when liver damage was associated with statin use.

Thus, the issue of hepatotoxicity of HMG -CoA reductase inhibitors is still open.

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PRESCHOOL EDUCATION ORGANIZATION AND THE FAMILY IN FORMING A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE IN THE PRESCHOOL EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Abstract: This article examines issues of preschool education organization, such as cooperation with families. It is very important to create a healthy family environment and develop mentally and physically healthy individuals.

Key words: family, school, preschool educational organization, social development, continuous education, pedagogical technologies, social development, healthy life.

INTRODUCTION

In the years of independence, the field of education was recognized as one of the priority directions for the social development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Fundamentally renewing education, which is a priority field, enriching it with content, applying advanced pedagogical technologies to the educational system and raising it to the level of advanced education are the main ideas of the educational reforms carried out in the country.

The field of pre-school education is considered the primary link of the continuous education system, and it is extremely important in raising a healthy and well-rounded child and preparing him for school.

Today, the issue of education of children of preschool educational organizations is a matter of our state and our president Sh.M. It is one of the urgent issues that Mirziyoyev is paying attention to.

At the meeting held on August 16, 2017 under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, important tasks were set for the structural reform of the preschool education system and the full inclusion of children in these institutions. As a result of the analyzes in this regard, in a short period of time, three major documents - Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 9 "On measures to radically improve the system of preschool education" No. PQ-3261, dated September 30 "Preschool education Decree No. PF-5198 "On measures to fundamentally improve the management of the education system" and Decision No. PQ-3305 "On the organization of activities of the Ministry of Pre-School Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan". In the program adopted for the purpose of improvement of this field, the field of preschool education as the primary link of the continuous education system, the role of preschool educational institutions in the formation of children's legal literacy in this

process, and the educational system in the republic and a well-rounded it is emphasized that the education of the next generation is the main priority of the state policy. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 29, 2016

In the course of the implementation of the tasks defined in the Resolution No. PQ-2707 "On measures to further improve the preschool education system in 2017-2021" in the field of education on the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regulatory legal documents on children's rights a number of reforms are being implemented.

METHODS

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 30.09.2017 No. PF-5198 "On measures to fundamentally improve the management of the pre-school education system" provides that young children in pre-school educational institutions should be taught national and universal values, humanitarianism and ideas such as education in the spirit of high spirituality, independence in their hearts and minds, instilling the ideas of national identity more deeply, implementation of activities aimed at strengthening immunity against foreign ideas in the form of "mass culture" have been put forward.

In fact, in order for the young generation to become a well-rounded person, it should be aware of the experience of the ancestors in the field of people, the history of the country, and education. Family plays a big role in personality formation. Mentally mature, morally clean, physically strong children grow up in exemplary families. That is why creating and strengthening a healthy environment in the family is a matter of national importance. complications and conflicts are reflected in the family. Accordingly, issues of family upbringing have always been and will remain an urgent problem.

As a result of the implementation of the State program adopted in connection with the declaration of 1998 as the "Year of the Family" in our republic, the legal foundations of family relations were improved, a new version of the "Family Code" was adopted, and a number of legislative and regulatory documents were adopted. the necessary conditions aimed at ensuring material well-being have been created.

In order to make the young generation morally mature, various competitions are held in the republic. The first call "Family Code" adopted at the 11th session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan will be an important legal foundation for ensuring the interests of prosperous families, formed by the commonality of Eastern and universal moral norms. According to the Constitution, "Motherhood and childhood" is protected by the state (Article 65).

Content and methods of work of preschool educational organization in cooperation with parents. It is possible to achieve positive results in the education of children thanks to skillfully combining the forms of work of MTT with parents in a team style and individually, and organizing pedagogical

campaign work among the general population. Here are some of the most common forms of MTT staff working in partnership with parents and families:

-One-on-one work with parents. Advanced pedagogical experiences show that this type of work is of great importance. In this case, the educator studies the personal characteristics of the family and the child and takes them into account in his educational work. In the experience of our MTTs, various forms of one-on-one work with parents have been identified; visit of the tutor to the family, conducting a conversation for the parents, giving them advice, familiarizing the parents with the life of MTT.

Forms of work of MTT in cooperation with the family:

tutor visits the child's family at least twice a year.

2. General meetings twice a year.

3. Personal interviews with parents: at morning reception, during evening observation.

4. Open day twice a year.

5. Group meetings once a quarter.

RESULTS

Personal interviews with parents:

The interview, which is used as the most common method of working with the family in person, can be conducted during the reception of the children in the morning and during the observation in the evening. They help educators and parents get to know each other better. The teacher's morning talks with the parents are short-term, and it is very important to create a good mood and trust in the teacher.

The parents how the child was in the evening, how he slept, how the child felt. The teacher gives brief information to the parents about what the children can expect in the group today. This thing raises the mood of the child and calms the parents. Evening talks with parents are also limited in terms of time, during the evening talks with parents, shortcomings related to the child's appearance can be mentioned. Gives information about how the child spent the day in the group, what he was busy with, how he behaved, what should be paid attention to. When it is necessary to have a more detailed conversation with the parents to analyze any shortcomings and mistakes they have made in the upbringing of the child, there is a need for qualified advice and recommendations to correct the situation.

Organization of joint activity of MTT employees with parents and its content depends on conditions in MTT. Mutual support, mutual understanding, and responsibility for assigned work are created where joint activities are carried out at the required level. Parents can assist in greening the MTT area, prepare the rooms for the winter season, carry out sanitation works, prepare holiday costumes for children, and accompany children on trips. If there are photographers, seamstresses, artists among the parents, they should provide direct support to MTT. An annual plan is drawn up and posted in a visible place

for the proper organization of joint work. Parents should be asked which days they can come to MTT to help.

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DISCUSSION

The child is the joy of the family, the support of the parents is the life-giving force of the society. As soon as a child is born in the family, smart parents seriously deal with this responsible task themselves without entrusting his upbringing to grandparents or public educational institutions. The great Russian writer M.Gorky wrote about the educational task of parents: "Even a chicken knows how to caress its child. Being able to educate them is a great state-wide task that requires skills and extensive life knowledge. If the daily schedule is not followed in the family, if the household chores are not properly distributed among the family members, if the woman is mistreated in the family, if there is alcoholism and other vices, then the child who grew up in such a family will have high Due to his secretiveness and lack of life experience, he cannot assess events correctly. As a result, the child becomes silent, angry, and rude. In order to raise a child properly, parents must have a high reputation in front of him, without this, upbringing is impossible. Parents' civic image, life, work, behavior, sense of responsibility for their family in front of the society are the basis of their reputation. Parents who carry out social activities together with family duties, are interested in their children's lives and lead them skillfully are the most respected people. All this applies equally to father and mother.

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Forming a child's personality from the first year of life, that is, dealing with his upbringing, is the main task of the family. In the family, rules such as respect for elders and respect for children should become a daily habit. Parents should monitor every behavior of the child. It is the duty of parents to accustom the child to the rules of family etiquette, to teach good behavior from a young age. Under the guidance of parents, children get their first ideas about the environment and life. It is important to develop children's independence, teach them to overcome difficulties, and strengthen their will.

The national spirit of the family determines the national spirit of the people. In this sense, each family is a sacred social institution that forms national psychology in its members. For thousands of years, this institution has been educating different national spiritual images of the peoples of the world. Therefore, the formation of aesthetic ideas of children in the family should also have a certain "national image".

Other social issues in the system of factors that affect the formation of aesthetic imaginations in children, which, if they are not properly directed from the point of view of pedagogy, prevents the acquisition of the qualities being formed into a national spiritual image. These include issues such as the social environment, relatives, neighborhood, educational institutions (kindergartens), the sphere of influence of the majority of children attending educational institutions. After all, the family is not only the relationship between husband and wife, but also the relationship between parents and children, brothers, sisters, relatives. As families form and develop in society, they appear as a small part of this society. Families Social economic relations in society always affect the development of the family. The characteristics of education and upbringing in the family are also reflected in the society. Therefore, artistic and aesthetic situations in the family should be evaluated only as a means of forming the aesthetic imagination of the child growing up in the family. This educational process has a strong influence on the spirituality of society, including its aesthetic world. This, in turn, is the basis for recognition as an important socio-pedagogical problem. In addition, aesthetic relations in the family - the external expression of family life, having a strong influence on the development of moral and spiritual attitudes in the family, and consequently, on the strengthening of the family.

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On the other hand, age differences in the family, spiritual-aesthetic actions of father, mother, brothers, sisters, the presence of artistic-aesthetic content in the way of life, compatibility of activities and instructions are also important socio-pedagogical problems. They must comply with certain pedagogical principles, criteria and conditions.

The problem of the formation of aesthetic ideas in preschool children is of social and pedagogical importance because of the fact that the children. It is very important to meet the growing needs of the population, to organize their free time and rest, to ensure stability and moral integrity in society.

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ALGAE OF DRYLAND WHEAT FIELDS

Abstract. The soils of the dry wheat fields with typical gray soil distributed in the south of the Fergana Valley and the algae in it mainly consist of a total of 39 species and species belonging to sections such as Cyanobacteria (14), Chlorophyta (13), Xanthophyta (6). The collected samples were taken on January 19, 2019. If the temperature of 20°C on the surface of 0.5 cm of the soil is 19°C in the 45-50 cm layer at a depth of 10-72 cm and the humidity is around 35%, the temperature of the soil surface in the summer on July 20, 2019 is 34°C, at a depth of 10-12 cm it is 30°C, and in the 45-52 cm layer it is 25°C, moisture content on the soil surface was 4%, 14% in the 45-50 cm layer, was taken and analyzed after harvesting wheat

Key words: Ferghana, gray soil, dryland areas, soil algae, Cyanobacteria, Chlorophyta, Xanthophyta, species, varieties.

Wheat occupies the largest area among the crops that are grown mainly in dryland in many foothills of the Fergana Valley. The productivity of the dryland wheat fields of the southern borders of the valley is related to the soil fertility. Soil fertility depends mainly on soil algae, which have the ability to convert free nitrogen in the air into ammonium salts necessary for plants[1].

Algae belonging to 39 types and species were identified by means of water culture in the samples taken from the dryland wheat fields with typical gray soil in the south of the valley. It was found that 14 types of cyanobacteria, 13 types of green, 3 types of yellow-green and 6 types of diatoms belong to them. Below is their systematic composition [1, 2].

Cyanobacteria section

<i>Gloleocapsa punctate</i>	<i>Ph. incinatum</i>
<i>G. yurgida f. subnuda</i>	<i>Lyngbya amplivaginata</i>
<i>Nostoc punctiforme</i>	<i>L. lagerhemii f. edaphicum</i>
<i>Anabaena variabilis f. rotundospora</i>	<i>L. nigra</i>
<i>Phorminosum autumnale</i>	<i>Plectonema boryanum f. hollerbachiana</i>

Ph. laminosum

Ph. tenue

Pl. puteale f. edaphicum

Chlorophyta section

Chlamydomonas atoctogama

Ch. globosa

Dictyococcus mucosus

Palmella miniata

Muriella magna

Chlorohomidium fleacidum

Chlorella vulgaris

Ch. tericola

Ankistrodesmus braunii

A. convolute var. minutum

A. faleata f. terrestris

Senedesmus quadricande

Ulotrix variabilis

Xanthophyta section

Botrydiopsis eriensis

Bumilleriosis brevis

Bacillariophyta бўлими

Navicula atomus

N. minima

N. muralis

Heterothrix bristoliana

Hantzschia amphioxys

Nitzschia amphibia

N. palee

Winter soil samples from dryland wheat fields were collected on January 19, 2019. The temperature of 20°C on the surface of 0.5 cm of the soil is 19°C at a depth of 10-72 cm in a layer of 45-50 cm and humidity is around 35%. *Gloeocapsa punctate*, *Phorminosum incinatum*, *Lyngbya nigra*, *Chlorococcum humicola*, *Chlorella vulgaris* and others are developed in the samples obtained in the bubbles slightly above the solution in the flask. *Anabaena variabilis*, *Nostoc punctiforme*, *Muriella magna*, *Dictyococcus mucosus*, *Chlorohomidium fleacidum*, *Bumilleriosis brevis* and *Heterothrix bristoliana* were found in the film formed on the solution surface. Together with them, *Navicula atomus*, *N. minima*, *Hantzschia amphioxys*, *Nitzschia amphibia*, *N. palee*, among them *Hantzschia amphioxys*, were developed massively. *Lyngbya amplivaginata*, *Plectonema boryanum f. Hollerbachiana* and *Palmella miniata* were identified on the surface of the soil in the flask, on the film on it. Chlamydomonas such as *Chlamydomonas atoctogama*, *Sh. Oblongella* and *Ch. globosa* was found to have developed in the solution in the flask. *Nostoc punctiforme*, *Anabaena variabilis* were recorded in all samples for wheat field soils in winter. It turned out that species belonging to the order of chlorococci are also well developed from the greens. Algae groups of 9 species and varieties were also identified under the plowed layer of wheat fields in winter. They are cyanobacteria *Gloeocapsa punctate*, *Phorminosum tenue*, *Ph. valderiae f. magus*, *Lyngbya lagerhemii f. edaphica*, *Plectonema puteale f. Chlorococcum humicola*, *Chlorella vulgaris*, *Chlorohomidium fleacidum* from edaphicum green algae, *Navicula atomus*, *Hantzschia amphioxys*, *Nitzschia palee* from diatom algae [3, 4].

Spring samples were taken on April 19, 2019. The temperature on the surface of 0.5 cm of the soil was 20°C, 19°C in the depth of 10-12 cm, 18.5°C in the 45-50 cm layer, moisture content was 30-35%, it was the flowering period of

wheat. 22 species and varieties of algae were identified from the obtained soil using water cultures, and 9 species from the samples taken from the bottom of the plowed layer. *Chlorococcum humicola*, *Chloroplana terricola*, *Chlorella vulgaris* from the green fumes formed on the walls of the flask, *Gloeocapsa turgida f. subnuda* was noted on the solution surface. Only one species of chlamydomonas, *Chlamydomonas oblonga*, was identified. *Phorminosum autumnale*, *Phorminosum laminosum*, *Plectonema puteale f. edaphicum*, *Anabaena variabilis*, *Lyngbya lagerhemii f. edaphicum*, *Chlorohomidium fleacidum*, *Ulotrix variabilis*, *Botrydiopsis eriensis* were noted to be well developed, and from diatoms *Navicula atomus*, *N. minima*, *Hantzschia amphioxys*, *Nitzschia amphibia*, *N. palee* were noted to be well developed. A bluish film appeared below the surface of the solution in one of the sample tubes. *Phormidium laminosum* was developed in it. Among its threads *Gloeocapsa turgida f. subnuda* was recorded. For the soils of wheat fields *Gloeocapsa turgida f. subnuda*, *Phorminosum autumnale*, *Lyngbya lagerhemii f. edaphica*, *Ulotrix variabilis*, *Nitzschia palee* and *Nitzschia amphibia* were characteristic. Along with these, single-celled chlorococci from green algae, the species that often cause the soil surface to turn blue in spring, were recorded [5, 6].

The following species were identified from the bottom layer of soil plowed in the spring: *Gloeocapsa punctate*, *Phorminosum autumnale*, *Lyngbya lagerhemii f. edaphica*, *Chlorococcum humicola*, *Chlorella vulgaris*, *Chlorohomidium fleacidum*, *Navicula atomus*, *Hantzschia amphioxys*, *Nitzschia palee*.

In the summer, soil samples were taken on July 20, 2019, after harvesting wheat at the temperature of 34°C on the surface of the soil, 30°C at a depth of 10-12 cm, 25°C at the 45-52 cm layer, moisture content at the soil surface 4%, and 14% at the 45-50 cm layer. The appearance of algae in cultures with soil samples occurred after one or one and a half months. *Chlorococcum humicola* from the chlorococci order of green algae, *Gloeocapsa punctate* from the cyanobacteria *Chlorella vulgaris* appeared in them. After a period of two months, thin blue-green spots of *Phormidium uncinatum* appeared on the surface of the solution around the edge of the flask. Of the diatoms, *Navicula atomus*, *Hantzschia amphioxys* and *Nitzschia palee* developed well. Species from the Chlamydomona family were recorded in our samples. In summer samples, 7 species were found: *Gloeocapsa punctate*, *Chlorella vulgaris*, *Phormidium uncinatum*, *Chlorococcum humicola*, *Navicula atomus*, *Hantzschia amphioxys* and *Nitzschia palee*. 5 species were identified under the plowed layer. The warming of the soil due to the post-harvest air in the wheat fields did not allow the development of algae in it. Only xerophytic forms survived[7].

Autumn samples were taken on October 21, 2020, soil temperature 0-5cm 20°C, 10-12cm depth 19°C and 45-50cm layer 18.5°C humidity 32-33%. 18 species and types of algae were identified from the samples taken in water

cultures. 7 species were identified from the samples taken from the soil below the plowed layer of the soil. The number of species identified from autumn samples is 2 more. *Gloeocapsa punctate*, *Chlorococcum humicola*, *Chlorella vulgaris*, *Ch. Ellipsoidea*, *Phormidium incinatum* from the surface of the solution, *Plectonema puteale f. edaphicum* was identified. Along with *Nostoc punctiforme*, *Lyngbya nigra*, *Chlorchormidium flaccidum*, *Ulothrix variabilis*, *Heterothrix bristoliana*, diatoms *Navicula atomus*, *N. muralis*, *Hantzschia amphioxys*, *Nitzschia palea*, *N. amphibia* were found in the surface film of the solution. *Coccomyxa dispar* was recorded from one tube below the solution of the tube wall, together with the cyanobacteria *Lyngbya nigra*, *Plectonema puteale f. Edaphicum* was also encountered. *Anabaena variabilis* grew on the surface of one tube of solution.

In autumn for the soils of wheat fields *Chlorococcum humicola*, *Chlorella vulgaris* and *Ch. ellipsoidea* developed more than others. They are always found in preparations. Besides them, *Nostoc punctiforme*, *Chlorchormidium flaccidum*, *Heterothrix bristoliana* were also recorded. As a result, a total of 25 types of algae were detected in 8 soil samples, of which cyanobacteria - 13, green algae - 13, yellow-green - 3, and diatoms - 6. Cyanobacteria and green algae, which showed the same indicator in terms of the number of species in the soil of the wheat fields, led from others. We explain the abundance of algal species in wheat fields in protected, uncultivated, natural soils with the agrotechnical measures and mineral nutrition carried out in the soil. With this, moisture, light, and air enter the lower part of the soil. Plowed soils have a lot of moisture. Therefore, the composition of flora is richer in winter and spring algae species. Unidentified *Palmella miniata*, *Dictyococcus mucosus*, *Miriella magna*, *Chlorella ellipsoidea*, *Botrydiopsis eriensis*, *Bumelleriopsis eriensis*, *Phormidium incinatum*, *Ph. Laminosum*, *Lyngbya amphivaginata*, *Gloeocapsa turgida f. sulnuda* appeared in the protected, uncultivated soils.

Algae found only in spring are *Chlamydomonas atoctogama*, *Lyngbya amphivaginata*, *Plectonema boryanum f. hollerbachiana*, *Chlamydomonas gloeogama*, *Palmella miniata*, *Muriella magna*, *Monodus chodatii*.

Only in summer samples *Phormidium tenue*, *Lyngbya lagorhemii f. edaphicum*, *Chlorella ellipsoidea*, *Bumillariopsis brevis* were found.

Shloroplana terricola, *Nitzschia muralis* were recorded only in winter samples. Species occurring only in the autumn sample were not recorded.

Thus, more 39 species were detected in autumn soil samples in dryland wheat fields compared to other seasons.

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ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

Abstract. This article evaluates the quality of life of patients with rheumatoid arthritis. As a result of the study, it was revealed that with rheumatoid arthritis, the quality of life of patients is significantly reduced, the development of the disease is most susceptible to women over 50 years of age. Rheumatoid arthritis has a negative impact not only on the somatic, but also on the psychological component of health. Often this disease acquires a chronic course. Assessment of the quality of life of patients with rheumatoid arthritis will allow for targeted preventive measures to improve their physical and psycho-emotional state.

Keywords: rheumatoid arthritis, quality of life, a patient.

Introduction

Quality of life is a multidimensional and subjective concept that includes psychological, social, physical and spiritual well-being. Quality of life reflects the impact of the disease and treatment on the patient's condition. It is especially important to assess the quality of life in chronic diseases requiring long-term or lifelong therapy [1, p. 121].

Rheumatoid arthritis is a systemic immune-mediated chronic inflammatory disease of the connective tissue, affecting not only the musculoskeletal region, but also characterized by a high risk of developing comorbid conditions, which, in turn, lead to a more active and severe course of rheumatoid arthritis and severe functional impairment [2, With. 609].

Relevance. Rheumatoid arthritis is the most common among all types of arthritis, and it is also the most common disease in the group of rheumatic diseases. In 2018, 312,631 patients with rheumatoid arthritis were registered in Russia (212.8 per 100,000 people). According to a number of expert estimates, the number of patients with rheumatoid arthritis may be significantly higher than official statistics and reach 671 thousand people. Rheumatoid arthritis leads to severe disability in 16% of patients within 5 years of the disease, despite treatment with "basic" drugs, after 20 years from the onset of the disease, approximately 90% of patients become more or less disabled, and a third become completely disabled [2, With. 609].

The methodology for assessing the quality of life of patients should take into account various areas of health, such as physical activity, communication, daily activities, and others. Therefore, it is necessary to use questionnaires that are quite simple and effective. The study of the quality of life of patients with rheumatoid arthritis will provide information not only about the physical condition of the patient, but also to determine his psychological and social status. A number of studies have already shown that rheumatoid arthritis significantly impairs the quality of life of patients [3, p. 37].

The purpose of this study is to study the impact of rheumatoid arthritis on the quality of life of patients and to determine the factors influencing the development of rheumatoid arthritis.

Materials and methods. The study included 50 patients treated in the rheumatology department of the ASMI aged 36 to 73 years with a diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis with a disease duration of 1 to 14 years and 50 healthy people aged 20 to 60 years. This group of patients was surveyed using the Medical Quality of Life Questionnaire. Outcomes Study Short Form 36 (MOS-SF-36). The SF-36 questionnaire is one of the commonly used quality of life questionnaires. 36 items of the questionnaire are grouped into 8 scales, which, in turn, are combined into two indicators "physical component of health" and "psychological component of health". The physical component of health (Physical health - PH) make up the scales: physical functioning, role functioning due to physical condition, pain intensity, general health. The psychological component of health (Mental Health - MH) make up the following scales: mental health, role functioning due to emotional state, social functioning, vital activity. Then the responses were recoded, and to obtain the values of each scale, the recoded answers were summarized according to the methodology proposed by the authors of the questionnaire [4, p. 2].

After the survey, a comparative analysis was carried out according to the following indicators: age, duration of the disease and gender.

Results and discussion. The average age of patients in the rheumatology department was 51 years. The average duration of the disease is 9 years. Men - 18, women - 32.

This study showed significant and statistically significant differences in all parameters of quality of life in patients with rheumatoid arthritis compared with the control group. The mean PH value in patients with rheumatoid arthritis was 33.33 (± 12.3), while in healthy people this figure was 67.6 (± 6.33). The mean value of MH in patients with rheumatoid arthritis was 36.65 (± 13.15), in healthy people it was 71.65 (± 6.8).

Depending on the duration of the course of rheumatoid arthritis, quality of life indicators such as physical functioning, pain intensity during daily activities and general health were significantly lower than in the control group. When assessing mental health, vitality and social activity were most significantly reduced. The lowest level of quality of life was observed in patients with

rheumatoid arthritis with a longer course of the disease, both in terms of physical and psychological components of health. With increasing age of patients, indicators of physical health scales decreased, while indicators of the mental component improved. This may be due to the fact that at the beginning of the disease, tension, decreased mood, and increased sensitivity to stress factors predominate, but over time, patients adapt to the disease and the level of anxiety decreases, therefore, QoL indicators increase.

Conclusion

As a result of the study, it was found that women over 50 years of age are more likely to suffer from rheumatoid arthritis. Rheumatoid arthritis leads not only to physical discomfort due to chronic pain and impaired joint mobility, but also significantly affects the psychological state of the patient. In patients with rheumatoid arthritis, social functioning also suffers. The longer the duration of the disease, the more significantly the quality of life of the patient decreases.

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ASSESSMENT OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF RISK FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHD

Abstract: At the moment, all over the world, cardiovascular diseases are in first place in terms of morbidity and mortality, among this nosology are common: coronary heart disease (CHD), chronic heart failure (CHF), myocardial infarction (MI), arterial hypertension (AH) [one].

Keywords: cardiovascular diseases, chronic heart failure, arterial hypertension.

Introduction

Ischemic heart disease is an acute or chronic heart disease that occurs in the coronary arteries due to a decrease or cessation of blood supply to the myocardium [2]. And BS includes pathological processes that occur as a result of acute or chronic myocardial ischemia caused by spasm, narrowing or obstruction of the coronary arteries in their atherosclerosis [3].

Risk factors for coronary artery disease include: gender; age; heredity; frequent alcohol use, smoking, physical inactivity, psycho -emotional tension, arterial hypertension (more than 140/90 mm Hg. Art. at any age); non-modifying factors include: comorbidities: bronchial asthma (BA), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hypothyroidism, diabetes mellitus, cholelithiasis, abdominal obesity (BMI=26) [1,4].

The most formidable complication of IHD is acute myocardial infarction, which can lead to disability and death [4]. Despite significant advances in diagnosis and treatment, coronary heart disease (CHD) remains the main cause of death and disability, which makes the study of this pathology relevant.

The aim of our work is to assess the significance of risk factors in the development of coronary artery disease.

The study was conducted on an outpatient basis at ASMI *Andijan State Medical Institute* in the period 2017 -2022 years. The study analyzed data from 72 patients, including 25 men (34.42%) and 47 women (65.57%). Of these, 15 (21.3%) patients with postinfarction cardiosclerosis, 11 (14.7%) with exertional angina, 11 (14.7%) with acute coronary syndrome (ACS), the rest 35 (49.3 %) acute coronary syndrome was not detected.

The average age of women was 68.9 years.

The average age of men was 69.4 years.

The presence of obesity aggravates the course of coronary artery disease [5]. During the study, 11 (52%) of the examined men were found to be overweight, 4 (19%) - obesity of the 1st degree, 1 (4.7%) - obesity of the 3rd degree. Among the examined women, 11 (27.5%) were found to be overweight, 12 (30%) - 1st degree of obesity, 4 (10%) - 2nd degree of obesity, 5 (12.5%) - 3rd degree of obesity. In total, 30 patients with obesity of varying degrees were identified, which is 42.6% of the total number of patients.

Adipose tissue hormones play an important role in the development of cardiovascular diseases, including coronary artery disease. One of them is leptin, which leads to endothelial dysfunction, which contributes to the formation of atherosclerotic plaque, thereby leading to the development of atherosclerosis. Aortic atherosclerosis was detected in 42 patients (59.01%), including 24 women and 12 men. A number of factors, such as oxidative stress, endothelial dysfunction, and activation of the immune system, are important modulators of the formation and exacerbation of atherosclerosis [5].

High blood pressure also contributes to the development of coronary artery disease. Arterial hypertension (more than 140/90 mmHg) was registered in 27 subjects (37.7%), including 20 women and 7 men. Of these, kidney pathology was detected in 10 patients (16.39%).

Conclusion

According to the study, the risk of developing coronary artery disease for both men and women increases with age. Most of the patients were identified with aortic atherosclerosis, which is the leading factor in the development of coronary artery disease. Obesity is closely associated with atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries. Atherosclerotic vascular lesions were more common in patients with higher BMI than in patients with normal body weight. An important role in the occurrence of IHD is played by arterial hypertension, the occurrence of which can be caused by pathological changes in the kidneys.

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SHISHA BETONNING TURLARI

Ushbu maqolada shisha betonning foydalaninsh sohalari uning afzalliklari va tayyorlanish jarayonlari xaqida turlicha fikrlar yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: kompozit va po'lat armatura, qurilish, bazalt tolasi.

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TYPES OF GLASS CONCRETE

This article covers the areas of use of glass concrete with different opinions regarding its advantages and preparation processes.

Key words: composite and steel reinforcement, construction, basalt fiber.

Beton eng ko'p ishlatiladigan qurilish materiali bo'lib bu juda ko'p afzalliklarga ega, ammo kamchiliklari ham bor. Uning eng muhim kamchiligi egilishga bo'lgan mustaxkamligining pastligi. Ushbu xususiyatni shisha tola bilan yaxshilashimiz mumkin. Uning qorishmaga qo'shilishi beton konstruktsiyani yanada mustahkam qiladi. Shisha betonni tayyorlash jarayoni oson, u engilroq, juda yuqori xususiyatlarga ega.

Ta'rif

Shisha beton oddiy betonlardan ishlash xususiyatlari va afzalliklari bilan farq qiladi.

Shisha betonning afzalliklari:

- qo'llashning universalligi - bloklar, panellar, qoplamalar uchun choyshablar shisha betondan tayyorlangan;

- engilroq, asosiy komponentlar: tsement, qum - teng nisbatda, shisha tolali;

- yuqori quvvatli - material cho'zilish, siqish, egilishga chidamli, zarba qarshiligi standart qorishmadan o'n besh baravar yuqori;

- Turli xil qo'shimchalar materialning xususiyatlariga ijobiy ta'sir qiladi.

Zavodda ishlab chiqarilgan shisha beton qo'lda tayyorlanganidan yuqori sifatga ega.

Tasnifi va xususiyatlari



1-rasm Shisha betonning ko'rinishi

Shisha beton tarkibiga ko'ra quyidagilarga bo'linadi:

- kompozit beton;
- suyuq shisha bilan kompozitsion;
- shisha tolali shisha bilan;
- optik tola bilan;
- singan shisha bilan;
- bog'lovchi vazifasini bajaradigan

shisha bilan.

kompozit beton

2-rasm kompozit armaturaning ko'rinishi



Shisha-temir-beton o'z xususiyatlariga ko'ra temir-betonga o'xshaydi. Metall armaturalar o'rniga kompozit beton shisha tolali armaturalar bilan mustahkamlanadi. Kompozit armaturaning asosiy afzalliklari:

- uzoq vaqt davomida namlikka chidamlilik;
- kam og'irlikdagi shisha tolali armaturalar;
- arzon narx;
- shisha tolali material 300 m uzunlikdagi rulonlarga o'ralishi mumkin, bu oson tashishni ta'minlaydi;
- yuqori issiqlik izolyatsiyasini ta'minlaydi.

Kompozit armaturaning mustahkamligi sinishi po'latdan 2,5 baravar yuqori. Ushbu xususiyat tufayli shisha tolali armatura ingichka bo'lishi kerak. Betonni mustahkamlash va shisha toladan mustahkamlovchi kamar yaratish quyidagi xususiyatlar tufayli osonroq va tezroq:

- engil vazn;
- plastik qisqichlar bilan ishonchli mahkamlash;
- qishda muzlamaydi, past haroratlarda qurilish ishlarini osonlashtiradi.

Kompozit betonga agressiv muhit kamroq ta'sir qiladi. Shisha kompozitsion armaturadan farqli o'laroq, temir-beton korroziyaga duchor bo'lib, strukturaning ichkaridan sinishi, butunlay qulashi mumkin.

Kompozit betonning qalinligi strukturaning sifat ko'rsatkichlariga ta'sir qilmasdan kichikroq bo'lishi mumkin. Strukturaning og'irligi kamroq bo'ladi, kuch yuqori darajada qoladi. Shisha betonni mustahkamlash an'anaviy metall armatura kabi qo'shimcha himoyani talab qilmaydi. Poydevorni oson mustahkamlash tufayli mustahkamlanmagan holda ham qilish mumkin.

Suyuq shisha qo'shilishi bilan beton



3-rasm kompozit armaturaning ko'rinishi

Betonga suyuq shisha qo'shiladi, u materialning mustahkamligini beradi. Suyuq shisha silikat asosidagi komponent bo'lib, materialni bardoshli, suvga va yuqori haroratga chidamli qiladi.

Botqoqli joylarda qurilish uchun suyuq shisha antiseptik sifatida ishlatiladi. Hidrotexnika inshootlari, poydevorlar, pechkalar, kaminlar, qozonlarni yotqizishda - bog'lash uchun ishlatiladi.

Suyuq shishadan foydalanish usullari (natriy silikat):

- Fiberglas suvning kerakli nisbati bilan kerakli mustahkamlik bilan suyultiriladi. 0,5 l aralash beton qarishmasiga 0,5 l suyuq shisha kiritiladi. Natriy silikatni suyultirish uchun suv hisobga olinmaydi. Beton konstruktsiya kamchilikka ega bo'ladi: u yanada mo'rt bo'ladi, yoriqlar paydo bo'ladi.

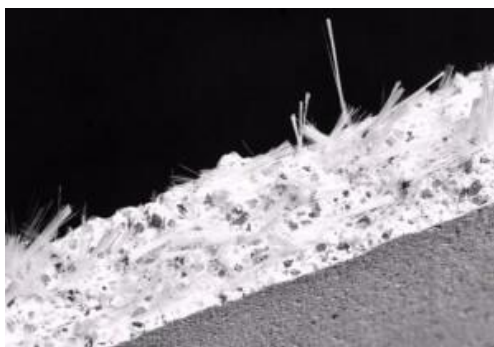
- Beton yuzasi natriy silikat bilan qoplangan. Bu strukturani namlikdan himoya qilishning yaxshi usuli. Asosiy shart – qoplash, gips qatlamlarni kuchli yopishtirish uchun qarishma quyilgandan keyin bir kun ichida amalga oshiriladi.

Natriy silikat bilan beton aralashmasi tez qattiqlashadi - besh daqiqa ichida. Yuqori sifatli ish uchun shisha suv bilan suyultiriladi, kichik qismlarda tayyorlanadi.

Shisha tolali temir-beton

Shisha tolali beton gidroksidi chidamli shisha tolali shishani o'z ichiga oladi. Bu universal qurilish materialidir. **Monolit bloklar, choyshab materiallarini ishlab chiqarish usiz amalga oshirilmaydi.** Tarkibi qo'shimchalarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin: akril polimerlar, tez qotib turadigan tsement, bo'yoqlar. Shisha tolali betonning afzalliklari:

- suvga qarshilik;
- kuch;
- yengillik;
- yuqori dekorativ fazilatlar.



4-rasm kompozit armaturaning ko'rinishi

Materialning tarkibiga quyidagilar kiradi: dastlabki beton ohak (to'ldiruvchi qum - 50% dan ko'p bo'lmagan), shisha tolali. Deformatsiya, cho'zish, siqish, zarba berishda yuqori quvvatli xususiyatlar bilan farqlanadi.

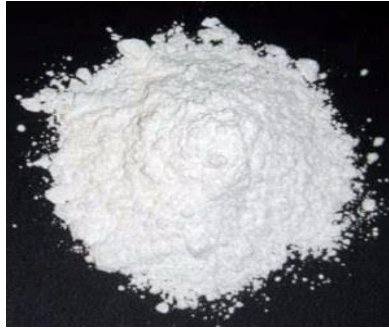
Kimyoviy qarshilik, sovuqqa chidamliligi ham yuqori darajada. Qorishmani shisha tola bilan to'ldirish, qorishmada tolaning bir xil taqsimlanishini talab qiladigan mashaqqatli jarayondir. Uni quruq aralashmaga qo'shiladi. Aralash qattiq, kamroq plastik bo'ladi. Katta qatlamda vibrokompaksiya talab qilinadi. Choyshab materiallari yo'li bilan ishlab chiqariladi.

Shisha tolali beton

optik beton (Litracon) tarkibiga quyidagilar kiradi: beton matritsa, shisha uzun tola, maxsus yo'naltirilgan (shu jumladan optik). Litracon bloklarida shisha armatura mavjud. Material shaffof, shisha armatura mavjud. Uyda u dekorativ qurilish materiali sifatida ishlatiladi. Sanoat binosida uning qalinligi 10 m ga yetishi mumkin. Shisha-optik betonning narxi yuqori, mutaxassislar materialni arzonroq qilish imkoniyatini ustida ilmiy ishlar olib bormoqda.

shisha bilan to'ldirilgan beton

Shisha betonni iqtisodiy variantini yaratish. Fiberglas o'rniga singan shisha, yopiq shisha mahsulotlari qo'shiladi. Singan shisha 20 dan 100% gacha ezilgan toshni almashtirishi mumkin. Buning yordamida shisha betonning og'irligi engilroq bo'ladi, kuch yuqori darajada qoladi. Shisha bilan to'ldirilgan beton tarkibini shisha bilan ishlaydigan sanoat ishlab chiqarishi uni joyida ishlatishga imkon beradi. U kislotalarning ta'siriga chidamli, ishqorga nisbatan past qarshilikka ega.



**Bog'lovchi sifatida shisha bilan shisha beto
5-rasm Shisha kukuni**

Shisha eziladi, maxsus aralashtirgich yordamida aralashtiriladi. Qum o'rniga 0,5 sm gacha bo'lgan kichik shisha zarralari ishlatiladi. 0,5 sm dan ortiq katta plomba sifatida ishlatiladi. **Shisha kukuni sodali suv bilan reaksiyaga kirishgandan so'ng biriktiruvchi moddaga aylanadi.** Shisha sodada eriydi, silikat gelga aylanadi. Qattiqlashgandan so'ng, gellangan beton ohak kislotaga chidamli shisha betonga aylanadi.

Shisha betonni tayyorlash texnologiyasi

Buzilgan oynani yo'q qilish qiyin, atrof-muhitga, mikroorganizmlarga ta'sir qiladi. Shishaning bunday xususiyatlari qurilish uchun shisha chiqindilaridan foydalanishga imkon beradi. Betonni singan shisha bilan aralashtirish texnologiyasi oson. Shisha betonni tayyorlash uchun qo'shimcha materiallar, uskunalar talab qilinmaydi.

Birinchi bosqich - tayyorgarlik. Bu tayyorlash, saralash, maydalash, 0,5 sm gacha bo'lgan fraktsiyalarga taqsimlashni nazarda tutadi - qum o'rniga, 0,5 sm dan ortiq - plomba sifatida. Sement yuqori sifatli, mayda donalardan foydalaniladi. Singan shisha yoki toladan foydalanishingiz mumkin.

Foydalanish sohalari

Shisha-beton materiallari quyidagilar uchun ishlatiladi:

- devor sirtini qoplash;
- ko'priklar;
- fasad, landshaftning dekorativ elementlari;;
- madaniy ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan me'moriy inshootlarni rekonstruksiya qilish: qal'alar, ibodatxonalar, saroylar, mulklar;
- yo'lak plitalari, bordyurlar;
- Park dizayni elementlari.

Xulosa

Shisha betonning ekologik xavfsizligi uni ichki, tashqi, yuk ko'taruvchi tuzilmalarni, kommunal xonalarni, me'moriy elementlarni va dekoratsiyalarni qurish uchun foydalanishga imkon beradi.

Shisha betonga har qanday shakli, tuzilishi, rangi berilishi mumkin. Uning bunday xususiyatlari uni yanada ommalashtiradi, ko'lamini kengaytiradi. Uy

sharoitida xam shisha beton tayyorlash imkoniborligi uning yanada qulayligini ko'rsatadi.

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LEGAL BASIS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: This article deals with the establishment of Administrative Courts by reviewing the powers of the courts on the basis of the Action Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, the Codex of Administrative Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan opinion on measures to ensure the effective protection of the rights of the parties in administrative proceedings. Administrative interaction of justice with administrative bodies of individuals are legal entities to resolve disputes of a mass character that arise in a relationship the rights and duties of each person in the organizational, legal and protection of their freedoms through the court, state bodies, officials, appeal to the court over the wrong actions of Public Associations to serve the constitutional rights as a mean of providing coverage. The article describes the activities of the administrative courts of Germany, the USA and Japan. The tasks of the administrative court in Germany, the review of lawsuits, disputes, disputes between administrative territorial units under the leadership of the federal administrative court in the management system are analyzed.

The existence of a general judicial system in Russia and public legal disputes are considered by courts of general jurisdiction, the protection of human rights is provided in the US even if there are no specialized courts, and the administrative court in Japan examines disputes belonging to four groups of cases.

Keywords: jurisdiction, parties, conciliation agreements, strategy.

Enter. Today, special attention is paid to administrative justice in our Republic. In particular, in 2017-2021, the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is of great importance, by revising the powers of civil, criminal courts and commercial courts. establishment of administrative courts was envisaged. On April 6, 2017, changes and additions to the judicial system were made to our constitution, and administrative courts were established. [2]. According to the decree of September 8, 2017 "On approval of the concept of administrative reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan", attention was paid to the further improvement of the administrative justice system. The organization of administrative courts is governed by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Administrative Procedures" adopted on January 8, 2018 and the Law on Administrative Court Proceedings of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on January 25, 2018. was strengthened by the Code on By the Decree of the President of the Republic of

Uzbekistan dated July 24, 2020 No. PF-6034 "On additional measures to further improve the operation of courts and increase the efficiency of justice" from January 1, 2021, regional and equivalent civil cases on the basis of criminal courts and economic courts, maintaining the strict specialization of judges and establishing separate judicial panels for the types of court proceedings, courts of general jurisdiction of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent city were established and The authority to review cases of administrative offenses was transferred from administrative courts to criminal courts. In order to determine the priority directions of reforms aimed at further increasing the well-being of our people, unconditionally predicting human rights and interests, and forming an active civil society, based on the principle of "for human dignity" based on a deep analysis of international experiences, processes, and the results of our country's progress. The development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 was approved by the President's Decree No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022. In particular, the second direction of the development strategy was called "making justice and the rule of law the most basic and necessary condition for development in our country." With this decree, in order to establish effective judicial control over the activities of state bodies and officials and to increase the level of access to justice for citizens and entrepreneurs, by improving the mechanism of review of appeals against the decisions of officials in administrative courts, the field of judicial control expansion was given special importance.

Materials and methods The work uses general scientific and special methods of research and knowledge, such as logical, comparative-legal, systematic, historical-legal, analysis and synthesis method.

Results of the research Decision PQ-107 dated January 29, 2022 "On measures to ensure the effective protection of the rights of citizens and business entities in relations with state bodies and to further increase the trust of the population in the courts" accepted. The effectiveness of the reforms carried out on the basis of these normative documents depends on the availability of sufficient knowledge and imagination of our citizens about the goals and tasks of administrative courts, administrative justice.

Article 44 of our Constitution stipulates that every person is guaranteed the right to protect their rights and freedoms through the courts, to appeal to the courts against the illegal actions of state bodies, officials, and public associations. [2].

Administrative justice is an organizational legal mechanism aimed at resolving disputes of a public nature that arise in the interaction of physical and legal entities with administrative bodies, as well as protecting the rights and freedoms of each person through the courts, state bodies, officials, public associations. serves to ensure constitutional rights, such as appealing to the court over illegal actions.

According to the experience of foreign countries, it can be seen that administrative justice is organized in three different models in Germany, the USA, and Russia. That is, general, quasi, and special forms of administrative justice apply.

The German judicial system is divided into: constitutional courts, general courts (including civil and criminal courts), administrative courts, labor courts, social courts, financial courts. The uniqueness of German courts lies in their specialization. For example, administrative courts deal with financial, civil and constitutional offenses and all other legal relations, while general courts deal with criminal, civil, family and property matters, labor courts deal with disputes between workers and enterprises. social courts deal with social security cases, particularly health, insurance, pension and other social security issues, and financial courts deal with tax and levy cases [5].

Analysis of the results of the research, we can see that the expansion and specialization of judicial branches emphasized in Germany and the increase of requirements for the status and professional knowledge of judges and people's advisers considering the case have been applied to the judicial system of Uzbekistan. It is in the new version

Article 4 of the Law "On Courts" expanded the scope of duties assigned to courts [6]. Now the main tasks of the court are to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens guaranteed by the Constitution and other laws, international treaties, as well as international documents on human rights, as well as state and public interests, legal entities and individual entrepreneurs protected by law. entered. The establishment of administrative courts existing in the German judicial system in our republic and the determination of the duties of judges in the process of conducting court cases, such as protecting the interests of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs protected by law, are the basis for the formation of administrative courts as an institution of justice.

The experience of Japan and Germany was also studied. In particular, in accordance with the Law of Japan "On Conducting Administrative Court Cases", administrative cases arising from public-legal relations can be considered by district courts as courts of first instance, courts of general jurisdiction (summary courts) can impose fines or it was observed that it will handle cases of other offenses with lesser penalties. The role of the administrative courts in Germany is to hear claims by citizens against civil servants regarding the observance of the rights of citizens in the management process under the leadership of the Federal Administrative Court, disputes of civil servants regarding their rights, issues of environmental protection, etc. considers disputes between administrative territorial units.

It resolves public-legal disputes by considering complaints of individuals and legal entities against government documents. These courts serve to protect citizens in interactions with state authorities. Thus, administrative offense cases are not heard by administrative courts in Germany[7]. The dispute is first of all

considered by the higher administrative body. If a citizen is dissatisfied with the decision, he can appeal to the administrative court. On the one hand, this causes the volume of work of administrative courts to not increase, and on the other hand, it causes an increase in the activity of administrative bodies in considering public-legal disputes. Currently, the system of German administrative courts consists of the Regional Administrative Court, the Higher Regional Administrative Court, and the Federal Administrative Court. Relations with the establishment of administrative courts are regulated by the Law "On Administrative Courts" adopted in 1960. The law "On Conducting Administrative Court Cases" adopted in the same year regulates the procedural relations regarding the consideration of cases by administrative courts., such as the organization of administrative courts - dissertation - M.U.) Administrative courts in France, like German administrative courts, only check the legality of administrative acts of state bodies based on complaints from citizens and conduct court cases of a public legal nature specialized in going. The general judicial form of administrative justice is also valid in the Russian Federation. According to it, public legal disputes are not specialized, i.e. they are considered and resolved by courts of general jurisdiction and are regulated by separate legislation. Justice in this regard will be conducted on the basis of the Code of the Russian Federation on the conduct of administrative court proceedings of March 8, 2015. Proposals for the establishment of administrative courts in the Russian Federation were made "Development of courts of general jurisdiction until 2023 and the Program on improving the organizational estimation of their activities" was approved [3].

One of the scientists, A. Vlasov, states that only specialized courts can consider cases arising from administrative-legal relations. [4]. A. Sapojnikov, one of the scientists, supports his opinion saying that "establishment of administrative courts is the constitutional duty of the legislator, and it will bring Russia to the level of European standards by strengthening the rule in the constitution." One of the scientists, A. Chirinov, suggested that judges should specialize in administrative cases and said that there is no need to establish administrative courts in the Russian Federation. Mury explains that it is not less than Germany, where the law exists. In the USA, quasi-courts or tribunals have been established to control the legality of the decisions of executive authorities and their officials. An example of quasi-type courts is the United States Tax Court, established in 1969. The Armed Forces Appellate Court, which was established in 1950, as the first instance, hears cases arising from decisions taken by military tribunals. Established in 1988, the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Affairs has jurisdiction over decisions of veterans' appeals boards. More than 1,300 judges on administrative disputes operate in tribunals established as part of state management bodies in the branch of executive power. [3].

In Japan, the entire judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court and, in cases specified by law, in the lower courts, it is specified in Article 44 of the Constitution. Professor Nobuyoshi Ashibe stated that the role of the judiciary is to interpret and apply the law and then decide specific cases. Article 81 of the Japanese Constitution establishes judicial review and vests all judicial power in the Supreme Court and, in cases specified by law, in lower courts.

It is recognized that there are specific features of the judicial review of the legality of a regulatory legal document in the legislation of the Japanese administrative court. In Japan, the Laws "On Administrative Complaints" adopted on September 15, 1962 and "Administrative Court Proceedings" on October 1, 1962 are in force. In Article 2 of the Law of Japan "On the Operation of Administrative Courts" administrative cases a) cases related to disputes over decisions made by administrative bodies with public authority; b) cases related to determination of legal facts within the framework of public-legal relations; c) public claims of the population; g) there are such types as disputes between public authorities. Japan's Law "On Administrative Court Operation" is the main law of administrative court operation. It contains 5 sections including 46 articles. This law does not have a large volume, it mainly contains special rules related to the operation of the administrative court, and the rest of the issues are regulated by the norms of the Japanese Civil Procedure Code. [10].

That is why, in Japanese administrative law, court proceedings are paid attention only to the specific aspects of administrative court proceedings that differ from civil proceedings.

In Japan, it is provided that the legality of the normative document can also be considered within the court case, which is considered on the basis of the complaint, application submitted by individuals against the administrative individual documents (decisions) of the state administration bodies that affect their rights and freedoms, legal interests (or otherwise affect them). If you pay attention, you can see that in Japan legal documents are indirectly checked for legality by the court, and if it is found that the legal documents contradict the law, the court does not apply this document.

Administrative justice is an organizational-legal mechanism aimed at solving disputes of a public-legal nature that arise in the interaction of individuals and legal entities with administrative bodies, and the experience of national and foreign countries shows it in three different forms, that is, the form of general court, showed that it is possible to organize a quasi-trial form, a special trial. Today, in order to optimize the system of administrative courts, district administrative courts have been transformed into inter-district courts, the introduction of amendments to legal documents as a result of studying and analyzing foreign experiences has led to a decrease in the volume of work of administrative courts, public-legal and the efficiency of dealing with cases arising from relations has been increased.

Summary. Decision PQ-107 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 29, 2022 "On measures to estimate the effective protection of the rights of citizens and business entities in relations with state bodies and to further increase the public's trust in the courts" and in order to strengthen the role of administrative courts in the society, to make them real defenders of citizens and business entities, to give the parties the right to conclude an agreement on cases arising from public-legal relations, state bodies or organizations in cases arising from public-legal relations to execute the decision within one month from the date of its entry into legal force and to notify the administrative court about it, to apply court fines to officials for non-execution of the court document, to file lawsuits, petitions and appeals by the courts admission as not relevant to the court refusing to do so or verifying the termination of the proceedings in the case, which includes filing a lawsuit, application, complaint or transferring the case to a court competent to consider them.

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THE STATE OF THE PRO AND ANTIOXIDANT SYSTEM OF BLOOD AND PLATELETS IN WOMEN WITH INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE UTERINE APPENDAGES

Abstract. In the pathogenesis of inflammatory diseases, vascular disorders and microcirculation disorders, as well as the possible role of membrane disorders, are of great importance. At the same time, in a number of systemic studies devoted to establishing a relationship between structural and functional changes in platelet membranes, the intensity of the pro- and antioxidant systems, no disturbances in the hemostasis system were carried out. These changes in platelets can also lead to a violation of the integrity of the capillaries, further aggravating the disorder of microcirculation.

The aim of this study was: To study the pro- and antioxidant system of platelets and their functional activity in patients with VZPM.

Material and research methods. Depending on the method of treatment, all patients were divided into 2 groups. The first group consisted of 30 healthy women. The second group included women with VZPM = 100. The age of the examined women ranged from 21 to 45 years, averaging 29.8 ± 1.1 years. The activity of antioxidant enzymes - superoxide dismutase and glutathione peroxidase was determined using the methods and recommendations of Archakov and Vladimirov.

Results and its discussion. The normal functioning of platelets also implies the presence of a good ability of its membrane to deform, which is necessary for free movement through the capillaries.

According to the literature, platelet dysfunction may be associated with a violation of the integrity and shape of their membranes. One of the reasons for this is an increase in the content of cholesterol and phospholipids in the composition of membranes in the blood plasma, as well as the accumulation of products of lipid peroxidation, accompanied by a decrease in the level of its antioxidant activity. These changes in platelets can also lead to a violation of the integrity of the capillaries, further aggravating the disorder of microcirculation.

Despite the importance of the morphofunctional usefulness of platelets for hemomicrocirculatory homeostasis, we did not find in the literature information about their condition in patients with VZPM. Inflammation leads to the activation of peroxide processes lipids. In women with VZPM, blood plasma had an increased content of lipid hydroperoxide compared to the control (Table 1).

Table 1

Characterization of biochemical factors of blood plasma in patients with VZPM

Group of surveyed	The level of hydroperoxides	The level of antioxidant activity (un.op-pl)	Willebrand factor (%)
Healthy women (n=30)	0.26±0.11	1.42±0.12	75.6±8.01
Women with IBD (n=110)	0.68±0.04	0.74±0.21	109.6±10.3
R	<0.001	<0.01	<0.05

According to a number of authors, an increased level of free radicals in the blood in patients with VZPM is due to the increasing activation in some tissues (endothelium, blood cells, adrenal glands, liver) of adaptive metabolic processes accompanied by the production of reactive oxygen and nitrogen species, in particular, the reaction of synthesis and inactivation of steroids, purine catabolism (Many A. et al., 2006; Boggess KA et al., 2018). It follows from the data we have obtained. That an increased level of free radical metabolites in blood plasma is accompanied by an insufficient increase in the activity of the antioxidant system, which undoubtedly has an adaptive nature and is the main factor in stabilizing oxidative stress. Meanwhile, in this situation, we observe a lack of adaptive antioxidant Systems in the blood..

So, significant disturbances in the lipid spectrum of blood plasma, platelets, and high LPO activity explain the high frequency of violations of the morphofunctional properties of platelets in patients with VZPM. Structural changes in the platelet membrane, causing a decrease in its deformation, contribute to damage to the vascular endothelium, which leads to an increase in the level of von Willebrand Factor.

A significant risk factor is also the activation of lipid peroxidation in platelets, which causes destructive changes in platelet membranes. In patients with VZPM, an increase in the level of MDA by 2.5 times is noted (Table 2), which, of course, affects the functional activity of platelets, changes in the physicochemical properties of membranes.

table 2

Indicators of the pro- and antioxidant system of platelets in patients women with IBD

Indicators	Healthy women (n=30)	Women with IBD (n=110)	R
Platelet malondialdehyde level (nmol/MDA 1 min/mg protein)	1.81±0.12	4.61±0.31	<0.001
Glutathione peroxidase activity (unit active/mg)	22.43±0.84	18.41±0.71	<0.01

protein)			
Superoxide dismutase activity (unit active/mg protein)	12.41±0.33	10.95±0.42	<0.01

In the study of the activity of enzymes of the antioxidant system of platelets. A decrease in the activity of glutathione peroxidase and superoxide dismutase was revealed. Obviously, low values of enzyme activity are also the reason for the accumulation of LPO products in platelets.

With VZPM, free radical processes are activated, and there is also a connection between the intensity of lipid peroxidation and platelet activity, through which the relationship between cellular and coagulation hemostasis is largely realized, their importance in maintaining the integrity of the vascular wall and in continuous blood coagulation, necessitates a detailed study of the state of platelet and procoagulative hemostasis.

In this way, the study of platelet membranes in patients with inflammatory diseases of the uterine appendages, indicates a violation of the structural and functional state of the membranes of these blood cells, a violation of the platelet-coagulation link of hemostasis and the inseparable connection of rheological disorders, depending on the nature of the manifestations of the clinical picture of inflammatory diseases of the uterine appendages.

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FEATURES OF VASCULAR - PLATELET AND COAGULATION HEMOSTASIS IN WOMEN WITH INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE UTERINE APPENDAGES

Abstract. Inflammatory diseases are one of the pathological conditions in which DIC develops. The basis of DIC in this case is excessive (pathological) activity of hemostasis, leading to blockade of microcirculation in vital organs by loose masses of fibrin and cell aggregates and the development of multiple organ dysfunction. Significant consumption of deterrent factors and platelets, activation of fibrinolysis, accumulation of fibrin-fibrinogen degradation products, which exhibit anticoagulant properties and have a damaging effect on the vascular wall, lead to the development of a hypocoagulable state of hemorrhagic syndrome. The appearance in the bloodstream of a large number of platelet and erythrocyte aggregates exacerbates hemorrhagic shifts. At the same time, against the background of excessive activation of coagulation, the reserves of endogenous anticoagulants are rapidly depleted. As mentioned above, in patients with VZPM, there is a violation of the structural and functional state of platelets, activation of lipid peroxidation processes in them, which is one of the reasons for the violation of the platelet-coagulation link of the hemostasis system.

Purpose of the study: Assess the state of vascular-platelet and coagulation hemostasis in patients with IDOSC

Research methods: Depending on the method of treatment, all patients were divided into 2 groups. The first group consisted of 52 patients who received complex therapy for IDOSC using Longidase. The second group included 42 women who underwent traditional therapy. Isolation of platelets: fresh blood was taken from the cubital vein with a siliconized needle. A citrate buffer (pH-7.4) containing O1ZMM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid sodium salt (EDHA) was used as a preservative. Platelet-rich plasma was obtained by centrifugation of blood at 120 g for 10 minutes at room temperature. The platelet pellet was obtained by differential centrifugation and washed 3 times to remove erythrocyte impurities. In the study, evaluation tests of the hemostasis system were used: total activity of clotting factors - activated recalcification time (ART); activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT); antithrombin III concentration, blood plasma tolerance to heparin; the level of fibrin-stabilizing factor, fibrinolytic activity and fibrinase. The hemostatic activity of platelets in patients with inflammatory disease of the genital organs was assessed using the method of A. S. Shitikova.

Results and its discussion. It was found that disorders in the vascular-platelet link of the hemostasis system in patients with VZPM manifested in a significant decrease in the number of platelets in venous blood compared with healthy women ($P<0.05$). Traditional therapy leads to an increase in the number of platelets up to $198.0\pm 4.7 \cdot 10^9/l$ (table).

The inclusion of Longidaza in the arsenal of therapy increases the number of platelets in venous blood to $228.9\pm 7.3 \cdot 10^9/l$ and thus approaching the initial values for 12-14 days of the study. Complex therapy with the inclusion of Longidaza also reduces the amount of active forms of platelets by 56% and is $15.0\pm 0.77\%$ versus 26.8% in the group before treatment.

Table 1

Dynamics of indicators of hemostatic activity of platelets in women with IDOSC before and during treatment

Indicators	Traditional treatment (n=42)		Main group (n=52)		
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	7-8th day	12th-14th day
Platelet count ($\times 10^9/L$)	182.0 ± 10.0	198.0 ± 4.7	182 ± 10.1	$214.1\pm 5.7^*$	$228.9\pm 7.3^*$
The amount of active forms of platelets (%)	26.8 ± 1.7	$33.6\pm 1.1^*$	26.8 ± 1.74	$16.9\pm 0.78^*$	$15.0\pm 0.77^*$
Number of platelets involved in aggregates (%)	11.4 ± 0.6	$14.3\pm 0.6^*$	11.1 ± 0.6	$9.1\pm 0.33^*$	$7.3\pm 0.28^*$
Hemolysate aggregation test second dilution (sec)	10.4 ± 0.33	$8.9\pm 0.27^*$	10.4 ± 0.33	$12.8\pm 0.34^*$	$12.9\pm 0.29^*$
Hemolysate aggregation test sixth dilution (sec)	28.0 ± 0.81	$20.2\pm 0.73^*$	28.0 ± 0.6	$31.4\pm 0.51^*$	$30.6\pm 0.44^*$

Note: * - significant compared with data before treatment ($P<0.05$)

On the contrary, traditional therapy with the inclusion of Lidaza increases the active forms of platelets to $33.6\pm 1.1\%$ ($P<0.05$). A similar dynamics is also noted with respect to the number of platelets involved in the aggregates. Traditional therapy is accompanied by an increase in the hemostatic activity of platelets and, naturally, damage to the vascular wall (Willebrand factor). The latter is expressed in an increase in the adhesive properties of platelets (HAT second dilution 8.9 ± 0.27 sec vs 10.4 ± 0.33 sec) and aggregation (GAT sixth dilution 20.2 ± 0.73 sec vs 28.0 ± 0.81 sec). We observe a different dynamics in

these indicators in the group with complex treatment with the inclusion of the Longidase enzyme preparation in the arsenal. At the same time, the studied indicators approach the initial values of the control group.

According to modern concepts, membrane phospholipids of activated platelets facilitate the interaction between factors IX, VIII, X and V, thereby stimulating the activation of the blood coagulation system, accelerating the formation of thrombin, i.e. creating a substrate for the development of DIC of blood (Table 2).

Table 2

Dynamics of indicators of the coagulation link of the hemostasis system in women with IDOSC before and during treatment

Indicators	Traditional treatment (lidase) (n=42)		Longidaza (n=52)		
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	7-8th day	12th-14th day
Activated recalcification time (sec)	50.6±0.8	59.9±1.11*	50.6±0.8	58.8±1.9*	62.2±1.19*
Activated partial thromboplastin time (sec)	30.6±0.66	34.8±0.51*	30.6±0.66	36.4±0.23*	40.5±0.71*
Prothrombin index (%)	102.4±6.7	96.3±7.1	102.4±6.7	102.6±7.1	94.5±7.4
Fibrinogen (g/l)	4.3±0.2	3.87±0.2	4.3±0.2	4.0±0.2	3.3±0.2*
Fibrinolytic activity (g/l)	0.60±0.02	0.68±0.01*	0.60±0.02	0.56±0.03	0.87±0.04*

Note: * - significant compared with data before treatment (P<0.05)

Activating the obtained results of the study in patients with VZPM, it can be assumed that pronounced changes in platelet hemostasis are due to a violation of the phospholipid composition of cell membranes.

The results of the study of the coagulation link of the system against the background of therapy indicate that the ongoing complex therapy (Papain) leads to a prolongation of the AVR, APTT, and a decrease in the concentration of fibrinogen (P<0.05). On the 12th day of the study, an increase in fibrinolytic activity by an average of 1.45 times was noted. Factor XIII activity rises to

98.3±4.1%. The anticoagulation index (antithrombin III) increases and approaches the control values.

Thus, the ongoing complex therapy with the inclusion of longidase led to a significant decrease in platelet hyperaggregation, to a shift in coagulation parameters to normal or moderate hypocoagulation, an increase in antithrombin III activity, a decrease in the degree of thrombinemia (RCMF), relief of the sludge phenomenon and improvement of microcirculation. In the group with traditional treatment, these changes were not sufficiently significant, and some parameters also remained at their original values, apparently due to the fact that Longidase has an anticoagulant effect (fibrinolytic).

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KIMYO DARSLARIDA MUAMMOLI TA'LIM USULI

Annotatsiya. Ta'lim nazariyasi bo'yicha zamonaviy nashrlarning aksariyati o'quvchilarning o'quv jarayoni va o'quv faolligini oshirish g'oyasi bilan bog'liq. O'quvchilarning o'zlari faol bilish faoliyatisiz, ularning diqqatini o'rganilayotgan mavzuga qaratmasdan, noma'lum narsalarni o'rganishga intilishsiz yuqori ta'lim natijalariga erishib bo'lmaydi. Muammoli vaziyatlar o'quvchilarning ixtiyoriy diqqatiga tayangan holda, mavjud qiyinchiliklarga qaramay, ularning o'rganilayotgan ob'ektga ixtiyoriy e'tiborini, mavzuni o'zlashtirish istagini asta-sekin rivojlantirishga imkon beradi. Ushbu maqolada kimyo darslarida muammoli o'qitish usullaridan foydalanish bo'yicha materiallar ham keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim, muammoli ta'lim, usul, vaziyat, muammoli o'qitish usuli

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PROBLEM TEACHING METHOD IN CHEMISTRY LESSONS

Annotation. Most modern publications on learning theory are associated with the idea of enhancing the learning process and learning activities of students. High learning outcomes cannot be achieved without the active cognitive activity of the students themselves, without focusing their attention on the subject being studied, without the desire to learn the unknown. Problem situations allow, relying on the involuntary attention of students, to gradually develop their voluntary attention to the object of study, the desire to master the subject, despite the existing difficulties. This paper also presents material on the use of problem-based learning methods in chemistry lessons.

Key words: learning, problem learning, method, situation, problem learning method.

Ta'lim standartining uslubiy asosi bo'lib, shaxsni fuqarolik o'ziga xosligini shakllantirishdagi rivojlantirishga qaratilgan tizimli-faoliyatli yondashuvi tashkil etadi. Tizimli-faoliyatli yondashuvi asosiy vazifalar kontekstida ta'lim va tarbiyaning asosiy natijalarini ajratib ko'rsatish imkonini

beradi[1].

Kimyo fanini o'rganishda muammoli ta'lim tizimli-faoliyatli yondashuvini amalga oshirish va o'quvchilar o'zlashtirishi lozim bo'lgan universal o'quv faoliyatini shakllantirishning eng muhim elementi sifatida qo'llanilishi mumkin.

Muammoli ta'lim muammoli vaziyatlarni tashkil etish, muammolarni shakllantirish, o'quvchilarga muammolarni yechishda zarur yordam ko'rsatish, bu yechimlarni tekshirish va nihoyat, olingan bilimlarni tizimlashtirish va mustahkamlash jarayonini boshqarish kabi harakatlar majmuidir[2,3,4,5].

O'qituvchi tomonidan o'quvchilarning ijodiy o'quv faoliyatining har xil turlarida muammoli vaziyatlar zanjirini yaratish va o'quv muammolarini mustaqil (yoki jamoaviy) hal qilish orqali yangi bilimlarni o'zlashtirish uchun ularning aqliy (qidiruv) faoliyatini boshqarish, muammoli ta'limning mohiyatini tashkil etadi [6,7].

Muammoli ta'limni tashkil etishda o'quvchilarning guruh va individual ishlarini uyg'unlashtirish zarur. Muammoli darsning namunaviy sxemasida tabiiy ravishda muammoni hal qilish asosiy o'rinni egallaydi [8].

Ushbu bosqichda talabalar bilan ishlash quyidagi shaklda bo'lishi mumkin:

- 1) butun sinf bilan frontal ish[9];
- 2) guruh ishi[10];
- 3) yakka tartibda ish[11].

Ishning u yoki bu turini tanlashga ishning tabiati, mavjud o'quv vositalari (o'quv qo'llanmalari va boshqa materiallar to'plami), shuningdek, o'qituvchini ixtiyorida bo'lgan vaqt ta'sir qiladi.

Muammoli ta'limni tashkil etishning quyidagi uchta usuli eng samarali hisoblanadi: muammoli taqdimot, qidiruv (evristik) suhbat, talabalarning mustaqil izlanish va tadqiqot faoliyati [12,13].

Muammo taqdimoti. Muammoli ta'limni tashkil etishning bunday usuli o'quvchilar yetarli bilimga ega bo'lmagan, ma'lum bir hodisaga birinchi marta duch kelgan, va zarur assotsiativ bog'liqlikni o'rnatolmagan hollarda muvofiqdir. Bunday holda, qidiruvni o'qituvchining o'zi amalga oshiradi[14,15].

"Uglevodlar" mavzusini o'rganayotganda, bunday muammoli savolni berish mumkin: nima uchun non uzoq vaqt chaynalgan bo'lsa, shirin ta'mga ega bo'ladi? Yoki glyukoza va fruktoza xossalarini solishtiruvchi eksperimentni namoyish qilishda talabalar muammoga duch kelishadi: glyukoza mis (II) gidroksid bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi, fruktoza esa reaksiyaga kirishmaydi. Nega?

O'qituvchi qo'yilgan savolga javob berishdan oldin, talabalar allaqachon o'zlariga javob berishlari va uni o'qituvchining hukmi va xulosalari bilan tekshirishlari mumkin.

Agar maktab o'quvchilari ta'lim muammosini hal qilishda faol ishtirok etish uchun zarur bo'lgan minimal bilimlarga ega bo'lsa, qidiruv suhbatidan foydalaniladi.

Izlanishli (evristik) suhbat. Evristik suhbat - bu o'qituvchining mantiqiy bog'langan savollari va talabalarning javoblari tizimi bo'lib, uning yakuniy maqsadi talabalar uchun yaxlit, yangi muammoni yoki uning bir qismini ochib berishdan iborat.

Qidiruv suhbatlari odatda o'qituvchi tomonidan yaratilgan muammoli vaziyat asosida o'tkaziladi. Shu bilan birga, talabalar mustaqil ravishda izlanish bosqichlarini belgilaydilar, turli taxminlarni ifodalaydilar, muammoni hal qilish variantlarini ilgari suradilar.

Masalan, "Oksidlanish holati" mavzusida bunday turdagi evristik suhbat mumkin: O'qituvchi: Vodorod litiyga elektron beradimi yoki aksincha?

Talabalar: Elektronlar litiy tomonidan chiqariladi, chunki u katta atom radiusiga ega.

O'qituvchi: Vodorod nimaga aylandi?

Fikrlar ikkiga bo'lindi: ba'zi talabalar vodorod atomi elektron qo'shib, geliy atomiga aylandi, chunki u ikkita elektronga ega; boshqalar esa, geliyning yadro zaryadi +2, bu zarrada esa +1 ekanligini ta'kidlab, rozi bo'lmadilar.

O'qituvchi: Xo'sh, bu zarracha nima?

"Ion" tushunchasi bilan tanishish orqali hal qilinishi mumkin bo'lgan muammoli vaziyat yuzaga keldi.

Izlanish suhbatlari talabalarning tadqiqot darajasida ishlashi uchun zaruriy tayyorgarlik bosqichidir.

Talabalarning mustaqil izlanish va tadqiqot faoliyati. Talabalarning ilmiy-tadqiqot xarakteridagi mustaqil faoliyati mustaqil faoliyatning eng oliy shakli bo'lib, u talabalar ilmiy farazlarni shakllantirish uchun zarur bo'lgan yetarli bilimga, shuningdek, farazlarni ilgari surish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lgandagina mumkin bo'ladi.

Demak, ishqoriy metallarning xossalari o'rganishda quyidagi vazifani taklif qilish mumkin: "Suvning ishqoriy metallarning turli tuzlar eritmalari bilan o'zaro ta'siri reaksiyalarida tutgan o'rnini ochib berish". Muammoli vaziyatni yaratish uchun o'qituvchi muammoli savolni taklif qilishi mumkin: "Litiy va mis (II) sulfat eritmasi o'rtasidagi reaksiya qanday sodir bo'ladi?" Tajriba o'tkazish va uning natijalarini keyingi tahlil qilish jarayonida o'quvchilar davom etayotgan jarayonlarning mohiyatini tushunadilar. Shunday qilib, muammoli ta'lim o'quvchilarni rivojlantirishning samarali vositalaridan biridir.

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RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOTNING AGRAR SOHANI RIVOJLANTIRISHDAGI O`RNI

Anotatsiya: Maqolada O'zbekiston agrar sohasini raqamlashtirish jarayonining umumiy masalalari va uning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy transformatsiya sharoitidagi samaradorligi ko'rilgan. Maqolani bayon qilish borasida qishloq xo'jaligini raqamlashtirishning asosiy elementlari umumlashtirilgan va tarkiblashtirilgan, uning funksiyalari tizimlashtirilgan

Kalit so'zlar: Avtomatlashtirish, raqamli, agrar.

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THE ROLE OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Abstract: The article deals with the general issues of digitization of the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan and its effectiveness in the conditions of socio-economic transformation. The main elements of the digitization of agriculture are summarized and structured in the article, and its functions are systematized.

Keywords: Automation, digital, agriculture.

Bugungi kunda raqamli iqtisodiyot jamiyatning shu bilan birgalikda iqtisodiyotning ham barcha sohalariga kirib bormoqda. Qishloq xo'jaligi ham bundan mustasno emas. Qishloq xo'jaligini raqamlashtirish orqali bu sohani yanada rivojlantirish bugungi kunda muhim ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi. Zamonaviy jamiyat uchun raqamli iqtisodiyot nisbatan yangi jarayondir. Hukumatimiz tomonidan ham bu borada bir qaror amaliy darajadagi ishlar olib borilmoqda. Bu sohani rivojlantirish orqali, agrar sohasida ishlab chiqarish faoliyati samaradorligini oshirish, texnologik yechimlar va uskunalarni takomillashtirish tayyor mahsulotni saqlash, sotish va yakuniy iste'molchilarga yetkazib berish tizimini rivojlantirishga imkon beradigan katta hajmdagi raqamlarni qayta ishlashga asoslanadi. Kelajakda agrar sohasini raqamlashtirish bu sohani yanada rivojlanishga olib keladi. Natijdada raqamlashtirish jarayonida

ochadigan imkoniyatlari barcha yuzaga kelgan muammolarni ham bartaraf etishi shubhasizdir. Davlatimiz rahbarining 2019 yil 23-oktabrdagi farmoni bilan O'zbekiston Respublikasi qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirishning 2020-2030-yillarga mo'ljallangan strategiyasi qabul qilingan edi. Ushbu hujjat doirasida zamonaviy yondashuv asosida soha modernizatsiyasi boshlandi. Hududlarimiz salohiyatidan to'g'ri foydalanib, qayerga nima ekish, qaysi chorva turini yetishtirish, qo'shilgan qiymat zanjirini yaratish orqali bozorlarimizda go'sht, sut va tuxum mahsulotlarini ko'paytirish, narxlar barqarorligini ta'minlash va daromadni oshirish bo'yicha, samarali tizim ishlab chiqarilishi lozim. T.I.Espolov fikriga ko'ra dunyo allaqachon ma'lumotlar, g'oyalar va yangiliklarni o'z ichiga olgan ma'lumotlar oqimlari bilan belgilanadigan raqamli globallashuv davriga qadam qo'ydi. Aqlli qurilmalar tobora kichrayib, tezroq, arzonlashib, kuchliroq bo'lib bormoqda va muammolarni hal qilishning kaliti bo'ladi. V.I.Belskiy tomonidan raqamli texnologiyalarni qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarishiga joriy etish ushbu sohani strategik rivojlantirishning eng muhim elementlaridan biridir. Nuno Geada "Raqamli iqtisodiyot jismoniy shaxslar uchun ham, kompaniyalar o'rtasidagi bitimlar uchun ham katta o'sish potentsialini namoyish etmoqda. Internet ushbu o'tishning katta harakatlantiruvchi kuchidir" deb ta'kidlaydi. Slar tomonidan esa elektron tijoratdan foydalanish orqali ham bu tizimni rivojlantirish mumkinligi ta'kidlab o'tilgan. Tadqiqotni olib borishda axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish asosida qishloq xo'jaligi sohasida faoliyat yurituvchi iqtisodiy sub'ektlar uchun raqamlashtirishning ta'siri, bu boradagi xorijiy va mahalliy olimlarning ishlari o'rganildi va tahlil qilindi. Respublikamizda qishloq xo'jaligi sohasini yanada rivojlantirish maqsadida raqamlashtirish borasida katta ahamiyat qaratilmoqda. Mamlakatimizda qishloq xo'jaligining asosiy ko'rsatkichlariga e'tibor beradigan bo'lsak yildan-yilga o'sishni ko'rishimiz mumkin. Bugungi kunda aqlli qishloq xo'jaligida foydalanish uchun mo'ljallangan zamonaviy qishloq xo'jaligi texnikasi va texnologiyalar bir qator agroklasterlar va fermer xo'jaliklari faoliyatida qo'llanilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, aqlli qishloq xo'jaligi texnologiyalarini yanada kengroq joriy etish va foydalanishga katta ehtiyoj mavjud. Rivojlangan mamlakatlar tajribasiga e'tibor beradigan bo'lsak, Yaponiyada bugungi kunda qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishning barcha bosqichlariga (dalalarni rejalashtirish, yerga ishlov berish, ekin ekish, sug'orish, parvarishlash, hosilni terib olish, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash, saqlash, tashish, sotuvga chiqarish va h.k.) turli darajada zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari joriy etilgan. Ayniqsa, qishloq xo'jaligi texnikalarini boshqarish, yuklarni tashish va boshqa jismoniy mehnatni yengillashtiruvchi texnikalar va raqamli texnologiyalarning ahamiyati ortib bormoqda.

Agrar sohasining asosiy ko'rsatkichlari

1-jadval

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	dekabr yanvar 2020-yil
Qishloq xo'j. ekin maydoni, ming gektar	3658,6	3678,2	3694,2	3706,7	3474,5	3396,0	3309,4	3373,1
Qishloq xo'j. mahsuloti mlrd. So'm	66435,3	81794,3	99604,6	115599,2	148199,3	187425,6	216283,1	249754,5
SHU JUMLDAN:								
Dehqonchilik:	36237,4	43194,3	55429,2	61755,1	83303,4	98406,4	111904,8	123556,
Chorvachilik:	30197,9	38600,0	44175,4	53844,1	64895,9	89019,2	104378,3	126198,5
Qishloqxo'j. mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishning o'sish surati, foizda	106,6	106,3	106,1	106,3	101,0	100,2	103,3	102,8
SHU JUMLADAN:								
Dehqonchilik:	106,1	105,9	105,5	105,7	98,2	95,8	104,8	103,4
Chorvachilik:	107,3	106,7	106,9	107,0	104,1	105,7	101,6	102,1

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Qishloq xo‘jaligining milliy iqtisodiyotda tutgan o‘rnini hisobga olgan holda, uni rivojlantirish davlatning ustuvor vazifalaridan biridir. Hukumat iqtisodiyotning agrar sektorini faol qo‘llab-quvvatlamoda. Qishloq xo‘jaligini axborotlashtirish ijtimoiy rivojlanishning hozirgi bosqichi yuqori tezlikda texnologik taraqqiyot bilan tavsiflanadi. So‘nggi 30 yil ichida kompyuterlar va ular bilan birga axborot texnologiyalari jamiyat hayotiga, shu jumladan iqtisodiyotning ishlab chiqarish va noishlab chiqarish sohasiga kirib bordi. Qishloq xo‘jaligi ham bundan mustasno emas edi. Bugungi kunda axborotlashtirishning tezlashishi kelgusi rivojlanishning barqarorligini ta‘minlash uchun asos hisoblanadi. Qishloq xo‘jaligi ko‘plab mamlakatlar milliy iqtisodiyotining asosiy tarmoqlaridan biri sifatida ko‘plab qiyinchilik va muammolarga duch kelmoqda. Ularni hal qilish uchun qo‘yidagi muammolarni bartaraf etish lozim:

- qishloq xo‘jaligiga antropogen muhitning yukini kamaytirish;
- ishlatiladigan texnologiyalarni takomillashtirish;
- inson kapitalining o‘sishi oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish paytida ularning xavfsizligini oshirish.

Zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari asosida ekinlarni rejalashtirishdan, sug‘orishni avtomatlashtirishdan va ekinni raqamli modellashtirishdan tortib, qoramol boqish uchun ozuqa hisob-kitobini olib borishdan tortib, qishloq xo‘jaligining madaniyatiga ham o‘z ta‘sirini o‘tkazadi. Jumladan; Rivojlangan davlatlardan biri Italiya uzumzorlarida dunyoga mashhur Ericsson kompaniyasi tomonidan yaratilgan organik uzumzorlarni masofadan kuzatib borish tizimi faol qo‘llaniladi. Simsiz sensorlardan foydalanish tufayli fermerlar ishlatiladigan pestitsidlar miqdorini sezilarli darajada kamaytirmoqda. Qishloq xo‘jaligida zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi va joriy etilishi tufayli nafaqat uning mahsuldorligi oshadi, balki moliyaviy va vaqt sarflaydigan xarajatlar ham kamayadi. Natijada, mahsulot sifati o‘sib, foyda oshmoqda. Qishloq xo‘jaligini raqamlashtirishning asosiy elementlari bu boradagi muammolarga yechim bo‘ladi.

INTERNATIONAL

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PROBLEM SITUATION AS BASIC ELEMENT TECHNOLOGY OF PROBLEM EDUCATION

Abstract: In this article, the problem situation is analyzed as the main element of problem-based learning technology. The author studied pedagogical tasks in the process of developing solutions to problem situations.

Key words: problematic situation, problematic educational technology, pedagogical task, educational technology, methodology.

There is no doubt that problem-based learning technology cannot be effective in different conditions. Practice shows that the process of problem-based learning generates different levels of both intellectual difficulties for students and their cognitive activity: the student's cognitive independence can be either very high or almost completely absent.

In this regard, attempts to identify the types and levels of technology for problem-based learning are quite understandable. M.I. Makhmutov classifies three types of problem-based learning technology:

- scientific creativity - theoretical research, i.e. search and discovery by students of a new rule, law, evidence; this type of problem-based learning technology is based on the formulation and solution of theoretical educational problems;

- practical creativity - the search for a practical solution, i.e. a way of applying known knowledge in a new situation, design, invention; this type of problem-based learning technology is based on the formulation and solution of practical educational problems;

- artistic creativity is an artistic reflection of reality based on creative imagination, including drawing and other things.

All types of problem-based learning technology are characterized by the presence of reproductive, productive and creative activities of students, the presence of a search and problem solving. However, the first type of problem-based learning technology is most often used in theoretical classes, where an individual, group or frontal solution to the problem is organized. The second - in laboratory, practical, seminars, electives, in production. The third type is in classroom and extracurricular activities.

Each type of problem-based learning technology has a complex structure, which, depending on many factors, gives different learning outcomes. An effective learning process is one that:

- increasing the amount of knowledge, skills and abilities of students;
- deepening and strengthening of knowledge, a new level of learning;
- a new level of cognitive needs of teaching;
- a new level of formation of cognitive independence and creative abilities.

All of the listed types of problem-based learning technology can proceed with varying degrees of cognitive activity of students.

Each of these functions is carried out in a variety of practical and theoretical activities of the student and depends on the consideration of the characteristic features of the problem-based learning technology, which are also its distinguishing features:

The first feature is the specific intellectual activity of the student in independent assimilation of new concepts by solving educational problems.

The second feature is that the technology of problem-based learning is the most effective means of forming a worldview, since the features of critical, creative and dialectical thinking are formed in the process of problem-based learning.

The third feature follows from the regular relationship between theoretical and practical problems and is determined by the didactic principle of the connection between learning and life. The connection with practice and the use of students' life experience in the technology of problem-based learning act not as a simple illustration of theoretical conclusions, rules (although this is not excluded), but mainly as a source of new knowledge and as a sphere of application of learned methods of solving problems in practical activities.

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

The fifth feature is determined by the didactic principle of an individual approach. Individual perception of the problem causes differences in its formulation, putting forward various hypotheses and finding certain ways to prove them.

The sixth feature is the dynamism of the problem-based learning technology (the mobile interconnection of its elements). The dynamism of problem-based learning technology lies in the fact that one situation passes into another in a natural way based on the law of interconnection and interdependence of all things and phenomena of the surrounding world. As the researchers point out, there is no dynamism in traditional education; instead of problematicness, "categorical" prevails there.

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

The eighth feature of problem-based learning technology is that it provides a new ratio of induction and deduction and a new ratio of reproductive and productive assimilation of knowledge.

It should be noted that the first three features of the technology of problem-based learning have a social orientation, and the remaining features are of a special didactic nature and generally characterize the technology of problem-based learning.

The problem situation is the main element of the problem-based learning technology, with the help of which the thought, the cognitive need of students are awakened, thinking is activated, etc.

A problematic situation in the learning process suggests that the subject (student) wants to solve difficult tasks for himself, but he lacks data and he must look for them himself. This situation characterizes the psychological state of the student, which occurs in the process of completing the educational task, stimulating the search for new knowledge and ways of activity.

The components of the psychological structure of a problem situation also characterize the internal conditions of thinking. Because of this, a problem situation arises only in the presence of certain internal conditions of thinking. This position is important for the teacher. The problem situation in its psychological structure, like thinking, is a rather complex phenomenon and includes not only the subject-content, but also the motivational, personal (needs, capabilities of the subject) sphere. Based on this, A.M. Matyushkin defines a problem situation as a special kind of mental interaction between a subject and an object, characterized by such a mental state that occurs in the subject (student) when he performs a task that requires him to find (discover or learn) new knowledge or methods of action previously unknown to the subject.

A problematic situation in pedagogy (in contrast to psychology) is considered not in general as a state of intellectual tension associated with an unexpected "obstacle" to the course of thought, but as a state of mental difficulty caused by the objective insufficiency of the knowledge and methods of mental or practical activity previously acquired by students to solve the problem. cognitive task (I.Ya. Lerner, M.I. Makhmutov, M.N. Skatkin, etc.).

The introduction of problem-based learning technology into the educational and cognitive process has certain difficulties. The main difficulties are associated with a large expenditure of time for posing and solving problems, creating the most problematic situation and providing an opportunity for each

student to independently solve the latter. This learning technology is fraught with a natural process of dividing students into independent and non-independent.

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ESSENCE AND CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGY

Abstract: This article discusses the nature and characteristics of pedagogical technology. The author analyzed the factors of effectiveness of pedagogical technologies.

Key words: pedagogy, pedagogical technology, method, methodology, education, innovation.

Currently, scientists and practicing teachers pay great attention to improving teaching technologies. A special direction and a new discipline appeared in science - pedagogical technologies.

The term “technology” itself is borrowed from the production sphere of activity and, of course, is used conditionally in education, and pedagogical technology itself, as a kind of social technology, is not as rigid, predetermined as production technology, and is based on the theory of psychodidactics, social psychology, cybernetics and control.

Traditionally to pedagogical technology related to the ability to use teaching and laboratory equipment in the educational process. The semantic content of the concept of "pedagogical technology" has been actively explored and discussed in the pedagogical press and at international conferences since the mid-60s. The result of such a close study was a multifunctional interpretation of the concept of "pedagogical technology":

educational technology for the use of technical means and means of programmed learning;

educational technology as a means of improving the organization of the educational process and as a means of overcoming the backlog of pedagogical ideas from the rapid development of technology.

For the first time, Ya.A. Comenius. He saw the ability to correctly determine the goal, choose the means to achieve it and form the rules for the use of these means. A.S. Makarenko wrote in his “Pedagogical Poem” that our “pedagogical production” was never built using technological logic, but only according to the logic of moral responsibility... That is why we simply do not have all the important production departments: the technological process, accounting operations, design work, use of conductors and devices, rationing, control, tolerances, culling.

The process of development of pedagogical technologies in the world educational space E.N. The infantry conditionally divides into three stages, each

of which is characterized mainly by one or another trend. Thus, the main trend of the first stage (1920–1960) was to improve the quality of teaching, which was seen as the only direction for more effective learning. Attempts were also made to increase the effectiveness of education through the use of mass media in the educational process. The second stage (1960–1970) is characterized by the expansion of the base of pedagogical technology. In addition to audiovisual education and programmed learning, the foundation of pedagogical technology was built on computer science, the theory of telecommunications, pedagogical qualimetry, system analysis and pedagogical science; the emergence of the methodological foundations of pedagogical technology, the transition from verbal to audiovisual learning, the active implementation of the training of professional technologists. During this period, the technology of the educational process is developed on the basis of a systematic approach, and researchers understand pedagogical technology as the study, development and use of the principles of optimizing the educational process based on the latest achievements of science and technology. The third, modern, stage is characterized by the expansion of the sphere of pedagogical technology. If earlier its functions were actually reduced to servicing the learning process, today pedagogical technology claims a leading role in planning and organizing the educational process, in developing methods and teaching aids. This stage is characterized by the active creation of computer laboratories and display classrooms; an increase in the quantity and quality of pedagogical software [27, p. 17-18].

A characteristic trend in the development of modern pedagogical technology, according to E.N. Infantry is the use of system analysis in solving practical issues related to the creation and use of training equipment and technological training aids. The main criterion for system analysis at all levels (from planning teaching aids to introducing them into the learning process) is the criterion of optimality. The use of system analysis in the creation and use of learning tools is, of course, a positive and promising matter. First, pedagogical technology, as E.N. The infantry was associated only with the use in training of technical means and means of programmed training (“technical means of training”). Recently, pedagogical technology has been understood as new scientific approaches to the analysis and organization of the educational process (“learning technology”, or “learning process technology”). Thus, E.N. Infantry believes that pedagogical technology includes two groups of issues, the first of which is related to the use of technical means in the educational process, and the second - to its organization [28].

The discussion about the essence of pedagogical technology that has been going on for the past 50 years has been reflected in the numerous definitions of many academic teachers, pedagogical commissions and associations. Its essence lies in the clash of two extreme points of view: some consider pedagogical technology to be a complex of modern technical teaching aids, others declare it

to be a process of communication. A separate group consists of authors who combine the means and the learning process in the concept of "pedagogical technology". The main directions of development of pedagogical technology include: the use of technical means and programmed learning in the educational process and the technology of the educational process. This direction combines a wide range of problems related to the analysis of educational material and the organization of educational activities of the teacher and students. Some researchers believe that it is necessary to single out a special direction in "pedagogical technology" that would investigate the entire educational process as a whole, considering it as a system. Thus, "pedagogical technology combines new concepts of the learning process, and the problems of mutual influence of new means and methods of teaching, and the use of a systematic approach to the organization of learning" [32].

Theoretical analysis of literary sources allowed us to conclude that the concept of "learning technology" today is not generally accepted in pedagogical science. In UNESCO documents, learning technology is seen as a systematic method of creating, applying and defining the entire process of teaching and learning, taking into account technical and human resources and their interaction, which aims to optimize the forms of education.

V.P. Bepalko considers the pedagogical system as one that consists of two main parts: a didactic task and a technology for solving it [1]. He emphasizes that each didactic task is solved with the help of adequate teaching technology, the integrity of which is ensured by the interrelated development and use of its three components: organizational form, didactic process and teacher qualifications.

S.U. Goncharenko believes that learning technology is often interpreted as a branch of using a system of scientific principles for programming the learning process and using them in educational practice with a focus on specific learning objectives that allow their evaluation. We absolutely agree with the fair remark of S.U. Goncharenko about the fact that this industry is more focused on the student, and not on the subject of study, on testing the developed practice (teaching methods and techniques) in the course of empirical analysis and the widespread use of audiovisual means in education, defines the practice in close relationship with the theory of learning [6].

V.M. Monakhov offers an axiomatic approach to the design of pedagogical technologies. He puts forward nine axioms, the fulfillment of which, he believes, leads to "civilized, correct, methodologically prepared and justified" design and implementation of pedagogical technologies [24]. The first group of axioms is the axioms that ensure the inclusion of pedagogical technologies in a single educational space of the country (axioms: the demand for pedagogical technologies; the adequacy of their use by each teacher in the educational process; universality in relation to subject methodological systems). The second group of axioms is the axioms of modeling the educational process

(axioms: designing a model of the educational process; parameters that determine the model of the educational process; technologization of the information model of the educational process). The third group of axioms is the axioms of the normalization of the educational process (axioms: technologization of the teacher's professional activity; standardization of the project of the educational process; formation of a working environment in which pedagogical technology should function).

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**МОРФОЛОГИЯ ИНТРАМУРАЛЬНОЙ ЧАСТИ
МОЧЕВЫВОДЯЩИХ ПУТЕЙ НА РАННИХ СТАДИЯХ
ПОСТНАТАЛЬНОГО ГЕНЕЗА ПРИ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНОМ
ГИПОТИРЕОЗЕ**

Резюме: В данной статье представлена информация о том, что уретерогидронефроз является довольно распространенным заболеванием, занимает десятое место в составе урологических заболеваний, чаще встречается у женщин в возрасте 25-35 лет, причем преобладает одностороннее поражение почек, а в 25% случаев наблюдается двустороннее поражение почек или сочетается с урологическими заболеваниями контралатеральной почки. Кроме того, в этой статье приводятся мнения о том, что интерес к гидронефротическим изменениям объясняется тем, что они представлены естественным течением, которое заканчивается гибелью почек или почечной недостаточностью.

Ключевая слова: мочевыводящий путь, гипотериоз, морфология, интрамуральная часть.

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**MORPHOLOGY OF THE INTRAMURAL PART OF THE URINARY
TRACT IN THE EARLY STAGES OF POSTNATAL GENESIS IN
EXPERIMENTAL HYPOTHYROIDISM**

Resume: This article provides information that ureterohydronephrosis is a fairly common disease, occupies the tenth place in the composition of urological diseases, is more common in women aged 25-35 years, and unilateral kidney damage prevails, and in 25% of cases bilateral kidney damage is observed or combined with urological diseases of the contralateral kidney. In addition, this article provides opinions that the interest in hydronephrotic changes is explained by the fact that they are represented by a natural course that ends in kidney death or kidney failure.

Keywords: urinary tract, hypothyroidism, morphology, intramural part.

Введение. Выявление закономерностей возрастных и видовых особенностей структурной организации желез внутренней секреции и их функционального состояния представляет одну из фундаментальных проблем эндокринологии и морфологии[3,6].

Известно, что ведущая роль в сохранении гомеостаза организма и формировании долговременной адаптации принадлежит эндокринной системе[1,4]. Особый интерес в этом отношении представляет изучение морфофункциональных особенностей щитовидной железы, которая осуществляет широчайший спектр функций лежащих в основе защитно-адаптационных реакций организма и выполняет основополагающую роль в регуляции метаболизма[7].

Несмотря на обилие научной информации по морфологии щитовидной железы остается много нерешенных вопросов в отношении структурных изменений этого органа при различных физиологических и патологических состояниях организма[2,5].

В связи с этим, всестороннее изучение эндокринной системы сельскохозяйственных животных и птицы, в частности, особенности строения и функционирования щитовидной железы, было и остается актуальным, имеет важное теоретическое и практическое значение и требует дальнейших углубленных исследований этой проблемы.

Цель исследования. Целью исследования является изучение морфологии поражений послеродовой части интрамуральной части мочевыводящих путей экспериментальном гипотиреозе.

Материалы и методы исследования. В ретроспективное исследование были включены 52 амбулаторных пациента в возрасте 16 лет и старше с манифестным гипотиреозом, которые не получали препараты для лечения патологии щитовидной железы и страдали заболеванием мочевыделительной системы, которое могло повлиять на показатели протеинурии.

Результаты исследования. В одноцентровом ретроспективном исследовании 52х пациентов с явным гипотиреозом достижение нормальной функции щитовидной железы с помощью заместительной гормональной терапии левотироксином было значительно связано с улучшением функции почек, характеризующимся снижением протеинурии и креатинина в сыворотке, а также увеличением рСКФ.

Полученные результаты основаны на предыдущих сообщениях о том, что снижение рСКФ у пациентов с гипотиреозом обратимо при заместительной терапии, а также на результатах проспективного обсервационного исследования 2020 года с участием 43х пациентов, которое показало, что у пациентов с тяжелым гипотиреозом лечение левотироксином было связано с повышением рСКФ и снижением протеинурии.

Результаты показывают, что гипотиреоз может быть новым, недооцененным фактором риска почечной дисфункции и что гипотиреоз может быть преимущественно обратим с помощью терапии левотироксином.

Полученные данные также свидетельствуют о том, что пациенты с необъяснимым повышением уровня креатинина в сыворотке должны пройти тестирование на гормоны щитовидной железы для оценки возможного гипотиреоза.

Морфологические изменения стенки ЛМС и мочеточников заключаются в увеличении размеров гладкомышечных элементов расширением межмышечных коллагеновых волокон. Атрофические процессы сопровождаются фиброзным перерождением. На фоне прогрессирующего склероза в эластическом каркасе отмечаются явления деструкции и разволокнения особенно в подслизистом слое. Нейрогистологическое исследование показало, что при гидронефрозе в интрамуральном нервном аппарате обнаруживается комплекс реактивных и дегенеративных изменений.

Это позволяет рассматривать структурные изменения нарушения нервных элементов лоханочно-мочеточникового сегмента и мочеточника одним из важных патогенетических механизмов гидронефроза. Причем нами установлено, что состояние внутриорганного нервного аппарата зависит от стадии заболевания.

На ранних стадиях заболевания наблюдались признаки реактивного раздражения мякотных нервных волокон и их окончаний в стенке мочеточника. Мякотная оболочка таких волокон имеет неравномерные вздутия, осевые цилиндры их приобретают неравномерные контуры. Некоторые концевые ветви рецепторов имеют сильную аргентофилию множественные утолщения неправильной формы и разного калибра. Другие же терминальные ветви выглядят вполне нормальными.

Наибольшее количество дегенерированных нервных волокон и их окончаний наблюдается в мышечном слое мочеточника.

На основании проведенного нами исследования мы считаем, что в результате перерождения интрамуральных нервных элементов наступает резкое ослабление, а в некоторых случаях полное исчезновение перистальтической деятельности мочеточников, а следовательно эвакуации мочи.

Вывод. На основании проведенного нами исследования мы считаем, что в результате перерождения интрамуральных нервных элементов наступает резкое ослабление, а в некоторых случаях полное исчезновение перистальтической деятельности мочеточников, а следовательно эвакуации мочи.

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ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ ЭНТЕРОСОРБЕНТАМИ ЭФФЕКТА ИНТРАДУОДЕНАЛЬНО ВВОДИМОЙ АМИЛАЗЫ

Резюме: Гидролитические ферменты обладают не только каталитической активностью, но и регуляторными свойствами, находясь как в крови, так и в химусе; с учетом того, что энтеросорбенты достаточно активно связывают ферменты крови, лимфы и содержимого желудочно-кишечного тракта, представляло интерес изучить влияние введения сорбента в двенадцатиперстную кишку на панкреатическую секрецию.

Опыты проводились в виде острых опытов на собаках. Часовыми интервалами собирали панкреатический сок, брали кровь и мочу, в которых определяли активность гидролаз.

Настоящая работа подтверждает данные о том, что повышение амилитической активности содержимого двенадцатиперстной кишки при введении в нее фермента амилазы селективно тормозит секрецию амилазы поджелудочной железой. Введение амилазы с одновременным введением сорбента - активированного угля снижает или снимает ингибирующее действие амилазы на секрецию амилазы поджелудочной железой.

Ключевые слова: поджелудочная железа, ферменты, амилаза, сорбент, энтеросорбенты, двенадцатиперстная кишка, ингибирование.

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TRANSFORMATION OF THE EFFECT OF INTRADUODENAL AMYLASE BY ENTEROSORBENTS

Summary: Hydrolytic enzymes have not only catalytic activity, but also regulatory properties, being both in the blood and in the chyme; taking into account the fact that enterosorbents quite actively bind enzymes in the blood, lymph, and contents of the gastrointestinal tract, it was of interest to study the effect of introducing a sorbent into the duodenum on pancreatic secretion.

The experiments were carried out in the form of acute experiments on dogs. Pancreatic juice was collected at hourly intervals, blood and urine were taken, in which the activity of hydrolases was determined.

The present work confirms the data that increased amylolytic activity of the contents of the duodenum by the introduction of the enzyme amylase into it selectively inhibits the secretion of amylase by the pancreas. The introduction of amylase with the simultaneous introduction of a sorbent - activated carbon reduces or removes the inhibitory effect of amylase on the secretion of amylase by the pancreas.

Key words: pancreas, enzymes, amylase, sorbent, enterosorbents, duodenum, inhibition.

Введение. В большом числе экспериментальных и клинических работ, посвящённых энтеросорбция, делается акцент на эффекты детоксикации (1,9), но не на возможную трансформацию кишечного пищеварения в результате того, что сорбенты реагируют со всеми тремя компонентами системы гидролиза нутриентов: ферментом, субстратом, продуктами его гидролиза. Вместе с тем, понятно, что сорбция любого количества одного из этих компонентов окажет влияние на всю систему. Активным её компонентом является фермент и потому его сорбция в наибольшей мере может отразиться на системе гидролиза, однако это зависит от того, с какой частью молекулы фермента будет взаимодействовать сорбент. Каталитическая активность фермента может понизиться при связи сорбентом его каталитического центра, но может активность сорбированного фермента повыситься если его активные центры будут сориентированы относительно субстрата. Именно так объясняется высокая активность гидролиза нутриентов фиксированными на мембранах ферментами в зоне щёточной каймы слизистой оболочки тонкой кишки А.М.Уголевым (3,4).

С учётом того, что гидролитические ферменты обладают не только каталитической активностью, но и регуляторными свойствами, находясь как в крови, так и в химусе (2,5,7); с учётом того, что энтеросорбенты достаточно активно связывают ферменты в крови, лимфе и содержимом желудочно-кишечного тракта, представляло интерес исследовать влияние введения сорбента в двенадцатиперстную кишку на секрецию поджелудочной железы.

Цель исследования. Исследование влияние введения сорбента в двенадцатиперстную кишку на секрецию поджелудочной железы.

Методы исследования. Лабораторные методы исследования включают определение содержания панкреатических ферментов в соке поджелудочной железы, в крови и в моче.

Наибольшее значение имели следующие показатели:

-показатели содержания ферментов амилазы, протеазы, липазы и их дебит;

-показатели инкреции и выделения в составе мочи ферментов амилазы, протеазы и липазы;

-определение время изменения и восстановления показателей содержания ферментов в соке поджелудочной железы, крови и в моче.

В серии острых опытов исследовано влияние интрадуоденального введения амилазы и амилазы с карболеном на секрецию поджелудочной железы, то есть изучено влияние энтеросорбента на селективное торможение секреции панкреатической амилазы.

Результаты исследования. Введение в двенадцатиперстную кишку панкреатической амилазы в дозе 0,15 мг/кг/ч, повышая амилалитическую активность дуоденального содержимого, существенно влияло на секрецию поджелудочной железы (таблица 1). Это выражалось в торможении стимулированной панкреатической секреции. Наиболее выраженным было снижение амилалитической активности панкреатической секреции и дебита выделения амилазы в его составе.

Таблица 1.

Панкреатическая секреция при введении амилазы (А) и амилазы с карболеном (Б) в двенадцатиперстную кишку (в процентах к показателям до введения амилазы, $M \pm m$)

<i>Компоненты и показатели секреции</i>	<i>А</i>	<i>Б</i>
Объём-	78,8 ±17,4	38,6±8,3 *
Общий белок I	29,8 ±16,8 *	19,8 ±2,6 *
II	22,3 ±10,3 *	11,8 ±2,6 *
Бикарбонаты I	111,5±3,2 *	114,2±5,0 *
II	71,7±7,7 *	43,5±6,0 *, **
Амилазы I	19,3±4,6 *	99,3±75,1
II	16,5±7,1 *	27,8±17,1 *
Липаза I	86,0±10,3	88,0±8,3
II	66,3±13,7 *	32,5±5,4 *, **
Протеазы I	67,3±26,0 *	107,0±77,7
II	60,2±30,0	77,0±30,0

Примечание: I - активность ферментов, II - их часовой дебит, * - достоверно отличающиеся от контроля показатели, ** - достоверные различия между А и Б.

Эти результаты подтверждают ранее полученные в нашей лаборатории данные (6,8) о селективном торможении секреции амилазы при повышенной амилалитической активности дуоденального содержимого. Тогда же было описано, что селективность тормозного эффекта зависит от дозы интрадуоденально вводимой амилазы - если она минимальна, то имеет место селективное торможение секреции именно амилазы, при большей дозе тормозится секреция и других ингредиентов сока, особенно в условиях снижения объёма панкреатического секрета. Это имело место в наших экспериментах, когда за счёт понижения объёма секреции уменьшалась дебит липазы и бикарбонатов, чёткая тенденция к этому отмечена и по секреции протеиназ.

В условиях выраженного тормозного влияния амилазы было осуществлено её интрадуоденальное введение с карболеном. Как видно из представленных данных, карболен снижал селективное тормозное влияние амилазы: амилолитическая активность сока восстанавливалась до исходной величины, резко повышалась протеолитическая активность сока, а сниженный дебит амилазы и липазы был за счёт резкого уменьшения объёма секрета (по-видимому, карболен снижал высвобождение эндогенного секретина за счёт связывания соляной кислоты дуоденального содержимого).

Полученные данные показали, следовательно, что сорбция амилазы карболеном в двенадцатиперстной кишке устраняет или снижает селективное торможение ею секрета амилазы поджелудочной железы.

Снижение секрета амилазы в составе панкреатического сока при интрадуоденальном введении амилазы привело к понижению инкреции амилазы поджелудочной железой, что выразилось в уменьшении амилолитической активности плазмы крови (таблица 2). Интрадуоденальное введение с амилазой карболена уменьшало это торможение. Липолитическая активность плазмы крови при этом не менялась.

На результаты определения гидролаз в составе мочи сильно повлияло то, что карболен в опытах анализируемой серии опытов вызвал сильный антидиуретический эффект, в условиях которого трудно с большой надёжностью трактовать сдвиг в ренальном выделении гидролаз. Но амилолитическая активность мочи в условиях применения карболена повышалась, но дебит её из-за резко пониженного диуреза уменьшался.

Таблица 2.

Гидролазы крови и выделение их с мочой при введении амилазы (А) и амилазы с карболеном (Б) в двенадцатиперстную кишку (в процентах к показателям до введения амилазы, $M \pm m$)

<i>Биологические жидкости</i>	<i>Компоненты и показатели биологических жидкостей</i>	<i>А</i>	<i>Б</i>
Плазма крови	Амилаза I	60,5±4,6 *	73,8±14,6
	Липаза I	95,5±6,3	91,3±5,7
Моча	Объём-	80,3±8,6	35,3±10,0*,**
	Амилаза I	116,0±13,7	175,8±29,1 *
	II	90,0±5,1	52,0±5,4 *, **
	Липаза I	90,5±37,4	33,3±13,0 *
	II	73,3±32,0	15,7±9,5 *

Примечание: I - активность ферментов, II - их часовой дебит, * - достоверность к 100%, ** - достоверные различия между А и Б.

Вывод: Представленные в настоящей работе результаты позволяют сделать следующие констатирующие характера вывода:

1. Повышенная амилалитическая активность дуоденального содержимого при интрадуоденальном введении амилазы селективно тормозит её секрецию поджелудочной железой.

2. Селективный тормозной эффект амилазы на её секрецию поджелудочной железой снижается или снимается при одновременном введении в двенадцатиперстную кишку амилазы с карболеном (сорбентом).

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АНАЛИЗ КРУГА СУЩЕСТВУЮЩИХ ПРОБЛЕМ ПРИ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ В ПРОЦЕССЕ СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены потенциальные угрозы безопасности в информационной сфере, выделены объекты угроз информационной безопасности, дана классификация угроз, а также выделены основные виды преднамеренных угроз информационной безопасности компьютерных систем и приведён перечень основных угроз в зависимости от уровня их вероятной реализации в коммерческой организации.

Ключевые слова: информационная безопасность, компьютерная система, информационные угрозы, преднамеренные угрозы информационной безопасности, стратегическое управление.

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ANALYSIS OF THE RANGE OF EXISTING PROBLEMS IN ENSURING INFORMATION SECURITY IN THE PROCESS OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

Annotation: The article considers potential security threats in the information sphere, identifies objects of information security threats, gives a classification of threats, and also identifies the main types of deliberate threats to information security of computer systems and provides a list of the main threats depending on the level of their likely implementation in a commercial organization.

Key words: information security, computer system, information threats, intentional threats to information security, strategic management.

В результате проведённого анализа существующих проблем при обеспечении информационной безопасности в коммерческих организациях

Республики Беларусь, в том числе в процессе стратегического управления ими, было определено что основным объектом риска в современном мире выступает компьютерная система (далее - КС) организации.

Под угрозой информационной безопасности КС следует понимать потенциальную либо реально существующую угрозу преднамеренного или непреднамеренного на информацию КС, которая прямо или косвенно способно навредить текущей или будущей деятельности организации, пользователям информации и (или) владельцам информации.

С позиции воздействия полагаем возможным разделить угрозы информационной безопасности КС на два основных вида:

1 Форс-мажорные факторы – угрозы физического воздействия на КС организации из вне, которые невозможно предсказать, т.е. угрозы, которые не зависят от деятельности человека (например, стихийные бедствия).

2 Искусственно созданные угрозы – условно предсказуемые угрозы, являющиеся следствием человеческой деятельности.

В свою очередь искусственные угрозы логично разделить на намеренные и случайные в зависимости от вызвавших их мотивов и действий.

Среди случайных можно выделить:

- ошибки и неточности в разработке архитектуры КС;
- ошибки и неточности при разработке программного обеспечения КС;
- любые сбои, вызывающие некорректную работу технических средств КС, линий связи и электроснабжения;
- ошибки пользователей КС;
- возможное воздействие на технические средства КС электромагнитных полей расположенных рядом устройств и другие.

Случайные угрозы информационной безопасности реализуются непреднамеренно и решаются при помощи обновления протоколов безопасности разработки и использования КС. В то же время, с преднамеренными угрозами дело обстоит сложнее: вероятности их реализации значительно выше, а последствия куда серьезнее. Преднамеренные угрозы можно разделить на три основных вида [1]:

1 Угрозы конфиденциальности информации.

Под конфиденциальностью понимается указание на необходимость введения ограничений на круг лиц, имеющих доступ к информации. Соответственно под угрозой конфиденциальности следует понимать нарушение установленных ограничений на доступ к информации.

2 Угрозы целостности информации.

Целостность информации – это такое её свойство, которое состоит в существовании информации в изначальном неискажённом виде, т.е. неизменном по отношению к некоторому фиксированному состоянию. В

качестве угрозы в данном случае будет выступать преднамеренное искажение информации.

3 Угрозы доступности информации.

Под доступностью информации подразумевается свойство КС, характеризующееся способностью обеспечивать своевременный беспрепятственный доступ субъектов к интересующей их информации и готовность соответствующих автоматизированных служб к обслуживанию поступающих от субъектов запросов всегда, когда в обращении к ним возникает необходимость. Угрозой в данном случае будет выступать несанкционированная блокировка доступа к информации. Блокирование может быть постоянным или временным, в зависимости от того, насколько быстро информация потеряет свою ценность для пользователей и (или) владельцев.

Выделяют четыре уровня взаимодействия пользователя с информационными ресурсами КС. В свою очередь каждый уровень имеет свои угрозы информационной безопасности в зависимости от вида угроз. Рассмотрим их подробнее:

I уровень физических носителей информации:

- угроза параметрам системы – риск определения типа и параметров носителей информации;
- угроза конфиденциальности – риск хищения, копирования, перехвата информации с физических носителей;
- угроза нарушения целостности – нарушение устройства или полное уничтожение физического носителя информации;
- угроза доступности – выведение из строя технических носителей информации.

II уровень средств взаимодействия с пользователем КС:

- угроза параметрам системы – доступ к данным о программно-технической среде, доступ к данным о функциях системы, получение информации об используемых средствах защиты и системе безопасности;
- угроза конфиденциальности – несанкционированный доступ к информационным ресурсам КС, совершение пользователем нарушающих систему безопасности действий, несанкционированное копирование программного обеспечения, проведение перехвата информации по каналам связи;
- угроза нарушения целостности – внесение изменений в программное обеспечение и информацию, самовольная установка и применение нештатного программного обеспечения, заражение КС вирусами;
- угроза доступности – выявление ошибок и неточностей проектирования архитектуры и разработки КС, обход или отключение встроенных механизмов защиты КС.

III уровень средств представления информации пользователю КС:

– угроза параметрам системы – несанкционированное изменение условий представления информации;

– угроза конфиденциальности – визуальное наблюдение при представлении информации лицами, не имеющими к ней доступ, несанкционированное раскрытие представления информации;

– угроза нарушения целостности – искажение способа представления информации, уничтожение информации;

– угроза доступности – искажение согласования между семантическими и синтаксическими нормами и конструкциями языка.

IV уровень содержания информации:

– угроза параметрам системы – несанкционированное изменение качественного содержания информации;

– угроза конфиденциальности – несанкционированное раскрытие данных третьим лицам;

– угроза нарушения целостности – частичное искажение информации, дезинформация;

– угроза доступности – запрет на использование информации пользователями.

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РОЛЬ ИНТЕГРИРОВАННЫХ УРОКОВ ПО ХИМИИ И ГЕОГРАФИИ В ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫХ СПОСОБНОСТЕЙ УЧЕНИКОВ

Аннотация. В статье утверждается, что интегрированные уроки являются мощным стимулятором развития интеллектуальных способностей школьника, и обосновывается подход к обучению школьников самостоятельному анализу предметов и явлений, сравнению, противопоставлению, поиску связей. Такая деятельность часто идет рука об руку с открытиями и находками.

В статье автор отметил несравнимую роль интегрированного преподавания химии и географии в формировании интеллектуальной способности школьника, что интеграция этих наук, в свою очередь, очень широка и разнообразна в развитии современной химической промышленности. роль географии в укреплении химических знаний, подчеркивал, что она крайне необходима.

Ключевые слова: химия, химическая производства, география, интеграция предметов, интеллектуальные способностей, формирование, развитие, урок.

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THE ROLE OF INTEGRATED LESSONS IN CHEMISTRY AND GEOGRAPHY IN FORMING THE INTELLECTUAL ABILITIES OF LEARNING

Annotation. The article argues that integrated lessons are a powerful stimulator of the development of the student's intellectual abilities, and substantiates the approach to teaching schoolchildren to independently analyze objects and phenomena, compare, contrast, search for connections. Such activities often go hand in hand with discoveries and discoveries.

In the article, the author noted the incomparable role of the integrated teaching of chemistry and geography in the formation of the intellectual ability

of the student, that the integration of these sciences, in turn, is very wide and diverse in the development of the modern chemical industry., and the role of geography in strengthening chemical knowledge, emphasized that it is urgently needed.

Key words: chemistry, chemical production, geography, integration of subjects, intellectual abilities, formation, development, lesson.

Сегодняшний день Узбекистан играет важную роль на международной арене, что сказывается не только на быстрее развитие экономике, но и на образовании. Адаптация под мировые стандарты должна начинаться со школьной скамьи[1]. Данное направление требует поиск новых методов и приемов обучения. Практика показывает, что наиболее эффективна техника, учитывающая личность, способности, склонности и интересы ученика. Один из таких методов - интегрированный урок. Это отличная возможность не только добиться целей новых мировых стандартов, но и разнообразить обычные занятия[2].

Под интегрированным уроком понимают объединение двух или трёх дисциплин, в процессе которого происходит их взаимопроникновение и взаимовлияние учебного материала[3]. Интегрирование урока относится не только к смежным предметам, но и дисциплинам разных циклов. Это значит, что можно объединить в одно занятие как английский с русским, так и историю с информатикой, географию и химию[4].

Интегрированный урок позволяет за одно занятие изучить две или три дисциплины. Но кроме этого преимущества, есть ряд других: Такие уроки способствуют стимуляции мыслительной деятельности ученика. А это благоприятно сказывается на навыках анализа, сравнения и поиска межпредметных связей. Благодаря непривычному ходу урока, дети меньше подвержены утомляемости, так как новые условия привычных дисциплин вызывают интерес и активность[5,6]. Такие занятия носят характер научной деятельности. Ученики в некотором смысле являются исследователями и, как результат, урок полон открытий и находок. Такие уроки развивают образное мышление у учеников, помогают раскрыть потенциал педагога и выйти на новый уровень взаимоотношений с детьми[7].

Интегрированные уроки в школе требуют составления подробного плана. В нем указывается каждый этап с затраченным на него временем. Важную роль при этом играет поиск материала, к которому можно привлечь учащихся. Этап планирования помогает учителям заранее продумать ход занятия и спрогнозировать возможные паузы, связанные с наглядными и раздаточными материалами[8,9]. Обычно в интегрированных уроках одна из дисциплин занимает ведущую роль, которая распространяется и на предмет. Поэтому если один учитель ведёт занятие, то другой не должен сидеть без дела. Он помогает готовиться к

следующему этапу или наблюдает за поведением и работой детей. На стадии закрепления материала учителям следует давать детям яркие, конкретные и по возможности индивидуализированные задания[10,11]. Такие упражнения помогают понять и запомнить пройденный материал, а в конце урока обозначить запланированные межпредметные связи. Учителям стоит обратить внимание, что главная цель занятия - это выявление межпредметных связей, а не изучение максимального объёма материала[12].

Кроме того, география хорошо взаимодействует с химией, биологией, физикой, а музыка - с литературой, историей, ИЗО и МХК. Одним из самых результативных вариантов является интегрированный урок географии и химии. Практика показывает, что такой интегрированный урок - это прекрасная возможность для ряда задач:

Изучение своего родной страны и всего мира имеет одни и те же психологические принципы. Все, что изучается на уроках географии способствует стимуляции познавательной и коммуникативной деятельности. Задача современной педагогики — соединить в восприятии ребенка основные знания по каждому предмету в широкую целостную картину мира, дать молодому поколению единое представление о природе, обществе и своем месте в них. Интегрированный урок - это отличная возможность разнообразить серые школьные будни и подать в интересной форме материал, который труден для понимания[13, 14,15].

Ниже приведены примеры интегрированных уроков химии и географии:

Урок посвящен одному из самых интересных элементов. Этот элемент и его соединения известны с глубокой древности. Уже в средние века он считался обязательной составной частью всех веществ. Жизнь на нашей планете построена на его основе. Не будь его, жизнь на Земле в привычной нам форме не возникла бы. Атом этого элемента может образовывать химические связи с 4 другими атомами, так образуются тысячи разных углеродсодержащих соединений и урок сегодня посвящен Углероду и его содержанию в полезных ископаемых. Попробуем составить сегодня родословную углерода. Ключевые слова: «Нефть», «Газ», «Уголь», «Графит и алмаз».

Инструктивная карта для 2 лаборатории «Газ».

- Ознакомьтесь с текстом, чтобы потом рассказать всем.

Газ делят на природный и попутный. Газ состоит из углеводородов с примесью азота, углекислого газа, сероводорода, гелия. газ – наиболее экономичный вид топлива, поэтому его больше всего применяют в качестве топлива в промышленности и в быту. Также из него производят синтетические волокна, каучук, пластмассы, спирты, медикаменты. Нефть и газ встречаются вместе и имеют одно происхождение. Но открыты были в разное время. Залежи газа расположены, как правило.

На глубинах, превышающих 3 км, где первичное органическое вещество в условиях высоких температур и высокого давления преобразуется в углеводороды.

Мировые запасы газа сосредоточены в Иране, США, Алжире, Канаде, Мексике, Норвегии и конечно же в России (Ямало-Ненецкий округ на 1 месте в мире).

- Пользуясь картами атласа, определите крупные месторождения газа в мире и у нас в Узбекистане.

- Сопоставьте их с мировой картой на доске, определите, куда вы будите прикреплять условные знаки газа на этой карте.

- Запишите уравнения реакции горения бытового газа пропана (C_3H_8), из горелки плиты на кухне при варке борща, а также горение бензина (C_6H_{14}).

Об этом веществе известно с глубокой древности..... Страницы китайских рукописных книг впервые поведали миру о приготовлении чёрного пороха, в составе которого было это вещество... В Древнем Египте его использовали как основу для красок, которыми расписывали стены гробниц ... Красавицы Востока использовали его как косметическое средство. Не без помощи этого вещества, которое входило в состав негасимого водой «греческого огня», была уничтожена флотилия князя Игоря в 942 г. под стенами Царьграда.... Перевод с санскрита означает «жёлтый». О каком веществе идёт речь? (О сере).

Ключевые слова: «Сера», «Киноварь – кровь дракона HgS », «Аурипигмент (As_2S_3) сульфид мышьяка», «Галенит (сульфид свинца PbS)».

"Минеральные ресурсы: смеси и чистые вещества". 8-й класс Внеклассное мероприятие урок-проект по химии и географии.

Урок закрепления знаний по химии (тема «Разделение однородных и неоднородных смесей») и по географии (тема «Минеральные ресурсы Узбекистана»). На уроке учащиеся закрепляют знания по классификации минеральных ресурсов, вырабатывают элементы экологического воспитания и закрепляют знания и умения практического разделения смесей. Урок предназначен для обучающихся 8-х классов, представлен в инновационной форме.

Данную технологию считаю инновационной образовательной технологией. По уровню применения данная технология является общепедагогической, по концепции усвоения относится к развивающим и направлена на развитие личностного потенциала ученика и учителя. По структуре и содержанию её можно отнести к общеобразовательным, гуманистическим, воспитательным технологиям, к политехнологиям. Может применяться при любых формах организации деятельности: урочной и внеурочной, индивидуальной, групповой и коллективной.

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**ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНЫЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ В
ДИСТАНЦИОННОМ ОБУЧЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ В
ВУЗЕ**

Аннотация: Статья посвящена проверке качества контроля знаний при обучении иностранным языкам в современной системе образования

Ключевые слова: Диагностика, коррекция, оценка, обучение, технологии дистанционного обучения, мониторинг, грамматическая и лексическая структура.

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**INTERMEDIATE CONTROL TASKS IN DISTANCE LEARNING FOR
FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN UNIVERSITY**

Annotation: The article is devoted to checking the quality of knowledge control in teaching foreign languages in the modern education system

Key words: Diagnostics, correction, assessment, training, distance learning technologies, monitoring, grammatical and lexical structure.

Целью инновационных методов в образовании является формирование личности, способной к созидательной деятельности. Однако, как показывает практика, введение дополнительных дисциплин не решает в полной мере проблему становления личностных качеств как единства знаний, отношений, деятельности. Становление личности связано в большей степени с изменением образовательных форм, методов, технологий, которые направлены на изменение позиции личности в условиях ее практикоориентированной и профессиональной деятельности.

Все это требует модернизации учебного процесса, применения инновационных методов обучения, способных создать специальную образовательную среду, а именно такое педагогическое обеспечение образовательного процесса, которое было бы направлено на формирование как успешного студента, так и личности, то есть способствовало бы формированию конкурентоспособности личности студента. В связи с этим становится понятным развитие школами и вузами дистанционного

обучения, эффективность которого во многом зависит от качества используемых материалов и мастерства педагогов.

Дистанционное обучение является во многом поддержкой традиционного обучения, поскольку все учебно-методические материалы находятся на электронных носителях, что, в свою очередь, помогает организовать самостоятельную работу студентов по изучаемой дисциплине.

Самостоятельная познавательная деятельность студентов предполагает сформированность у них умений самостоятельно приобретать и закреплять знания, пользуясь различными источниками информации.

Кроме того, эффективность дистанционного обучения во многом зависит от того, насколько регулярно занимается студенты. Это объясняется тем, что невозможно сформировать систему знаний при неравномерной учебной нагрузке. Поэтому жесткая отчетность является важным аспектом системы дистанционного обучения. За каждый пройденный раздел курса студент должен отчитываться перед преподавателем и, пока этого не произойдет, двигаться в обучении дальше учащийся не сможет.

В основе большинства из существующих проектов дистанционного обучения лежат распространенные формы передачи знаний (лекции и учебные материалы, ориентированные на самостоятельное изучение) и контроля (семинары, контрольные работы, зачеты, экзамены), то есть формы, традиционно применяемые как в системе очного, так и заочного обучения, но осуществляемые с помощью новейших средств передачи информации.

Управление учебным процессом, обмен текущими материалами и контроль над выполнением заданий осуществляется посредством электронной почты, преимуществ которой, по сравнению с обычной почтой, переговорами по телефону и даже пересылкой материалов факсом, очевидны. С помощью электронной почты преподаватель может поддерживать связь как с одним конкретным учащимся, так и со всей группой обучающихся.

Изучение иностранного языка заочно, в силу своей специфики, требует постоянного участия преподавателя не только как руководителя работой учащихся, но и как непосредственного участника их учебной деятельности. В соответствии с этим подходом при обучении языку единственной формой занятия, благодаря ее интерактивности, является семинар, а лекционное занятие, которому отводится немаловажная роль в общей модели дистанционного обучения, практически отсутствуют.

Лишь некоторые традиционные формы обучения могли бы войти, но только как составляющая часть в систему дистанционного обучения языку. При самостоятельном изучении языка эти средства до сих пор не

приносили желаемого эффекта, так как использовались фрагментарно, в силу отсутствия интерактивной среды, механизма обратной связи, необходимых для успешного овладения языком.

Исследования показывают, что даже те виды работ с языковым материалом, которые могли бы быть вынесены за рамки аудиторной (изучение грамматики, тренировка языковых навыков и тому подобное) впервые месяцы обучения языку вынужден проводить преподаватель из-за отсутствия эффективных механизмов оказания помощи учащемуся и контроля над выполнением заданий. До сих пор для решения этой проблемы предлагалось использование таких средств автоматизации языковых навыков, как персональный магнитофон и лингафонный класс, в той или иной степени обеспечивающих работу учащихся в режиме самообучения.

Преподаватели могут проводить контрольные работы при дистанционном обучении двумя способами:

Дать студентам проверочный тест, задачи или список вопросов и установить дедлайн — срок, к которому они должны прислать на почту решение.

Проводить работу в режиме видеосвязи с помощью Skype или Zoom.

Если преподаватель и студенты определённой группы выбирают второй вариант, то они в назначенное время подключаются к сервису, педагог диктует вопросы, а обучающиеся работают над заданиями, не выключая видео. При такой организации процесса учитель может видеть, что студенты пишут контрольную, а не занимаются посторонними делами и не ищут подсказки.

Дам несколько рекомендаций, которые помогут получить хорошие оценки за контрольные во время дистанционного обучения:

- изучайте материал, который дают преподаватели: вопросы в контрольной будут касаться именно его;
- во время занятий не стесняйтесь задавать дополнительные вопросы: если вы не поймете тему, то и контрольную не напишете;
- выполняйте домашние задания, они помогут лучше усвоить материал;
- если контрольные проходят онлайн, не пытайтесь свернуть приложение и воспользоваться Google: преподаватель заметит посторонние действия;
- не игнорируйте правила оформления: используйте стандартные шрифты (Times New Roman или Arial), интервалы (полуторный), отступы (1,25 см), выравнивание (по ширине) и пр.;
- не забывайте подписывать выполненные работы.

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СОСТОЯНИЕ ИЗУЧАЕМЫХ ПАРАМЕТРОВ КРОВООБРАЩЕНИЯ У БЕРЕМЕННЫХ С ПРЕЭКЛАМПСИЕЙ ТЯЖЁЛОЙ СТЕПЕНИ

Аннотация. По состоянию центральной и периферической гемодинамики показателей тензиодинамических отношений у беременных с преэклампсией можно считать, что показатели ОПСС, КИТ, ОЦК зависят как от тонуса резистивных сосудов, так и от сосудистого сопротивления на уровне капилляров.

Ключевые слова: ОПСС (общее периферическое сопротивление сосудов), ИРГТ (интегральная реография тела), ЧСС (частота сердечных сокращений), САД (систолическое артериальное давление), ДАД (диастолическое артериальное давление).

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THE STATE OF THE STUDIED PARAMETERS OF BLOOD CIRCULATION IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH SEVERE PREECLAMPSIA

Abstract. According to the state of the central and peripheral hemodynamics of tensiodynamic relations indicators in pregnant women with preeclampsia, it can be assumed that the indicators of OPSS, KIT, BCC depend both on the tone of resistive vessels and on vascular resistance at the capillary level.

Key words: OPSS (general peripheral vascular co-sport), IRGT (integral body rheography), HR (heart rate), SBP (systolic blood pressure) DBP (diastolic blood pressure).

Учитывая новую классификацию преэклампсии, предложенную ВОЗ в данной работе мы отражаем показатели центральной и периферической гемодинамики, тензио-динамических отношений у 60 обследованных нами беременных женщин с преэклампсией тяжёлой степени в сроки гестации 30-38 недель.

У женщин данной группы, при прочих относительно равных условиях клинико-биохимических показателей с таковыми у беременных преэклампсией лёгкой степени, нами выявлены следующие значения

изучаемых параметров кровообращения и волеии при поступлении (табл.1).

Из представленной таблицы видно, что у беременных с тяжёлой степенью преэклампсии все изучаемые параметры кровообращения с большей степенью достоверности изменялись в худшую сторону. Показатели разовой, минутной производительности сердца и ОЦК у них снижались относительно таковых у беременных лёгкой степенью преэклампсии на 29,1%, 17,8% и 22,3 % соответственно. В тоже время показатели ОПСС, КИТ, ЧСС и САД были у них выше, чем у беременных предыдущей группы на 19,2%, 5,8%, 19,9% и 9,6% соответственно. Параллельное изучение регионарного маточно-плацентарного и фетоплацентарного кровотока констатировало намного худшие показатели нежели у беременных с лёгкой степенью преэклампсии.

Таблица 1

Показатели центральной и периферической гемодинамики и регионарного кровотока у беременных с преэклампсией тяжелой степени при поступлении

Параметры	Преэклампсия лёгкой степени (n=70)	Преэклампсия тяжёлой степени (n=60)	P
УИ, мл/м ²	40,9±2*	29,0±1,9***	<0,001
СИ, л/м ² /мин	3,77±0,2	3,10±0,13*	<0,01
ОПСС, дин·см ⁻⁵ сек	1314,9±29,3**	1567,9±31,1**	<0,001
КИТ, ед	79,4±0,2***	84,0±0,3***	<0,001
ЧСС, уд. в мин.	92,3±3,1**	110,7±2,8***	<0,001
ОЦК, мл/кг	59,0±3,2**	49,9±2,7***	<0,05
САД, мм. рт. Ст	105,7±1,4***	115,9±2,0**	<0,001
ИР маточной артерии	1,8±0,2	2,3±0,2	>0,05
ИР артерии пуповины	2,48±0,5	2,9±0,3	>0,05
СДО средней мозговой артерии	4,3±1,3	3,7±0,1	>0,05

Примечание: * - достоверно по сравнению с данными контрольной группы (* - P<0,05; ** - P<0,01; *** - P<0,001). P – достоверно по сравнению с данными группы преэклампсии легкой степени.

Показатели ИРГТ у 21 (35,0%) беременной женщины этой группы констатировали гипердинамический режим кровообращения. У остальных 39 (65,0%) больных зарегистрирован гиподинамический режим

кровообращения. Изучение тензиодинамических отношений у беременных данной группы свидетельствовало о выраженной их диссоциации. На представленном ниже рисунке отражено расположение усреднённой точки системного гемодинамического статуса у беременных этой группы, где для сравнения приводим данные контрольной группы и группы беременных с преэклампсией легкой степени. Что усреднённые значения СГС у беременных с тяжелой преэклампсией значительно смещаются в сторону артериальной гипертензии и намечают явную тенденцию к смещению в сторону гиподинамии, находясь почти на границе гипо- и нормодинамических характеристик, то есть в общем констатирован нормодинамический режим с выраженной гипертензивной диссоциацией. Более углублённый анализ изучаемых показателей кровообращения с учётом и динамики и тензии выявил, что у 17 (28,3%) имела место изолированная гипертензия, которая характеризовалась ростом ОПСС и КИТ выше 1500 дин·сек/см⁵ и 80 соответственно на фоне нормальных значений СИ (2,78-0,11 л/м²/мин), у 6 (10,0%) изолированная гиподинамия, характеризующаяся снижением СИ 2,3±0,09 л/мин/м² при нормальных значениях ОПСС (1200-1500 дин·сек/см⁵) и КИТ 78-79 соответственно.

Изолированная гипотензия была нами констатирована у 3 (5,0%), характеризующаяся снижением ОПСС менее 1200 дин·сек/см⁵ и КИТ 76-78 при нормальных значениях СИ (2,8-4,2 л/м²/мин). У 34 (56,6%) беременных женщин зарегистрирована гипертензивно-гиподинамическая диссоциация, проявляющаяся сочетанием высоких значений ОПСС (больше 1500 дин·сек/см⁵), КИТ (больше 80) и СИ (меньше 2,8 л/м²/мин).

Подобное разделение беременных женщин с преэклампсией тяжёлой степени по характеру гемодинамических изменений нам представляется более разумным нежели подразделение их на гипер-, нормо- и гиподинамические варианты, ибо в основе преэклампсии, как известно лежит генерализованный сосудистый спазм а, следовательно, оценка тензии играет исключительно важное значение, особенно в совокупности с динамическими характеристиками. На наш взгляд, для оценки показателей тензии очень важным является сочетанное изучение её характеристик путём одновременного изучения ОПСС и показателей КИТ, ибо КИТ характеризует тонус (артериол) и капиллярных сфинктеров, а ОПСС является суммарным показателем тонуса. Одновременное изучение с указанными параметрами показателей волеми позволило нам выявить довольно высокую зависимость их друг от друга, но в большей степени от ОПСС.

У группы беременных женщин с преэклампсией тяжёлой степени (I подгруппа) с изолированной гипертензией показатели ОПСС, КИТ, САД и ДАД с высокой степенью достоверности (P<0,001) были меньше соответствующих контрольных значений на 25,4%, 11,4%, 41,1% и 40,5% соответственно. Интересно, что у беременных этой группы рост ОПСС

происходил в большинстве случаев за счёт роста КИТ при относительно удовлетворительных значениях ОЦК.

Что касается беременных с тяжёлой преэклампсией (2 подгруппа) с изолированной гиподинамией, то наиболее значимые изменения у них с контрольными данными претерпевали показатели УИ, СИ, САД, ЧСС, ОЦК. Показатели ОЦК и СИ были ниже контрольных значений на 27,9% и 40,1% соответственно, тогда как показатели САД и ЧСС были выше контрольных значений на 26,0% и 37,7% соответственно.

Умеренная гипертензия у беременных данной группы достигалась целиком за счёт повышения тонуса резистивных сосудов, при слабой тенденции ОПСС к повышению и относительно удовлетворительных значений ОЦК. У беременных (III подгруппа) с изолированной гипотензией наиболее значимые ($P < 0,001$) относительно контрольных значений изменения претерпевали показатели ОЦК и ЧСС, которые на 28,9% и 34,3% отличались от таковых контрольной группы. Расположение точки СГС у беременных этой группы указывало на наличие у них умеренной нормодинамически-гипертензивной диссоциации. Нормадинамия у них не носит истинного характера, ибо достигается целиком за счёт тахикардии при сниженных показателях разовой производительности сердца.

Несмотря на умеренную гипертензивно-нормодинамическую диссоциацию у беременных этой группы мы сознательно их отнесли к категории изолированной гипотензии, так как в этой группе отмечены самые низкие значения ОПСС, КИТ и ДАД.

Наиболее многочисленную 4 подгруппу из обследованных нами беременных женщин с преэклампсией тяжёлой степени, составили больные с гипертензивно-гиподинамической диссоциацией, у которых ОПСС, КИТ, САД, ДАД с достоверностью ($P < 0,001$) были выше контрольных значений на 39,0%, 10,6%, 46,0% и 44,6% соответственно. В тоже время показатель СИ на 59,6% был ниже исходных значений и поддерживался за счёт значительной тахикардии, которая на 34,1% была более выраженной чем в группе контроля. У данных больных отмечены самые низкие значения ОЦК, то есть не только отсутствовал физиологический прирост ОЦК, он был ниже чем у нормальной не беременной женщины и на 57,3% был ниже такового в контрольной группе.

Данная группа женщин в клиническом отношении была наиболее тяжёлой, что выражалось в полиорганной дисфункции, обширными отёками, стойкой рефрактерной гипертензией к осуществляемой гипотензивной терапии и худшими показателями регионарного материнского и плодового кровотока.

Указанные обстоятельства настоятельно требовали осуществление краткосрочной дифференцированной терапии и скорейшего родоразрешения с целью спасения жизни матери и плода.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ДИАГНОСТИКИ ХРОНИЧЕСКОЙ СЕРДЕЧНОЙ НЕДОСТАТОЧНОСТИ В ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЕ

Резюме: За последние несколько лет в республике и Ферганской долине значительно возросла смертность от сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний. Видя последние 5 лет, эта проблема рассматривалась на уровне политики нашего государства, и этот показатель снизился в результате того, что среди населения уделяется большое внимание здоровому образу жизни. Этот результат был достигнут в первую очередь благодаря развитию системы ухода за пациентами с острой патологией (острый коронарный синдром и инсульт). В рамках Сосудистой программы была создана эффективная сеть сосудистых центров, внедрены высокие технологии лечения и реабилитации пациентов.

Данная статья посвящена вопросам диагностики сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний современными методами, освещая степень распространенности этих заболеваний среди жителей Ферганской долины и вопросы их ранней диагностики, лечения и профилактики.

Ключевая слова: хроническая сердечная недостаточность, Ферганская долина, диагностика, лечения, профилактика.

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MODERN METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS OF CHRONIC HEART FAILURE IN THE FERGANA VALLEY

Resume: Over the past few years, mortality from cardiovascular diseases has increased significantly in the republic and the Fergana Valley. Seeing the last 5 years, this problem has been considered at the level of the policy of our state, and this indicator has decreased as a result of the fact that much attention is paid to a healthy lifestyle among the population. This result was achieved primarily due to the development of a system of care for patients with acute pathology (acute coronary syndrome and stroke). As part of the Vascular Program, an effective network of vascular centers was created, high technologies of treatment and rehabilitation of patients were introduced.

This article is devoted to the diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases by modern methods, highlighting the degree of prevalence of these diseases among residents of the Fergana Valley and the issues of their early diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

Keywords: chronic heart failure, Fergana Valley, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Актуальность. Сердечная недостаточность характеризуется изменением структуры или функции сердца, ведущим к его неспособности доставлять кислород в соответствии с потребностью тканей, несмотря на нормальное давление наполнения [3].

В соответствии с современными международными рекомендациями хроническая сердечная недостаточность (ХСН) определяется как синдром, при котором у пациента имеются типичные жалобы (одышка, отеки ног, утомляемость) и симптомы (повышенное венозное югулярное давление, хрипы в легких, смещенный верхушечный толчок) в результате изменения структуры или функции сердца [5].

Сердечная недостаточность может проявляться как при сниженной, так и нормальной фракции выброса левого желудочка (ФВ ЛЖ). Здесь и далее рассматривается ХСН только со сниженной ФВ ЛЖ как наиболее часто встречающийся вариант у больных после инфаркта миокарда.

Распространенность клинически выраженной ХСН в популяции не менее 1,8-2,0%. Среди лиц старше 65 лет частота встречаемости ХСН возрастает до 6—10%, и декомпенсация становится самой частой причиной госпитализации пожилых больных [4]. Число больных с бессимптомной дисфункцией ЛЖ не менее чем в 4 раза превышает количество пациентов с клинически выраженной ХСН.

За 15 лет число госпитализаций с диагнозом ХСН утроилось, а за 40 лет увеличилось в 6 раз. Пятилетняя выживаемость больных с ХСН все еще ниже 50%. Риск внезапной смерти в 5 раз выше, чем в популяции.

В США насчитывается более 2,5 млн больных с ХСН [5], ежегодно умирает около 200 тыс. пациентов, 5-летняя выживаемость после появления признаков ХСН составляет 50%.

Установление диагноза сердечной недостаточности у больных с сохраненной фракцией выброса у бессимптомных пациентов представляет наибольшую трудность, поскольку симптомы неспецифичны и могут быть вызваны несколькими альтернативными внесердечными состояниями, такими как хронические заболевания легких, анемия и хронические заболевания почек [3].

Для дифференциальной диагностики и прогнозирования течения сердечной недостаточности используются лабораторные и инструментальные методы, направленные на выявление специфических биомаркеров или функциональных и структурных изменений в миокарде.

Количество биомаркеров, изучаемых для применения в диагностике, мониторинге и прогнозировании течения сердечной недостаточности - обширно, однако в клинической практике представлены только некоторые из них.

Цель исследования: Изучить возможности дифференциальной диагностики и оптимального лечения хронической сердечной недостаточности в условиях Андижанской области.

Материал и методы исследования: Проведено проспективное наблюдательное исследование пациентов, обратившихся в течение года к терапевту в поликлиники АОМПБ г. Андижана.

Результаты исследования: В результате обследования диагноз ХСН подтвержден в 50,3% случаев. У остальных пациентов, в том числе у 33,3% мужчин и 59,5% женщин, выявлены альтернативные причины жалоб: ХОБЛ (10,8%), гипотиреоз (9,2%), преходящая ишемия миокарда (9,2%), ожирение (10,3%), психогенные причины (4,3%), анемия (3,2%), аритмии (2,2%).

В 90,8% случаев дифференциальный диагноз ХСН завершён в условиях поликлиники и окружного диагностического клинического центра, и лишь 9,2% больных потребовалось дополнительное обследование в специализированном кардиологическом учреждении. Отсутствие возможности исследования мозгового натрийуретического пептида для скрининга, территориальная отдаленность и ожидание исследований в окружном клиническом центре способствовали увеличению сроков (в среднем до $101,8 \pm 88$ дней) и стоимости обследования ($8,03 \pm 2,1$ услуг диагностики на человека), а также выбыванию из исследования 36,1% пациентов с подозрением на ХСН.

Пациенты с верифицированной ХСН соответствовали по полу (равное число мужчин и женщин), этиологии, среднему функциональному классу NYHA ($2,1 \pm 0,7$) и доле лиц с низкой фракцией выброса левого желудочка (44,1%) контингенту европейского регистра EuroHeart Failure survey, но отличались более молодым возрастом ($64,8 \pm 10,6$ лет) и более высокой распространенностью артериальной гипертензии (74,2%), аналогично пациентам российского регистра ЭПОХА-О-ХСН.

Ингибиторы АПФ либо антагонисты рецепторов к ангиотензину II назначены 95%, рекомендованные р-адреноблокаторы — 91%, спиронолактон — 71%, диуретики - 90%, дигоксин - 27%, статины - 61% пациентов с ХСН. При ХСН с низкой ФВ ЛЖ целевые дозы иАПФ/АРАП и Р-адреноблокаторов

достигнуты соответственно в 51% и 44%, не менее 50% от целевых доз - в 68%, целевая ЧСС - в 83% случаев, что потребовало добавления ивабрадина у 23% больных с синусовым ритмом. Осталось недостаточным применение пероральных антикоагулянтов, которые удалось назначить лишь 43,2% пациентов, имевших соответствующие показания.

Вывод: Таким образом, современная диагностика ХСН базируется не только на определении клинических симптомов заболевания при расспросе и физикальном исследовании, но и на применении современных высокоинформативных лабораторных и инструментальных методов.

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ЛИПИДНЫЙ СТАТУС У БОЛЬНЫХ С МИОМОЙ МАТКИ

Аннотация. Одним из важных факторов увеличения заболеваемости миомой матки у женщин в позднем репродуктивном и перименопаузальном периодах является вегетативно-гормональная перестройка, усиливающая влияние симпатико-адреналовой системы и связанная с этим активация липолитической активности с нарушением холестерина обмена. Гиперлипидемия является важным звеном патогенеза и клинического течения миомы матки.

Ключевые слова: миома матки, репродуктивный возраст, гиперлипидемия, биогенные амины, липидный и гормональный статус.

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LIPID STATUS IN PATIENTS WITH UTERINE FIBROIDS

Abstract. One of the factors affecting the incidence of uterine fibroids in women with late reproductive and premenopausal periods is vegetative-hormonal restructuring, which enhances the strengthening of the sympathetic-adrenal system and is associated with the activation of lipolytic activity with impaired cholesterol metabolism. Hyperlipidemia is an important link in the pathogenesis and clinical course of uterine fibroids.

Key words: uterine fibroids, reproductive age, hyperlipidemia, biogenic amines, lipid and hormonal status.

Актуальность. Одним из важных факторов увеличения заболеваемости миомой матки у женщин в позднем репродуктивном и перименопаузальном периодах является вегетативно-гормональная перестройка, усиливающая влияние симпатико-адреналовой системы и связанная с этим активация липолитической активности с нарушением холестерина обмена. Гиперлипидемия является важным звеном патогенеза и клинического течения миомы матки.

Цель исследования. Изучить уровень биогенных аминов и основные показатели липидного и гормонального обменов.

Материал и методы исследования. Для изучения нарушений липидного и гормонального обменов и их влияния на течение заболевания у больных миомой матки мы, из 1 и 2 групп отобрали по 30 больных. До лечения на стадии обследования этих больных были изучены уровень биогенных аминов и основные показатели липидного и гормонального обменов.

Результаты исследования. Биогенные амины, являющиеся продуктами ферментативного декарбоксилирования аминокислот, обладают высокой биологической активностью. Значение показателя АХЭ достоверно возросло в обеих группах одинаково в 2,1 раза. Уровень серотонина достоверно увеличился в 1 группе в 4,8 раз, во 2 группе – 5,1 раза, а гистамин в 1 группе увеличился в 3,7 раза, во 2 группе – в 3,6 раз по сравнению с контролем. Характер нарушений липидного обмена свидетельствует о нарушении процессов эстерификации холестерина и его выведения. Отмечается отчетливая тенденция к нарастанию общих липидов, ХС ЛПНП и холестерина. Содержание общего холестерина возросло в 1 группе в 1,5 раза, а во 2 группе в 1,8 раза. ХС ЛПНП у больных 1 группы повысился в 2,1 раза, а во 2 группе в 2,5 раза. Повышение ХС ЛПНП у больных миомой матки, функцией которых является транспорт холестерина в клетку, свидетельствует в возможности накопления этих частиц в периферических клетках. В организме существует баланс между оттоком и притоком холестерина в клетку. Главной единицей системы, обеспечивающий отток холестерина из периферических клеток в печень, местом катаболизма холестерина является ХС ЛПВП, который понизился в 1,8 раза в обеих группах. Уровень ТГ при миоме матки увеличился в обеих группах в 1,8 раза ($P < 0,05$) (табл. 1).

Таблица 1

Основные показатели липидного статуса у обследованных больных

Показатели	КГ (n=20)	1 группа (n=30)	2 группа (n=30)
АХЭ	245,3±6,0	520,2±9,5*	514,5±9,8*
Серотонин, ммоль/л	0,32±0,01	1,52±0,03*	1,62±0,05*
Гистамин, ммоль/л	0,28±0,01	1,04±0,02*	0,99±0,02*
ОХС, ммоль/л	6,44±0,2	9,9±0,2*	11,4±0,2*
ХС ЛПВП, ммоль/л	2,00±0,04	0,58±0,02*	0,60±0,01*
ХС ЛПНП, ммоль/л	4,14±0,21	8,76±0,17*	10,3±0,2*
ХС ЛПОНП, ммоль/л	0,3±0,01	0,54±0,01*	0,53±0,02*
ТГ, ммоль/л	1,48±0,03	2,72±0,05*	2,65±0,08*
КА	2,22±0,10	16,4±0,6*	18,6±0,64*
ЦИК, г/л	32,3±0,9	108,6±2,0*	101,3±2,32*

Примечание: * - достоверно относительно данных контрольной группы

Достаточно высокий уровень указанных фракций липидов приводит к возникновению микроциркуляторных нарушений, обуславливая поддержание роста миомы у больных.

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 (прямая средняя связь) ($P < 0,001$), с ХСЛПНП - +0,71 ($P < 0,001$), с ХС ЛПОНП - +0,80 (прямая сильная связь) ($P < 0,001$), с ТГ - +0,63 (прямая средняя связь) ($P < 0,001$), а с показателем ХС ЛПВП зависимость была обратной и коэффициент корреляции был равен - 0,72 (обратная сильная связь) ($P < 0,001$).

У больных миомой матки имеются нарушения в структурно-функциональном состоянии плазматических мембран лимфоцитов, основу, которых составляют изменения липидного матрикса мембраны, отражающиеся вторично на физико-химических свойствах мембранных белков. Характер нарушений липидного состава в сыворотке крови влияет на функционирование клеточных мембран, что связано с процессами гиперпролиферации и нарушением механизмов контроля клеточной пролиферации. Патогенетическая значимость показателей нарушений липидного состава у больных миомой матки неоспорима.

В крови женщин с миомой матки 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, в том числе и сосудов матки. Насыщенные жирные кислоты, входящие в состав ХС ЛПНП и ХС ЛПОНП, а также ТГ способствуют увеличению уровня ОХС и ускоренному его отложению в интимае сосудов. ОХС, ХС ЛПНП, ХС ЛПОНП и ТГ, входящие в состав (β ЛП) при проникновении в сосудистую стенку образуют комплексы с кислыми гликозамингликанами и гликопротеидами, что придает им антигенные свойства, обуславливающие образование аутоантител и развитие аутоиммунных процессов. Этому же может способствовать образование антигенов вследствие распада атеросклеротических образований, обеспечивающее специфическую сенсбилизацию организма. В крови женщин с миомой матки это предопределяло высокий уровень ЦИК, что, в свою очередь, может служить важной причиной поддержания патологического процесса в матке.

У женщин, страдающих миомой матки, все ткани реагируют на колебания уровня половых гормонов изменением концентрации своих рецепторов; уровень эстрадиола повысился в 1 группе в 3,5 раз, а во 2 группе – в 3,7 раза, что приводит к индуцированию образования сначала рецепторов, а подъем уровня прогестерона в крови приводит к снижению и эстрогенных и прогестеронных рецепторов [23]. При миоме матки уровень

прогестерона в крови уменьшается в 6,2 раз в 1 группе и 6,5 раз – во 2 группе.

Прогестерон наряду с эстрогенами стимулирует рост миомы матки, но оба этих гормона, принимая участие в патогенезе миом, используют разные пути [4]. Уровень эстрадиола в ткани миомы матки повышено по отношению к окружающему миометрию в среднем в 3,6 раз. Уровни активности ароматазы и продуктов транскрипции цитохрома P450-ароматаз в 2-20 раз выше в культуре клеток миомы, чем в нормальной ткани. Это указывает на усиление локального биосинтеза эстрогенов, стимулирующих рост миомы [3]. Высокое содержание рецепторов эстрогенов и прогестерона в миоме реализуется в локальном повышении концентрации эстрадиола, прогестерона и стимулировании роста миомы. При этом прогестерон и эстрогены оказывают синергическое действие.

Таким образом, нарушения обмена половых стероидов в миоматозных узлах формируются по принципу положительной обратной связи, основанной на аутокринной стимуляции клеток. Развитие этого патофизиологического механизма обусловлено активным участием так называемых факторов роста, что приводит к росту миоматозных узлов, нарушению васкуляризации и кровотечениям.

Проведенные исследования содержания гормонов в сыворотке крови женщин с миомой матки до лечения указывают на лютеиновую недостаточность, которая способствовала ановуляции: достоверное повышение показателей ФСГ в 3,7 раз и E_2 – в 3,6 раз резким снижением уровня гормона желтого тела прогестерона в 6,2 раз в 1 группе и 6,5 раз во 2 группе. Базальный уровень ЛГ у женщин с миомой матки был несколько снижен в 1,1 раз у больных 1 группы и 1,2 раз – у больных 2 группы по сравнению с контрольной группой, что вероятно обусловлено принципом обратной связи: стероидные яичниковые гормоны вызывают торможение нейросекреторных центров гипоталамуса и уменьшение выработки рилизинг-факторов гонадотропных гормонов. Видимо, повышенный уровень эстрадиола повлиял на секрецию ЛГ по принципу отрицательной обратной связи ($r=-0,45$ обратная средняя корреляционная связь) (табл. 2).

Таблица 2

Основные показатели гормонального статуса у обследованных больных

Показатели	КГ (n=20)	1 группа (n=30)	2 группа (n=30)
ФСГ, мЕ/л	4,0±0,2	14,9±0,25*	14,3±0,25*
ЛГ, мЕ/л	9,3±0,2	8,1±0,0,16*	7,6±0,21*
Прогестерон нг/мл	16,7±0,8	2,70±0,01*	2,55±0,02*
Эстрадиол, нмоль/л	0,52±0,03	1,81±0,01*	1,93±0,02*

Примечание: * - достоверно относительно данных контрольной группы

Анализ коэффициентов корреляции между уровнем гормонов и биогенных аминов показал, что биогенные амины, обладая высокой биологической активностью, влияют на выработку гормонов, например у больных миомой матки активизация серотонина вызывает увеличение ФСГ, что подтверждается наличием средней положительной корреляционной связью ($r=0,38$ у больных 1 группы и $r=0,33$ – у больных 2 группы) ($r=0,38$ у больных 1 группы и $r=0,33$ – у больных 2 группы).

Увеличение уровня фракций липидов как ОХС, ХС ЛПНП, ХС ЛПОНП и ТГ и уменьшение концентрации липопротеидов высокой плотности приводит к возникновению микроциркуляторных нарушений, обуславливая поддержание роста миомы у больных, что связано с гормональным балансом, что также подтверждается наличием корреляционных связей между показателями гормонального статуса и показателей липидного обмена: например при увеличении показателей липидного обмена вызывает увеличение концентрации эстрадиола (для ОХС и эстрадиола $r=0,33$ у больных 1 группы и $r=0,36$ у больных 2 группы – средняя положительная связь, для ТГ $r=0,42$ – 1 группа и $r=0,30$ - средняя положительная связь).

Таким образом, достоверное у больных с миомой матки имеет место достоверное увеличение уровня ОХС, ХС ЛПОНП, ХС ЛПНП и ТГ на фоне сниженного содержания ХС ЛПВП. Отмечается прямая корреляционная зависимость между нарушенным липидным обменом, гормональным фоном и активацией биогенных аминов при данной патологии.

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ДОГОВОРНАЯ НЕУСТОЙКА: ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПРАВОПРИМЕНЕНИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрена правовая природа неустойки, выявлены её понятия в научной литературе и с позиции законодательных органов. Рассмотрены основные проблемы данного института, в том числе и правоприменения. Произведен анализ судебной практики, показывающий применение неустойки именно в судебном процессе. В работе также были даны возможные рекомендации, касательно изменения отечественного законодательства и были предложены конкретные пути их решения.

Ключевые слова: закон, право, гражданское право, гражданский кодекс, неустойка, договор, проблема применения, судебная практика, анализ, разбор, теория.

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CONTRACTUAL PENALTY: PROBLEMS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Abstract: This article examines the legal nature of the penalty, identifies its concepts in the scientific literature and from the perspective of legislative bodies. The main problems of this institution, including law enforcement, are considered. The analysis of judicial practice is made, showing the application of the penalty in the judicial process. The paper also gave possible recommendations regarding changes in domestic legislation and suggested specific ways to solve them.

Keywords: law, law, civil law, civil code, penalty, contract, problem of application, judicial practice, analysis, analysis, theory.

Актуальность данной работы обусловлена в первую очередь стремительным развитием общества и гражданского законодательства в целом. Как понятие ответственность играет важную роль в различных сферах жизни социума, так и неустойка занимает важное положение в

гражданском кодексе Российской Федерации. В большинстве случаев, основанием начисления и взыскания договорной неустойки является легкомысленный подход к исполнению договоров. Это может вытекать из разных вещей, таких как, например, невнимательное составление договора или некомпетентность юриста, в чьи обязанности входит составление и контроль исполнения договора.¹⁶

В гражданском кодексе, а именно в части первой статьи 330 дано понятие неустойки. Законодатель определил, что неустойкой является штраф, выраженный в денежном эквиваленте, который должник уплачивает кредитору за неисполнение или ненадлежащее исполнение обязательств. К этому также относят и просрочку исполнения обязательств.

В рамках отечественного законодательства, кредитор освобожден от обязанности доказывания причиненных ему убытков по требованию об уплате неустойки.

Пункт 2 ст. 330 ГК РФ указывает на то, что в случае, если должник не несет ответственности перед кредитором за неисполнение или ненадлежащее исполнение обязательств, то в таком случае, кредитор не в праве требовать уплаты неустойки.¹⁷

В судебной практике затрагивается такой смысл неустойки, как «двойственность её природы». Так например, в Определении Конституционного Суда РФ от 23.06.2016 №1365-О было определено, что «гражданское законодательство предусматривает неустойку в качестве способа обеспечения исполнения обязательств и меры имущественной ответственности за их неисполнение или ненадлежащее исполнение».¹⁸

В юридической литературе часто можно встретить обозначения термина «неустойка», как способ обеспечения исполнения обязательств или меру гражданской правовой ответственности. То есть является неким стимулирующим фактором. В качестве примера можно привести ситуацию, когда стороны в договоре установили пеню за просрочку исполнения обязательств, таким образом, что исполнитель, что заказчик будут стремиться выполнить свои обязательства в срок, так как в случае

¹⁶ Бахриева З.Р. К ПРОБЛЕМЕ ТОЛКОВАНИЯ И ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ПРАВОВОЙ НОРМЫ - СТ. 333 ГРАЖДАНСКОГО КОДЕКСА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ ОБ УМЕНЬШЕНИИ НЕУСТОЙКИ СУДОМ // Ученые записки Крымского федерального университета имени В. И. Вернадского. Юридические науки. 2019. №3.

¹⁷ «Гражданский кодекс Российской Федерации (часть первая)» от 30.11.1994 N 51-ФЗ. // СЗ РФ, 05.12.1994, № 32.

¹⁸ Определение Конституционного Суда РФ от 23 июня 2016 г. N 1365-О // СПС «КонсультантПлюс». URL:<http://www.consultant.ru/cons/cgi/online.cgi?req=doc&base=ARB&n=467344#gbeN89TYPOJbNW62>

просрочки обязательств, необходимо будет выплачивать денежные средства, которые со временем будут только увеличиваться.¹⁹

На практике можно столкнуться с тем, что суды могут уменьшить размер неустойки. Так например, по делу № 2-307/2020 в просительной части истец указал на пени за нарушение срока удовлетворения требований истца за о возврате денежных средств за товар в размере 28 516,90. Однако суд счел эту сумму несоразмерной со стоимостью товара и период просрочки исполнения требований потребителей и по просьбе ответчика снизил эту сумму до 5000 рублей, то есть более чем в 5 с половиной раз.²⁰

По делу № 2-1049/2020 неустойка за просрочку выплаты страхового возмещения в размере 599 112,80 руб. снижена до 130 000 руб. Несмотря на то, что ответчиком не было заявлено требований о том, чтобы сократить размер неустойки, более того, ответчик даже не явился на заседание, суд решил это сделать самостоятельно. В пояснении суд не указывал какими принципами руководствуется, лишь указав на 333 статью гражданского кодекса.²¹

Таким образом, можно сделать небольшой вывод, что неустойка в договоре не означает удовлетворения данного требования в суде в полном объеме. Поскольку современное законодательство, а именно ст. 333 гражданского кодекса дает право суду снизить этот размер на своё усмотрение, исходя из требований разумности и справедливости.

Что касается арбитражной практики, то основным источником тут является Постановление Пленума ВАС РФ от 22.12.2011 N 81 (ред. от 24.03.2016) "О некоторых вопросах применения статьи 333 Гражданского кодекса Российской Федерации". Во 2 пункте данного постановления указывается на то, что неисполнение или ненадлежащее исполнение должником обязательства позволяет ему пользоваться чужими деньгами неправомерно, поскольку никто не имеет права извлекать выгоду из своего неправомерного поведения. Судам также дана рекомендация о возможности использования двух кратной ставки центрального банка для определения величины неустойки. Снижение неустойки до однократного уровня допустимо только в исключительных случаях. Однако законодатель допускает и снижение этого порога, но только с учетом экстраординарности случая, то есть, например, когда убытки компенсируются за счет того, что плата за пользование чужих денежных

¹⁹ Багач Игорь Сергеевич, Кондратюк Диана Лукинична НЕУСТОЙКА: ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПРАВОВОЙ ПРИРОДЫ И ПРАВОПРИМЕНЕНИЯ // Образование и право №8. 2020. С. 129-135.

²⁰ Решение № 2-307/2020 2-307/2020(2- 3447/2019);~М-3302/2019 2-3447/2019 М-3302/2019 от 28 февраля 2020 г. по делу № 2-307/2020 // URL: <https://sudact.ru/regular/doc/DLoCS7G8FzZ/>.

²¹ Решение № 2-1049/2020 2-1049/2020(2- 11815/2019);~М-11222/2019 2-11815/2019 М-11222/2019 от 30 января 2020 г. по делу № 2-1049/2020 // URL: <https://sudact.ru/regular/doc/UKglHEtFbEWm/>.

средств значительно превышает обычно взимаемые в подобных обстоятельствах проценты.²²

Так например, постановление от 13 января 2011 года N 11680/10, президиум Высшего Арбитражного суда постановил, что учитывая компенсационный характер гражданско-правовой ответственности, под соразмерностью суммы неустойки последствиям нарушения обязательства Кодекс предполагает выплату кредитору такой компенсации его потерь, которая будет адекватна и соизмерима с нарушенным интересом.²³

То есть, таким образом исходя из той информации что мы проанализировали, можно сделать вывод, что суд уменьшает неустойку исходя из разных факторов. К ним можно отнести несоразмерность нарушенных прав, несоразмерность цены договора и прочее.

Для решения этих вопросов, нами предложено введение в законодательство неких изменений:

1. Установление на законодательном уровне максимального порога для снижения неустойки.

2. Возложить на ответчика обязательное бремя доказывания несоразмерности причиненного им ущерба.

3. Ограничить максимально возможное взыскание неустойки, обусловленное ценой договора.

Использованные источники:

1. «Гражданский кодекс Российской Федерации (часть первая)» от 30.11.1994 N 51-ФЗ. // СЗ РФ, 05.12.1994, № 32.

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3. Определение Конституционного Суда РФ от 21 декабря 2000 г. № 263-О «Об отказе в принятии к рассмотрению жалобы гражданина Наговицына Юрия Александровича на нарушение его конституционных прав частью первой статьи 333 Гражданского кодекса Российской Федерации» // СПС «ГАРАНТ». URL <http://base.garant.ru/12133220/#ixzz6aIx2B0gr>

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²² Постановление Пленума ВАС РФ от 22.12.2011 N 81 (ред. от 24.03.2016) "О некоторых вопросах применения статьи 333 Гражданского кодекса Российской Федерации"// URL: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_124675/

²³ Постановление Президиума Высшего Арбитражного Суда РФ от 13 января 2011 г. N 11680/10// URL: <https://base.garant.ru/1799913/>

5. Решение № 2-307/2020 2-307/2020(2- 3447/2019;)-М-3302/2019 2-3447/2019 М-3302/2019 от 28 февраля 2020 г. по делу № 2-307/2020 // URL: <https://sudact.ru/regular/doc/DLoCS7G8FxFzZ/>.
6. Решение № 2-1049/2020 2-1049/2020(2- 11815/2019;)-М-11222/2019 2-11815/2019 М-11222/2019 от 30 января 2020 г. по делу № 2-1049/2020 // URL: <https://sudact.ru/regular/doc/UKglHEtFbEWm/>.
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8. Постановление Пленума ВАС РФ от 22.12.2011 N 81 (ред. от 24.03.2016) "О некоторых вопросах применения статьи 333 Гражданского кодекса Российской Федерации"// URL: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_124675/
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РЕСУРСНОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ СИСТЕМЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИИ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрена обобщенная модель системы управления персоналом. Представлена характеристика основных элементов системы управления персоналом. Изучены механизмы ресурсного обеспечения системы управления персоналом.

Ключевые слова: персонал, управление персоналом, система управления персоналом, предприятие, трудовая деятельность.

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RESOURCING OF THE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AT THE ENTERPRISE

Abstract: The article considers a generalized model of the personnel management system. The characteristic of the main elements of the personnel management system is presented. The mechanisms of resource provision of the personnel management system have been studied.

Key words: personnel, personnel management, personnel management system, enterprise, labor activity.

Система управления персоналом представляет собой совокупность приемов, методов, технологий работы с персоналом, целью которых являются успешная реализация различных процессов кадрового менеджмента на предприятии. Обобщенная модель системы управления персоналом приведена на рисунке 1 [1].

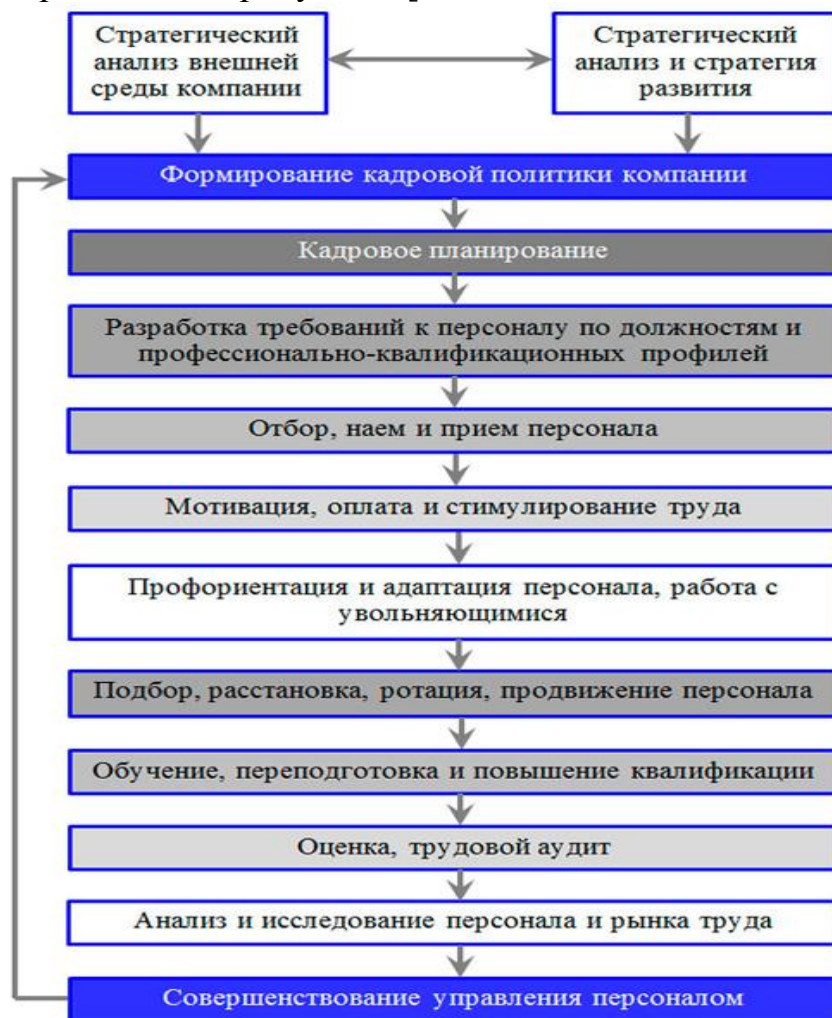


Рисунок 1 – Обобщенная модель системы управления персоналом

Характеристика основных элементов системы управления персоналом представлена в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 – Характеристика основных элементов системы управления персоналом

Элемент	Краткая характеристика
1	2
Исследование рынка труда	Сбор, обработка и анализ данных с целью уменьшения неопределенности, сопутствующей принятию маркетинговых решений относительно подбора персонала
Разработка кадровой политики	Обеспечение баланса процессов обновления и сохранения количественного и качественного состава работников в соответствие с потребностями предприятия и конъюнктурой рынка труда

Разработка требований к персоналу	Формирование качественных характеристик персонала, с учетом модели компетенций и мотивационного типа.
Отбор и найм персонала	Деятельность по привлечению и отбору работников, обладающих необходимыми профессиональными и личностными компетенциями в соответствии с требованиями вакантных рабочих мест.
Мотивация и стимулирование труда	Процесс побуждения персонала к активной трудовой деятельности для удовлетворения их собственных потребностей.
ПрофорIENTATION и адаптация кадров	Реализация мероприятий, направленных на формирование профессионального призвания, выявление интересов, способностей и пригодности новых сотрудников предприятия.
Продвижение персонала	Характерная для данного предприятия последовательность различных ступеней, которые работник потенциально может пройти в процессе своей трудовой деятельности. Перемещения могут быть вертикальными и горизонтальными.
Обучение персонала	Непрерывный процесс получения сотрудниками новых знаний, усвоение ими новых навыков и приемов работы с целью повышения уровня профессионализма.
Оценка и аудит персонала	Оценка трудового потенциала работника, его соответствие корпоративной культуре и ценностям компании.
Оптимизация процесса управления персоналом	Улучшение качества управления персоналом, повышение его эффективности в рамках конкретной организации.

Ресурсное обеспечение системы управления персоналом предполагает комплексную реализацию совокупности механизмов информационного, материально-технического, нормативно-методического, правового и кадрового обеспечения функционирования системы управления персоналом. Реализация данных механизмов предусматривает комплексное планирование ресурсного обеспечения, а также учет и контроль обеспеченности системы управления персоналом необходимыми ресурсами, мотивацию ресурсного обеспечения, предусматривающую в том числе и различные санкции за выявленные нарушения. Рассмотрим более подробно механизмы ресурсного обеспечения системы управления персоналом на современном предприятии [2].

Информационное обеспечение системы управления персоналом - это комплекс различных систем классификации информации и информационного фонда, которые позволяют решать функциональные задачи кадрового менеджмента. Структура данного блока представлена на рисунке 2.



Рисунок 2 – Структура информационного обеспечения системы управления персоналом

При проектировании и реализации информационного обеспечения необходимо сделать акцент на формировании состава и структуры хранимой информации. Важным аспектом является решение вопроса относительно распределения хранения данных между машинными носителями и бумажными носителями.

Информационный фонд системы кадрового менеджмента должен обеспечивать получение актуальных данных с помощью алгоритмов обработки информации. Это возможно реализовать в том случае, если на предприятии внедрена концептуальная модель управления персоналом.

Взаимосвязь между информационной системой и элементами системы управления персоналом представлена на рисунке 3.



Рисунок 3 – Взаимосвязь между информационной системой и системой управления персоналом

Основу технического обеспечения процессов кадрового менеджмента составляет комплекс технических средств, взаимосвязанных между собой единым управлением и автономных технических средств сбора, регистрации, накопления, передачи, обработки, вывода и представления информации, а также средств оргтехники. Выбор критических видов технических средств, которые могут быть использованы кадровой службой, осуществляется с учетом поставленных задачи и финансовых возможностей компании.

Правовое обеспечение системы управления – это совокупность норм и правил, установленных государством и разработанных организацией, регулирующих трудовые отношения между работником и работодателем. Структура правового обеспечения управления персоналом приведена на рисунке 4.

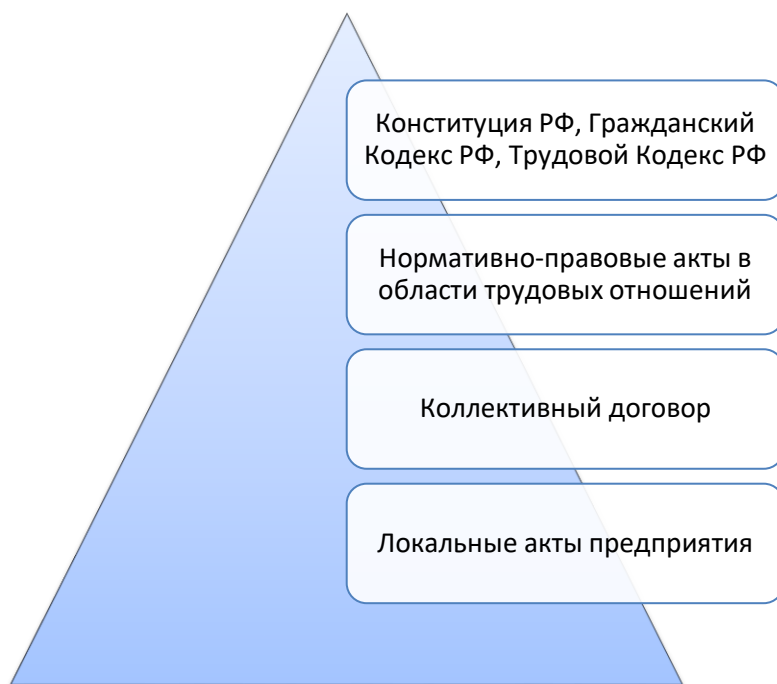


Рисунок 4 – Структура правового обеспечения системы управления персоналом

Нормативно-методическое обеспечение системы управления персоналом представляет собой комплекс документов организационного, организационно-распорядительного, технического, организационно-методического, а также технико-экономического характера.

Нормативно-методическое обеспечение формирует необходимые условия для эффективного процесса подготовки, принятия и реализации управленческих решений в области кадрового менеджмента. Типовая структура данной подсистемы приведена на рисунке 5.

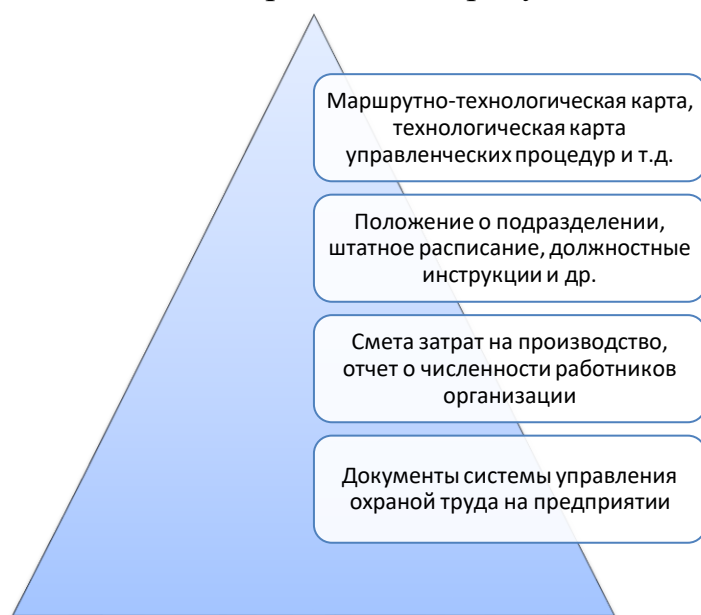


Рисунок 5 – Структура нормативно-методического обеспечения системы управления персоналом

От фактического состояния всех элементов ресурсного обеспечения системы управления персоналом зависит эффективность деятельности предприятия в целом. При этом, необходимо учитывать отраслевую специфику предприятия, например, многоотраслевой характер деятельности или, наоборот, узкую специализацию. В случае широкой специализации, специалисты кадровой службы должны быть компетентными для принятия важных решений относительно развития, оценки и анализа персонала предприятия, имеющего различный профессионально-квалификационный уровень. Это обуславливает наличие жестких требований к уровню компетентности самих работников кадровой службы, реализующих функции управления персоналом. Как показывает практика не всегда эти требования могут быть выполнены в полном объеме. В условиях неопределенности создание централизованных служб на предприятии, позволило бы решать основные проблемы в области кадрового менеджмента [3].

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ПАНДЕМИИ КОРОНАВИРУСА НА ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ И ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ

Аннотация: в статье представлены результаты исследования влияния пандемии коронавируса на демографические процессы и показатели. Целью статьи является определение направлений влияния пандемии и режима самоизоляции, объявленного в России, на основные процессы демографии: смертность, рождаемость и миграцию.

Ключевые слова: пандемия, демографические показатели, заболеваемость, смертность.

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THE IMPACT OF THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC ON DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES AND INDICATORS

Abstract: the article presents the results of a study of the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on demographic processes and indicators. The purpose of the article is to determine the directions of the impact of the pandemic and the self-isolation regime announced in Russia on the main processes of demography: mortality, fertility and migration.

Keywords: pandemic, demographic indicators, morbidity, mortality.

Вспышка заболевания, вызванного коронавирусом, началась в Китае в середине декабря 2019 года в городе Ухань, провинция Хубэй. Первые случаи пневмонии неизвестного происхождения наблюдались у жителей города, связанных с местным рынком морепродуктов и животных Хуанань. С 22 января город Ухань был закрыт на карантин, а через два дня – и прилегающие к нему городские округа. Власти Китая проинформировали Всемирную организацию здравоохранения о вспышке болезни 31 декабря 2019 года¹. Заболевание получило свое название нового коронавирусного заболевания (COVID-2019). Из-за высокого уровня глобализации болезнь распространялась быстро, и уже 11 марта 2020 года ВОЗ объявила вспышку заболевания пандемией, а 13 марта центром ее распространения стала Европа. В России первые случаи заболевания были

выявлены 31 января (двое больных были гражданами Китая, получили лечение в России и были выписаны здоровыми), параллельно было приостановлено сообщение с КНР, однако, 2 марта было выявлено заболевание в Москве у российского туриста, вернувшегося из Италии.

При этом мы затрудняемся определить отрицательное или положительное влияние оказываемое пандемией на миграцию, как на один из демографических процессов. В период карантина миграция (как внешняя, так и внутри страны) резко снижается, но как оценить этот факт? С одной стороны, сокращение туристической миграции (приезда туристов в Россию) можно оценить как отрицательное с экономической точки зрения последствие, но поскольку часть россиян отказались от поездок за рубеж и планирует потратить отпускные деньги в России, то это может компенсировать экономические издержки. С положительной точки зрения можно в целом оценивать сокращение трудовой миграции, т.к. в условиях пандемии в России растет безработица, и потребность в иностранной рабочей силе сокращается, хотя это никак не компенсирует потери конкретному бизнесу, который не может привлечь незаменимого работника из другого региона или страны. Пик заражения COVID-19 за время пандемии составил почти 204 тыс. чел. данные были зарегистрированы 11 февраля 2022 года (Рис. 1.)

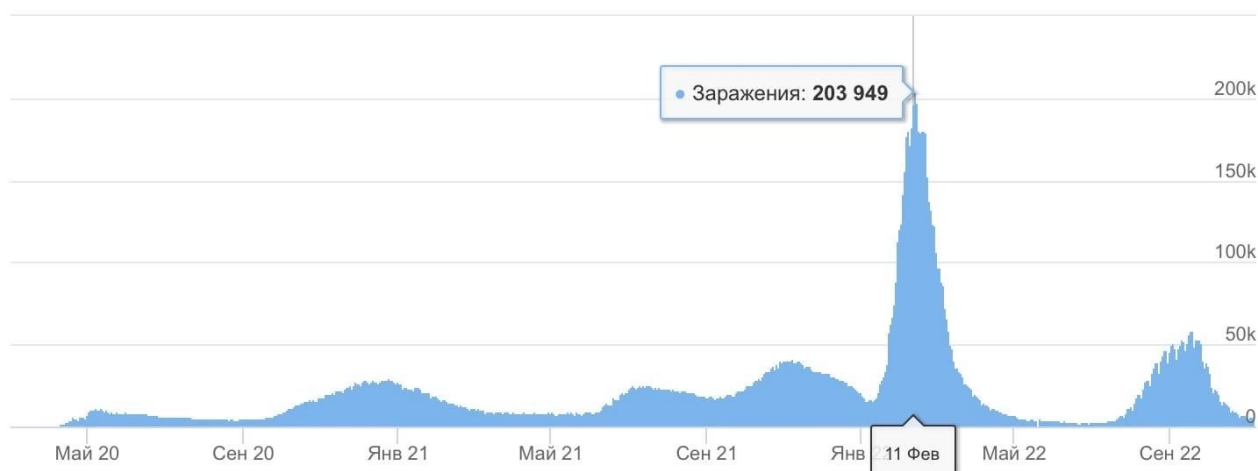


Рис. 1. Заражение COVID-19 за все время пандемии

В феврале 2022 года общее число скончавшихся от всех причин составило в стране 190,6 тыс. человек. Из них непосредственно от коронавируса умерли 33 778 человек, еще у 3746 человек он мог быть причиной смерти, но выяснение этого требует дополнительных исследований. В 1074 случаях умершие скончались от иного заболевания, спровоцированного коронавирусом, 4603 человека умерли, имея положительный тест на коронавирус, но не от этого заболевания. В

пересчете на 1 тыс. жителей коэффициент смертности за январь—февраль составил 16,3, что на 1,8% меньше, чем в прошлом году. Это снижение объясняется рекордным сокращением населения в абсолютных значениях в 2021 году (на 1,43 млн человек). Коэффициент рождаемости за январь—февраль изменился незначительно, сократившись в сравнении с прошлогодним на 0,1% (с 8,8 до 8,7 родившихся на 1 тыс. человек). Пик смертности из-за COVID-19 за время пандемии составил 1254 человек, данные были зарегистрированы 19 ноября 2021 года (Рис. 2.)

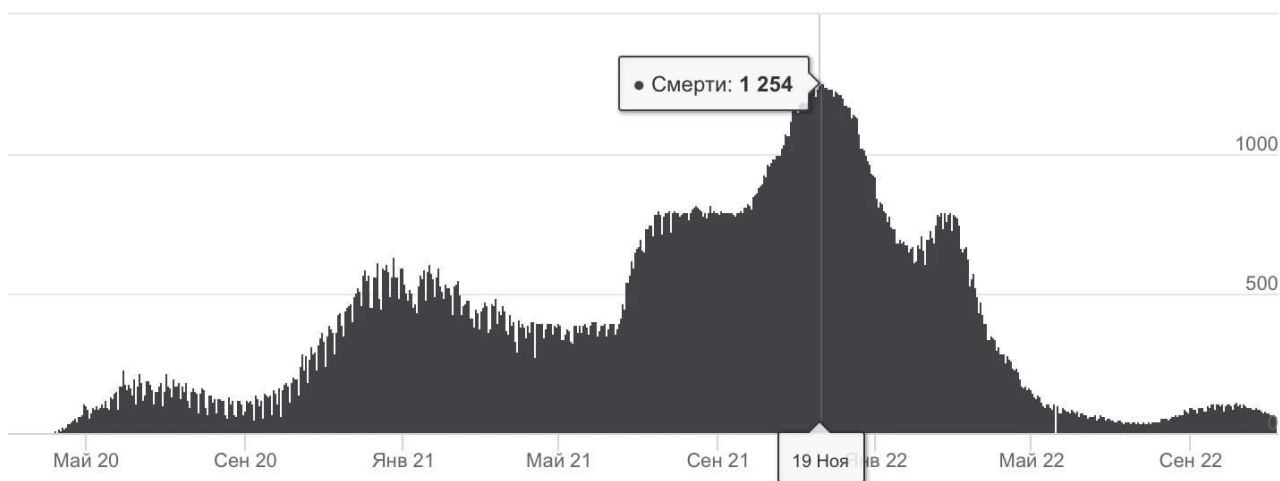


Рис. 2. Смертность от COVID-19 за все время пандемии

Всемирная организация здравоохранения делает все возможное для сохранения здоровья населения. Вакцинация способствует уменьшению численности смертности и увеличению выздоровления. Пик выздоровления зарегистрирован 18 февраля 2022 года (Рис.3.)

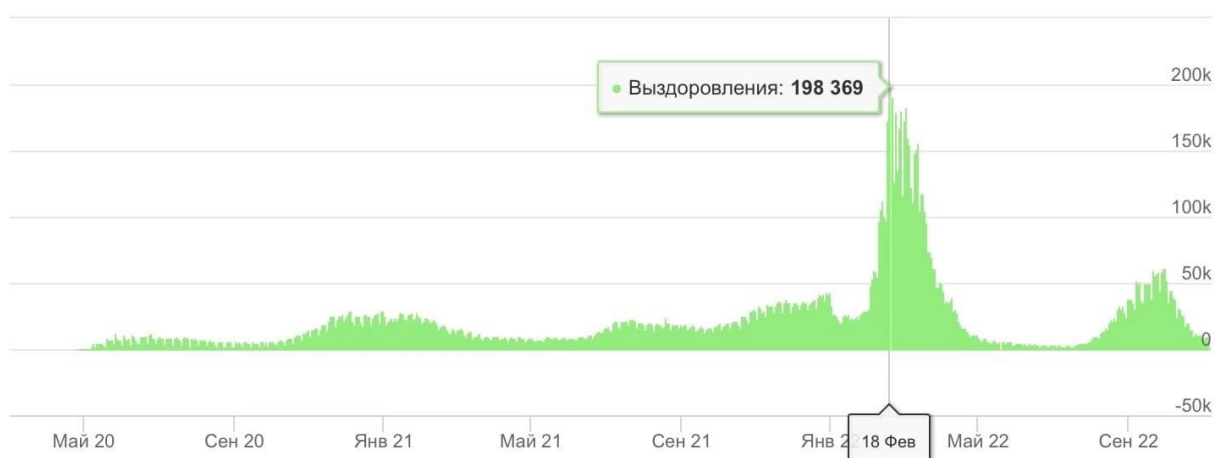


Рис. 3. Выздоровление от COVID-19 за все время пандемии

Пандемия очень сильно сказывается на рождаемости населения. И по последним данным заметно, что ее численность убывает (Рис. 4.)

Таким образом, такие глобальные мировые события, как пандемия вируса, влияют не только на здоровье населения, но и на экономическую

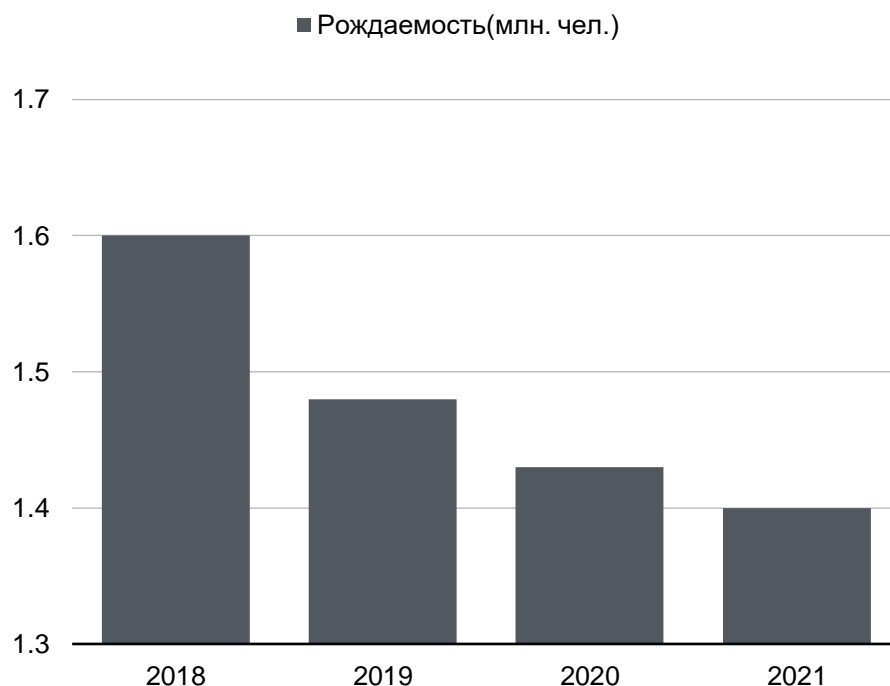


Рис. 4. Рождаемость населения России

ситуацию в стране, а также на демографические процессы. В данной статье предпринята попытка определить направления влияния пандемии коронавируса на демографические процессы и показатели в России. К сожалению, мы не можем пока представить количественные прогнозы изменения тех или иных показателей. Необходимы дополнительные исследования осуществления таких прогнозов, доступ к релевантной статистической информации.

Анализ позволил выявить противоположно направленные факторы пандемии: в ряде случаев пандемия коронавируса ухудшает демографические показатели, увеличивая уровень смертности, сокращая рождаемость.

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ДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКИЕ МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ ПРИ ЛЕГОЧНЫХ КРОВОТЕЧЕНИЯХ

Резюме. Легочное кровотечение, являясь тяжелым осложнением различных патологических состояний, требует комплексного подхода к диагностике, лечению и профилактике с учетом этиологии и патогенеза в условиях специализированных отделений.

В настоящее время тактика лечения легочного кровотечения состоит из комбинированного использования гемостатической терапии, эндоскопических методов визуализации, методов рентгенэндоваскулярной хирургии, а так же оперативных методов лечения.

Результат лечения пациентов с данной патологией во многом зависит от причины приведшей к данному осложнению, калибра поврежденного сосуда, характера и объёма кровотечения, своевременного предоставления специализированной помощи.

В данной статье предоставлен собственный материал лечения 394 пациентов с данной патологией обследованных и получавших лечение в отделении торакососудистой хирургии Андижанского филиала Республиканского Научного центра экстренной медицинской помощи с 2015 по 2019 годы.

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DIAGNOSTIC MEASURES FOR PULMONARY BLEEDINGS

Resume. Pulmonary hemorrhage, being a severe complication of various pathological conditions, requires an integrated approach to diagnosis, treatment and prevention, taking into account the etiology and pathogenesis in specialized departments.

Currently, the tactics of treatment of pulmonary hemorrhage consists of the combined use of hemostatic therapy, endoscopic imaging methods, X-ray endovascular surgery methods, as well as surgical methods of treatment.

The result of treatment of patients with this pathology largely depends on the cause that led to this complication, the caliber of the damaged vessel, the nature and volume of bleeding, timely provision of specialized care.

This article provides its own treatment material for 394 patients with this pathology examined and treated in the department of thoracovascular surgery of

Лёгочное кровотечение, является грозной патологией определяющей вероятность фатального исхода различных заболеваний и травм.

Согласно клиническим рекомендациям утвержденным на V Международном конгрессе «Актуальные направления современной кардио-торакальной хирургии» от 25-27 июня 2015 года в г. Санкт-Петербурге в возникновении легочных кровотечений могут играть роль до 50 нозологий и проявлений других болезней в виде синдромов.

В частности выделяются

1. Инфекционные заболевания такие, как туберкулез, абсцес и гангрена легких, пневмонии различного генеза, паразитарные инфекции.

2. Кровотечения связанные с проведением каких-либо врачебных диагностических или же лечебных манипуляций, таких как бронхоскопия, пункция или дренирование плевральной полости, катетеризация центральных сосудов.

3. Кровотечения связанные с травматическим воздействием на органы и ткани, это ранения огнестрельного характера или же холодным оружием, кататравмы, результаты ДТП и т.д..

4. Отдельно выделены кровотечения связанные с онкологической патологией.

5. Связанные с сосудистой патологией, такой, как тромбоэмболии крупных и паренхиматозных сосудов, а так же заболеваниями сердечно-сосудистой системы.

6. Легочные кровотечения связанные с нарушениями морфологического состава крови и вследствие этого изменениями реологии крови - гемофилия, тромбоцитопения, дисфункция тромбоцитов, ДВС-синдром).

7. Болезни непосредственно сосудов и другие причины кровотечений в виде эндометриоза, пневмокониоза и др.

Как видно из вышеизложенного причины возникновения легочных кровотечений разнообразны, но все они могут привести к фатальному исходу, и основным компонентом подобного, является не острая кровопотеря, а острая дыхательная недостаточность связанная с обтурацией трахеобронхиального дерева кровью.

В настоящее время наиболее практичной в применении считается классификация легочных кровотечений предложенная Е.Г. Григорьевым (1990), в которой во внимание берётся скорость кровопотери и её объём (таб. 1).

Таблица 1.

Степень		Объем кровопотери	
I	A	50 мл/сутки	Жизнеугрожающий Характер
	B	50-200 мл/сутки	
	B	200-500 мл/сутки	
II	A	30-200 мл/ч	
	B	200-500 мл/ч	
III	A	100 мл одномоментно	
	B	Более 100 мл и/или обструкция трахеобронхиального дерева, асфиксия.	

С 2015 по 2019 годы в отделении торакососудистой хирургии Андижанского филиала Республиканского Научного центра экстренной медицинской помощи находились на лечении 394 пациента госпитализированных по поводу легочных кровотечений.

Из них лиц мужского пола было 206 (52,2%), женского 188 (47,7%), возраст от 18 до 70 лет.

При поступлении у 32 (8,1%) пациентов преобладала клиника тяжелой постгеморрагической анемии, у 76 (19,2%) преобладала выраженная интоксикация и дыхательная недостаточность, в 11(2,8%) случаях пациенты с онкопроцессом поступившие в ночное время, 35(8,9%) пациентов с кардиологической патологией. У 240(61%) пациентов эпизоды не связаны с какой-либо патологией и возникли на фоне относительно благополучного состояния.

Жалобы на одышку и чувство нехватки воздуха в 284(72%) случаях, на общую слабость в 178(45%) наблюдениях, повышение температуры тела у 97(24,6%) пациентов, боли в той или иной половине грудной клетки в 92(23,3%) наблюдениях, кашель с выделением насыщенной кровянистой мокроты в 273(69,2%) случаях, эпизод кровотечения «полным ртом» у 117(29,6%) пациентов и в 4(1%) наблюдениях профузное кровотечение.

Все пациенты обследованы согласно клиническим протоколам действующим в системе РНЦЭМП. Анемия той или иной степени выявлена у 382(97%) пациентов, у 12(3%) пациентов с кровохарканьем красная часть крови в норме, лейкоцитоз выявлен в 123(31,2%) наблюдениях, снижение общего белка в 189(48%) случаях.

Полипозиционная рентгеноскопия и рентгенография выявила наличие воспаления в 147(37,3%) наблюдениях, увеличенные границы

сердца в 53(11,4%) случаях, наличие онкологического процесса в 11(2,8) наблюдениях, у 14(3,5%) пациентов выявлено наличие осложненных эхинококковых кист. В 169(43%) случаях рентгенологическое обследование патологии не выявило.

После проведения краткосрочного курса гемостатической терапии, 342(86,8%) пациентам проведены диагностические трахеобронхофиброскопии,

При этом в 153(44,8%) случаях выявлены множественные эрозии явившиеся причиной кровотечения, в 23(6,7%) наблюдениях наличие не диагностированного онкологического процесса, и в 166(48,5%) случаях объём проведенного обследования патологии со стороны трахеобронхиального дерева не выявил.

Таким образом, пациенты с легочными кровотечениями нуждаются в госпитализации в стационар и обследовании для выявления причины кровотечения и решения вопросов дальнейшей тактики лечения. Отдельно необходимо сказать о значимой роли трахеобронхофиброскопии в диагностике и лечении пациентов с данной патологией.

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ТЕХНОЛОГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ СИСТЕМОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ В ФИНАНСОВОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация: Актуальность темы данной статьи заключается в том, что уровень безопасности финансовой организации зависит от степени воздействия факторов, которые могут, как положительно, так и негативно повлиять на его деятельность. Качество имеющихся в финансовых организациях технологий служат толчком к развитию или к банкротству бизнеса. В статье будут проанализированы различные факторы, которые даже при наличии современных цифровых технологий оказывают определенное воздействие на хозяйственную, экономическую, правовую и информационную деятельность. В качестве объектов исследования выбраны ПАО «Сбербанк» и ГК «Тинькофф».

Ключевые слова: факторы, технологии, цифровые технологии, риск, оценка, негативные и положительные факторы.

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TECHNOLOGIES OF SECURITY SYSTEM MANAGEMENT IN A FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

Annotation: The relevance of the topic of this article lies in the fact that the level of security of a financial organization depends on the degree of influence of factors that can both positively and negatively affect its activities. The quality of technologies available in financial institutions serve as an impetus for the development or bankruptcy of a business. The article will analyze various factors that, even in the presence of modern digital technologies, have a certain impact on economic, legal and information

activities. PJSC "Sberbank" and GC "Tinkoff" were chosen as the objects of study.

Keywords: factors, technologies, digital technologies, risk, assessment, negative and positive factors.

Безопасность для любого хозяйства подразумевает под собой наличие инструментов и технологий, необходимых для ее обеспечения. Общеизвестно, что безопасность, в целом, состоит из ряда условий, относящихся к разным ее аспектам. Так, безопасность бывает силовой, финансовой или экономической, информационной, кадровой, экологической и правовой.

В данной статье разберем некоторые из них, и каким образом факторы в них содержащиеся влияют на деятельность современных корпораций.

Но, в первую очередь, необходимо затронуть теоретическую сторону данного вопроса. Так, проблема безопасности, в целом, для любой финансовой организации является первоочередной, которая способствует ее динамичному развитию. Проблемы же безопасности в рамках отечественных финансовых организаций опираются на современную рыночную экономику, которая построена на конкуренции, представляющая собой динамичное и очень рискованное явление, где российский рынок находится еще на стадии становления, так как многие механизмы по обеспечению безопасности не отработаны и отсутствуют устойчивые нормы защиты интересов предпринимателей [2].

Понятно, что безопасность зависит и от различных причин, и от разнообразных факторов, которые положительно или негативно влияют на современные финансовые организации. Например, в результате недобросовестной конкуренции могут возникнуть разные негативные факторы, которые окажут комплексное воздействие на эффективность деятельности предприятия с разных его сторон: с экономической, с кадровой, силовой и так далее [1].

Поэтому, предлагаем в таблице 1 рассмотреть факторы, которые определенным образом влияют на деятельность финансовых организаций финансовой сферы с разных аспектов их безопасности на примере коммерческих банков ПАО «Сбербанк» и ГК «Тинькофф». Предлагаю рассмотреть именно данные банки, так как они наиболее технически развиты, а, значит, подвержены рискам в результате воздействия на них факторов, как изнутри, так и внешне.

Таблица 1 – Факторы, оказывающие положительное или негативное воздействие на деятельность финансовых организаций

Факторы	Предприятия	
	ПАО «Сбербанк»	ГК «Тинькофф»
Правовая безопасность (+/-)	Собственный юридический отдел, опора на дочерние предприятия	Недостаточная правовая защищенность интересов предприятия в договорной и другой деловой документации
Финансовая безопасность (+/-)	Публичное акционерное общество «Сбербанк России» является крупнейшим российским банком и среди них занимает 1 место по активам-нетто.	ГК «Тинькофф Банк» является крупнейшим российским банком и среди них занимает 14 место по активам-нетто. Прирост активов-нетто незначительно повлиял на показатель рентабельности активов ROI: за год рентабельность активов-нетто выросла с 5.97% до 6.07%.
Информационная безопасность (+/-)	Разглашение сведений конфиденциального характера	Разглашение сведений конфиденциального характера
Кадровая безопасность (+/-)	Наличие жесткой системы отбора персонала. Обязательно среднее/специальное или высшее образование.	В ГК «Тинькофф» работает персонал без особой юридической подготовки, к которым можно отнести специалистов-менеджеров и курьеров карт. Отсутствие документов об образовании персонала.

Правовая безопасность представляет собой следующие аспекты, которые могут воздействовать на безопасность финансовой организации:

-Недостаточная правовая защищенность интересов финансовой организации в договорной и другой деловой документации.

-Низкая квалификация работников юридической службы.

-Нарушение юридических прав финансовой организации и его работников.

-Разглашение коммерческой тайны.

-Нарушение норм патентного права.

В качестве негативных факторов для двух исследуемых банков был предложен к анализу аспект по недостаточной правовой защищенности интересов предприятия в договорной и другой деловой документации. Так, в ноябре 2017 года произошел случай, когда житель Воронежа изменил ряд пунктов кредитного договора: указал нулевую ставку и прописал штрафы за изменение банком в одностороннем порядке условий договора. За каждое дополнение банк должен выплатить компенсацию в 3 млн. рублей, а в случае расторжения договора — компенсацию в 6 млн. рублей. Банк

изменений условий договора не заметил. И он вступил в силу. Руководитель Банка на то время Олег Тинькофф намеревался посадить заемщика в тюрьму за мошенничество. Но в итоге стороны договорились о прекращении конфликта» [5]. Следовательно, Банк «Тинькофф» является лидером в данном виде риска или фактора. ПАО «Сбербанк» выясняя правовые споры на своей практике прибегает к своим дочерним предприятиям, о чем говорится в статье «Как Сбербанк взыскивал судрасходы на юристов «Сбер Лигал» [4]. Руководство Банка считает, что наличие собственной юридической службы не мешает обратиться к сторонним специалистам.

Далее, обратимся к финансовой или экономической безопасности.

Данный риск подразумевает наличие следующих факторов:

- наличие кредитных, селективных, биржевых рисков.
- угрозы потери платежеспособности и банкротства.
- прямые финансовые потери (имущественные, производственные, торговые, финансовые).

Проанализируем, как в двух банках реализуются данные факторы и каким образом, в частности, самый распространенный фактор «угрозы потери платежеспособности и банкротства».

Публичное акционерное общество «Сбербанк России» является крупнейшим российским банком и среди них занимает 1 место по активам-нетто, и к началу 2022 году кредитный рейтинг ПАО «Сбербанк» составляет 82% [8]. На отчетную дату (01 Января 2022 г.) величина активов-нетто банка СБЕРБАНК составила 39531.37 млрд. руб. За год активы увеличились на 13,53%. Прирост активов-нетто положительно повлиял на показатель рентабельности активов ROI: за год рентабельность активов-нетто выросла с 3.03% до 4.11% [6].

А у ГК «Тинькофф» настали «не лучшие времена, его основатель Олег Тиньков продал свою долю в размере 35%, которая у него оставалась с 2020 года. Банк также ожидает ребрендинг и смену названия. Такое решение принято после скандала с Олегом Тиньковым, который резко высказался против сторонников спецоперации на Украине». Также, АО «Тинькофф Банк» занимает 13-е место по величине активов в рэнкинге «Эксперт РА» на 01.02.22 [7]. В свете выявленных событий вытекает неоднозначный вывод: ГК «Тинькофф» больше подвержена информационной утечке, нежели финансовым рискам, так как его позиции достаточно стабильны и, в целом, не зависят от экономической обстановки в стране. С учетом еще того, что это единственный банк, работающий, исключительно, на дистанционной основе.

Далее, перейдем к кадровой безопасности.

К факторам, оказывающим определенное воздействие на кадровую безопасность двух предприятий, относятся:

- выявление неблагонадежных сотрудников.

-низкая квалификация персонала.

Общеизвестно, что в ГК «Тинькофф» работает персонал без особой юридической подготовки, к которым можно отнести специалистов-менеджеров и курьеров карт. Данный фактор, безусловно, негативно влияет и на репутацию Банка и на его финансовую деятельность, что нельзя сказать о деятельности ПАО «Сбербанк». Даже при наличии самой жесткой системы отсеивания неподходящего персонала без наличия должного у них образования нельзя говорить об отсутствии кадровых рисков [9]. Поэтому, предприятие ГК «Тинькофф», по моему мнению, наиболее ему подвержен.

В итоге, обратимся к информационной безопасности банков, где ключевыми факторами являются следующие:

- Разглашение сведений конфиденциального характера.
- Риски мошенничества с данными или денежными средствами.
- Ухудшение делового имиджа предприятия на рынке.

Любой коммерческий банк дорожит своей репутацией, однако, на практике, все чаще, происходит утечка конфиденциальной информации, чему способствуют действия хакеров и прочих внешних и внутренних источников распространения информации.

Проанализируем, имеет ли место быть фактор разглашения сведений конфиденциального характера и насколько он силен в каждом из банков.

Сам факт разглашения конфиденциальной информации носит двухсторонний характер, так как может разглашаться информация и о Банке и сам Банк может этим пренебрегать. Например, произошел случай, которых достаточно много на сегодняшний день: «Осенью 2016 года юридическое лицо открыло ИП и расчетный счет в Тинькофф Бизнес и одновременно карту физлица Тинькофф блэк. Соответственно, на расчетный счет приходили доходы (которые учитывались естественно для налогообложения), с расчетного счета я переводил деньги на свою карту физлица, которой уже расплачивался в магазинах, заправках и т.д. По этой же карте начислялись проценты на остаток + кэшбэк. Изучая выписки по счетам, прежде чем выставлять требования, штрафы, за поступившие и незадекларированные 5000 рублей, за какие-то вознаграждения за покупки на заправках, в Ленте и т.д., решил связаться и уточнить, что это все-таки такое.) Так Вы еще и без на то законных оснований раскрыли сведения, составляющие БАНКОВСКУЮ ТАЙНУ» [10]. Получается, что Банк пренебрёг личными сведениями о своих клиентах, где ПАО «Сбербанк» не является исключением. Однако, Сбербанк раскрывает сведения по запросу от государственных органов власти по взысканию штрафов/пеней.

В заключении данной статьи отметим, что существующие на сегодняшний день факторы по обеспечению безопасности любому хозяйствующему субъекту варьируются в зависимости от применяемых технологий: цифровых, телекоммуникационных, информационных и так

далее, которые способствуют развитию того или иного фактора, а, порой, даже риска.

Использованные источники:

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6. Агентство «Эксперт РА»: <https://raexpert.ru/releases/2022/jul19d>
7. Устойчивость и надежность банка. Финансовый анализ банка ТИНЬКОФФ БАНК: <https://analizbankov.ru/?BankId=tin-koff-bank-2673&BankMenu=nadezhnost>
8. Устойчивость и надежность банка. Финансовый анализ банка СБЕРБАНК: <https://analizbankov.ru/?BankId=sberbank-1481&BankMenu=nadezhnost>
9. Юрист оценил шансы работников «Тинькофф Банка» в иске к работодателю: <https://pravo.ru/story/242762/>
10. Разглашение конфиденциальных сведений: <https://www.banki.ru/services/responses/bank/response/10073871/>

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РАСЧЁТ ДИАМЕТРА ФОРСУНКИ (КАПИЛЛЯРА) И ВРЕМЕНИ ЗАПОЛНЕНИЯ СОСУДА ДЛЯ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ ПРЕПАРАТОВ

Аннотация: В данной статье представлены результаты расчёта диаметра форсунки дозирующего устройства и времени заполнения сосуда для жидкостей в виде лекарственных веществ. Основным результатом работы является полученное аналитического выражения между диаметром форсунки, плотностью жидкости и коэффициентом поверхностного натяжения жидкости.

Ключевые слова: форсунка, капилляр.

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CALCULATION OF THE DIAMETER OF THE NOZZLE (CAPILLAR) AND THE TIME OF FILLING THE VESSEL FOR MEDICINES

Annotation: This article presents the results of calculating the diameter of the nozzle of the dosing device and the filling time of the vessel for liquids in the form of medicinal substances. The main result of the work is the obtained analytical expression between the diameter of the nozzle, the density of the liquid and the coefficient of surface tension of the liquid.

Keywords: nozzle, capillary.

Актуальность. С развитием рынка лекарств в области промышленной фармации, большое внимание уделяется качеству розлива и упаковки лекарственных препаратов (ЛП). Создаются современные оборудования для розлива, наполнения и упаковки жидких лекарственных средств [1]. Основными элементами таких устройств являются дозирующие устройства. Дозированный розлив ЛП в специальные сосуды осуществляется через разливочную головку (форсунку, капилляр).

Для разработчиков и изготовителей оборудования для розлива ЛП необходимо знать расчет оптимального диаметра форсунки и времени заполнения сосуда.

Цель. Целью данной работы является разработка метода расчета диаметра форсунки и времени заполнения сосуда для жидкостей.

Методика исследования. Для расчета диаметра форсунки и времени заполнения сосуда для жидкостей применен численный метод расчета.

Результаты исследования.

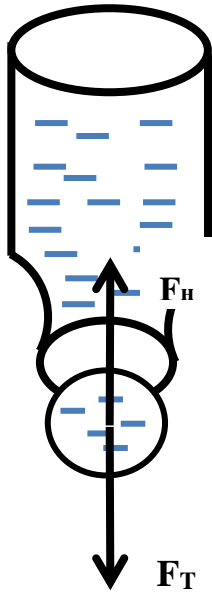


Рис.1

Рассмотрим движение капли в форсунку (капилляре) (рис.1). Согласно второго закона Ньютона можно записать:

$$F_T - F_H = ma \quad (1)$$

Где F_T – сила тяжести, которая равна:

$$F_T = mg \quad (2)$$

F_H – сила поверхностного натяжения жидкости равна:

$$F_H = \sigma \pi D \quad (2)$$

Найдем зависимость массу

$$m = \rho V = \rho \frac{\pi D^3}{6} \quad (3)$$

С учетом ускорения жидкости ($a = \frac{v}{t}$) и выражений (3) и (4) преобразуем формулу (1) в следующий вид:

$$\rho \frac{\pi D^2}{6} \left(g - \frac{v}{t} \right) = \sigma \pi D$$

или

$$\rho D^2 \left(g - \frac{v}{t} \right) = 6\sigma \quad (5)$$

Скорость капли (имеется ввиду скорость, при условии равенства силы гравитации и силы поверхностного натяжения) определим из уравнения непрерывности для жидкостей т.е. из выражения для объёма:

$$V = S l = S \bar{v} t = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} \bar{v} t$$

Где \bar{v} - средняя скорость капель.

Из полученного выражения найдем среднюю скорость капель:

$$\bar{v} = \frac{4V}{\pi D^2 t} \quad (6)$$

Подставляя выражение (5) в выражение (6) получим:

$$\rho D^2 \left(g - \frac{4V}{\pi D^2 t^2} \right) = 6\sigma$$

где $V = \frac{\pi D^3}{6}$ - объём капли.

С учетом данного выражения получим:

$$\rho D^2 \left(g - \frac{4D}{3t^2} \right) = 6\sigma$$

или

$$\rho D^2 g - 6\sigma = \frac{4D^3 \rho}{3t^2}$$

Из данного уравнения найдём время вытекания одной капли:

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{4\rho D^3}{3(\rho D^2 g - 6\sigma)}} \quad (7)$$

Чтобы время протекания жидкости было минимальным, производная от t по D должна быть равна нулю (условие экстремума функции) т.е. $t' = 0$. Дифференцируя выражение (7) по D имеем:

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3(\rho D^2 g - 6\sigma)}{4\rho D^3}} \cdot \frac{12\rho D^2 3(\rho D^2 g - 6\sigma) - 4\rho D^3 6\rho D g}{9(\rho D^2 g - 6\sigma)^2} = 0$$

Отсюда:

$$\begin{aligned} 36\rho D^2 (\rho D^2 g - 6\sigma) &= 24\rho^2 D^4 g \\ (3\rho D^2 g - 6\sigma) &= 2\rho D^2 g \\ (3\rho D^2 g - 18\sigma) &= 2\rho D^2 g \\ \rho D^2 g &= 18\sigma \\ D &= \sqrt{\frac{18\sigma}{\rho g}} \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

Согласно (7) и (8) формулы оценим время вытекания одной капли и диаметр форсунки, которые равны соответственно: $t = 0,047$ с и $D = 11,2$ мм.

Найдём число капель, которое может вместить сосуд объёмом V_0 , следующим образом:

$$N = \frac{M}{m} = \frac{\rho V_0}{\rho \pi D^3} 6 = \frac{6V_0}{\pi D^3}$$

Где M – масса жидкости, m – масса одной капли.

Если предположить, что объём сосуда составляет $V_0 = 100$ мл = 10^{-4} м³, то в такой сосуд поместиться 135 капель данной жидкости.

Тогда время вытекания жидкости объёмом V_0 составит: $t_0 = N \cdot t = 6,7$ сек.

Данные расчеты сделаны для воды. Для спирта с $\sigma = 2,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ Н/м, $N = 538$, $t = 0,058$ с время $t_0 = 31,2$ сек.

На основании данной теории можно произвести расчёты по определению D и t для смеси воды и спирта, а также для лекарственных препаратов.

Следует отметить, что данные расчёты выполнены без учёта вязкости жидкости.

Выводы:

1. Разработана теория расчёта диаметра форсунки (капилляра) и времени заполнения сосуда для жидкостей.

2. Произведены оценки расчёта диаметра форсунки (капилляра) и времени заполнения сосуда.

3. Разработанную теорию расчёта можно применить для лекарственных жидкостей.

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ПОСЛЕОПЕРАЦИОННЫЕ КОГНИТИВНЫЕ НАРУШЕНИЯ В ПЕДИАТРИЧЕСКОМ ОТДЕЛЕНИИ ИНТЕНСИВНОЙ ТЕРАПИИ

Резюме. Когнитивные нарушения (КН) – острая неврологическая дисфункция, характеризующаяся изменениями в сознании, внимании и познании и являющаяся результатом основного заболевания или вследствие влияния некоторых анестетиков в высшие психические функции в послеоперационном периоде. Детский делирий (ДД) встречается у 25% детей в критическом состоянии. Патофизиология делирия сложна, и широкомасштабный скрининг этой сущности отсутствует. Для диагностики ДД следует сохранять высокую настороженность у пациентов с высоким риском и применять соответствующие инструменты скрининга, поскольку симптомы КН совпадают с другими часто наблюдаемыми неврологическими явлениями в педиатрическом отделении интенсивной терапии.

Ключевые слова: делирий, отделение детской реанимации, поведенческие вмешательства.

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POSTOPERATIVE COGNITIVE DISORDERS IN THE PEDIATRIC INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

Summary. Cognitive impairment (CI) is an acute neurological dysfunction characterized by changes in consciousness, attention and cognition and is the result of an underlying disease or due to the influence of some anesthetics on

higher mental functions in the postoperative period. Infantile delirium (DD) occurs in 25% of critically ill children. The pathophysiology of delirium is complex and there is no large-scale screening for this entity. For the diagnosis of DD, a high suspicion should be maintained in high-risk patients and appropriate screening tools should be used, as the symptoms of CI overlap with other frequently observed neurological events in the pediatric intensive care unit.

Key words: delirium, pediatric intensive care unit, psychobehavioral interventions.

Делирий – острая неврологическая дисфункция, характеризующаяся флуктуирующими изменениями в сознании, внимании и познании и являющаяся результатом основного заболевания или его лечения. Это связано с повышенной заболеваемостью и смертностью в условиях интенсивной терапии и может привести к долгосрочным когнитивным нарушениям у выживших [4, 1]. Детский делирий (ДД) встречается у 25% детей в критическом состоянии. Патофизиология делирия сложна, и широкомасштабный скрининг этой сущности отсутствует. Для диагностики КН следует сохранять высокий индекс подозрения у пациентов с высоким риском, и следует применять соответствующие инструменты скрининга, поскольку симптомы КН совпадают с другими часто наблюдаемыми неврологическими явлениями в педиатрическом отделении интенсивной терапии (ПОИТ).

Делирий независимо предсказывается возрастом, задержкой развития, тяжестью заболевания, состоянием комы, механической вентиляцией легких (ИВЛ), использованием средств сдерживания и различными лекарствами. Смертность, посттравматическое стрессовое расстройство, бредовые воспоминания и галлюцинации. Частота делирия в условиях отделения интенсивной терапии колеблется от 17% до 25% со средней общей продолжительностью 2 дня [1, 10] в то время как у 50% детей на ИВЛ может развиваться делирий [13, 1]. Гиперактивный делирий является наиболее распространенным (48%), в то время как гипоактивный делирий наблюдается у 8% больных. Смешанная разновидность составляет около 46% случаев.

Для предотвращения делирия предлагается множество мер, которые включают в себя снижение воздействия лекарств, анальгезию перед седацией, отказ от бензодиазепинов и антихолинергических средств, седативные каникулы, пробы спонтанного пробуждения и вмешательства, способствующие и защищающие сон с помощью групповых забот, успокаивающей музыки и приглушения света, беруши и маски для глаз, а также шумоподавление. Лечение делирия заключается в поиске основного заболевания, ятрогенных причин, воздействия окружающей среды и фармакологических препаратов и их устранении.

Для использования в отделении интенсивной терапии были разработаны три утвержденных инструмента скрининга: метод оценки спутанности сознания у детей в отделении интенсивной терапии (pSAM-ICU), метод оценки спутанности сознания у детей в отделении интенсивной терапии (psSAM-ICU) и метод оценки детского делирия по методу Корнелла (CAPD). pSAM-ICU - это интерактивный, когнитивно-ориентированный инструмент, разработанный для детей старше 5 лет, 6 в то время как psSAM-ICU — это интерактивный инструмент, используемый для детей в возрасте от 6 месяцев до 5 лет [11]. Ни один из них не одобрен для использования у детей с задержкой развития.

CAPD - это удобный в использовании валидированный инструмент наблюдения с превосходной чувствительностью и специфичностью для выявления колебаний посредством непрерывной оценки в течение 8–12 часов, предназначенный для детей всех возрастов и способностей развития [8]. CAPD следует проводить не менее 3–4 раз в день (один раз в смену) и балл ≥ 9 принимается за положительный экран. Все эти инструменты скрининга могут использоваться лечащим врачом, что позволяет проводить быстрый скрининг делирия в режиме реального времени в отделениях интенсивной терапии.

Европейское общество педиатрической и неонатальной интенсивной терапии рекомендовало использование CAPD в качестве инструмента для оценки педиатрического делирия у младенцев и детей в критическом состоянии [5].

В статье Yöntem et al. [10], опубликованной в текущем выпуске ПССМ, были проспективно изучены частота и причины делирия в PICU. Авторы также оценили влияние психосоциальных вмешательств в отношении распространенности делирия. В текущем исследовании были реализованы вмешательства интенсивной терапии в окружающую среду, стратегии по улучшению сна, дневной и ночной ориентации и общению с пострадавшим ребенком, за которые выступали Bettencourt et al. [3].

Результаты их когорты показали, что у 14 (9,9%) детей развился делирий в PICU, из которых у 8 (57,1%) был гиперактивный делирий, у 4 (28,6%) смешанный и у 2 (14,3%) был гипоактивный делирий. Предыдущие одноцентровые исследования [1, 13, 11, 12] сообщали о частоте КН от 10 до 30% со многими модифицируемыми и немодифицируемыми факторами риска, связанными с КН. В настоящем исследовании психосоциальные вмешательства применялись для 76,1% пациентов, что могло привести к снижению заболеваемости КН, что на сегодняшний день является наименее отмеченным в любом из исследований распространенности. Хотя это одноцентровое исследование с ограниченным числом пациентов [4, 10], нельзя игнорировать влияние психосоциальных вмешательств. Более крупные исследования с участием

нескольких центров могут дать истинное представление о пользе таких вмешательств.

В другом исследовании Simone et al.[8] провели проспективное исследование в отделении интенсивной терапии, в котором инструмент мониторинга делирия применялся с установленными протоколами седации и ранней мобилизации. Наблюдалось снижение частоты делирия с 19,3 до 11,8% после внедрения протоколов, что подтверждает пользу таких мер в снижении частоты делирия.

Авторы отметили, что КН была связана с использованием респираторной поддержки, седативных средств, вазоактивных и кортикостероидных препаратов, а также физических ограничений в однофакторном анализе. Задержка роста и развития, применение антибиотиков и хирургические вмешательства не влияли на развитие делирия. Используя многопараметрическую логистическую регрессию с поправкой на балл РІМ-2 при поступлении, наличие делирия было независимо связано с психосоциальными вмешательствами и LOS в PICU.

Другие проспективные одноцентровые исследования КН продемонстрировали связь между делирием и возрастом менее 2 лет, тяжестью заболевания, потребностью в ИВЛ, воздействием вазопрессорных препаратов, противосудорожных средств и фармакологической седации. и физические ограничения также были тесно связаны с делирием.

Это исследование демонстрирует практичность прикроватного скрининга КН с использованием CAPD и подтверждает необходимость частого мониторинга наличия и тяжести делирия в PICU. Было обнаружено, что психосоциальные вмешательства, использованные в этом исследовании, снижают вероятность делирия в 4,22 раза, в то время как вмешательства, рекомендуемые другими исследователями, включают улучшение сна, седацию, фамильярность лиц, осуществляющих уход, и персонала, поддержание суточного цикла, минимизацию шума и успокоение, помимо фармакологической терапии [14, 6].

Авторы признали некоторые ограничения, наиболее заметными из которых являются отсутствие данных о распространенности КН до проведения психосоциальных вмешательств; поэтому трудно оценить точный эффект реализованных вмешательств. Важно отметить, что не упоминалась оценка ятрогенного абстинентного синдрома, заболевания, тесно связанного с делирием, которое имеет сходные характеристики и является одним из основных дифференциальных диагнозов делирия.

При недостатке данных, анализирующих эффект многокомпонентных немедикаментозных и фармакологических вмешательств, необходимы достаточно мощные исследования исходов для преодоления пробел в знаниях.

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ВЕДЕНИЕ РАБОТЫ НА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация: Одним из главных вопросов в быстром введении государственного языка является перевод всей системы делопроизводства в нашей стране на узбекский язык. При этом необходимо постоянно повышать уровень знаний и навыков сотрудников в различных сферах. В статье представлены взгляды на наиболее часто используемые документы в делопроизводстве организаций и учреждений, порядок их подготовки. Особое внимание было уделено языковым нормам видам документов, именуемых служебной перепиской.

Ключевые слова: документ, документальный фильм, узбекский документальный фильм, язык документов, канцелярские товары, служебная переписка, служебные письма, служебный стиль работы.

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CONDUCTING WORK IN THE STATE LANGUAGE

Annotation: One of the main issues in the rapid introduction of the state language is the translation of the entire system of office work in our country into the Uzbek language. At the same time, it is necessary to constantly improve the level of knowledge and skills of employees in various fields. The article presents views on the most commonly used documents in the office work of organizations and institutions, the procedure for their preparation. Particular attention was paid to language norms and types of documents called official correspondence.

Key words: document, documentary film, Uzbek documentary film, language of documents, stationery, official correspondence, official letters, official style of work.

Легальное использование узбекского языка как государственного во всех сферах общественной жизни является одной из важных задач в бизнесе. Потому что в обществе, кроме языка повседневного разговора, существует большая потребность и в языке официально-делового, то есть деятельность предприятий, организаций, учреждений немислима без

деловых документов. Различные документы составляют непосредственную основу работы.

В современную эпоху глобализации возрастает потребность в выявлении особенностей языка и стиля официальных документов в узбекской документации, углубленном изучении истории документации, выявлении проблем, связанных с официальным языком, и дальнейшем совершенствовании документация ведется на узбекском языке. Кроме того, широкое изучение видов документов на узбекском языке, а также языка и стиля служебных писем, выявление особенностей языка письма до настоящего времени отдельно не исследовалось.

Языковые аспекты работы четко отражены в Законе «О государственном языке Республики Узбекистан». «Деловые, бухгалтерские, статистические и финансовые документы на предприятиях, в учреждениях, организациях и общественных объединениях ведутся на государственном языке, а в общинах, где большая часть работников не владеет узбекским языком, это может вестись и на других языках по мере необходимости. а также государственный язык», — сказал он. Статья регламентирует язык административных документов. [1]

Необходимо поддерживать язык служебных документов на чистом узбекском языке, иметь достаточные знания морфологического строения, словообразования, синтаксиса, орфографии и орфографии узбекского языка при работе с документами. Здесь стоит сказать, что и сейчас в содержании и языке некоторых документов сохраняется русский тон, запах русской конструкции предложений и терминов. Например, справки, выдаваемые различными организациями, начинаются со слов: «Эта справка дана мне», это не узбекская словоконструкция, это узбекский перевод русской словесной конструкции. Если бы оно было на узбекском языке, то было бы сказано, что «это удостоверение выдано таким-то и таким-то писмаданчи по этому поводу».

Узбекский документальный фильм имеет богатую и давнюю историю. Исходя из этого, важной задачей является доведение документации до совершенного уровня, составление текста и языка документов на основе узбекского языка, совершенствование официального метода работы. В этой сфере следует руководствоваться Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан № ПФ-5850 от 21 октября 2019 года «О мерах по коренному повышению престижа и статуса узбекского языка как государственного»[2].

В нашей республике сделаны первые шаги по изучению официального стиля работы и делового языка, в частности, защищена одна кандидатская диссертация[3]. Еще за годы независимости был создан ряд литературы и пособий, относящихся к области документации. В частности, допустимо признать такие практические пособия, как «Вид дипломатических упражнений официального стиля» [4], «Ведение работы

на государственном языке» [5]. В этих пособиях даны общие определения и описания деловых документов на узбекском языке. Также пособие «Ведение работы на государственном языке» включает в число деловых документов виды, формы и содержание служебных договоров. В существующих источниках уделяется внимание видам, формам и содержанию служебных документов, но не полностью разъясняются язык и стиль рабочих бумаг (служебных писем), входящих в состав служебных документов, т. е. морфологический, синтаксический, грамматический аспекты документов разъяснены не полностью, следует отметить, что внимание не уделялось.

Изучение особенностей языка различных служебных писем, входящих в состав служебной корреспонденции, соблюдение языковых норм при составлении текста документа, обращение внимания на лексико-стилистические, грамматические, морфологические и синтаксические аспекты узбекского языка в деловой сфере являются одной из актуальных проблем в документации.

Содержание и состав документов имеют свои нормы и языковое разнообразие. Главная особенность языка служебной переписки состоит в том, что он отличается шаблонностью. Это упрощает их создание и использование, экономит языковые ресурсы и предотвращает дублирование информации.

Использование стандартных конструкций также создает определенное удобство в использовании групп слов: существительное, прилагательное, число, глагол, местоимение и т. д. в содержании и тексте служебных писем. Например, при работе со служебными письмами (письмо-информация, письмо-претензия, заявление, письмо-приложение, письмо-просьба, гарантийное письмо, письмо-запрос, письмо-подтверждение, письмо-заказ, письмо-напоминание и т.д.) обращаем внимание.

Представляется, что использование существительных и относительных прилагательных в тексте служебных писем является одной из отличительных черт формального стиля работы. Упоминание прилагательных в тексте таких документов связано со следующими требованиями:

- в большинстве случаев для выявления тех или иных характеристик лиц и вещей, о которых идет речь в документе (...подчеркиваем большое значение; выражаем благодарность за оказанные большие услуги;...сведения о великом государственном деятеле...история признают наше красивое и уникальное место и т. д.);

- выражать разные характеристики вещей (лиц) (...радостно видеть их;...признавать, что это скромные люди;...составлять статистические сведения о вновь построенных зданиях;...упоминание о том, что была великая реальность и т. д.);

- описание объема, веса, размера и формы предметов, отраженных в документе (...старались получить большую прибыль; участники семинара общались за круглым столом;...заказаны станки для производства толстой ткани;.....начато строительство длинной дороги; выполнение плана намечено в короткие сроки; ожидается открытие широких возможностей;...будут задействованы в строительстве высотных здания и др.);

- репрезентация пространства и времени (проведены утренние занятия физкультурой, подготовлено шоу о старинных временах, объявление о начале летних каникул, подготовлена аналитическая информация об урожае бултурги и др.).

Относительные прилагательные также активно используются в словарных единицах, представляющих определенные термины и термины, представленные в документах. Например, была дана информация о результатах научной (работы); опубликовано в стене (газете); информация предоставляется через периодическое издание (издание); названы финансовые (суммарные) показатели; рассмотрен материальный (поощрительный) вопрос; дана полная информация об обязательных (условиях) и т.д.

Здесь следует сказать, что некорректное использование в тексте документов слов, относящихся к категории качества, может вызвать путаницу в языке документа. Например, в тексте письма-запроса, являющегося разновидностью служебного письма, в виде «...просят предоставить информацию о высоких характеристиках товара», вместо сочетания «высокие характеристики» использование индикатора единиц", "эффективного индикатора" или "хорошего индикатора" считается ошибкой содержания. В частности, при использовании в тексте документов ряда синонимических слов, относящихся к категории прилагательных, необходимо уметь правильно понимать значение, придаваемое каждому слову, и правильно его использовать. Служебные письма предназначены для предоставления инструкций, просьб, ответов, разъяснений, сообщений, предложений, просьб, гарантий, причем содержание каждого слова или предложения в тексте документа должно быть ясным. В тексте документов часто используются длинные предложения, сложные предложения, связные предложения и союзы. Для соединения частей таких сложных предложений, соединяющих, следующих союзов (...и....;...даже так;....и....; по основам ра...; по этой причине....; при условии....; таким образом...; в таком случае...; по этой причине...; из-за этого... действительно..... и др.) употребляются наречные, прилагательные соединения (...говорить на основании того;...решать по соглашению;).

Служебная переписка обслуживает сферу официальных отношений, устанавливаемых между государствами, учреждениями, организациями,

предприятиями, а также между личностью, с одной стороны, и обществом, государством, учреждением, с другой. Поэтому каждое слово с формальным значением, любая грамматическая конструкция означает, что адресат получил очень важное сообщение, что к нему следует отнестись серьезно и ответственно, что он должен выполнить ту или иную задачу.

-Выводы и предложения. Анализируя языковые нормы служебных писем, используемые в узбекской документации, мы сочли необходимым дать следующие практические рекомендации:

- правильное использование языковых единиц для обеспечения полноты и совершенства содержания документа;

- в языке документов правильно выбирать все группы слов и слова, относящиеся к группе качества, в соответствии с содержанием документа и использовать их вместо них;

- выбирать слова и формы в тексте исходя из официального характера документов, составлять предложения, правильно передавать информацию;

- обеспечение полноты и понятности языка документов;

- использовать языковые единицы с одинаковым языковым оформлением в содержании служебных писем;

- правильное использование языковых моделей и их речевых вариантов в документах;

- уметь правильно выбирать синтаксическую модель, соответствующую соответствующему предложению и его речевому варианту в служебных письмах;

- рассчитывать на объективность в выборе каждого слова, имеющего официальное значение, любой грамматической конструкции, серьезно и ответственно подходить к документированию.

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РОЛЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ БАСКЕТБОЛА В ФИЗИЧЕСКОМ ВОСПИТАНИИ СТУДЕНТОВ

Аннотация: В статье представлено исследование значение баскетбола как физическом факторе, в воспитании студентов. Полученные результаты являются основой для популяризации этого вида спорта в инфраструктуре высших учебных заведениях.

Ключевые слова: Баскетбол, физическая культура, физическое воспитание.

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THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF BASKETBALL IN THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF STUDENTS

Annotation: The article presents a study of the importance of basketball as a physical factor in the education of students. The results obtained are the basis for the popularization of this sport in the infrastructure of higher educational institutions.

Keywords: Basketball, physical culture, physical education.

В связи с указом Президента «О мерах по коренному совершенствованию системы государственного управления в области физической культуры и спорта» «приказ №364 от 05.03.2018г» в стране последовательно реализуется меры по созданию необходимых условий инфраструктуры для популяризации физической культуры и спорта здорового образа жизни среди населения, особенно среди молодежи, обеспечению достойного представления страны на международной арене.

Первое отсутствие эффективной целостной системы управления физической культуры и спортом, особенно на местах, не позволяет обеспечить должную координацию деятельности государственных органов и иных организаций в данной области, популяризацию и пропаганду здорового образа жизни;

Второе не выработана концепция развития физической культуры и спорта в стране на среднесрочную и долгосрочную перспективу с

определением конкретных задач и целевых показателей как в области массового спорта, так и спорта высших достижений;

Нерациональная система поддержки физической культуры и спорта, ориентированная лишь, на развитие отдельных видов, оставляет без внимания развития других массовых олимпийских видов спорта, прежде всего игровых и баскетбола в частности [1].

Физическая активность играет в нашей жизни огромную роль, но только часть из нас занимается какой-нибудь спортивной дисциплиной регулярно. Каждый в состоянии найти такое спортивное занятие, которое доставит ему удовольствие. Большинство студентов ВУЗов предпочитают активные виды спорта такие как: футбол, волейбол, пляжный волейбол, баскетбол, национальные виды борьбы. Девушки большее предпочтение отдают фитнесу, спортивным танцам и плаванию. Юноши – футболу, баскетболу, посещение тренажёрных залов. Каждый человек знает, что баскетбол – это игра атлетических, ловких, выносливых, быстрых и упорных. В этой спортивной игре присутствует командное единоборство, в котором ценится индивидуальный стиль и кооперация в решении тактических задач команды. Постоянная смена характера игровых действий, высокая эмоциональность воспитывает здоровых, физически сильных людей устойчивых к стрессу. Баскетбол как особо подвижная игра с максимальным уровнем физической нагрузки решает задачи по укреплению здоровья студентов, развитию ловкости и координации, быстроты реакции, а также закаливанию их характера, воспитанию духа коллективизма и соперничества, ответственности [2.55-61].

Развитие двигательных способностей или навыков – это долгий, сложный и кропотливый процесс, позволяющий довести выполнение некоторых простых актов до автоматизма. Посредством игры в баскетбол студенты развивают такие навыки как ведение мяча, точная передача мяча товарищу по команде, обход соперника, попадание в кольцо. Однако, чтобы эти навыки были предельно точны и эффективны во время игры, студентом необходимо иметь хотя бы базовый уровень физической подготовки. Более того баскетбол развивает у студентов целый комплекс полезных двигательных способностей, таких как быстрая передача мяча, обход соперника, попадание мячом в корзину и т.д. Также физические упражнения, основанные на данной игре, способствуют поддержанию и улучшению физической формы студентов, положительно влияют на их здоровье. Баскетбол состоит из естественных движений (ходьба, бег, прыжки) и специфических двигательных действий без мяча (остановки, повороты, передвижения приставными шагами, финты и т. д.), а также с мячом (ловля, передача, ведение, броски), что, в свою очередь, требует применения скоростных, скоростно-силовых и координационных способностей, и физических качеств [3].

При занятии баскетболом развивается глазомер, расширяется поле зрения, разнообразие движений способствует укреплению нервной системы, двигательного аппарата, улучшению обмена веществ и деятельности всех систем организма. Игра в баскетбол положительно сказывается на развитии координационных и скоростных способностей, товарищества, что имеет важное значение, как в профессиональной деятельности игроков, так и в повседневной жизни обучающихся. В современных условиях значительно увеличился объём деятельности, осуществляемой в вероятностных и неожиданно возникающих ситуациях, которая требует проявления находчивости, быстроты реакции, способности к концентрации и переключению внимания, пространственной, временной, динамической точности движения и их биохимической рациональности. Все эти качества или способности в теории физического воспитания связывают с понятиями физических качеств – способность человека быстро, оперативно, целесообразно, то есть наиболее рационально, осваивать новые двигательные действия, успешно решать двигательные задачи в изменяющихся условиях. Занятия баскетболом, также помогают формировать настойчивость, смелость, решительность, честность, уверенность в себе, чувство коллективизма. Такое всестороннее и комплексное воздействие на занимающихся дает право считать баскетбол не только увлекательным видом спорта, но и одним из наиболее действенных средств физического и нравственного воспитания. Где в нашей Республики Узбекистан Работает много десятков тренеров и ими охвачено более 5-ти тысяч детей в возрасте от 7 до 15 лет. А в Высших учебных заведениях Республики во всех созданы секции по баскетболу где занимаются регулярно более 1500 студентов.

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СПОРТ СОҲАСИДАГИ АГЕНТЛИК ФАОЛИЯТИ ТУШУНЧАСИ, ЎЗИГА ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ ВА ТУРЛАРИ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада спорт соҳасидаги агентлар фаолиятининг тушунчаси, хусусиятлари ҳамда фуқаролик-ҳуқуқий жихатдан уни тартибга солиш чоралари ёритилган. Спорт бўйича агент — спортчи номидан ва унинг манфаатлари учун шартнома асосида фаолият кўрсатадиган, тузилган шартномалар шартларига ва спортчининг ҳуқуқларига риоя этилишини кузатиб борадиган шахс ҳисобланади. Спорт соҳасидаги агентларнинг муносабатларини фуқаролик-ҳуқуқий тартибга солишга комплекс илмий ёндашув талаб этилади.

Калит сўзлар: Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт, фуқаролик ҳуқуқи, спорт агенти, бизнес, спорт менежери, шартнома, воситачи, қонун.

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THE CONCEPT, DISTINCTIVE FEATURES AND TYPES OF AGENCY ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF SPORTS

Annotation. This article covers the concept, features of the activities of agents in the field of sports, as well as measures to regulate it from a civil legal nature. A sports agent is a person who acts on behalf of an athlete and in his interests on a contractual basis, monitoring compliance with the terms of concluded contracts and the rights of an athlete. An integrated scientific approach to the civil law regulation of the relations of agents in the sports sphere is required.

Keywords: Physical education and sports, civil law, sports agent, business, sports manager, contract, intermediary, law.

Бугунги кунда жисмоний тарбия ва спортнинг аҳамияти юртимизда тобора ортиб бораётгани билан бир қаторда унинг ҳуқуқий асосларини доимий равишда такомиллаштириб борилишини даврнинг ўзи кўрсатиб бермоқда. Рим ҳуқуқи давридан бизга маълум бўлган энг қадимги ҳуқуқий конструкциялардан бири шартнома ҳисобланади. Шартнома мулкӣ муносабатларни (фуқаролик-ҳуқуқӣ) ҳуқуқӣ тартибга солишда универсал усул сифатида марказӣ ўринни эгаллайди. Спорт соҳасидаги

муносабатлар ҳам асосан шартномалар билан тартибга солинади. Хусусан, XX асрнинг охириги йигирма йиллигида спортнинг тобора такомиллашишида давлатнинг ўрнини мустаҳкамлаш тенденцияси юзага келди. Бунга ўз навбатида: 1) спорт соҳасидаги қонун ҳужжатларини ва норматив-ҳуқуқий асосларини қабул қилиниши; 2) спортни ривожлантириш ва молиялаштиришда ҳукумат ва маҳаллий ҳокимият органларининг иштироки, жамоатчилик билан алоқалари; 3) спортнинг нафақат маданий балки моддий томонлама молиявий ривожини; 4) спорт шартномалари субъектларининг кўлами кенгайиши, спорт агенти ва бошқалар сабаб бўлмоқда дейишимиз мумкин.

Спортчининг ўз вакили ёрдамида шартнома имзолаши ҳолати илк бор 1925 йилда Америка Қўшма штатларида қайд этилган. Иллинойс университетининг Америка футбол, бейсбол, баскетбол каби спорт турларида юқори натижаларни қўлга киритаётган истиқболли талабаси Г.Ранж ўқишни тамом қилгач ўзининг “Chicago bears” клуби билан имзолаган дастлабки профессионал шартномасини вакили-агенти ёрдамида имзолаган. Аммо шундан кейин ҳам бундай ҳолатлар қайд этилган даврда камдан-кам кузатилган. АҚШда спорт агентлари ўз фаолиятларини 1970 йилларга яқин фаоллаштира бошлайди. Шунинг ҳам таъкидлаб ўтиш керакки, мазкур давр профессионал спортдаги эркин агентлик муносабатлари билан ажралиб туради, чунки спортчиларнинг катта қисми резерв тизими, яъни “қайси клуб хоҳласа уша клуб олиши мумкин” принципига асосланган тизимга мувофиқ ўз жамоалари олдида шартномавий мажбуриятларга эга бўлиб, уларда танлов ҳуқуқи ва муқобил вариант бўлмаган. Аслини олганда, спортчилар учун фақатгина “таклиф этилаётган нарсага рози бўлиш ёки мусобақаларда иштирок этишдан воз кечиш” қоидаси мавжуд эди. Агент хизматларидан фойдаланиш учун спортчидан мавжуд тизимни енгиб ўтишга етарлича жасорат талаб этилар эди. 1980 йилларга келиб, спорт мусобақаларига бўлган қизиқишнинг тикланиши натижасида спорт агентларининг фаолияти янада фаоллашди ва у даромадли соҳага айланди. Шимолий Американинг хоккей, бейсбол, баскетбол ва америка футбол бўйича лигаларида фаолият кўрсатаётган спортчилар ўзаро рақобат қилишни бошлайди, бой клублар энг зўр спортчиларни олишга интила бошлади ва ўз-ўзидан уларнинг маошлари сезиларли даражада ўса бошлади. Бундай вазиятда спорт агентларининг ўз хизматларини спортчиларга таклиф этишга бўлган интилишлари ҳам шунга мувофиқ равишда ортиб кетди. Албатта, бу жараён ҳам муаммосиз кечмади. Асосий муаммо кўп сонли спорт агентлари орасидаги чекланган спортчилар учун кескин рақобат муҳитининг шаклланишида бўлди.[1]

Шулардан ҳозирги пайтда спорт соҳасида жуда тез ривожланиб келаётган *Спорт соҳасидаги агентлар фаолиятига назар ташласак*, Давлат сиёсати учун муҳим саналган спорт соҳаси, хусусан спорт соҳасида агентлар фаолияти етарлича тартибга солинмаган ва етарлича тадқиқот

предметига айланиб улгурмаганлиги бу соҳада қилиниши лозим бўлган ишлар кўплигини англатади. Агент тушунчасига таърифни кўплаб хорижий луғат ва энциклопедияларда топиш мумкин. “Спорт агенти” тушунчаси ҳақида эса, илмий адабиётларда, норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатларда, ички (локал) ҳужжатларда, спорт ташкилотларининг регламент нормаларида маълумот (жуда кам) олиш мумкин. Спорт агентлиги профессионал спортда хизмат кўрсатиши ва бу хизмат эса, айнан фойда олиш учун ҳақ эвазига амалга оширилишини инобатга оладиган бўлсак, спорт агенти бевосита шартномавий-ҳуқуқий фаолиятнинг мустақил субъекти ҳисобланишига алоҳида эътибор қаратиш лозим бўлади. Шунингдек, улар фаолиятини шартномаларсиз тасаввур этиб бўлмайди. Ўзбекистон Республикасида амалда бўлган норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар таҳлил этилганида спорт бўйича агент фаолияти билан боғлиқ нормалар умумий ҳолда кўрсатилганлиги маълум бўлди. Хусусан, “Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт тўғрисида”ги Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонунида спорт бўйича агентга таъриф берилган бўлиб унга кўра спорт бўйича агент — спортчи номидан ва унинг манфаатлари учун шартнома асосида фаолият кўрсатадиган, тузилган шартномалар шартларига ва спортчининг ҳуқуқларига риоя этилишини кузатиб борадиган шахс ҳисобланади [2]. Яна бир норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатда, яъни Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2020 йил 22 май 311-сон қарорининг 6-бандида Ўзбекистон футбол ассоциациясига Халқаро Футбол Ассоциациялари Федерацияси (ФИФА) талабларига мувофиқ салоҳияти юқори футболчиларни профессионал даражада тайёрлаш, уларнинг хорижий давлатларнинг нуфузли футбол клубларида профессионал фаолият олиб боришини таъминлаш, шунингдек, футболчиларнинг ҳуқуқ ва қонуний манфаатларини ҳимоя қилиш мақсадида Футбол бўйича агентлар (воситачилар) фаолиятини тартибга солиш ва уларни аккредитациядан ўтказиш тартибини ишлаб чиқиш ва амалиётга жорий этиш вазифаси белгиланган [3]. Спорт бўйича агент фаолиятига доир ўтказилган таҳлиллар юқоридаги 2 та нормадан бошқа бирор қоидалар Ўзбекистон қонун ҳужжатларида келтирилмаганлигини кўрсатди. Умуман олганда мавжуд норма ҳам спорт бўйича агентнинг фаолият юритишига асос бўлиб ҳисобланади. Бироқ, спорт бўйича агент фаолиятининг бугунги кундаги спорт муносабатларининг шаклланиши ва ривожланишидаги аҳамиятини инобатга олсак, юқоридаги нормаларнинг айрим жиҳатларини такомиллаштириш зарур бўлиб ҳисобланади. Ўзбекистон Республикасида спорт агентлари фаолиятида агентларнинг спортчилар ва спорт клублари ўртасида шартномалар тузишда воситачилик тарзидаги иштироклари муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Шундай қилиб, спорт агенти фаолиятининг катта қисмини спорт соҳасида агентлик шартномасини тузиш йўлида қилинган ҳаракатлар ташкил қилади. Аслида, спорт агентининг фаолияти воситачилик фаолият ҳисобланганлиги ва

унинг соҳаси спорт бўлганлиги учун ҳам икки тарафламалик хусусиятига эга. Яъни бу масала ҳам спорт соҳаси қонунчилиги, ҳам фуқаролик соҳаси қонунчилиги билан тартибга солинади.

Спорт соҳасидаги агентлик фаолиятини турли олимлар ижодларида учратиш мумкин. Шундай қилиб, С.В.Николюдин агентлик шартномасини “фуқаролик-ҳуқуқий битимнинг барча белгиларига эга бўлган воситачилик шартномаси” деб тушунади, унга кўра “бир томон (агент) бошқа томон (принципиал) номидан маълум ҳақ эвазига тадбиркорлик (тижорат) мақсадларида юридик ва бошқа ҳаракатларни амалга ошириш мажбуриятини олади. Аксинча, М.З.Пак агентлик шартномаси мижоз ва учинчи шахс ўртасидаги ҳуқуқий муносабатларни ривожлантиришга қаратилган воситачилик ҳаракатларининг агент томонидан мижоз манфаатларини кўзлаб амалга оширилиши билан боғлиқ деб ҳисоблайди. М.И.Брачинский эса эътиборни бундай ҳаракатларнинг тизимлилиги ва агентлик шартномасини битта бизнес битими учун ишлатиш мумкин эмаслигига қаратади.

Спортдаги агентлар фаолияти учун бу ёндашувлар фақат энг минимал тарзда қулланилиши аниқ. Цивилистларнинг агентлик хизматларининг фақат тадбиркорлик муносабатларига йўналтирилганлиги ҳақидаги фикри маҳаллий профессионал спортда ўз ифодасини топмайди. Спорт клублари ва профессионал спортни бошқариш билан шуғулланадиган бошқа ташкилотларга нисбатан агент ўз хизматларини кўрсатиш ҳуқуқига эга ва шу нуқтаи назардан уларнинг фойда (даромад) олишига қаратилганлиги оқланади. Аксинча, миллий меҳнат қонунчилигига мувофиқ спортчилар мурожаатида агентлар фаолиятини амалга ошириш мижознинг тадбиркорлик мақсадларига қаратилган фаолият сифатида кўриб чиқиш мумкин эмас. Мижознинг спорт тизимининг тегишли вакили билан ҳуқуқий муносабатлари спорт соҳасидаги агентлар фаолияти субъектида ягона эмас. Спорт агенти ўйинчиларни трансфер қилишнинг энг яхши вариантларини танлаши, консультация қилиши, тавсиялар бериши, меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар билан аниқ тақиқланмаган бошқа ҳаракатларни амалга ошириши мумкин. Спорт федерациялари томонидан агентлар фаолиятини корпоратив (маҳаллий) тартибга солишда агент ҳам мижоз номидан бажаришга ҳақли бўлган ҳаракатларнинг тўлиқ рўйхати мавжуд эмаслиги бежиз эмас. Шунингдек, агентлик хизматларини битта мижозга тизимли кўрсатиш концепцияси спорт муҳитида изчил эмас. Спорт агенти спорт соҳасининг тегишли вакили учун бир марталик шартнома тузиши (масалан, ўйинчини бир клубдан бошқасига ўтказиш) ва кейинчалик унинг профессионал фаолиятини ҳуқуқий қуллаб-қувватлашда иштирок этмаслиги мумкин. Бу фақатгина томонлар тузган агентлик шартномасининг шартларига боғлиқ.[4] Қонунчилик даражасида ҳам, корпоратив даражада ҳам бугунги кунда бундай чеклов ўрнатилмаган.

Шундай қилиб, спортдаги агентлик фаолиятининг фуқаролик-хуқуқий табиати ҳозирги вақтда спорт агенти фаолиятида мижозлар ва бошқа манфаатдор шахслар билан муносабатларни ўрнатишининг деярли барча босқичларида юзага келадиган бир қатор профессионал муаммоларни етарли даражада ҳал қила олмайди. Замонавий профессионал спортда агентлик шартномасининг фақат фуқаролик-хуқуқий тузилмаларидан фойдаланиши энди етарли эмас, бу агентлар фаолиятининг асосий масалаларини батафсилроқ тартибга солиш зарурлигини кўрсатади.

Шуни таъкидлаш керакки, корпоратив ва қонун ҳужжатлари билан бевосита таъқиқланмаган агентлик хизматларининг мумкин бўлган турларини таҳлил қилиш асосида, биз спортдаги агентлар фаолиятининг таърифини шакллантиришимиз мумкин. Бу фаолият спорт тизимининг субъектларига шартнома ва шартномадан ташқари асосда кўрсатиладиган ва асосан ихтисослашган субъектлар ўртасидаги муносабатларни расмийлаштиришга қаратилган воситачилик хизматлари тўплами шаклида профессионал асосда амалга ошириладиган ҳаракатлар мажмуи сифатида тушунилиши керак.

Спорт агенти биринчи ўринда спортчининг манфаатларини кўзлаб, унинг учун бир қатор хизматлар мажмуини амалга оширувчи вакилдир. Спорт соҳасидаги агентлар фаолиятини жисмоний шахслар ҳам, юридик шахслар ҳам агент сифатида фаолият юритиши мумкин бўлиб, бу ерда вакиллар фаолият кўрсатувчи спорт тури ҳал қилувчи аҳамиятга эга. Шундай ҳолатлар ҳам мавжудки, бунда профессионал спорт агенти бирданга бир нечта спорт турини қамраб олади. Масалан, АҚШ да бир шахсдан хоккейда, бейсболда, америка футболда агентлик хизматлари таклифини олиш мумкин. Спорт агенти тушунчасини унинг фаолиятдан келиб чиққан ҳолда таърифлаш мумкин.

Спорт агентининг асосий фаолият турларига қуйидагилар киради:

- шартномалар тузишда мижозларга хуқуқий кўмак бериш;
- мижознинг бир жисмоний тарбия ва спорт ташкилоти (спорт клуби) дан бошқасига ўтиши (трансфери)да музокаралар олиб бориш.

Спорт агентларининг қўшимча фаолият турлари орасидан қуйидагиларни ажратиш кўрсатиш мумкин:

- мижозлар даромад ва ҳаражатларининг молиявий бошқаруви;
- мижозлар фаолиятининг солиққа оид режалаштирилиши;
- зиддиятли вазиятларни ҳал қилиш;
- машғулот ва мусобақавий фаолиятни ташкил қилиш;
- суғурталаш;
- қимматли қозғаларни бошқариш;
- ҳайрия акцияларида иштирок этиш;
- пресс-конференцияларни ташкил қилиш, ОАВ билан алоқада бўлиш ва бошқа фаолият турлари. Спорт агентининг мижозлари сифатида

спортчилар, мураббийлар, жисмоний тарбия ва спорт ташкилотлари (спорт клублари) намоён бўлиши мумкин.

Бундан ташқари, агент спортчига кўшимча хизматлар кўрсатади-бу чиқишлар (сўз маърузалар, семинарлар, мастер-класслар, шоудастурларда иштирок ҳақида бормоқда) ва рекламадан тортиб, спортчининг карераси давомида ва у яқунлангандан сўнг маслаҳатлар беришгача бўлганларни қамраб олади. Назарда тутилган барча ҳолатларда спорт агенти спортчининг вакили, яъни “спортчи томонидан унинг номидан ҳаракат қилишга ваколат берилган шахс” сифатида эътироф этилади.

Спорт агентининг энг муҳим бурчи бу агент вакили бўлган шахснинг ҳуқуқлари ва қонуний манфаатларини виждонан ҳимоя қилишдир. Бу шуни англатадики, агент ҳар қандай ҳолатда ҳам ўз мақомини суистеъмол қила олмайди ва шу билан унга ишонган спортчининг мавқеини хавф остига қўя олмайди, аксинча, спортчи ютуқларга эришиши учун энг мақбул ва фойдали шартномаларга ҳаракат қилиши керак.

Спорт соҳасидаги агентлар фаолиятини фуқаролик-ҳуқуқий жихатдан воситачилик шартномасига боғласак, Ўзбекистон Республикаси фуқаролик кодексининг 48-боб 832-моддасида Воситачилик шартномасига таъриф бериб ўтилган, унга кўра Воситачилик шартномаси бўйича бир тараф (воситачи) иккинчи тарафнинг (комитент) топришиғи бўйича ўз номидан, бироқ комитент ҳисобидан бир ёки бир неча битимни ҳақ эвазига тузиш мажбуриятини олади. Воситачилик шартномаси ёзма равишда тузилиши шарт[5].

Бошқа давлатларнинг Спорт соҳасидаги агентлар фаолиятига назар ташлайдиган бўлсак, бир қатор хорижий давлатларнинг қонунларида “спорт агенти” тушунчасининг қуйидагича таърифларни учратиш мумкин:

Россия Федерацияси Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт қонунида Спорт агенти- бу спортчилар ва мураббийларни профессионал спорт клубига ишга жойлаштиришга кўмаклашиш бўйича юридик ва бошқа ҳаракатлар орқали фаолиятни амалга оширувчи жисмоний ёки юридик шахс;

Беларусь Республикаси Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт қонунида Спорт агенти – бу яқка тартибдаги тадбиркор сифатида рўйхатдан ўтган ва профессионал спорт субъекти билан тузилган фуқаролик-ҳуқуқий шартномалар асосида амалга ошириладиган жисмоний шахс;

Тожикистон Республикаси Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт қонунида Спорт агенти бу жисмоний ёки юридик шахс; спортчилар ёки мураббийларни профессионал спорт клубига ишга жойлаштиришга кўмаклашиш бўйича қонуний ва бошқа ҳаракатлар орқали фаолиятни амалга оширишуват шахс;

Кўриб турганимиздек, хорижий давлатларнинг қонунларида ҳам спорт агентлари тушунчаси ҳуқуқ соҳаси, айнан фуқаролик-ҳуқуқи билан боғлиқлигини учратишимиз мумкин.

Хулоса қилиб айтиш мумкинки, спорт агенти спортчи ўз эътиборини тўлиқлигича машғулотлар жараёни ҳамда мусобақаларга қаратишига шароит яратадиган продюсер, топ-менежер, шахсий администратор ва тижорат директори функцияларини амалга оширади. Замонавий спортда жисмоний юкламалар ва рақобат даражаси шу қадар юқорики, профессионал спортчи кундалик ва ташкилий муаммоларга чалғишга шунчаки имконият топа олмайди. Унинг ўрнига бундай ишларни спортчи томонидан ваколат берилган шахслар амалга оширади. Агентнинг вазифаси – спортчига у ёки бу спорт турининг бизнес сифатидаги барча хусусиятларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда самарали қарорлар қабул қилишига ёрдам беришдир. Агентнинг асосий вазифаларидан бири спортчи фаолиятининг ўсиши ва молиявий фаровонлигини таъминлашдир. Буни бажариш эса мушкул вазифа ҳисобланади, чунки агент спортчи ва икки иш берувчи ўртасидаги воситачиликни амалга оширади. Булардан ташқари, агент ўз спортчиси учун тарбиячилик вазифасини бажариши ҳам керак бўлади. Гап шундаки, кўпгина замонавий спортчиларда шахснинг мотивацион соҳаси ва фаолиятини иродавий тартибга солиш қобилияти етарли даражада ривожланмаган. Бу, кўпинча, муносиб шартномани имзолагандан сўнг баъзи ёш спортчилар интилишини тўхтатади ва захирада ўтиришга рози бўлади. Шунинг учун агент машғулотларда фақат ҳақиқий меҳнат унга спортнинг юқори чўққиларига эришишига ёрдам беришини, мураббий айтганидан биров кўпроқ ишлаш кераклигини, кичик нарсдан бошлашнинг ёмон жиҳати йўқлигини, чунки бу ишга тўғри муносабатда бўлиши кези келиб, катта нарсага айланишини спортчи онгига доимий равишда сингдириши керак.

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КОЛИТЫ ПРИ САХАРНОМ ДИАБЕТЕ

Симптомы кишечной диспепсии, часто наблюдающиеся у пациентов с сахарным диабетом (СД), требуют проведения дифференциального диагноза между функциональным и воспалительным генезом поражения кишечника. При этом необходимо учитывать, что помимо хронических воспалительных заболеваний кишечника (ХВЗК), у больных с СД 2 типа высока вероятность развития микрососудистой дисфункции и ишемического колита вследствие диабетической ангиопатии. Клиника ишемического колита во многом схожа с ХВЗК, а дифференциация этиологии возможна только при проведении колоноскопии с биопсией. Однако выполнение такого высокоинвазивного исследования не всегда возможно. Поэтому часто поражения кишечника у больных с СД ошибочно трактуют как функциональные или обусловленные ХВЗК, что кардинально меняет подход к терапии таких больных.

Ключевые слова: сахарный диабет, колит, желудочно-кишечные осложнения.

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COLITIS IN DIABETES MELLITUS

Symptoms of intestinal dyspepsia, often observed in patients with diabetes mellitus (DM), require a differential diagnosis between the functional and inflammatory genesis of intestinal lesions. It should be taken into account that in addition to chronic inflammatory bowel diseases (CVD), patients with type 2 diabetes have a high probability of developing microvascular dysfunction and ischemic colitis due to diabetic angiopathy. The clinic of ischemic colitis is in many ways similar to CVD, and differentiation of etiology is possible only when performing a colonoscopy with a biopsy. However, performing such a highly invasive study is not always possible. Therefore, intestinal lesions in patients with DM are often mistakenly interpreted as functional or caused by CVD, which radically changes the approach to the therapy of such patients.

Key words: diabetes mellitus, colitis, gastrointestinal complications.

Введение. По определению экспертов ВОЗ, «сахарный диабет — проблема всех возрастов и народов», что обусловлено его широкой

географической распространенностью, исключительно быстрым ростом заболеваемости, ранней инвалидизацией пациентов трудоспособного возраста и высокой смертностью от осложнений [2]. В общей структуре причин смерти сахарный диабет занимает 6-е место. Причинами смерти при сахарном диабете являются сердечно-сосудистые заболевания, онкологические заболевания, заболевания почек, инфекционные осложнения составляют 42 %. Актуальность данной темы определяется тем, что знание причин смерти и факторов риска при сахарном диабете позволит разработать тактику борьбы с основными осложнениями и использовать эффективные меры для снижения смертности [1].

Ишемический колит (ИК), описанный J. Marston и соавт. в 1966 г., является вариантом ишемической болезни органов пищеварения. Он возникает при ограничении кровоснабжения толстой кишки по нижней брыжеечной артерии (селезеночный угол толстой кишки, нисходящая ободочная, сигмовидная и частично прямая кишка) и/или верхней брыжеечной артерии (остальная часть толстой кишки и тонкая кишка).

Чаще ИК наблюдается у старшей возрастной группы людей на почве стенозирования атеросклеротическим поражением указанных сосудов, хотя может развиваться и при поражении более мелких сосудов, питающих толстую кишку, при васкулитах (неспецифический аortoартериит, системная красная волчанка, дерматомиозит, узелковый периартериит, болезнь Такаясу, Бехчета и др.), амилоидозе, лучевой терапии, сахарном диабете, гемолитическом и уремическом синдроме, шоке (гиповолемическом, септическом, анафилактическом, кардиогенном), гематологических заболеваниях (миелопролиферативном синдроме, серповидноклеточной анемии, дефиците протеинов C и S, антитромбина III, полицитемии), употреблении кокаина, после пересадки почек, использования ряда лекарственных средств (диуретики, сердечные гликозиды, нейролептики, эстрогенсодержащие контрацептивы, эстрогены, флутамид, интерферон, вазопрессин, адреналин, эфедрин и др.). Ишемический колит может возникнуть также в результате сдавления извне мезентериальных сосудов (избыточной рубцово-измененной тканью, увеличенными близлежащими органами, в результате перегиба указанных сосудов, гипоплазии, фибромускулярной дисплазии и т.п.).

Сахарный диабет (СД) – наиболее распространенная патология среди лиц трудоспособного возраста. При этом число таких больных постоянно увеличивается во всех странах, как индустриальных, так и развивающихся. Численность больных СД в настоящее время составляет около 180 млн. человек, причем основная часть больных (90%) — это пациенты с СД типа 2 (СД2). Согласно прогнозам, при сохранении нынешних темпов роста заболеваемости, к 2010 г. численность больных СД на планете достигнет 221 млн. человек, а в 2025 г. СД предположительно будут иметь уже более 300 млн. человек [2, 3, 4].

При СД отмечаются поражения большинства органов и систем: сердечно-сосудистой, мочевыделительной, нервной и т.д. [1, 5, 6]. Не менее 75% пациентов с СД предъявляют жалобы, связанные с поражением органов желудочно-кишечного тракта. Так, запоры встречаются у 60% больных СД, диарея у 20%, недержание кала у 20%, боли в животе у 30%, тошнота и рвота у 30%, дисфагия у 5% [1, 7]. Основное значение в развитии нарушений функций желудочно-кишечного тракта имеет гипергликемия, изменения уровня продукции гормонов, повышение восприимчивости к развитию вторичных инфекций, микроангиопатия и нейропатия внутренних органов (нарушение автономной иннервации) [1, 5, 7].

По современным представлениям, всем функциональным нарушениям должен соответствовать определённый патологический морфологический субстрат. Таким образом, для понимания сущности нарушения функции желудочно-кишечного тракта необходимо определить характер патоморфологических изменений в этих органах при СД.

Анализ литературных данных показал, что многие вопросы эндоскопических и функционально-морфологических изменений слизистой оболочки толстой кишки (СОТК) при СД являются малоизученными [1].

При остро наступающей полной обтурации питающих толстую кишку сосудов (тромбоз, эмболия) развивается инфаркт кишечника. Хронический ИК обычно развивается исподволь, в результате постепенного прогрессирования сужения мезентериальных сосудов. Однако при нарушении магистрального кровотока по ним кровоснабжение толстой кишки может значительное время компенсироваться развитием коллатералей. Лишь при декомпенсации кровоснабжения толстой кишки развивается ишемия ее тканей с бактериальной инвазией, развитием воспаления, деструкции и склеротическими изменениями. При этом выраженность ишемии может усугубляться вазоспазмом, в формировании которого принимает участие выработка эндотелина, и развитием гиперперистальтики. При кратковременной ишемии толстой кишки может возникать обратимое дистрофическое поражение ее тканей, особенно слизистой оболочки.

В последние годы микроскопический колит (МК) в связи с повышением заболеваемости и улучшением диагностики приобретает особую актуальность в связи с необходимостью его дифференциации с инфекционными колитами, воспалительными заболеваниями кишечника (ВЗК), целиакией и синдромом раздраженного кишечника (СРК) [1]. Вместе с тем МК может быть частью спектра ВЗК или целиакии [4]. В то же время МК рассматривается как одна из основных причин хронической диареи у пациентов пожилого возраста [5, 6].

МК — это заболевание 5TRFe, возникающее преимущественно у женщин пожилого возраста и проявляющееся клинически обильной

диареей без примеси крови, а морфологически чаще интактной слизистой оболочкой кишечника или признаками незначительного воспаления [7].

По существу МК представляет собой особую форму хронического воспалительного заболевания кишечника с неизвестной этиологией. МК включает коллагеновый колит (КК) и лимфоцитарный колит (ЛК).

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ВОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ В ПРЕДОТВРАЩЕНИИ ПРОБЛЕМ ОПУСТЫНИВАНИЯ В ЛАНДШАФТАХ НИЗКОЙ ЗЕРАФШАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЫ

Аннотация: В данной статье описано размещение основных источников воды в бассейне Нижнего Зеравшана и их влияние на ландшафт региона.

Ключевые слова: опустынивание, коллекторно-дренажные, соленость, подземные воды, минерализация воды, засоленные ландшафты, пестициды, гербициды, искусственный дренаж, мелиорация, геосистема, экосистема, деградация.

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IMPORTANCE OF WATER RESOURCES IN PREVENTING DESERTIFICATION PROBLEMS IN LOWER ZARAFSHAN VALLEY LANDSCAPES

Abstract: This article describes the distribution of the main water sources in the Lower Zarafshan Basin and their impact on the landscape of the region.

Keywords: desertification, collector-drainage, groundwater, salinity, water mineralization, saline landscapes, pesticides, herbicides, reclamation, geosystem, ecosystem, degradation.

Введение. На сегодняшний день опустынивание является одной из глобальных проблем, стоящих перед человечеством, наносящих огромный экономический, социальный и экологический ущерб природе и обществу. Одну часть суши составляют засушливые земли, на которых проживает одна шестая часть населения Земли. Опустынивание распространяется с густонаселенных равнин на малонаселенные районы, а также предгорья и

малонаселенные горные районы. Основной причиной этого является увеличение численности населения и, соответственно, усиление антропогенной нагрузки на природу. Процессы опустынивания связаны с изменением климата, утратой биоразнообразия, засолением и усилением деградации почв.

На территории нашей республики есть засушливые и полузасушливые районы, подверженные: естественному засолению, песчаным лавинам, пыльным бурям. Такие изменения способствуют ускорению негативных природно-географических процессов, таких как: деградация почв, ухудшение мелиоративных условий почв и пашни, усиление эрозионных процессов, деградация почв и растений. В этом месте, в результате изменения климата в бассейне Нижнего Зеравшана, уменьшения количества осадков, скорости ветра, которое влияет на эрозию почв, а также вторичное затопление орошаемых земель Нижне-Зеравшанского бассейна и прилегающих его земель, ощущается опустынивание ландшафтов.

Основная часть. Основными водными источниками Нижне-Зеравшанского бассейна являются: Аму-Бухарский и Аму-Каракольский каналы, река Зеравшан и подземные воды, а также расположенные в бассейне Куюмозорское, Тодакольское и Шоркольское водохранилища, которые в основном питают воды на земли Бухарского и Каракольского оазисов. Амударьинские воды орошают не только Бухарский и Каракольский оазисы, но и основную часть обрабатываемых земель в Кызылтепинском, Ортачельском и Маликчольском оазисах, расположенных в северо-восточной части района. В бассейне Нижнего Зеравшана наиболее полноводным является орошаемое земледелие, количество использованной воды на орошение таких земель составило 11,9 тыс. м³ (2013 г.). В Нижне-Зеравшанской котловине грунтовые воды располагаются на глубинах 1-60 м, в оазисах 2-3 м от 10 м на глубинах до 60 м. В Бухарско-Каракольской дельте ежегодно создается 1 км³ подземных вод, поэтому 77% испаряется, а 9% выносится из оазиса через рвы; 1% впадает в Зеравшан, Аму-Бухарскую котловину и озера; 13% распространяется на районы дельты.

Химический анализ воды реки Зеравшан, являющейся основным источником воды бассейна Нижнего Зеравшана, показывает, что минерализация на исследованных участках реки колеблется от 0,3 до 2,7 г (в 2000-2004 гг.). От ручьев в нижней части гор до Навои минерализация возрастает от 0,3 до 1 г/л, затем достигает 2,6 г/л в Бухарском оазисе. В том же направлении уменьшается гидрокарбонат-ион в составе химводы и увеличивается сульфат-ион. Уровень минерализации в широко используемых коллекторно-дренажных водах Бухарского оазиса высок, достигая от 2,5 до 4,9 г/л, такая минерализация водных потоков приводит к засолению грунтовых вод и почв и, соответственно, к влиянию

ландшафтов на опустынивание. Долина реки Зеравшан имеет разную степень солености, причем уровень солености увеличивается от верховьев к низовьям. Например, в ландшафтах Самарканда засоленность земель превышает 30%, в Каттакургане примерно 60%, в Бухаре - 89,5%, Караколе - 90%. По данным Республиканского земельного кадастра, в середине прошлого века засоленные земли в Зеравшанской долине составляли менее 30% от общей площади земель, т.е. половину от нынешнего показателя. Продуктивность орошаемых земель в засушливых районах зависит от грунтовых вод и их минерализации. Поэтому обеспечение стабильности уровня грунтовых вод является важным фактором улучшения мелиорации орошаемых земель. Стабильность минерализации подземных вод на орошаемых территориях области является одним из основных факторов получения обильных урожаев сельскохозяйственных культур, а минерализация баланса подземных вод осуществляется через искусственные дренажные сети. На территории имеется коллекторно-дренажная система общей протяженностью 11 000,6 км, из которых за границу орошаемых земель выходит 227,41 тыс. тонн минеральных веществ, оказывающих негативное влияние на развитие растений.

Таблица 1

Соотношение воды, используемой на орошение в бассейне Нижнего Зеравшана, и возвратного стока, образующегося в этом районе

№	Год	Площадь орошаемых земель (тыс. га)	Количество воды, используемой для полива (млн м ³)	Количество воды, возвращаемой через коллекторно-дренажную систему (млн м ³)	Количество воды, возвращаемой через коллекторно-дренажную систему (%)
1.	2009	406,7	4992,2	2946,9	59
2.	2010	406,7	4993,2	3081,4	62
3.	2011	406,7	4994,2	3097,8	62
4.	2012	406,7	4995,2	2722,3	54
Средний		406,7	4993,7	2962,1	59

Нижне-Зеравшанская котловина в Бухарском оазисе, где расположены аллювиально-песчаные и средние агроирригационные ярусы дельты Зеравшана, а также ландшафты с лугово-аллювиальными почвами, сильно и умеренно засолены под влиянием фильтрационных вод. В окультуренных и орошаемых почвах Нижне-Зеравшанского бассейна, в процессе орошения сельскохозяйственных культур, происходит повышение уровня фильтрационных вод, в результате несоблюдения норм орошения, а также подъем уровня фильтрационных вод, и приближение их к поверхности земли и вторичное засоление. Ровность рельефа Бухарского

оазиса, отсутствие естественного стока ливневых вод с территории, увеличивают возможность вторичного засоления. По мере увеличения засоленности почвы также увеличивается концентрация солей хлорида натрия (NaCl). Увеличение таких вредных солей в составе почвы отрицательно сказывается на экологии почвы и служит ускорению механизма опустынивания местности.

Грунтовые воды района близки к поверхности земли, особенно в приречных землях, засоленность почв высока в бассейновых районах, местами просачивание воды достигает 2–3 метров в глубину. Это оказывает негативное влияние на развитие флоры, вызывая сокращение определенных местных растений и рост растений устойчивых к засолению, а также это сказывается на урожайности некоторых фруктовых деревьев. Не следует забывать, что исчезновение одного вида в геосистемах отрицательно сказывается и на других последующих видах. Кроме того, эти территории оказывают негативное влияние на живые организмы, вызывая, в определенной степени, рост некоторых заболеваний населения, от верховьев реки Зеравшан к низовьям. Интенсивный подъем грунтовых вод, наблюдается в районе ландшафтов г. Бухары, в том числе в местах расположения историко-архитектурных памятников. Это наносит ущерб историческим памятникам в городе.

Широко распространены соляно-пустынные ландшафтные комплексы вокруг дельт Нижнего Зеравшана. В связи с активным процессом засоления в аридных ландшафтах этого типа, отчетливо видны как явление опустынивания, так и острота экологической ситуации. Поэтому ландшафтные комплексы солончаков, сложившиеся в них экологические ситуации, требуют применения различных мелиоративных мероприятий.

Охрана ландшафтов бассейна Нижнего Зеравшана от опустынивания, сохранение их для будущих поколений и разумное использование – одна из актуальнейших задач современности. Ландшафты бассейна Нижнего Зеравшана служат основным ресурсом, удовлетворяющим материальные и духовные потребности людей. Со времён появления, человек оказывал как положительное так и отрицательное влияние на природу и использовал её в различных целях. Степень воздействия хозяйственной деятельности человека на природу возрастает в непосредственной связи с ростом населения в региональном и глобальном масштабе, также с развитием промышленных предприятий, науки и техники. По мнению А. Абдулкасимова (1990), в результате интенсивного роста населения страны, развития науки и техники, освоения новых орошаемых земель, с одной стороны, произошли соответствующие изменения в характере геокомплексов, в случаях их положительное управление, а с другой стороны, из-за незнания сложного механизма природы, происходят неожиданные, случайные негативные природно-

географические процессы, которые оказывают негативное влияние не только на используемые культурные ландшафты, но и на экологическое состояние и устойчивое развитие окружающих природных ландшафтов.

Вывод. Охрана природы бассейна Нижнего Зеравшана – широкий комплекс понятий, состоящий из сложной системы мероприятий. Это система, сохраняющая природу на благо человечества, для настоящих и будущих поколений, сознательно и целенаправленно изменяющая её, рекультивирующие непригодные земли, рационально использующие природные ресурсы, предотвращающие загрязнение атмосферного воздуха, подземных и поверхностных вод. Восстановление экологического баланса окружающей среды, поддержание продуктивности и повышение эффективности агроландшафтов, предотвращение отравления посевных площадей нитратами, пестицидами и гербицидами, оптимизация процессов деградации геосистем и экосистем, эрозии почв, происходящих на орошаемых землях и почвах мелиорация - состоит из комплекса мероприятий, таких как: борьба с засолением, рациональное использование геосистем с учетом законов природы. Правильная оценка процессов опустынивания в бассейне Нижнего Зеравшана и применение мер, направленных на его улучшение, является необходимой и актуальной задачей. Определение причин возникающих проблем опустынивания, оценка причин каждого изменения с географической точки зрения, оценка с использованием сравнительных и картографических методов, быстрое и эффективное решение проблем - является основным фактором, и это вопрос, который нельзя откладывать. Необходимо правильно использовать водные и почвенные ресурсы бассейна, а также осуществлять восстановление растительного покрова.

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**СУЩНОСТЬ ПЛАНИРОВАНИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО
ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В РАМКАХ КОМПЛЕКСНОГО ПОДХОДА К
ПРОЦЕССУ СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ**

Аннотация: в данной статье раскрыта сущность планирования социально-экономического развития муниципального образования в рамках комплексного подхода к процессу стратегического управления. Изучены нормативно-правовые аспекты данного процесса, представлены особенности формирования и реализации стратегии социально-экономического развития муниципального образования.

Ключевые слова: муниципальное образование, социально-экономическое развитие, планирование, стратегия социально-экономического развития, механизм, органы местного самоуправления.

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**THE ESSENCE OF PLANNING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL EDUCATION IN THE
FRAMEWORK OF AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE
STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT PROCESS**

Abstract: this article reveals the essence of planning the socio-economic development of a municipality within the framework of an integrated approach to the process of strategic management. The regulatory and legal aspects of this process are studied, the features of the formation and implementation of the

strategy of socio-economic development of the municipality are presented. Keywords: municipal formation, socio-economic development, planning, socio-economic development strategy, mechanism, local self-government bodies.

Важнейшим механизмом, благодаря которому может быть осуществлено грамотное управление муниципальным образованием – это планирование его социально-экономического развития. Данный процесс сегодня требует разработки новых методов, учитывающих современные российские особенности. Как считают современные исследователи, действующие механизмы управления муниципальным образованием не в полной мере отвечают задачам, стоящим перед территориальным сообществом. В этой связи совершенствование планирования социально-экономического развития муниципального образования приобретает особую актуальность.

Основная цель муниципального управления – это повышение качества жизни населения. Любое достижение какой-либо крупной цели лежит в правильной постановке подцелей, в ключе общего вектора развития. Простейший алгоритм действий для достижения любой цели или управлением достижения цели описывается циклом Деминга-Шухарта. Цикл управления начинается с планирования. Содержание планируемых изменений находит в отражении – планирования стратегий развития государства, регионов и муниципальных образований. Она должна обеспечивать продолжительный, а не временный успех в процессе улучшения качества жизни населения [4, с. 62].

Планирование социально-экономического развития муниципального образования – это целенаправленная деятельность органов местного самоуправления по разработке перспектив его социально-экономического развития. Органы местного самоуправления выступают гарантом повышения благосостояния в обществе, формируя механизмы управления экономикой с учётом влияния изменений экосистемы. Комплексный подход к процессу стратегического управления в рамках ключевых направлений позволяет достигнуть наибольшей эффективности планирования социально-экономического развития муниципального образования, если органы местного самоуправления закладывают в плановые документы достижимые показатели, т.е. которых можно достичь с существующей ресурсной базой.

Социально-экономическое развитие муниципальных образований на сегодняшний день – это не столько количественное увеличение объектов развития, сколько качественное их изменение. Нормативно-правовой основой социально-экономического развития муниципального образования является федеральный закон Российской Федерации от 28 июня 2014 г. № 172-ФЗ «О стратегическом планировании в Российской Федерации». Разработанная стратегия не должна противоречить

положениям данного закона. Каждая стратегия направлена на развитие определенной территории и включает в себя систему мероприятий, направленных на достижение определенных долгосрочных целей [1].

Важнейшим документом, который составляется в рамках процесса стратегического управления муниципальным образованием, является стратегия социально-экономического развития. Основа стратегии – это план, который представлен направлениям, по которым муниципальному образованию нужно развиваться. Развитие достигается исполнением принятых систем мер, в рамках стратегии развития, которые нужно рассматривать как комплекс мер, поскольку направления развития взаимосвязаны. Например, развитие туризма невозможно без развития сферы услуг, транспорта. В связи с этим роль наличия стратегии социально-экономического развития для муниципального образования невозможно переоценить.

Стратегия устойчивого социально-экономического развития муниципального образования представляет собой всесторонний комплексный план, на достижение глобальных целей объекта. Стратегический план должен быть разработан так, чтобы оставаться целостным в течение длительного времени и быть гибким, готовым к модернизации в соответствии с изменяющимися окружающими условиями. Поэтому, для разработки стратегии требуется продолжительное время и участие обширной группы компетентных специалистов, желательны участвовавших в аналогичной работе для других территорий, того же уровня [2, с. 164].

Комплексный подход к процессу стратегического управления подразумевает, что результаты выполнения задач приведут к поэтапному развитию территории и затронут все сферы жизнедеятельности муниципального образования [3, с. 90].

Современные исследователи приходят к выводу о том, что как бы хорошо ни была разработана стратегия социально-экономического развития муниципального образования, процесс ее реализации имеет огромную значимость. Именно на стадии реализации стратегии социально-экономического развития муниципального образования можно делать выводы о том, является ли она эффективной или нет. Если в срок решаются все задачи и достигаются поставленные цели, то можно делать вывод, что разработанная стратегия реализуется эффективно и приносит положительный результат [4, с. 232].

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод, что процесс разработки и реализации стратегии социально-экономического развития муниципального образования представляет собой процедуру, к которой стоит подходить с ответственностью, ведь от этого зависит развитие определенной территории. Грамотно разработанная и эффективно реализованная стратегия социально-экономического развития определенно

станет одним из ключевых нормативно-правовым документом муниципального образования, который поможет ему динамично развиваться.

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ХОТИН-ҚИЗЛАР БАНДЛИГИНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШДА ОИЛАВИЙ ТАДБИРКОРЛИКНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ ВА РОЛИ

Аннотация. Мақолада хотин-қизлар бандлигини таъминлашда оилавий тадбиркорлик салоҳиятидан самарали фойдаланиш ҳамда унинг муҳим йўналишлари кўриб чиқилган.

Калит сўзлар: ишсизлик, бандлик, оилавий тадбиркорлик, хизмат кўрсатиш соҳаси, туризм, туризм салоҳияти, сервис, томорқа хўжалиги.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE AND ROLE OF FAMILY BUSINESS IN ENSURING WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Annotation. The article examines the effective use of the potential of family business in ensuring women's employment, as well as its important directions.

Key words: unemployment, employment, family business, service industry, tourism, tourism potential, service, real estate.

Мустақиллик туфайли Ўзбекистон иқтисодиётида туб ислохотлар амалга оширилмоқда. Иқтисодиёт таркибида хилма-хил мулкчиликка асосланувчи хўжалик юритивчи субъектлар фаолият юритиб келмоқда.

Айниқса оиланинг жамоавий мулки негизида ташкил этилган оилавий тадбиркорликнинг аҳамияти тобора ортиб бораяпти. Бунда, хотин-қизларни иш билан банд қилишдек долзарб масалани ҳал этишда ушбу фаолият турининг айниқса аҳамияти беқиёс эканлигини кўриш мумкин. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.М.Мирзиёев Олий Мажлисга Мурожаотномасида «... , давлат ва жамият бошқарувида аёлларнинг ўрни ва мавқеини янада мустаҳкамлаш –ислоҳотларимизнинг энг устувор йўналишларидан биридир.

Аёлларнинг бизнес соҳасидаги лойиҳаларини қўллаб-қувватлаш ҳамда жойларда аниқланган хотин-қизлар муаммоларини ҳал этиш учун бюджетдан қўшимча равишда 1 триллион сўмдан зиёд маблағ йўналтирилади. Бунинг учун “Халқ банки” томонидан жойларда хотин-қизларни тадбиркорликка ўқитиш, бизнесга оид намунавий режаларини ишлаб чиқиш ва кредит олишда уларга амалий ёрдам кўрсатишнинг янги тизими жорий этилади.»²⁴ деб таъкидлаган эди. Ушбу долзарб вазифани ҳал этишда оилавий тадбиркорликдан фойдаланиш муҳим саналади. Оилавий тадбиркорлик эркин, ихтиёрий, оила аъзоларининг умумий ёки шахсий ташаббусига асосланадиган иқтисодий фаолиятнинг бир туридир. Бу фаолият тўғрисида Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2012 йилда қонуни ҳам қабул қилинди. «Оилавий тадбиркорлик тўғрисида»ги қонуннинг мақсади фойда (даромад) олишдан иборат эканлиги белгилаб қўйилган. Шу нуқтаи-назардан қаралса, оилавий тадбиркорлик бир нечта долзарб масалаларни ҳал этаолади: 1) Иш билан банд этишни; 2) Фойда(даромад) олишни; 3) Камбағалликдан чиқишни. Фикримизни, Навоий вилояти хотин-қизлари мисолида давом эттираемиз. Жумладан, вилоятнинг ишчи-хизматчилари умумий сонидан аёлларнинг улуши 2017 йилда 37,3 фоиз, 2018 йилда 36,5 фоизни ташкил этгани ҳолда, тегишли равишда Андижонда 46,4; 46.6 фоизни, Наманганда 45.5; 46.1 фоизни, Фарғонада 47.5; 48,2 фоизни ташкил этади.²⁵ Бунга, қишлоқ ҳудудлари нуқтаи назаридан қаралса, аҳволни тушиниш жуда осон. Демокчимиз, меҳнатга лаёқатли ёш хотин-қизлар бўйича асосий ишсизлар қишлоқ жойларида бўлиб, ёш оилалар муаммоларининг кўплиги ва қашшоқлиги ҳам шундан. Мамлакатимиз Президенти Ш.М.Мирзиёев бошчилигида 2020 йилнинг 18 мартида ўтказилган видеоселекторда айтилганидек «Юртимизда 22 мингга яқин хотин-қиз оғир турмуш шароитида яшамокда. Улар кам таъминланган, ишсиз, уй-жойга муҳтож ва ногиронлиги бор аёллар бўлиб, ҳар бирининг муаммосига индивидуал ёндашув талаб этилади.»

Муаммонинг ечими назаримизда, асосан кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорликнинг муҳим тури бўлган оилавий тадбиркорликдир. Қонунга кўра оилавий тадбиркорлик юридик шахс ташкил этган ва этмаган ҳолда амалга оширилиши мумкин. Ушбу фаолият тури айниқса ёш, меҳнат

²⁴ Шавкат .Мирзиёев. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлисга Мурожаотномаси. 2020 йил 29 декабр.

²⁵ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат Статистика Қўмитаси. Тошкент -2019

фаолиятини энди бошлаётган хотин-қизларга жуда қулай ва мос. Чунки ортиқча вақт ва бошқа сарф-харажат қилмасдан уй шароитининг ўзида фойда (даромад) келтирувчи иш билан банд бўлишади. Оилада болалар таълим-тарбияси билан шугулланишга имконият бўлади ва энг муҳими, ёшларда меҳнатсеварлик, ўзаро ёрдам, тежаркорлик каби миллатимизга хос азалий қадриятлар шаклланиб боради. Катта бизнесга йўл ҳам одатда шундан бошланади.

Навоий вилоятининг йирик саноат корхоналари нисбатан анча ривожланган бўлсада, асосан Навоий, Зарафшон, Учқудуқ каби шаҳарларида жойлашган ва деярли ички шахсий истеъмол товарлари бозори учун маҳсулот ишлаб чиқармайди. Кийим-кечак ҳамда уй-рузғор буюмлари бозорини кичик тадбиркорлик субъектлари (якка тадбиркорлар, микрофирмалар, МЧЖлар ва ҳоказолар), озиқ-овқат маҳсулотларини эса асосан оилавий тадбиркорлар-деҳқон хўжаликлари ва томорқа хўжаликлари таъминлаб туради.

Бу масалада Республика вилоятларида бўлгани каби Навоийда ҳам хотин-қизларни оилавий тадбиркорлик орқали иш билан банд қилишда жуда катта имкониятлар мавжуд. Жумладан, хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасида вилоят бўйича 2019 – йилда жами хизматлар аҳоли жон бошига (минг сўм ҳисобида) ўртача 4904,9 бўлгани ҳолда бу кўрсаткич Қизилтепада 2540,9; Навбахорда 1549,8; Хатирчида 1306,3; Нуротада 1257,6ни ташкил этди ²⁶ҳолос. Таклифимиз: ҳар бир маҳалланинг географик жойлашуви ва бошқа хусусиятидан келиб чиққан ҳолда, хонадонларнинг муайян маҳсулот турини ишлаб чиқариши ва хизмат кўрсатишини ҳисобга олиб кластерлар ташкил этиш керак. «Бир маҳалла – бир маҳсулот (хизмат) «тизимини жорий этиш лозим. Айниқса, маҳаллий ва хорижлик туристларнинг эътиборини тортадиган ҳудудларда бу, фикримизча жуда яхши иқтисодий самара беради. Бундай қадамжолар вилоятда анчагина. Нуротадаги «Чашма» мажмуи, «Сентоб» қишлоғи, «Айдаркўл» атрофи овуллари, Хатирчи ҳудудидаги «Олтинсой», «Майдонсой», «Ангидон», «Санги-Жуман» қишлоқлари, Навбахорнинг «Сармишсой» дараси, Карманадаги «Қосим шайх» зиёратгоҳи, Хазара ҳудудидаги «Дехгарон» тарихий ёдгорлиги, Қизилтепанинг Тошрабат ҳудудидаги «Қалаи Азизон» ва «Хўжа Ҳасан Андоқий» каби туристик маршрутлари атрофида замонавий хизмат кўрсатиш инфратузилмасини барпо этиш лозим.

Республика аҳолисининг озиқ-овқат хавфсизлигини таъминлашда, аҳолининг ўзини ўзи иш билан банд қилишида, айниқса хотин-қизлар бандлигини таъминлашда шахсий томорқа хўжаликлари ҳам катта аҳамиятга эга. Шунини таъкидлаш керакки, Республика Президентининг 2018 йил 2 февралдаги «Хотин-қизларни қўллаб-қувватлаш ва оила институтини мустаҳкамлаш соҳасидаги фаолиятини тубдан

²⁶ Навоий вилояти статистика бошқармаси Навоий-2020

такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги ПФ-5325-сон, 2018 йил 27 июндаги «Ёшлар – келажагимиз» Давлат дастури тўғрисида»ги ПФ – 5466-сон фармонлари, ҳамда 2018 йил 7 июндаги «Хар бир оила – тадбиркор» дастурини амалга ошириш тўғрисида»ги ПК-3777-сон, 2019 йил 7 мартдаги «Худудларда аҳолини тадбиркорликка кенг жалб қилиш ва оилавий тадбиркорликни ривожлантиришга доир қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида»ги ПК-4231-сон қарорлари билан жуда кўп тадбирлар амалга оширилди. Аммо соҳада ҳали ечимини кутаётган муаммолар ҳам оз эмас. Жумладан, аҳолининг ерга, аниқроғи томорқага бўлган муносабати баъзи ойлarda жиддий хавотир ўйғотади.

Масаланинг нақадар долзарблигини Республика Президенти Ш.М.Мирзиёевнинг 2020 йил 24 январда Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномасида “Камбағалликни камайтириш - бу аҳолида тадбиркорлик руҳини уйғотиш, инсоннинг ички куч-қуввати ва салоҳиятини тўлиқ рўёбга чиқариш, янги иш ўринлари яратиш бўйича комплекс иқтисодий ва ижтимоий сиёсатни амалга ошириш, демакдир. Фарғона водийсининг 22 та қишлоқ туманида аҳоли ўртасида замонавий ишбилармонлик ва бизнес кўникмаларини шакллантириш бўйича бошланган ижобий тажрибани барча худудларда босқичма - босқич жорий этишимиз кераклигини”²⁷ таъкидлашларидан ҳам билиш мумкин. Бугун амалиётда водий аҳолисининг томорқа хўжалигидан самарали фойдаланаётгани уй хўжалигини ривожлантириш масаласига алоҳида эътибор қаратилаётганидан далолатдир.

2017-2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегиясида ҳам: - “аҳоли томорқалари ва деҳқон хўжаликларидан муқобил электр энергияси манбаларидан фойдаланадиган енгил конструкцияли иссиқхоналар, кичик паррандачилик, балиқчилик, асаларичилик хўжаликларини тузиш, бошқа юқори самарали ва юқори даромадли маҳсулотлар ишлаб чиқаришда амалий ёрдам кўрсатиш; - шахсий томорқалардан самарали ва оқилона фойдаланиш бўйича замонавий технологиялар ва тажрибаларни тарғибот қилиш ҳамда тарқатиш”га жиддий эътибор лозимлиги таъкидланади.”²⁸Натижада, сўнгги йилларда томорқа хўжаликларидан самарали фойдаланиш туфайли оилаларнинг қўшимча даромадлари сезиларли кўпайди. Айниқса, аҳоли томонидан хонадонларда барпо этилган иссиқхоналарда помидор, бодринг, кўкатлар, лимон ва бошқа экинлар етиштириш, парранда боқиш ташкил қилиниши натижасида маҳаллий бозорларнинг маҳсулотлар билан тўйиниш даражаси сезиларли ортди. Бугунги кунда, мева - сабзавот, полиз, гўшт, сут ва сут маҳсулотларининг 95- 99 фоизи шахсий ёрдамчи хўжаликлардан бозорга етказиб берилмоқда.

²⁷ Шавкат .Мирзиёев. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси Тошкент-2020

²⁸ Ҳаракатлар стратегияси . Т; 2017 йил 7 феврал

Таҳлиллар шуни кўрсатадики, эришилган натижаларга қарамасдан томорқа ер участкаларидан мақсадли ва самарали фойдаланишда, мазкур тизимда бозор механизмларини жорий этишда қатор муаммолар ва камчиликлар кузатилмоқда, айниқса:

- аҳоли ихтиёридаги қарийб ярим миллион томорқа экин майдонларидан фойдаланиш самарадорлиги паст даражада қолмоқда. Фойдаланилмаётган томорқа ер эгаларининг ерга нисбатан муносабатини тубдан ўзгартириш қийин кечмоқда;

- томорқа ер участкаларидан самарали фойдаланиш чора-тадбирлари маҳаллий ҳокимият ва фуқароларнинг ўзини ўзи бошқариш органлари томонидан тизимли ва мунтазам олиб борилмаяпти ёки мавсумий характерга эга;

- томорқа хўжаликларига турли хил агрокимёвий хизматлар, ветеринария, ирригация ва мелиорация ишлари учун замонавий инфратузилма яратилмаган. "Томорқа хизмати" МЧЖ тизими фаолияти самарали эмас;

- аҳолининг томорқадан фойдаланиш бўйича замонавий билим ва кўникмалари етишмайди ва ҳоказо.

Фикримизча, томорқа ер эгаларининг экин майдонларидан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини таъминлаш, пировардида уларнинг даромадларини кўпайтиришга бўлган муносабатларини тубдан ўзгартириш учун қуйидаги таклифларни амалга ошириш мақсадга мувофиқ деб ҳисоблаймиз:

- томорқа хўжаликларини ихтиёрийлик асосида, йўналишларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда кооперативларга аъзо қилиш орқали соҳада бозор муносабатларини ривожлантириш лозим. Бунинг учун ҳуқуқий норматив базани янада такомиллаштириш зарур;

- томорқа ер эгаларининг ердан фойдаланиш бўйича масъулиятини ошириш, парламент, вакиллик ва жамоатчилик назоратини кучайтириш айниқса, фуқароларнинг ўзини - ўзи бошқариш органлари томонидан назоратни мунтазам олиб бориш лозим;

- Фуқароларнинг ўзини ўзи бошқариш органларининг моддий манфаатдорлигини ҳисобга олган ҳолда томорқа хўжаликлари устидан назоратни олиб борувчи штат бирлигини киритиш мақсадга мувофиқ бўлади;

- томорқа хўжалиги аҳоли учун муҳим иқтисодий-ижтимоий фаолият тури эканлигини, айниқса қишлоқ аҳолиси орасида кенг ва мунтазам тарғиб қилиш, соҳада замонавий технологияларни кенг жорий этиш самарасини намунали хўжаликлар мисолида намойиш этиб бориш;

- аҳоли томорқалари ва бўш экин майдонларидан унумли фойдаланган ҳолда қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқаришни кенгайтириш билан лойиҳаларни имтиёзли шартларда молиялаштиришни тизимли равишда давом эттириш;

- томорқа эгаларига “товарлар (хизматлар) шартнома асосида келишилган нархда етказиб берилгандан (хизмат кўрсатилгандан)ва лойиҳа эгаси ундан қаноатланиш ҳосил қилганидан сўнг ажратилиши ва маҳсулот етказиб берувчи (хизмат кўрсатувчи)нинг ҳисоб рақамига ўтказиб берилиши” тўғрисидаги Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 7 мартдаги ПҚ- 4231 – сон қарорини амалиётга жорий этишнинг самарали механизмини яратиш мақсадга мувофиқ деб ҳисоблаймиз.

Хулоса ўрнида айтиш мумкинки, хотин-кизларни оилавий тадбиркорлик фаолиятига кенг жалб қилиш, хунармандчилик, касаначилик ва тадбиркорлик фаолиятининг бошқа соҳаларида бандлигини таъминлаш орқали уларнинг даромад манбалари шаклланишига шарт-шароит яратилади.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ЛЕЧЕНИЮ ТРАВМ ГЛАЗНОГО ЯБЛОКА

По данным как отечественных, так и зарубежных авторов от 27 до 33% всех пациентов офтальмологического стационара составляют лица с травмами глазного яблока и его вспомогательных органов. Реальное же число пострадавших значительно больше, так как многие из них лечатся амбулаторно. Среди причин слабости зрения и слепоты они устойчиво занимают третье место (27,4%), что объясняется не только их частотой и тяжестью, но и все еще ограниченными возможностями восстановительной хирургии.

Ключевые слова: травма, глазное яблоко, офтальмология.

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MODERN APPROACHES TO THE TREATMENT OF EYEBALL INJURIES

According to both domestic and foreign authors, from 27 to 33% of all patients in the ophthalmological hospital are persons with injuries to the eyeball and its auxiliary organs. The actual number of victims is much higher, as many of them are treated on an outpatient basis. Among the causes of visual impairment and blindness, they consistently occupy the third place (27.4%), which is explained not only by their frequency and severity, but also by the still limited possibilities of reconstructive surgery.

Keywords: trauma, eyeball, ophthalmology.

Введение. Повреждения органа зрения всегда относились к числу особо сложных клинических и социальных проблем. Не является исключением в этом плане и наше время. Частота их - показатель, меняющийся со временем лишь в сторону увеличения.

По данным как отечественных, так и зарубежных авторов от 27 до 33% всех пациентов офтальмологического стационара составляют лица с травмами глазного яблока и его вспомогательных органов. Реальное же число пострадавших значительно больше, так как многие из них лечатся

амбулаторно. Среди причин слабовидения и слепоты они устойчиво занимают третье место (27,4%), что объясняется не только их частотой и тяжестью, но и все еще ограниченными возможностями восстановительной хирургии [5].

Повреждения органа зрения являются одной из главных причин слепоты и инвалидности, не имеющей тенденции к снижению, поэтому борьба с ними относится к важнейшим задачам национального здравоохранения. Мероприятия по борьбе с глазным травматизмом должны быть направлены на правильно организованную профилактику и оказание квалифицированной помощи.

По данным ряда авторов, доля поражений органа зрения в общей структуре травматических повреждений может быть весьма значительной и составлять от 2 до 15% от общего числа травм.

В структуре современных повреждений органа зрения значительная доля приходится на контузии глазного яблока (42 — 51% стационарных больных с повреждениями органа зрения). По данным многих авторов контузии по встречаемости являются наиболее распространенным видом травм глаза. Число их сопоставимо, а порой и превышает число ранений органа зрения (Кириллов Ю.А., 2001, Carroll D.M., 1988 и др.). Наиболее опасны по своим последствиям тяжелые и особо тяжелые контузии с разрывом фиброзной оболочки глаза. Такие контузии могут приводить к слабовидению, слепоте и даже потере глаза как органа, причем даже чаще, чем прободные ранения глазного яблока [1, 2].

Из вышеуказанного следует, что проблему травмы органа зрения едва ли возможно считать хотя бы частично решенной. По-прежнему в данной области требуются дополнительные исследования, направленные на совершенствование диагностического и лечебного процесса, а они немыслимы без четкого понимания патогенеза травмы. Тем не менее вопросы, относящиеся к патогенезу травматических повреждений органа зрения, все еще недостаточно освещены.

В частности, не описаны путем моделирования процессы, происходящие в глазу непосредственно в момент взаимодействия его с повреждающим предметом. Объясняется это тем, что они протекают за очень короткий интервал времени, что делает практически невозможным прямое наблюдение событий даже в условиях эксперимента и затрудняет выполнение целевых исследований. Кроме того, характер взаимодействия "предмет — глаз" зависит от огромного множества факторов, что делает крайне сложным учет и описание всех вариантов возникающих изменений.

Повреждения органа зрения остаются одной из основных причин инвалидности, которая достигает до 30,1% среди трудоспособного населения. По данным ряда исследований большой удельный вес среди современных повреждений органа зрения занимают травмы вспомогательного аппарата глаза (22,4%) [3].

В последние десятилетия во всем мире изменился характер и структура травматизма глаз. Превалируют сочетанные и комбинированные повреждения с образованием обширных дефектов, приводящие к функциональным и эстетическим проблемам [4]. Наиболее часто тяжелым, сочетанным и комбинированным травмам органа зрения подвержены пациенты молодого трудоспособного возраста [8].

Таким образом, многие исследователи отмечают, что за последние годы характер и структура травм органа зрения изменились и преобладают сочетанные и тяжелые повреждения в молодом трудоспособном возрасте. Однако, вопросы лечения больных с учетом тяжести повреждения, своеобразия течения и клинических проявлений травм различными видами травм носят отрывочный и описательный характер. Повреждения глазного яблока являются причиной осложнений функционального, и эстетического характера, часто ведущие к инвалидности [7]. Следовательно, при оказании специализированной помощи наряду с первичной хирургической обработкой (ПХО) ран, необходимо одновременно применять обоснованные способы офтальмопластики. В связи с чем создание новых технологий лечения больных с повреждениями органа зрения является важным для офтальмологов при оказании высококвалифицированной специализированной помощи.

В мире проводятся научные исследования по разработке эффективных способов лечения травм органа зрения. Социальная значимость этой проблемы велика, так как основную группу пострадавших составляют лица трудоспособного возраста 20-45 лет (45-57%). В данном плане важную роль играют клинико-анатомический подход к лечению травмированного глаза, микрохирургическая техника обработки проникающих ранений, применение новых синтетических имплантатов с целью профилактики посттравматических осложнений, занимающих ведущее место в структуре причин первичной инвалидности по зрению [6].

По мере совершенствования микрохирургической техники разработаны реконструктивные вмешательства при ПХО проникающих ранений глаз с одновременной экстракцией катаракты, иридопластикой, витрэктомией [3].

В последующие годы активно разрабатываются проблемы профилактики субатрофии глазного яблока, методик и схем лечения, введения заменителей, в частности, гиалона и силикона при начинающейся субатрофии глаза.

Повреждения органа зрения остаются одной из основных причин инвалидности, которая достигает до 30,1% среди трудоспособного населения [7].

В России по данным Гундоровой Р.А. с соавт., частота повреждений глаз составляет в среднем 1145 случаев на 100 тыс. населения, а число травм, требующих госпитализации, примерно 40 на 100 тыс. населения. У

большинства больных преобладали тяжелые повреждения глаза: 56% при проникающем ранении, 58% – при ожогах и 63% – при контузиях. Повреждения глазного яблока являются причиной осложнений функционального, и эстетического характера, часто ведущие к инвалидности [2].

Заключение. Осложнения проникающих ранений органа зрения у детей и сегодня к сожалению остаются одной из актуальных проблем в офтальмологии для решения которой необходимо повысить качество экстренной офтальмологической помощи и адекватной реабилитации пациентов [6].

В связи с чем создание новых технологий лечения больных с травматическими повреждениями органа зрения является важным для врачей офтальмологов при оказании высококвалифицированной специализированной помощи.

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ДИНИЙ АҚИДАПАРАСТЛИК, ЭКСТРЕМИЗМ ВА ТЕРРОРИЗМНИ ОЛДИНИ ОЛИШ ХАМДА УНГА ҚАРШИ КУРАШИШДА ХАЛҚАРО ҲАМКОРЛИК

*Аннотация. Тақдим этилаётган мақолада ХХІ асрда чуқур илдиз
отган, барча мамлакатлар ва халқлар миллий хавфсизлигига бирдек
таҳдид солишига уринаётган экстремизм ва терроризмга қарши кураш
борасида Ўзбекистон Республикасида амалга оширилган бир қатор чора
тадбирлар ҳамда миллий тажрибаси, бундан ташқари терроризмга
қарши курашишда жаҳон ҳамжамияти билан олиб борилаётган
ҳамкорлик масалаларига бағишланади. Таҳлилий маълумотлар асосида
экстремизм ва терроризмни олдини олиш бўйича тўпланган бир қанча
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*Калит сўзлар: ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилувчи органлар, божхона
органлари, экстремизм, терроризм, халқаро терроризм, динлараро
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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN PREVENTING AND COMBATING RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM, EXTREMISM AND TERRORISM

*Abstract. In the presented article, a number of measures and national
experience of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the fight against extremism and
terrorism, which have taken deep roots in the 21st century and are an equal
threat to the national security of all countries and peoples, are devoted to issues
of cooperation with the world community in the fight against terrorism.. Based*

on the analysis, a number of conclusions are drawn on the prevention of extremism and terrorism.

Key words: law enforcement agencies, customs authorities, extremism, terrorism, international terrorism, interreligious tolerance, interethnic harmony, international cooperation.

Дунёвийлик ва динийлик ўртасидаги муносабат масаласи, инсоният тарихининг барча даврларида ҳал қиливчи аҳамиятга эга бўлган. Бошқача айтганда, инсон ҳаёти мазмунини ташкил қилувчи ушбу икки таркибий қисм ўртасида муросага эришиш ҳар қандай жамиятнинг мавжуд ҳолати ва истиқболини белгиловчи бош мезон бўлиб келган. Баъзан турли экстремистик ғоялар таъсирида ушбу икки омил ўртасидаги муносабатлар кескинлашиб, мамлакатларни тўс-тўполонлар ва жаҳолат гирдобига тортаётганлиги ҳаммага маълум.

Айнан шунинг учун ҳам, экстремизм, шунингдек терроризм кўп қиррали ва салбий ижтимоий-сиёсий ҳодиса сифатида миллий чегараларни четлаб ўтиб, дунё ҳамжамияти хавфсизлиги учун ҳам таҳдид солади.

Шу ўринда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Бирлашган Миллатлар Ташкилотининг 2017 йил 12-сентябридаги 72-сессиясида сўзлаган нутқида қуйидагиларни алоҳида қайд этган: «Дунёда терроризм таҳдидлари айниқса, сўнгги йилларда кучайиб бораётгани уларга қарши асосан куч ишлатиш йўли билан курашиш усули ўзини оқламаётганидан далолат беради. Бу борада кўп ҳолларда таҳдидларни келтириб чиқараётган асосий сабаблар билан эмас, балки уларнинг оқибатларига қарши курашиш билангина чекланиб қолинмоқда, халқаро терроризм ва экстремизмнинг илдизини бошқа омиллар билан бирга, жаҳолат ва муросасизлик ташкил этади, деб ҳисоблайман. Шу муносабат билан одамлар, биринчи навбатда, ёшларнинг онгу тафаккурини маърифат асосида шакллантириш ва тарбиялаш энг муҳим вазифадир. Экстремистик фаолият ва зўравонлик билан боғлиқ жиноятларнинг аксарияти 30 ёшга етмаган ёшлар томонидан содир этилмоқда»[1].

Мамлакатимизда терроризм ва экстремизмга қарши кураш борасида доимий ислохотлар амалга оширилмоқда. Мисол учун Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2022 йил 28 январидagi «2022 – 2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси» ги ПФ-60-сонли Фармони билан тасдиқланган Тараққиёт Стратегиясининг «Миллий манфаатлардан келиб чиққан ҳолда умумбашарий муаммоларга ёндашиш» деб номланган VI бобида 82-мақсад сифатида айнан: «Экстремизм ва терроризмга қарши курашишнинг самарали механизмларини шакллантириш»[2] деб ном берилиб, алоҳида йўналишлар белгилаб берилган.

Экстремизм ва терроризмга қарши курашнинг самарадорлигини оширишда халқаро ташкилотлар, давлатлараро кўп ва икки томонлама

ҳамкорликни йўлга қўйиш, миллий қонунчиликда мустаҳкам ҳуқуқий асосни яратиш, шунингдек, террорчи гуруҳларнинг жиноий фаолиятини фoш этиш ва алоҳида терроризм ғояларга қарши мафкуравий иммунитетни шакллантириш муҳим ўрин тутади.

Шу йўналишда халқаро ташкилотлар ва бир қанча давлатлар терроризмга қарши кураш соҳасида яқдил ҳаракат қилишлари лозим эканлигини тасдиқламоқда ҳамда бу борада норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар қабул қилинмоқда. Мисол учун 2017 йил 7 апрель куни Тошкент шаҳрида Мустақил Давлатлар Ҳамдўстлиги Ташқи ишлар вазирлари кенгашининг навбатдаги мажлисида Давлат раҳбарлари кенгашида кўриб чиқиш учун киритилган МДҲ давлатларининг жиноий фаолиятдан олинган даромадларни легаллаштириш, терроризмни молиялаштириш ва оммавий қирғин қуролларини тарқатишга қарши курашиш соҳасидаги ҳамкорлиги Концепцияси ҳамда жиноий ишларнинг моддий далиллари бўлган наркотик ва психотроп моддалар ҳамда уларнинг прекурсорларини, ўқотар қуроллар, уларнинг асосий қисмлари, ўқ-дорилар, портловчи моддалар ва портловчи қурилмаларни топшириш тартиби тўғрисида Баённома лойиҳалари имзоланган эди.

Шунингдек Шанхай Ҳамкорлик Ташкилотининг 2022 йил 16 сентябрьда Самарқанд шаҳрида бўлиб ўтган навбатдаги саммитида бир қанча ҳужжатлар қабул қилинди, жумладан улар орасида терроризмга қарши кураш соҳасида «ШХТ Бош котибининг ташкилотнинг ўтган йилги фаолияти ҳамда ШХТ Минтақавий аксилтеррор тузилмаси Кенгашининг 2021 йилги фаолияти тўғрисидаги ҳисоботлари ҳақида» ги қарор ҳам имзоланди.

Ўзбекистон БМТ Хавфсизлик кенгаши томонидан терроризм ва экстремизм билан боғлиқ жиноятларга, уларни қўллаб-қувватловчи, молиялаштирувчи, таъминловчи ва йўналтирувчи манбаларга қарши кураш доирасида қабул қилинган 14 та халқаро конвенция ва протоколни ратификация қилган, шунингдек, 7 та минтақавий шартномалар имзоланган. Ўзбекистоннинг миллий қонун ҳужжатларини ривожлантириш бўйича бир қатор ишлар амалга оширилмоқда. Жумладан, ўз худудида ана шу йўналишдаги ҳар қандай кўринишларнинг монанд равишда терроризм билан боғлиқ жиноятларга қарши кураш ва уларнинг олдини олишни таъминлайдиган ҳуқуқий базани такомиллаштирилиши фикримизнинг яққол далили ҳисобланади.

Ўзбекистон терроризмга қарши кураш ҳаракатидаги умум Европа жараёнининг иштирокчиси бўлиб келмоқда. Шартномавий-ҳуқуқий база ташкил этилаётганлиги Европа Ҳамжамияти доирасида уюшган жиноятчиликка қарши кураш соҳасида лойиҳаларни тузиш имкониятини яратади.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси АҚШ, Россия, Буюк Британия, Германия, Франция, Хитой, Ҳиндистон, Саудия Арабистони, Эрон, Япония ва

Марказий Осиё республикалари, шунингдек, Европанинг бошқа давлатлари билан икки томонлама ҳамкорлигини тобора мустаҳкамлаб келмоқда. Бу эса ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилувчи органлар ҳамкорлиги учун кенг имкониятларни кенгайтириб беради.

Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Хитой Халқ Республикаси билан уюшган жиноятчиликнинг олдини олиш ва қурол-яроғ савдосига қарши кураш борасида ўзаро ҳаракатлар олиб бориш соҳасидаги ҳамкорлиги муҳим ўрин тутди. Бундай ҳамкорликнинг яққол мисоли Шанхай Ҳамкорлик Ташкилоти доирасида тузилаётган аксилтеррорчилик тизимидаги алоқаларни мустаҳкамлаш ҳисобланади. Бу борадаги муҳим халқаро ҳужжат – «Терроризм, сепаратизм ва экстремизмга қарши кураш тўғрисида»ги Шанхай Конвенциясини Ўзбекистон 2001 йил 30 августда ратификация қилди[3].

Терроризмга қарши кураш борасида Ўзбекистон Республикаси ва Америка Қўшма Штатлари ўртасида глобал миқёсда хавфсизликни ва барқарорликни таъминлаш соҳасида узвий алоқалар йўлга қўйилган. Компьютер тизими ёрдамида террорчилик ҳаракати содир этиш (кибертерроризм) ҳисоблаш марказлари, тиббиёт соҳаси ва ҳарбий базаларни бошқариш, банк ва бошқа молиявий тармоқларни издан чиқаришга мўлжалланган. Давлат муассасалари ва бошқаларга зарба бериш, иқтисодий зарар етказиш, баъзи бир катта аэропортлардаги алоқа тармоқларини ишдан чиқариш беҳисоб кишилар ўлимига сабаб бўлиши мумкин. Террорчиларнинг, ҳатто, космосдаги техникавий асбобларни қўлга киритиб, улардан ҳам жинойий мақсадларда фойдаланиш имкониятлари борлиги эҳтимолдан холи эмас.

Экстремизм ва терроризм бир-бири билан боғлиқ бўлган ягона жараённинг бирин-кетин ривожланадиган босқичларидир. Шундай экан, терроризм глобал миқёсга чиққан ҳозирги шароитда, давлат унга қарши курашда ички ва ташқи омилларнинг таъсирини ҳисобга олган ҳолда, мувозанатлаштирилган стратегияни ишлаб чиқиши керак.

Шу нуқтаи назардан қараганда, Ўзбекистон Республикасининг ўз тараққиётининг ўзига хос жиҳатларини, ҳалигача терроризм, наркобизнес, ноқонуний қурол-яроғ савдоси каби қатор таҳдидлар мавжуд бўлган Марказий Осиёдаги кучлар нисбатини ҳисобга олиб, ишлаб чиққан ички ва ташқи сиёсати алоҳида аҳамиятга моликдир. Айнан шу борада Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёев 1 июль 2021 йилда ПФ-6255-сонли “2021 – 2026 йилларга мўлжалланган экстремизм ва терроризмга қарши курашиш бўйича Ўзбекистон Республикаси миллий стратегиясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”ги Фармонни имзолади. Ҳамда комплекс режали йўналишларни белгилаб берди.

Экстремизм ва терроризмга қарши курашнинг ушбу стратегиясида мамлакатимизнинг халқаро ҳамкорлик дастурларида, давлатларнинг

терроризмга қарши курашдаги саъй-ҳаракатларини бирлаштиришда фаол иштирок этишини таъминлаш мақсадлари ўз ифодасини топган.

Экстремизм ва Терроризм жиноят шакли сифатида ута огир жиноят турига киритилган. Унинг таъсирини бошқа жиноят шаклларида кўриш мумкин. Одатда наркобизнес ва қурол-яроғ контрабандаси асосий молиявий манба ҳисобланади. Шундан келиб чиқиб, айтиш мумкинки ҳар бир давлатнинг ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилувчи органлари тизимида Божхона хизмати органларинг ҳиссаси бекиёсдир. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат божхона хизмати органлари ҳам мамлакатимизда Контрабандага қарши курашиш борасида ваколатли орган ҳисобланади. Ўзбекистон Республикаси амалдаги жиноят кодекси 246-моддаси Контрабанда ҳисобланади унга кўра:

Контрабанда - яъни божхона назоратини четлаб ёки божхона назоратидан яшириб ёхуд божхона ҳужжатлари ёки воситаларига ўхшатиб ясалган ҳужжатлардан алдаш йўли билан фойдаланиб, декларациясиз ёки бошқа номга ёзилган декларациядан фойдаланиб, кучли таъсир қилувчи, захарли, захарловчи, портловчи моддалар, радиоактив материаллар, портлатиш қурилмалари, қурол-яроғ, ўқотар қуролни, ўқ-дориларни ёки ўқотар қуролнинг асосий қисмларини, шунингдек гиёҳвандлик воситалари, уларнинг аналоглари ёки психотроп моддаларни ёки экстремизм, сепаратизм ва ақидапарастликни тарғиб қилувчи материалларни Ўзбекистон Республикасининг божхона чегарасидан ўтказиш;

Ядровий, кимёвий, биологик ва оммавий қирғин қуролининг бошқа турларини, шундай қуролларни яратишда фойдаланилиши мумкинлиги аён бўлган материал ва мосламаларни, радиоактив материалларни, шунингдек гиёҳвандлик воситалари, уларнинг аналоглари ёки психотроп моддаларни кўп миқдорда контрабанда қилиш.[4].

Мазкур жиноят Ўзбекистон Республикаси божхона чегарасидан турли шаклларда:

- а) божхона назоратини четлаган ҳолда;
- б) божхона назоратидан яширинган ҳолда;
- с) ҳужжатлар ёки божхона идентификация қилиш воситалари⁷дан алдов йўли билан фойдаланган ҳолда;
- д) кучли таъсир қилувчи, захарли, захарловчи, радиоактив, портловчи моддалар, портлаш қурилмалари, қурол-яроғ, ўқотар қуроллар ёки ўқ-дорилар, шунингдек, гиёҳвандлик воситалари ёхуд психотроп моддалар ё экстремизм, сепаратизм ва фундаментализмни тарғиб қилувчи материалларни декларациясиз ёки ўз номи бўйича декларация қилмаган ҳолда олиб ўтишда ифодаланади.

Айтиш лозимки, Божхона органлари олдида турган вазифалардан бири божхона чегаралари орқали ўтаётган товар ва транспорт воситаларини назоратдан ўтказиш ҳисобланадиган бўлса албатта уларнинг ичида диний ақидапарастлик, экстремизм ва терроризмни тарғиб қилувчи

материаллар ҳамда контрабанда предметлари ҳисобланадиган қурол-яроғлар ва уларнинг қисмларини ёки гиёҳвандлик воситалари, уларнинг аналоглари ёки психотроп моддаларни божхона чегаралари орқали ҳаракатланишини тўхтатиб қолиш ҳам асосий вазифа сифатида белгиланган.

Контрабанда буюмларини божхона назоратини четлаган ҳолда ўтказиш деганда, контрабанда буюмларининг уларни ўтказиш учун зарур бўлган тегишли ҳужжатларнинг божхона органи ходимлари текширувисиз, ёки божхона идоралари белгилаган жойлардан ўзга жойдан, ёки бўлмаса божхона назоратини амалга ошириш вақтидан бошқа вақтда ўтказилиши тушунилади.

Божхона назоратидан яшириш деганда, контрабанда буюмларини хуфий жойлардан ва топишни қийинлаштирадиган усуллардан фойдаланиб ёки бир тусдаги ашёга иккинчисининг кўринишини бериб ўтказишни тушунмоқ лозим.

Ушбу норма ва унга берилган шарҳдан кўриниб турибдики контрабанда жинояти терроризмни молиялаштиришга қаратилганлигини тушуниш қийин эмас. Унга қарши курашиш: олдини олиш, аниқлаш, ва бартараф этиш вазифалари Давлат божхона хизмати органларига юклатилган муҳим вазифа ҳисобланади. Бу борада самарали фаолият олиб бориш мақсадида Ўзбекистон Республикаси божхона хизмати ҳамда бошқа хорижий давлатлар божхона хизматлари ўртасида қулай ахборот алмашиш эҳтиёжини келтириб чиқаради.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат божхона қўмитасининг 2020 йил январь оyi давомидаги фаолиятига оид икки томонлама халқаро шартномаларнинг бажарилиши мониторинги натижаларига ҳамда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ҳукумати билан кўплаб давлатлар ҳукуматлари ўртасидаги халқаро шартномалар ижроси юзасидан ўтказилган мониторинг натижаларига кўра хорижий давлатлар божхона соҳасида контрабанда ва бошқа жиноятларга қарши курашиш доим ҳам керакли даражада олиб бориш осон эмаслигини тушуниш мумкин. Яъни юбориладиган маълумотномалар ва сўровномаларга жавоб олиш учун баъзан 6-9 ойгача муддат талаб этилади.

Шунга қарамасдан Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ҳукумати ва Россия Федерацияси Ҳукумати ўртасида 1994 йил 2 март куни божхона ишлари бўйича ҳамкорлик ва ўзаро ёрдам тўғрисида Битим имзоланган. Мазкур Битимни амалга ошириш доирасида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат божхона қўмитасининг тезкор бўлинмалари ва Россия Федерацияси Федерал божхона хизмати ўртасида ўзаро ҳамкорлик режаси имзоланган. Мазкур режа асосида жорий йилда катта миқдордаги нақд чет эл валютаси билан Ўзбекистонга кириб келган шубҳали фуқаролар ҳақида 20 дан ортиқ огоҳлантириш хабарлари ДБҚга келиб тушди.

Божхона соҳасидаги жиноятларга қарши курашиш, жумладан, контрабандага қарши курашиш бўйича яна бир қанча давлатлар ҳукуматлари ва божхона хизматлари билан Ўзбекистон Республикаси ва Давлат божхона қўмитаси ўртасида бир нечта келишувлар имзоланган. Мисол учун Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ҳукумати ва Туркия Республикаси Ҳукумати ўртасида 1997 йил, 18 ноябрда божхона органларининг ўзаро ёрдами тўғрисида Битим имзоланган. Мазкур меёрий ҳужжат божхона иши соҳасида икки томонлама муносабатларни ўрнатиш ҳамда суриштирув ва маълумотлар алмашиш ишларини амалга оширишга қаратилган. Биргина ушбу келишувга мувофиқ Туркия давлатига 49 та сўров юборилди. Туркия божхона хизмати томонидан Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат божхона қўмитасига 1 та сўров юбориб, маълумот алмашилган.

Худди шу каби келишувлар 1998 йилда Исроил, Қозоғистон Республикаси билан, 1995 йилда Буюк Британия, 2000 йилда Озарбайжон республикаси билан келишувлар имзоланган.

Юқоридаги меёрий ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар таҳлили шуни кўрсатмоқдаки хорижий мамлакатлар шунингдек МДҲ давлатлари билан контрабандага қарши курашиш борасидаги Ўзбекистон Республикаси тегишли вазифаларни мунтазам бажариб бормоқда. Лекин ушбу келишувларнинг баъзан бир томонлама амалга оширилши туфайли ҳар доим ҳам ижобий натижа бермайди. Марказий Осиё минтақасида муҳим геостратегик ва геосиёсий мавқега эга бўлган ва 7089 км узунликдаги чегарага эга бўлган Ўзбекистон Республикаси Марказий Осиёнинг барча давлатлари, шунингдек, Афғонистон билан чегарадош. Бу эса вазият ҳар доимгидан ҳам мураккаб бўлган ҳолатда Халқаро ҳамкорликнинг нақадар муҳим эканлигидан далолат бермоқда.

Амалга оширилган ишлар ва эришилган кўрсаткичлар Республикамизда Контрабанда ва божхона қонунчилиги бузилишига қарши курашиш йўналишида Божхона органлари томонидан контрабанда ва божхона қонунчилиги бузилишига қарши курашиш йўналишида 2021 йилда 11 031 та (2020 йилда 9 586 та) ҳуқуқбузарлик ҳолатлари аниқланиб, далилий ашё сифатида 856,7 (400,6) млрд сўмлик товар-моддий бойликлари ҳамда 21 та ҳолатда контрабанда предметлари ҳисобланмиш диний ақидапарастлик, экстремизм ва терроризмни тарғиб қилувчи материаллар ушлаб қолинган.

Олиб борилаётган шундай ишларга қарамасдан экстремизм ва терроризмга қарши кураш борасидаги қуйидаги умумий муаммоларни келтириб ўтиш мумкин:

- биринчидан, оммавий қирғин қуролилари, террористик кучларнинг уларга киришга интилишлари жиддий таҳдид бўлиб қолмоқда — глобаллашув, замонавий дунёнинг ўзаро боғлиқлигининг кучайиши, икки томонлама фойдаланиш технологияларининг кенг тарқалиши ва мавжудлиги шароитида бу таҳдид трансмиллий хусусият касб этиб, қўплаб

халқаро хавфсизлигига ва давлатларнинг барқарор ривожланишига хавф тугдираётганлиги;

- иккинчидан, сўнгги йилларда ишлаб чиқариш ҳажми ортиб бораётган гиёҳванд моддаларни истеъмол қилиш жараёни дунёда хавфли нисбатларга эга – террористик кучлар улкан салоҳиятга эга глобал кучга айланмоқда, бунинг сабаби эса гиёҳванд моддалар савдоси уларнинг асосий молиявий манбаси ҳисобланади, ҳозирда уларнинг молиявий имкониятлари дунёнинг кўплаб мамлакатлари бюджетидан анча юқори ҳисобланади.

Бундан ташқари экстремизм ва терроризмнинг молиявий манбаалари сифатида курул-яроғ, портловчи ва захарловчи моддаларнинг савдосини ҳам курсатишимиз мумкин.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда экстремизм ва терроризм ғояларига йўғрилган материаллар ва бошқа контрабанда ашёлари давлатимиз чегараларини кесиб ўтмаслиги учун Божхона хизмати органларининг ўрни беқиёсдир. Унинг шу йўналишдаги фаолияти самарадорлигини ошириш мақсадида, юқоридаги мисоллар каби хорижий мамлакатлар ва МДҲ мамлакатлари доирасида ҳамкорлик йўлга қўйиб келинмоқда. Лекин юқоридаги таҳлиллардан кўриниб турибдики экстремизм ва терроризмга қарши курашиш бўйича келишувлар кўплаб давлатлар билан икки томонлама тузилган бўлиб, шундай шартномаларга эга бўлмаган давлатлар ва ҳукуматлар билан маълумотлар алмашиш деярли имконсиз. Табир жоиз булса юқорида курсатилган таҳдидларга нисбатан биргаликда қарши курашиш учун аввало минтақада сўнгра жаҳон миқёсида тасирга эга бўлган норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжат яратишни кун тартибга қўйишни тақозо этмоқда. Шу ўрнида таъкидлаш лозимки, минтақавий хавфсизликни таъминлашга битта давлатнинг ҳамда муайян минтақа давлатларининг иқтисодий ҳамда ҳарбий салоҳияти, интеграция жараёнлари, жамоат хавфсизлигини шакллантириш борасида масъулиятнинг мавжудлиги, шунингдек, мамлакатлараро ҳамда минтақалараро муносабатлардаги мувофиқлик каби омиллар ўз таъсирини кўрсатмасдан қолмайди. Бу ҳолат тобора кўплаб мамлакатларнинг манфаатлари тўқнашаётган майдон, улкан табиий, минерал хом-ашё, стратегик ресурсларга бой бўлган Марказий Осиё минтақаси учун жуда муҳимдир. Айнан мана шу омилни минтақа барқарорлиги ва хавфсизлигига таҳдид солувчи асосий ташқи омил сифатида кўрсатиш мумкин.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар:

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БОЖХОНА ОРГАНЛАРИДА КИНОЛОГИЯ ХИЗМАТИНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБЛИГИ

Аннотация: Мақолада Ўзбекистон Республикаси божхона тизимида кинологи хизматининг аҳамияти, мамлакатимиз иқтисодий хавфсизлигини таъминлашда хизмат итларининг ўрни, контрабанда ашёларини аниқлашда хизмат итларининг роли. Кинология хизматини ривожлантириш ва самарадорлигини оширишда қўшимча чора-тадбирларни ишлаб чиқиш, хизмат итларини бошқаришда хорижий тажрибаларга таянган ҳолда янги инновацион технологияларни қўллаш бўйича таклиф ва тавсиялар ёритилган.

Таянч сўзлар: кинологик хизмат, божхона фаолияти, кинология, контрабанда буюмлари, кинология тарихи, хизмат кинологик иқтисодиёти, хизмат итларини тайёрлаш усуллари, бюджет маблағлари, меъёрий харажатлар, иш самарадорлиги, кинологлар фаолиятини баҳолаш, кинологларни рағбатлантириш, кинологик хизматда янги инновацион технологиялардан фойдаланиш.

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COST OF CINELOGY SERVICE IN CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES

Abstract: The importance of canine service in the customs system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the role of service dogs in ensuring the economic security of our country, and the role of service dogs in detecting contraband are discussed in the article. Proposals and recommendations on the development of additional measures for the development and improvement of the efficiency of the service dogs, the use of new innovative technologies in the management of service dogs based on foreign experiences are highlighted.

Key words: canine service, customs activities, cynology, contraband goods, history of canine science, service canine economy, methods of training

service dogs, budget funds, regulatory costs, work efficiency, evaluation of cynologists' activities, promotion of cynologists, use of new innovative technologies in canine service.

Ҳозирги кунда Ўзбекистон Республикасида Давлат божхона кўмитаси фаолияти самарадорлигини оширишга қаратилган изчил ислохотлар амалга оширилмоқда. Ўзбекистон Республикаси иқтисодий кўрсаткичларининг йиллик ўсиши, экспорт салоҳиятининг барқарор ўсиши, шунингдек, аҳоли турмуш даражасининг сезиларли даражада ошиши-мамлакатимизнинг тараққиёт ва янгиланиш йўлидан изчил бораётганининг тасдиғидир.

Тобора global аҳамият касб этаётган ушбу муаммолардан бири божхона қонунчилиги бузилиши билан товарларни божхона чегараси орқали олиб ўтишдир. Шунини таъкидлаш жоизки, божхона соҳасидаги ҳуқуқбузарликларга қарши курашнинг муваффақияти кўп жихатдан божхона органлари учун мавжуд бўлган барча куч ва воситалардан фаол фойдаланишга боғлиқ. Бундай воситаларга махсус божхона назорати техникаси билан бир қаторда республикамиз ҳудудига ноқонуний олиб кирилаётган контрабанда ва бошқа товарларни аниқлашда фойдаланиш учун махсус тайёрланган қидирув итларининг аҳамияти салмоқлидир.

Турли вазиятларда қидирув итларидан фойдаланиш уларнинг яхши реакцияси, эшитиш, кўриш қобилияти, жисмоний кучи, чидамлилиги ва айниқса ҳидни ҳис қилиши билан боғлиқ. Бунинг ёрдамида улар кўплаб ҳидларни ёдлаб, ажратиб олишлари, сўнгра уларни гиёҳванд моддалар, қурол-яроғ ва бошқа контрабанда буюмларини топиш учун ишлатишлари мумкин. Гиёҳвандлик воситаларининг ноқонуний ҳаракатини аниқлаш учун махсус ўқитилган итлардан фойдаланиш божхона назоратининг техник воситалари билан бир қаторда бутун дунёда фаол қўлланилмоқда. Ўзининг географик жойлашувидан келиб чиқиб, контрабандачилар гиёҳвандлик воситаларини турли усуллар билан Ўзбекистон Республикаси орқали олиб ўтишга ҳаракат қилмоқда, шу муносабат билан Ўзбекистон Республикаси гиёҳвандликка қарши кураш муаммосига ва ушбу йўналишдаги халқаро ҳамкорликка катта еътибор қаратмоқда. Бу масалани теран англаш республикамизда гиёҳванд моддалар контрабандасининг олдини олиш соҳасида ҳамкорлик қилиш бўйича кўплаб халқаро шартнома ва битимлар имзолангани билан тасдиқланади.

Бугунги кунда мамлакатимизда замонавий ахборот-коммуникация технологияларидан фойдаланган ҳолда, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат божхона хизмати органлари фаолияти самарадорлигини оширишга қаратилган изчил ислохотлар амалга оширилмоқда. Жаҳон савдо ташкилоти, Жаҳон божхона ташкилоти ва бошқа халқаро ташкилотларнинг стандартлари ва тавсияларини миллий қонунчиликка имплементация қилиш борасида амалга оширилаётган ишлар божхона

маъмуриятчилигини такомиллаштириш ва божхона тартиб-таомилларини соддалаштиришни талаб этади.

Божхона хизматининг шаклланиши, ривожланиши ва такомиллашуви кўп асрлик бой тарихга эга бўлиб, ушбу жараёнлар иқтисодий шарт-шароитлар ҳамда халқаро муносабатлар таъсирида амалга ошириб келингани жаҳон тараққиёти тажрибасидан маълум. Таъкидлаш жоизки, мустақиллик йилларида мамлакатимизда сифат жиҳатдан янги мустақил божхона тизимини яратишга алоҳида эътибор қаратилди ва бу борада қўйилган мақсадларга эришилиб келинмоқда.

Иқтисодий ислохотларни айниқса, Янги Ўзбекистоннинг 2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган тараққиёт стратегиясида белгиланган устувор йўналишлари — инсон қадрини юксалтириш ва эркин фуқоролик жамиятини янада ривожлантириш орқали халқпарвар давлат барпо этишда миллий иқтисодиётни ривожлантириш, унинг ўсиш суръатини замон талаблари даражасида таъминлашда божхона фаолияти муҳим восита бўлиб хизмат қилади. Бу борада божхона хизматининг салмоғи мамлакат ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланишини ҳамда унинг иқтисодий хавфсизлигини таъминлашда, ташқи иқтисодий фаолиятини эркинлаштириш ва ривожлантиришда ижобий таъсирини кўрсатиб келмоқда.

Божхона органлари фаолиятида миллий кинологиянинг ўзига хос ўрни ва аҳамияти мавжуд бўлиб, ҳозирда ушбу йўналиш бўйича кинологларнинг хизмат фаолияти самарадорлигини ошириш, хизмат итларидан унумли фойдаланиш ҳамда уларнинг бошқариш жараёнида янги инновацион технологияларни қўллашни тақозо этади.

Сўнги йилларда кенг қўламли ислохотларнинг гувоҳи бўлдик. Ҳар бир соҳадаги ўзгариш, татбиқ этилган замонавий амалиётлар, лойиҳалар, инсон фаровонлиги ва унинг кадр-қимматини оширишга қаратилган манзилли чора-тадбирларнинг барчаси амалга оширилганлигига гувоҳи бўлдик.

Халқ ҳокимиятини мустаҳкамлаш, парламентаризмни ривожлантириш ва давлат органлари ҳисобдорлигини таъминлашга қаратилган кенг қўламли чора-тадбирлар амалга оширилди.

Божхона органлари тизимида ҳам бир қатор ислохотлар амалга оширилиб келинди. Ташқи иқтисодий фаолият соҳасида давлат хизматларининг шаффофлигини ва улардан эркин фойдаланиш имкониятини, мамлакатнинг иқтисодий манфаатларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда, экспорт-импорт операцияларининг мутаносиблигини таъминлаш тадбиркорлик фаолиятини жадал ривожлантириш, инвестиция ва экспорт салоҳиятини ошириш, аҳолининг турмуш шароити ва сифатини яхшилашнинг энг муҳим шартлари ҳисобланади. Шунингдек, божхона фаолияти самарадорлигини ошириш, миллий иқтисодиётни ҳимоя қилиш, контрабанда ва контрафакт маҳсулотларни олиб киришнинг олдини олиш

вазифаларини самарали бажариш ҳамда қонун йўли билан таъқиқланган товарларнинг яъни қурол-яроғ, портловчи, наркотик моддаларни ноқонуний равишда мамлакатимиз ҳудудига олиб кирилиши ва ундан олиб чиқилишининг олдини олиш борасида Давлат божхона органлари тизимида Миллий кинология хизмати катта ўрин тутди.

Ҳозирги кунда Республикамиз ижтимоий ҳаётини ривожлантириш ва камчиликларни бартараф этиш мақсадида, барча соҳаларда туб ижобий ўзгаришлар олиб борилмоқда. Мана шундай соҳаларидан бири кинологиядир. Кинология қадимги юнон сўзи бўлиб, «кйнос»– ит ва «логос» – илм, фан деган маънони англатади. Демак, кинология итларнинг пайдо бўлиш тарихи, зотлари, тузилиши, ҳатти-ҳаракатлари, олий нерв системаси, экстерьер-ташқи тузилиши, анатомияси, физиологияси ҳамда уларни тўғри парваришлаш ва овқатлантиришни ўрганувчи фандир. Бошқа соҳалар ичида бу йўналиш нисбатан ёш бўлганлиги боис, ҳали ушбу соҳада бир қатор ишларни амалга оширилиши лозим бўлади.

Бу борада Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2018 йил 12 апрелдаги «Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат божхона хизмати органлари фаолиятини тубдан такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги

ПФ-5414-сон Фармони қабул қилинди. Шунингдек, ушбу Фармон ижросини таъминлаш мақсадида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2018 йил 18 декабрда «Ўзбекистон Республикаси давлат божхона қўмитасининг миллий кинология маркази фаолиятини янада такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги 1029-сон қарори қабул қилинган. Ушбу қарорнинг қабул қилиниши Миллий кинология марказининг моддий-техника таъминотини янада ривожлантирилиши билан бирга, балки бугунги тезкор даврда унга мос равишда ўқув ва машқ жараёнларини олиб бориш имконини бермоқда. Бу эса нафақат мамлакатимиз ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилувчи органларида хизмат олиб бораётган кинологлар балки, бошқа давлатларнинг ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилувчи органларида ҳам хизмат олиб бораётган кинологларни тайёрлашда муҳим восита бўлиб хизмат қилади.

Ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилиш, хизмат фаолияти самарадорлигини ошириш ва бир қатор жумладан, контрабандага қарши курашиш каби сабабларни эътиборга олган ҳолда, 1996 йилда Давлат божхона қўмитаси ҳузурида Миллий кинология маркази ташкил этилди.

Миллий кинология марказининг асосий вазифаларига гиёҳванд моддаларнинг ноқонуний айланишига қарши курашиш, қурол аслаҳа ва портловчи моддалар олиб ўтилишининг олдини олиш мақсадида малакали кинолог-мутахасисларни тайёрлаш, хизмат итларини тайёрлашнинг замонавий усулларини яратиш ҳамда жамоат тартиби ва хавфсизлигини таъминлашда фойдаланиш.

Миллий кинология марказида махсус курсларни ўташ учун барча шарт-шароитлар яратилган бўлиб, замонавий компьютер синфи, ҳар бир йўналиш бўйича махсус жиҳозланган ўқув хоналари, имитация хонаси ва кинология соҳасига оид ўқув адабиётлар билан таъминланган кутубхонасига эга. Шунингдек, кинологлар томонидан эгалланган кўникма ва билимлари бўйича амалий машғулотларни ўтказиш учун дала шароитини тўла-тўқис ўзида акс эттирувчи машқ майдонлари, мураккаб жиҳозлар билан таъминланган услубий хоналар мавжуд. Махсус анжомлар билан жиҳозланган, климатик ва ландшафт шароитларини ўзида акс эттирган машқ-ўргатув майдончалари ташкил этилган.

Таъкидлаш жоизки, марказ фаолитида халқаро ҳамкорлик борасида бир қатор аҳамиятга мойил бўлган улкан ишлар амалга оширилган. Жумладан, 2002 йилдан бошлаб Бирлашган Миллатлар Ташкилоти Гиёҳванд моддалар устидан назорат қилиш ва жиноятларнинг олдини олиш бошқармасининг Марказий Осиёдаги минтақавий ваколатхонаси ҳамда Европада хавфсизлик ва ҳамкорлик ташкилоти билан фаол ҳамкорликлар йўлга қўйилган.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси ДБҚ Миллий кинологик марказнинг ўқув ва моддий-техник базаси халқаро талабларга мувофиқлиги боис, 2008 йилда Жаҳон божхона ташкилоти томонидан **“Жаҳон божхона ташкилотининг минтақавий кинология маркази”** мақоми берилган ва меморандуми имзоланган.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси ДБҚ Миллий кинологик марказнинг ўқув ва моддий-техник базаси халқаро талабларга мувофиқлиги боис, 2008 йилда Жаҳон божхона ташкилоти томонидан **“Жаҳон божхона ташкилотининг минтақавий кинология маркази”** мақоми берилган ва меморандуми имзоланган.

Кинолог курсантлар Миллий кинология марказининг ўқув курсларида қуйидаги йўналишлар бўйича тайёрланади:

- Гиёвандлик воситаларини қидириш
- Қурол-яроқ, ўқ-дори ва портловчи моддаларни қидириш
- Ҳимоя-қоровул хизмати
- Қидирув-қутқарув хизмати
- Валюта қимматликларини қидириш
- Мина қидирув
- Тамаки маҳсулотларини қидириш
- Из-қидирув
- Антитеррор
- Ўсимликлар уруғларини қидириш

Миллий кинология марказида 2021 йилда 341 нафар кинологларни ўқитиш режалаштирилган бўлиб, улардан нафақат божхона органининг кинологлари ушбу йўналишлар бўйича бошқа ҳуқуқни муҳофаза қилувчи органлар кинологларини ҳам ўқитиш режалаштирилди ва ўқув курслари

ушбу режа асосида ташкил этилди ва ўқитилди ҳамда кинологлар тайёрланди. Жумладан, божхона органлари кинологлари 180 нафар, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат хавфсизлиги университетининг 78 нафар кинологлари, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Мудофаа вазирлигининг 10 нафар кинологлари, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Фавқулотда вазиятлар вазирлигининг 7 нафар кинологлари, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ички ишлар вазирлигининг 46 нафар кинологлари ҳамда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ўсимлик ва карантини давлат инспекциясининг 20 нафар кинологлари ўқитилди ва юқорида келтириб ўтилган йўналишлар бўйича хизмат итлари тайёрланди.

Хулоса қилиб шуни таъкидлашни истардимки, сўнгги йилларда миллий кинология маркази фаолиятини ислоҳ қилиш, хизмат итлари ёрдамида самарали божхона назоратини амалга ошириш, контрабанда ва бошқа қонунбузарликларга қарши курашда хизмат итларидан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини ошириш бўйича кўплаб ишлар амалга оширилди.

Жумладан:

- бугунги кунга келиб, халқаро стандартларни ҳисобга олган ҳолда, миллий кинология маркази гиёҳванд моддаларни аниқлаш, қурол-яроғ, ўқ-дорилар ва портловчи моддаларни қидириш, кўриқлаш хизмати, қидирув-қутқарув хизматлари, миналарни қидириш, тергов ва терроризмга қарши кураш соҳаларида кинологларни тизимли ўқитиш ва хизмат итларини тайёрлашни олиб бормоқда;

- божхона постлари орқали чет ел валютаси ва тамаки маҳсулотларини ноқонуний олиб ўтиш билан боғлиқ ҳуқуқбузарликларнинг олдини олиш мақсадида хизмат итларини тайёрлаш ишлари олиб борилмоқда;

-Ўзбекистон Республикаси жамоат ташкилотлари билан божхона органларининг расмий фаолиятида фойдаланиш учун юқори насли итларни кўпайтириш, шунингдек, уларнинг сонини ошириш бўйича кинологик хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасида ҳамкорлик олиб борилмоқда;

- хизмат итларидан фойдаланган ҳолда божхона постларида ўтказиладиган божхона текширувлари ҳамда улар томонидан аниқланган ҳуқуқбузарликлар тўғрисидаги маълумотларни реал вақт режимида тўплаш ва таҳлил қилиш мақсадида "кинология хизмати" автоматлаштирилган ахборот тизими жорий этилди;

- ҳар бир алоҳида хизмат ити учун батафсил маълумотлар базасини шакллантириш ҳамда уларни ҳисобга олиш мақсадида итлар териси остига электрон чипларни жойлаштириш механизми жорий этилди.

Бугунги кунга қадар махсус ўқитилган ит божхона соҳасидаги жиноятларни аниқлашда божхона органлари фаолиятининг ажралмас қисмидир. Фақат хизмат итларидан тўғри фойдаланиш билан тезкор-тергов фаолиятида ҳам, божхона назорати пайтида ҳам ижобий натижаларга еришилади. Миллий кинология маркази ходимлари ўзларининг расмий

вазифаларини бажаришда юзага келиши мумкин бўлган камчиликларни аниқлаш учун хизмат итлари иши ва божхона органлари инспекторлари-кинологларининг фаолияти самарадорлигини доимий равишда кузатиб борадилар ва таҳлил қиладилар.

Бугунги кунда бир қатор ривожланган давлатларда хизмат итларини бошқаришнинг ўзига хос услублари мавжуд, аммо МДХ давлатларида ҳамда Ўзбекистон Республикасида кинологлар томонидан хизмат итларини белгиланган вазифаларни бажариш учун тайёрлаш ва бошқаришда *янги илғор инновацион технологияларни қўллаш* мақсадга мувофиқ.

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИДА ҲАРБИЙ ХИЗМАТ ТУШУНЧАСИ ВА ЮРИДИК ТАБИАТИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада Ўзбекистон Республикасида ҳарбий хизмат тушунчаси ва унинг турлари, таснифланиши ва юридик табиати ёритилган бўлиб, бурч ва мажбурият тушунчалари, Ватан ҳимояси ҳар бир фуқаронинг бурчи эканлиги, Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Қуролли Кучлари ривожланиш тарихи, ҳарбий соҳада мустақилликка эришилгандан кейинги қийинчиликлар тўғрисида ўринли мулоҳазалар юритилган.

Калит сўзлар: Қонун, бурч, мажбурият, ҳарбий хизмат, армия, муқобил хизмат, Низом, муддатли ҳарбий хизмат, стратегия, қурол-аслаҳа, мудофаа салоҳияти.

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CONCEPT AND LEGAL NATURE OF MILITARY SERVICE IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: In this article, the concept of military service in the Republic of Uzbekistan and its types, classification and legal nature are highlighted, the concepts of duty and obligation, the duty of every citizen to protect the Motherland, the history of the development of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the difficulties in the military field after independence are discussed.

Keywords: Law, duty, obligation, military service, army, alternative service, Regulation, military service, strategy, weapons, defense potential.

Бугунги кунда фуқароларимиз армиянинг ҳар томонлама ёрдами ва кўмагини ҳаётнинг барча соҳаларида амалда ҳис этмоқдалар. Айниқса, мураккаб синов даври бўлган пандемия пайтида ва фавқулодда ҳолатлар оқибатларини бартараф этишида, биз учун ҳеч нарса билан ўлчаб, қийслаб бўлмайдиган бебаҳо бойлик – тинчлик ва осойишталикни асраш ва ҳимоя қилишида “Халқ ва армия – бир тану бир жондир” деган тамойил асосидаги яқдиллик янада яққол намоён бўлмоқда.

Шавкат Мирзиёев
Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти, Қуролли Кучлар Олий Бош Қўмондони

“Ўзбекистон Республикасини ҳимоя қилиш — Ўзбекистон Республикаси ҳар бир фуқаросининг бурчидир. Фуқаролар қонунда белгиланган тартибда ҳарбий ёки муқобил хизматни ўташга мажбурдирлар”²⁹

Ватан ҳимояси – муқаддас бурч!

Она Ватан! Нима учун Ватанни она сўзи билан ёнма-ён ишлатамиз?

Чунки, Ватан ҳам онамиз сингари азиз, меҳрибон ва қадрлидир. Инсон дунёга келмасидан аввал онанинг вужудида улғайса, дунёга келганидан кейин эса энди Она Ватанда униб ўсади. Кишининг туғилганда киндик қони тўкилган ер унинг Ватани ҳисобланилади. Мана шу Ватанини асраб-ардоқлаш, ҳимоя қилиш ҳар бир инсоннинг муқаддас бурчидир. Ахир доноларимиз бекорга айтишмаганку:

Туғилган ердан кўнгил узилмас,

Юрт қўриганнинг юрти бўзилмас.

Юртда ватанни севадиган, ардоқлайдиган ва ҳимоя қиладиган мардлар бор экан шу юрт доимо юксалаверади, гуллайверади. Ҳар бир эл, ҳар бир миллат учун ўзининг туғилиб ўсган ватанидан ардоқлироқ маскан бўлмаса керак. Расулulloҳ (с.а.в.) Мадинаи мунавварага ҳижрат қилиб кетаётганларида Маккаи мукаррама томонга юзланиб: «Агар қавмим мени Маккадан чиқиб кетишга мажбур қилмаганида, ҳечам ўз ихтиёрим билан уни ташлаб кетмаган бўлар эдим», - деган эканлар.

Демак, Она ватанини севиш, ундаги бор нарсаларни ардоқлаш ва соғиниб яшашлик инсоният фитратида мавжуд бўлган нозик ҳис-туйғудир. Қаерга бормасин киши ўз ватанини барибир қумсайверади. Чунки, инсон дунё юзини кўргач биринчи бўлиб ватанидаги ҳаводан нафас ола бошлайди, ватанидаги тупроқда илк қадамларини қўйиб юришни ўрганади, дунёни танишни шу ватанни англашдан бошлайди. Илк киндик қони тўкилган, дастлабки қадамларини қўйган тупроқни ҳимоя қилишлик барчамизнинг Ватан олдидаги муқаддас инсонийлик бурчимиз ҳамдир.

Ўз ўрнида “Бурч” ўзи нима? – деган савол туғилади. “Бурч” сўзи турли давлатларда турлича таъриф берилган.

Бурч – кишининг бирор шахс, оила, жамоа, эл-юрт, Ватан олдидаги мажбуриятини англатувчи ахлоқий тушунча. Бурчда объектив муносабатлар ифодаланади. Яъни, у жамиятнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий ва ахлоқий негизлари билан белгиланади. Бурчнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари мавжуд бўлиб, у инсоннинг ички кечинмалари, ташқаридан туриб назорат қилинмайдиган мураккаб руҳий ҳолатини ифодалайди. Бурч иймон-этиқод, онглилик, ҳалоллик, виждон каби тушунчалар билан чамбарчарс боғлиқ.

Инсоннинг мажбуриятлари ҳақида француз маърифатпарвари Жан Жак Руссо ўзининг “Ижтимоий шартнома” асарида қуйидагича изох

²⁹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституциясининг 52-моддаси.

беради, “Фуқаролик эркинлиги, фуқаролик мажбуриятларини чегириб ташлагандан сўнг индивидда қоладиган ҳуқуқлардан иборат бўлади. Бу мажбуриятлар фақат қонун билан юклатилиши мумкин. Қонун эса ижтимоий шартномага биноан ҳамма фуқаролар учун барабар бўлган”³⁰.

Юқоридаги фикрлардан келиб чиқиб, бурч – қайсидир маънода мажбурият ҳам эканлигини ҳулоса қилишимиз мумкин. Шунингдек, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституциясининг XII боби айнан фуқароларнинг бурчлари тўғрисида бўлиб, шу бобнинг 52-моддасида эса Ўзбекистон Республикасини ҳимоя қилиш ҳар бир фуқаронинг бурчи эканлиги айтилиб, қонунда белгиланган тартибда улар ҳарбий ёки муқобил хизматни ўташга мажбур эканликлари белгилаб қўйилмоқда. Фуқароларнинг бурчлари тушунчаси тўғрисида қуйидагича фикрларни келтириш мумкин:

Инсон ҳуқуқлари Умумжаҳон Декларациясининг 29-моддасида айтилишича, “ҳар бир инсон жамият олдида бурчлидир, фақат шу ҳолатдагина унинг шахси эркин ва тўлиқ камол топиши мумкин. Ҳар бир инсон ўз ҳуқуқи ва эркинликларидан демократик жамиятда етарли даражада бўлишини ҳамда ҳурмат қилинишини таъминлаш, фақат ахлоқ, жамоат тартиби, умумий фаровонликнинг одилона талабларини қондириш мақсадида қонунда белгиланган чеклашларга риоя этиши керак”³¹.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.М.Мирзиёевнинг Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси қабул қилинганлигининг 27 йиллиги муносабати билан сўзлаган маърузасида таъкидлаганидек, “Халқимизда “Қарс икки қўлдан чиқади”, деган мақол бор. Агар ўйлаб қарасак, бу мақол Конституциямиз нормаларига ҳам тўла мос келади. Яъни, Асосий қонунимизда фуқароларнинг ҳуқуқ ва эркинликлари билан бирга, уларнинг бурч ва мажбуриятлари ҳам аниқ белгилаб қўйилган”. Маълумки, ҳуқуқ ҳуқуқ шахсга табиат, жамият, давлат томонидан бериладиган ўз ҳаракатининг тури ва меъёрини танлаб олиш имконияти бўлса, бурч жамият ва давлат томонидан белгиланган ва ҳуқуқий нормаларда ўз аксини топган талабларни бажариш заруриятидир. Бурч асосан қоидалардан, ахлоқий нормалардан келиб чиқади, мажбурият эса аксарият ҳолларда шартнома ва битимлардан келиб чиқади; бурч шахс туғилгандан то умрининг охирига қадар давом этади, мажбурият эса шартноманинг амал қилиш давригача бўлади.

Шундай қилиб, фуқароларнинг мажбуриятлари жамият, давлат ва барча фуқароларнинг ўз манфаатлари йўлида амалга оширилади. Ҳар бир фуқаро ўз мажбуриятларини виждонан ўташ орқали бошқа инсонларнинг,

³⁰ Инсон ҳуқуқи. Дарслик. М.Х.Рустамбаев ва бошқ. Тошкент “Юридик адабиётлар публиш” 2022. 426 бет

³¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси ва инсон ҳуқуқлари бўйича халқаро шартномалар // Масъул муҳаррир А.Х.Саидов. – Т: Адолат, 2002, 48-54-бетлар.

фуқароларнинг ҳуқуқ ва эркинликлари амалга ошишига кўмаклашаётганлигини англаб етиши лозим³².

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, ҳар бир инсон ўз фуқаролик бурчини онгли равишда англаши ва мана шу бурч унинг фуқаролик мажбуриятларини келтириб чиқаришини билиши лозим. Мана шу бурч ва мажбуриятларга содиқ қолиш, уларни келажак авлодга етказиш, ёшлар онгига “ўзгармас” даражада ўз вақтида сингдириш бурч, мажбуриятларни англаш билан ажралмас бир бутунлик десак муболаға бўлмайди.

Шундай экан, ота-она улуғ зот эканлиги, уларни ҳурмат қилиш, ардоқлаш каби тушунчалар қаторида Ватан олдидаги бурч ва мажбурият тушунчалари инсон онгига болалигидан оилада сингдирилиши лозим. Ана шунда биз ҳақиқий ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбияланган, ҳеч қандай ғоя ва мафкура унинг Ватанга бўлган меҳрини йўқ қила олмайдиган, содиқлик руҳиятини, маънавиятини синдира олмайдиган тафаккурга эга, маънавий етук ҳақиқий мард ўғлонларни, Амир Темурларни, Жалолиддин Мангубердиларни кўришимиз мумкин. Қуролли Кучларимизда шу каби ўғлонлар бор экан, Давлат суверенитетига ҳеч қандай ташқи таҳдид ва тажовузлар хавф солмаслигига Ўзбекистон халқида ишонч бўлади десак, аини ҳақиқат бўлади.

Яқин ўтмишга назар солсак, Ўзбекистон Республикаси мустақилликка эришган йилларда кўплаб армия офицерлари Ўзбекистон ҳудудини ташлаб кетишди. Натижада ҳарбий кадрлар етишмовчилиги юзага келди. Шу сабабли мустақилликнинг дастлабки йилларида Ўзбекистон Бош штаби биринчи навбатда армия учун зобитлар таёрлаш тизимини яратишига тўғри келган.

Мутахассислар ҳарбий билимнинг асосий қисмини яратишди. Унинг асосига бир неча асосий тамойиллар қўйилган эди. Улардан бири – собиқ Иттифоқ меъросини тубдан йўқ қилмасдан балки аксинча уни янги тизимга секин-секин мослаштириб, босқичма-босқич олға юриш эди.

Истиқлол даврида Ўзбекистон армияси жуда мураккаб ва шарафли йўлни босиб ўтган. Ёш давлатимизнинг ўта оғир шаклланиш йилларида айнан Қуролли Кучларимиз мамлакатимиз мустақиллиги, халқимизнинг тинч ҳаёти ва фаровонлигини таъминлаш, демократик ислохотларни муваффақиятли амалга оширишнинг ишончли кафолати бўлиб хизмат қилган.

Мустақилликка эришганимиздан сўнг тарихан қисқа даврда Ўзбекистон Республикаси суверенитети ва ҳудудий яхлитлигини, сарҳадларимиз дахлсизлигини ишончли ҳимоя қилишга қодир бўлган, тезкор ва ихчам миллий армияни ташкил этишга ўзимизнинг амалга оширган туб ислохотларимиз сабабли эришдик.

³² Инсон ҳуқуқи. Дарслик. М.Х.Рустамбаев ва бошқ. Тошкент “Юридик адабиётлар публиш” 2022. 424-439 бетлар

Ҳозирги кунда Ўзбекистон армиясини ўзига хос хизмат турларига эга бўлган, замонавий ўқ-отар қуроллар, ҳарбий техника ва махсус воситалар билан таъминланган профессионал армия қаторида ҳисобланиб, Марказий Осиё давлатлари ўртасида биринчи, МДХ давлатлари ўртасида эса учинчи, дунё давлатлари ўртасида эса 53 ўринда.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси мустақилликка эришганидан сўнг Қуролли Кучларимизни тубдан ислоҳ этиш бўйича тизимда бир қанча чоратадбирлар амалга оширилди. Жумладан, Қуролли Кучлар тизимларида ҳарбий хизматни ўташ тартибини белгилловчи 2002 йил 12 декабрда қабул қилинган “Умумий ҳарбий мажбурият ва ҳарбий хизмат тўғрисида”ги Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонуни яққол мисол бўла олади.

Умумий ҳарбий мажбурият Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “Умумий ҳарбий мажбурият ва ҳарбий хизмат тўғрисида”ги 2002-йил 12-декабрдаги 436-П-сон Қонуни ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституциясига асосланади.

Шунингдек, ушбу Қонун I. Умумий қоидалар (1-11-моддалар), II. Фуқароларни ҳарбий хизматга тайёрлаш (12-17-моддалар), III. Фуқароларни чақирув участкаларида қайд этиш, ҳарбий хизматга чақирилиш ва кириш (18-25-моддалар), IV. Ҳарбий хизматни ўташ (26-29-моддалар), V. Резервдаги хизмат (30-36-моддалар), VI. Муқобил хизмат (37-41-моддалар), VII. Ҳарбий рўйхат (42-45-моддалар), VIII. Сафарбарлик бўйича чақирилиш тўғрисида ва ҳарбий хизматдан бўшатиш (46-48-моддалар), VIII¹. Ҳарбий хизматчиларнинг, олий ҳарбий таълим муассасалари курсантларининг (тингловчиларининг), ҳарбий йиғинларга чақирилган ҳарбий хизматга мажбурларнинг ва сафарбарлик чақируви резервидаги хизматни ўтаётган шахсларнинг моддий жавобгарлиги (48¹-48⁵-моддалар), IX. Яқунловчи қоидалар (49-51-моддалар)дан ташкил топган.

Умумий ҳарбий мажбурият – бу фуқароларнинг Ўзбекистон Республикасини ҳимоя қилишга мажбурий ҳарбий тайёргарлигидан иборат бўлиб, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қуролли Кучлари сафини тўлдиришни ва уларнинг резервини тайёрлашни таъминлаш мақсадида жорий этилади.

Ҳарбий хизмат – Ўзбекистон Республикаси фуқароларининг Қуролли Кучлар сафида умумий ҳарбий мажбуриятни бажариш борасидаги давлат хизматининг алоҳида туридир.

Ҳарбий хизматни қуйидаги турлари мавжуд:

- Муддатли ҳарбий хизмат;
- Сафарбарлик чақируви резервидаги ҳарбий хизмат;
- Контракт бўйича ҳарбий хизмат;
- Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қуролли Кучлари сафида ҳарбий хизматни ўтаган резервчилар хизмати.

Тинчлик даврида оддий аскарлар ва сержантлар таркиби лавозимларида муддатли ҳарбий хизматга, шунингдек сафарбарлик

чақируви резервидаги хизматга ўн саккиз ёшдан йигирма етти ёшгача бўлган, саломатлигига кўра Қуролли Кучлар сафида ҳарбий хизматни ўташга яроқли эркак фуқаролар чақириладилар.

Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “**Умумий ҳарбий мажбурият ва ҳарбий хизмат тўғрисида**”ги 2002-йил 12-декабрдаги Қонунининг 4-моддасига биноан саломатлигига кўра ҳарбий хизматни ўташга яроқли, ёши ўн саккиздан йигирма етти ёшгача бўлган эркаклар муддатли ёки сафарбарлик чақируви резервидаги хизматга чақириладилар.

Шунингдек, мазкур Қонуннинг 22-моддасида муддатли ҳарбий хизматга ҳамда сафарбарлик чақируви резервидаги хизматга чақирилишдан озод этиш тартиби белгиланган.

Унга кўра, тинчлик даврида муддатли ҳарбий хизматга ҳамда сафарбарлик чақируви резервидаги хизматга чақирилишдан қуйидагилар озод этиладилар:

1. саломатлигига кўра ҳарбий хизматга яроқсиз деб топилган чақирилувчилар;

2. яқин қариндошларидан бири (ака-укаси, опа-синглиси) ҳарбий хизматни ўташ вақтида ҳалок бўлган ёки вафот этган чақирилувчилар;

3. рўйхатдан ўтган диний ташкилотлардан бирида диний рутба эгаси бўлган чақирилувчилар.

Ушуб модданинг 2-бандида кўрсатилган шахслар ўз розиликлари билан ҳарбий хизматга чақирилишлари мумкин.

Жиноий жавобгарликка тортилган, шунингдек судланганлик ҳолати тугалланмаган ёки судланганлиги олиб ташланмаган фуқаролар ҳарбий хизматга чақирилмайдилар.

Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “**Умумий ҳарбий мажбурият ва ҳарбий хизмат тўғрисида**”ги Қонунда ҳарбий хизмат турлари қуйидагича таърифланган:

Муддатли ҳарбий хизмат - чақирилиш ёшидаги фуқароларнинг оддий аскарлар ва сержантлар таркиби лавозимларида, шунингдек муқаддам ҳарбий хизматни ўтамаган офицерларнинг қонун ҳужжатларида белгиланган муддат мобайнида Қуролли Кучлар сафидаги мажбурий хизматидир.

Муддатли ҳарбий хизмат муддати календарь ҳисобида 12 ой этиб белгиланади.

Ҳарбий хизматга яроқли, шу жумладан чекловлар билан яроқли бўлган ҳамда чақирилиш муддатини кечиктириш ва чақирилишдан озод этилиш ҳуқуқига эга бўлмаган, бироқ Қуролли Кучлар сафига навбатдаги муддатга чақирилмаган шахслар сафарбарлик чақируви резерви сафига олинадилар.

Сафарбарлик чақируви резервидаги хизмат ҳудудий принцип асосида ойлик йиғинлар тарзида ташкил этилади ҳамда чақирилувчилар

томонидан Ўзбекистон Республикаси Мудофаа вазирлигининг махсус ҳисобварағига пул бадаллари киритилишини назарда тутади.

Сафарбарлик чақируви резервидаги хизмат сафига шахслар 27 ёшга тўлгунга қадар олинадилар ва ҳар йилги ҳарбий йиғинларга жалб этилишлари мумкин, фавқулодда вазиятлар ёки Ўзбекистон Республикасига қарши ҳарбий тажовуз рўй берган тақдирда эса ҳақиқий ҳарбий хизматга чақириладилар.

Сафарбарлик чақируви резервидаги хизматни ўтаган фуқаролар 27 ёшга тўлганларидан кейин Қуролли Кучлар резерви таркибига ўтказиладилар.

Контракт бўйича ҳарбий хизмат Қуролли Кучлар сафидаги ҳақиқий ҳарбий хизматга ихтиёрийлик асосида, ҳарбий хизмат назарда тутилган вазирликлар, давлат қўмиталари ва идоралар орқали давлат билан тузиладиган контрактга биноан кирган фуқаролар бажарадиган ҳарбий хизмат туридир.

Ҳарбий хизматни касб тариқасида танлаган фуқаролар контракт бўйича ҳарбий хизматни оддий аскарлар, сержантлар ва офицерлар таркиби лавозимларида ўтайдилар.

Ҳарбий хизматни ўташ муддатлари ва асосий шартлари контрактда белгиланади. Бунда ҳақиқий ҳарбий хизматга контракт бўйича кираётган шахслар билан дастлабки контракт 5 йилга тузилади; контракт бўйича ҳарбий хизматчилар (резервдаги ҳарбий хизматга мажбурлар) билан янги контракт 5 йилга ёки агар ҳарбий хизматда бўлиш ёшининг чегарасига етишига 5 йилдан кам қолган бўлса, камроқ муддатга тузилади.

Олий ҳарбий таълим муассасаларининг курсантлари билан ўқиш даври учун келгусида уларнинг офицерлар таркиби лавозимларида ҳарбий хизматни камида 5 йил мажбурий ўташи шarti билан контрактлар тузилади.

Ҳарбий хизматнинг контрактда назарда тутилган муддати тугаганидан кейин тарафларнинг келишуви билан бу муддат янги контракт тузиш орқали узайтирилиши мумкин. Контракт бўйича ҳарбий хизматни ўташ тартиби ва муддатлари Ўзбекистон Республикаси фуқароларининг ҳарбий хизматни ўташ тартиби тўғрисидаги низом билан белгиланади.

Муқобил хизмат фуқароларнинг умумий ҳарбий мажбуриятни бажаришининг чақирув бўйича ҳарбий хизмат ўрнига иқтисодиёт, ижтимоий соҳанинг турли тармоқларида кам малака талаб этиладиган (ёрдамчи) ишларни, шунингдек фалокатлар, ҳалокатлар, табиий офатлар ва бошқа фавқулодда вазиятлар оқибатларини бартараф этиш ишларини бажариш билан боғлиқ бўлган алоҳида туридир.

18 ёшдан 27 ёшгача бўлган, ҳарбий рўйхатда турувчи ва хизматга чақирилиши лозим бўлган фуқаролар, агар улар диний таълимоти қурол-ярoғдан фойдаланиш ва Қуролли Кучларда хизмат қилишга йўл

қўймайдиган, рўйхатга олинган диний ташкилотлар ҳисобида турсалар, муқобил хизмат ҳуқуқига эга.

Муқобил хизматнинг муддати 24 ойни, олий маълумотли фуқаролар учун эса 18 ойни ташкил этади.

Ҳақиқий ҳарбий хизматда бўлишнинг бошланиши:

муддатли ҳарбий хизматга чақирилган чақирилувчилар ҳамда захирадаги офицерлар учун — ҳарбий қисмга жўнаш мақсадида мудофаа ишлари органида ҳозир бўлган кун;

контракт бўйича ҳарбий хизматга кирган шахслар учун — ҳарбий хизматни ўташ тўғрисидаги контракт кучга кирган кун;

олий ҳарбий таълим муассасаларига, шунингдек вазирликлар, давлат қўмиталари ва идораларнинг ўқиш ҳарбий хизматга тенглаштириладиган таълим муассасаларига ўқишга кирган чақирилувчилар, ҳарбий хизматга мажбурлар учун — тегишли таълим муассасасига ўқишга қабул қилинган кун;

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти томонидан ҳарбий лавозимга тайинланган шахслар учун — тегишли фармон, қарор ёки фармойиш имзоланган кун ҳисобланади.

Ҳарбий хизматдан резервга бўшатилиши ёки истеъфога чиқарилиши муносабати билан ҳарбий қисм командирининг буйруғига биноан шахсий таркиб рўйхатидан чиқарилган кун ҳарбий хизматчи учун ҳарбий хизматда бўлишнинг тугаши ҳисобланади.

Қуйидаги ҳолларда ҳарбий хизматчи шахсий таркиб рўйхатидан чиқарилмайди:

1. Стационар даволанишда бўлса;
2. Ҳомиладорлик ва туғиш таътилида (ҳарбий хизматчи аёллар) ёки болани парваришlash таътилида бўлса;
3. Асирда бўлса, гаровда ушлаб турилган бўлса;
4. Бедарак йўқолган бўлса – қонунда белгиланган тартибда бедарак йўқолган деб топилгунига ёки вафот этган деб эълон қилингунига қадар;
5. Ўзбекистон Республикаси фуқароларининг ҳарбий хизматни ўташ тартиби тўғрисидаги низомда белгиланган бошқа ҳолларда.

Шунингдек, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси ва Ўзбекистон Республикасининг **“Умумий ҳарбий мажбурият ва ҳарбий хизмат тўғрисида”**ги Қонунига асосланган ҳолда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 12 сентябрдаги ПҚ-4447-сон Қарори билан тасдиқланган **“Ўзбекистон Республикаси фуқароларининг ҳарбий хизматни ўташ тартиби тўғрисида”**ги Низом талабларига мувофиқ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қуролли Кучларини Ватанига содиқ, ҳарбий хизматга ҳар томонлама тайёр бўлган фуқаролар билан бутлаш, улар томонидан ҳарбий хизматни ўташ тартиби ва шароитларини, қўшинларнинг давлатнинг хавфсизлиги ва ҳудудий яхлитлигини ҳимоя қилишга доимий жанговар шайлигини таъминлаш, шунингдек, ҳарбий

хизматчилар ва уларнинг оила аъзоларини ижтимоий ҳимоя қилиш тизимини янада такомиллаштириш масалалари тартибга солинган.

Шуни таъкидлаш жоизки, сўнгги йилларда ҳарбий хизматни ўташ тартибини такомиллаштириш, замонавий қуро-яроғ ва ҳарбий техникалар билан таъминлаш, ҳарбий хизматчиларнинг жанговар салоҳиятларини кучайтириш, ҳарбий хизматчиларни ва уларнинг оила аъзоларини ижтимоий қўллаб қувватлаш, ҳарбий хизмат ўташ шароитларини янада яхшилаш каби соҳаларда кенг қўламли ишлар амалга оширилмоқда.

Жумладан, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2022 йил 28 январь кундаги 60-сон Фармонидаги “Ҳаракатлар стратегиясидан – Таррақиёт стратегияси сари” тамойилига асосан ишлаб чиқилган етти та устувор йўналишнинг еттинчиси айнан мамлакат хавфсизлиги ва мудофаа салоҳиятини кучайтириш тўғрисида бўлиб, ундан ташқари мазкур фармон билан тасдиқланган 2022 — 2026 йилларга мўлжалланган янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт Стратегиясида Давлатнинг мудофаа қобилиятини янада мустаҳкамлаш, Қуроли Кучларнинг жанговар шайлигини, унинг имкониятлари ва қобилиятини кучайтириш, ҳарбий хизматчилар, уларнинг оила аъзоларининг ижтимоий ҳимоясини ҳар томонлама кучайтириш мақсад этиб белгилаб олинган.

Юқоридагилардан келиб чиқиб, хулоса ўрнида шуни таъкидлаш жоизки, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти олиб бораётган оқилона сиёсатларига мувофиқ Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққий этишида мақсад этиб белгилаб олинган марраларга эришишда Қуроли Кучлар ҳарбий хизматчилари бир тан-у бир жон бўлиб ҳаракат қилмоқлари, ёшларни ҳарбий-ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялашда фаол иштирок этишлари, Қуроли Кучларнинг барча давлат идоралари, муассаса ва корхоналар учун етук кадрлар тайёрлайдиган мактабига айлантиришни таъминлаш, Кўшинларда мавжуд замонавий қуро-аслаҳа, ҳарбий ва махсус техникалардан моҳирона фойдалана олиш, уларни ҳар қандай шароитда қўллаш билиш ва бошқа шу каби тадбирларни сифат жиҳатидан юқори савияда бажаришлари ва доимий жанговар шай ҳолатда бўлишни таъминлашлари пировард мақсад бўлмоғи лозим.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ИНТЕРАКТИВНЫХ МЕТОДОВ НА ЗАНЯТИЯХ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА ДЛЯ РАЗВИТИЯ МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОЙ КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ У СТУДЕНТОВ

Аннотация: Статья об использовании интерактивных методов в обучении иностранному языку в контексте межкультурной коммуникации

Ключевые слова: интерактивное обучение, интерактивные методы обучения, межкультурная компетенция, межкультурная коммуникация.

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THE USE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE LESSONS TO DEVELOP INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN STUDENTS

Annotation: An article about the use of interactive methods in teaching a foreign language in the context of intercultural communication

Keywords: Interactive learning, interactive teaching methods, intercultural competence, intercultural communication.

Глобализация как феномен современного мира затронула практически все сферы современного общества. Единое европейское экономическое пространство, открытость границ, рост международных отношений и общения, создание единого европейского образовательного

пространства - лишь немногие, но важные следствия интегративных глобальных процессов. Вместе с тем, рассматривая положительные стороны мировой интеграции, следует учитывать и прогнозировать возможные риски глобализации, связанные с попытками унификации экономических, образовательных систем и появлением такого феномена, как глобальная культура.

Одним из основных показателей сегодняшнего «многополярного мира», по мнению исследователей, является его конфликтность, «столкновения различных культур и цивилизаций». Так, несмотря на расширение международного сотрудничества в области культуры, процесс глобализации культуры сопровождается стремлением народов и наций к сохранению их национальной самобытности, что может проявляться в неприятии «чужих» социокультурных норм и утверждении «своих» как единственно правильных. В связи с этим, межкультурная коммуникация, оперирующая такими понятиями как «свой-чужой», «стереотипы-предрассудки», «язык-культура», и др., становится основой для межкультурного и межъязыкового взаимодействия и взаимопонимания.

В соответствии с новым образовательным стандартом основной целью обучения иностранному языку становится развитие необходимого для межкультурного общения уровня коммуникативной компетенции учащихся и одновременно формирование и совершенствование личности студента, способной не только к дальнейшему самостоятельному изучению иностранных языков, но и к использованию полученных знаний для решения важных жизненных проблем.

Общая цель обучения иностранному языку складывается из определенного набора связанных между собой целей-направлений, которыми являются:

- формирование у обучаемых специальных умений и навыков в составе речевых умений, а также речевых и технических навыков, обеспечивающих их основные коммуникативно-познавательные потребности;

- формирование, расширение и углубление у обучаемых содержательных знаний, позволяющих им более эффективно участвовать в иноязычном общении;

- приобретение обучаемыми определенных ценностных ориентаций, обеспечивающих мотивационную базу изучения английского языка, развитие их познавательных интересов.

Таким образом, реализуя основную цель обучения иностранному языку - формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции - учитель должен включать учащихся в реальную языковую коммуникацию, моделируя на уроках процесс вхождения в реальную иноязычную среду.

В современной практике преподавания иностранных языков интерактивные методы обучения являются особой формой организации

познавательной и коммуникативной деятельности учащихся, ориентированной на воспитание социально мобильной личности со способностями к самообразованию, эффективной коммуникации, выбору, принятию и осуществлению решений, освоению новых типов деятельности.

Практический опыт реализации интерактивных форм и методов обучения, несомненно, актуален и перспективен, так как создает оптимальные условия для самореализации учащихся через максимальное использование ресурса коммуникации.

Среди интерактивных методов, применяемых при обучении иностранному языку, можно выделить: дискуссионные, игровые, рефлексивные и методы организации коллективной мыследеятельности.

Дискуссионные методики дают обучающимся возможность сформулировать свою точку зрения относительно поставленной проблемы, способствуют формированию уважительного отношения к мнению оппонентов. Благодаря использованию в учебном процессе различных дискуссионных методик (дебаты, круглый стол, дискуссии) у студентов развивается умение формулировать вопросы, аргументировать свои высказывания, повышается мотивация к изучению иностранного языка.

Игровые методики (ролевые и деловые игры, симуляции, интеллектуальные игры) помогают создать умственное напряжение у обучающегося, преодолеть стеснительность и снизить тревожность. Использование деловых игр на занятиях дает возможность максимально приблизить учебный процесс к практической деятельности, учит принимать решения в условиях конфликтных ситуаций, развивать у участников игры командные чувства.

Рефлексивные методы связаны с преобразованием собственной мыслительной и практической деятельности через психологические механизмы рефлексии. Применение рефлексивных методик обеспечивает стабилизацию и гармонизацию эмоционального мира обучающегося.

Методы организации коллективной мыследеятельности направлены на развитие навыка самостоятельного поиска решений, формирование умения работать в группе и выступать публично, а также на подготовку учащихся к последующей научной деятельности («Шесть шляп мышления», метод «Ажурная пила», мозговой штурм).

Применение интерактивных методов при обучении иностранному языку способствует формированию у студентов способностей выражать и отстаивать свое мнение, вступать в спор, получать необходимую информацию, работать в команде, развивать лидерские качества, а также помогает сформировать коммуникативные навыки и умения.

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ВНЕДРЕНИЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МЕТОДОВ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ПРОЦЕСС ОБУЧЕНИЯ ЛАТИНСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация: В данной статье описываются методика преподавания латинского языка, как основного языка медицинской отрасли

Ключевые слова: IT-технологии, латинский язык, обучение, контроль, обучающиеся, педагог.

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INTRODUCTION OF MODERN METHODS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING THE LATIN LANGUAGE

Annotation: This article describes the methodology for teaching Latin as the main language of the medical industry.

Key words: IT-technologies, Latin language, training, control, students, teacher.

Современный уровень развития технологий, в частности в сфере информации и коммуникации, показывает, что все большее количество

областей человеческой деятельности внедряют данные технологии в процесс своей деятельности. Сфере образования не является исключением. Именно в данной области ИТ-технологии с каждым годом находят все большее применение.

В педагогической литературе есть много примеров инновационных технологий обучения студентов, но, на наш взгляд, далеко не все из них могут применяться на практических занятиях по латинскому языку. В современных условиях модернизации образования изменяются цели и задачи, стоящие перед преподавателем. Акцент переносится с «усвоения знаний» на формирование «компетентностей».

Внедряются инновационные педагогические технологии, предусматривающие учёт и развитие индивидуальных особенностей студентов. Современные образовательные технологии можно рассматривать, как ключевое условие повышения качества образования, снижения нагрузки на студентов, более эффективного использования учебного времени.

Говоря об использовании инновационных методов обучения, стоит обратить внимание на развитие критического мышления студентов и организацию самостоятельной работы на практических занятиях по латинскому языку.

Имеется ввиду совокупность методов, приёмов и средств, которые не только повышают качество образования, но и помогают формированию профессиональных и общекультурных компетенций студентов-медиков. Критическое мышление как творческое, аналитическое мышление помогает студентам решать в обучении такие задачи:

- определение приоритетов;
- принятие индивидуальной ответственности;
- повышение уровня работы с информацией.

Самостоятельная работа студентов неразрывно связана с развитием критического мышления. Организация самостоятельной работы студентов предполагает партнёрское участие преподавателя при планировании занятия и оценке результатов. Проблема в преподавании и изучении латинского языка обусловлены тем, что из языка науки, культуры, юриспруденции ИТ технологии он превратился в сугубо профессиональный язык медицинских работников. Это сузило его возможности, как для развития, так и для преподавания, а также уменьшило интерес к изучению этого замечательного и богатого языка. Поэтому, мы считаем, что применение инновационных методов обучения на практических занятиях по предмету «Основы латинского языка с медицинской терминологией» позволит улучшить преподавание и восприятие его студентами-медиками.

Основная задача методики преподавания латинского языка заключается в формировании профессиональной компетентности в медицинской терминологии у студентов, овладение ими основами латинского языка, что

даёт им возможность правильно читать, писать и переводить, а также объяснять суть текста. В процессе преподавания латинского языка осуществляются междисциплинарные методы обучения, которые улучшают восприятие и запоминание медицинских терминов у студентов, этот интегрированный метод обучения латинскому языку выполняет и общеобразовательные и воспитательные задачи. Как известно, общеобразовательные задачи включают в себя обогащение словарного запаса греко-латинского происхождения, расширение кругозора в области медицинской терминологии, развитие логического мышления, и конечно же, повышение медицинской культуры студентов. Воспитательные задачи интегрированного метода обучения латинскому языку представляют собой знакомство студентов с историей появления латинского языка, его содержанием и сущностью, ролью развития мировой культуры и науки.

При интегрированном методе обучения латинскому языку очень удобно скоординировать календарно-тематический план: например, по латинскому языку первое занятие, если склонение существительных, то по русскому языку тоже, чтобы проходили склонение имён существительных — в этом случае легко будет воспринимать и запоминать. Имена существительные в латинском языке делятся на пять склонений в зависимости от конечных звуков основы, в соответствии с принадлежностью к тому или иному склонению они принимают различные падежные окончания. А в русском языке то же самое, имеются три основных склонения, но два это — четвертое, разносклоняемые имена существительные их всего двенадцать (имя, темя, пламя, племя, знамя, вымя, стремя, бремя, время, семя + путь и дитя), последнее — вообще несклоняемые имена существительные, которые заимствованы из иностранных языков (кофе, кафе, шоссе, кашне, кенгуру, метро, кино и так далее). Таким образом, в латинском языке к первому склонению относятся имена существительные и прилагательные, основа которых оканчивается на -a; поэтому его можно также называть склонением -a. К нему принадлежат существительные женского рода, которые в *nom. sing.* имеют окончание -a, в *gen. sing.* — ae, напр.: *schola, scholae* — школа, школы; *villa, villae* — вилла, виллы. Сюда относится также небольшая группа существительных мужского рода, обозначающих мужскую профессию или принадлежность к какой-либо народности (решающим является естественный признак, связанный со значением слова); напр.: *poëta, poëtae* — поэт; *agricōla, agricōlae* — земледелец; *Persa, Persae* — перс.

Представьте, и в русском языке тоже имена существительные мужского, женского и общего родов с окончанием -a, -я относятся к первому склонению. Этот метод сопоставления даёт студентам хорошую возможность запоминать проводимой темы.

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ОБЗОР И ТАКТИКА ФЕБРИЛЬНЫХ СУДОРОГ У ДЕТЕЙ В УСЛОВИЯХ ПАЛАТЫ ИНТЕНСИВНОЙ ТЕРАПИИ

Резюме. Целью работы является изучение диагностики и лечения фебрильных судорог у детей в условиях палаты интенсивной терапии. Результаты исследования показали, что приступ фебрильных судорог обычно протекал по типу генерализованного эпилептического приступа (симметричные тонико-клонические судороги в конечностях).

Ключевые слова: фебрильные судороги, лихорадка, палата интенсивной терапии.

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REVIEW AND TACTICS OF FEBRILE SEIZURES IN CHILDREN IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

Summary. The aim of the work is to study the diagnosis and treatment of febrile seizures in children in the intensive care unit. The results of the study showed that the attack of febrile convulsions usually proceeded according to the type of generalized epileptic seizure (symmetrical tonic-clonic convulsions in the extremities).

Key words: febrile seizures, fever, intensive care unit.

Среди тревожных состояний у детей особое место занимает судорожный синдром, на долю которого приходится до 10% всех обращений за скорой медицинской помощью. Фебрильные судороги обычно возникают на высоте заболевания протекающего с лихорадкой, часто как его основной признак на высоте температуры и

прекращаются вместе с ее падением, продолжаются не длительно от нескольких секунд до нескольких минут. Большинство эпизодов судорог пароксизмы различной продолжительности, обычно продолжаются до 6 минут, до 8% - больше 15 минут. Следовательно, ребенок с фебрильной судорогой обычно не попадает под медицинское наблюдение, пока судорога не прекратится

Фебрильные судороги — самое частое неврологическое нарушение в грудном, раннем и дошкольном детском возрасте. Фебрильные судороги сейчас признаются доброкачественным синдромом, определяемым главным образом генетическими факторами и проявляющимся за счет обусловленной возрастом готовности к судорогам, которая с годами в конечном итоге исчезает. По литературным данным, распространенность фебрильных судорог составляет 2–4 %. Чаще всего они возникают в течение первого года жизни, у мальчиков. Любое инфекционное заболевание, прорезывание зубов, нарушения метаболизма могут спровоцировать фебрильные судороги у детей [1, 2]. Примерно в 16% случаев могут возникнуть повторные судороги в течении 24 часов. Риск эпилепсии после фебрильных судорог составляет от 1% до 6% [1, 3, 4, 7].

Основным вопросом остается целесообразность специфического межприступного лечения фебрильных судорог. В первые два дня лихорадки детям, у которых ранее отмечались фебрильные судороги с профилактической целью назначают диазепам по 0,3–0,4 мг/кг через каждые 8 часов [5, 6, 7]. Однако, в настоящее время во всем мире склоняются к полному отказу от медикаментозной профилактики типичных фебрильных судорог.

Целью работы явилось изучение диагностики и лечения фебрильных судорог у детей в условиях палаты интенсивной терапии. Диагноз «фебрильные судороги» устанавливался на основании тщательного сбора анамнеза, физикального осмотра (оценки соматического и неврологического статусов), психомоторного и эмоционального развития, свои особенности течения приступа (продолжительность, локализация, генерализация, наличие постприступной гемиплегии). Истинные фебрильные судороги дифференцировали с другими судорогами, возникающими при повышении температуры при эпилептических припадках, вызванных лихорадкой; в первую очередь, с судорожным синдромом при менингите и менингоэнцефалите, для которого характерны анамнез, типичный для ОРВИ или другого инфекционного заболевания, и следующие клинические проявления:

- менингеальные симптомы - Кернига, Брудзинского, Гийена, Лессажа, симптом треножника, ригидность затылочных мышц; гиперестезия - повышенная чувствительность к громкой речи, свету,

прикосновениям, особенно к инъекциям;

Неотложная помощь при основных патологических синдромах и заболеваниях у детей — выявление в ранние сроки очаговой симптоматики (может отсутствовать при менингитах): локальные судороги, парезы, параличи, расстройства чувствительности, симптомы поражения черепно-мозговых нервов (отвисание угла рта, сглаженность носогубной складки, косоглазие, потеря слуха, зрения) и др.; постепенное развитие комы.

При менингоэнцефалите пик судорожного приступа, как правило, не связан с гипертермией, часто требуются повторные введения противосудорожных препаратов. Лабораторные и инструментальные методы диагностики имеют ограниченную ценность.

Результаты исследования показали, что приступ фебрильных судорог чаще протекал по типу генерализованного эпилептического приступа (симметричные тонико-клонические судороги в конечностях).

В 97,9 % случаев отмечались типичные фебрильные судороги, имевшие небольшую продолжительность (до 15 минут), генерализованный характер; показатели психомоторного развития у детей соответствовали возрастным. В анамнезе указания на органические поражения ЦНС отсутствовали.

У 2,1 % пациентов наблюдались атипичные фебрильные судороги с продолжительностью приступа, составлявшей более 15 минут (до нескольких часов) и генерализацией (фокальный компонент). В анамнезе имелись указания на перинатальное поражение ЦНС и черепно-мозговые травмы.

При фебрильных судорогах начинали снижать повышенную температуру тела, даже когда ее уровень не достиг фебрильных цифр. Для снижения температуры тела использовали физические методы охлаждения: обтирание тела тёплой водой, раздевание ребенка, обильное питье и т.д. В качестве антипиретика применяли ацетоминофен (парацетamol), в дозе перорально 10–15 мг/кг (ректально 15–20 мг/кг), или ибупрофен в дозе перорально 5–10 мг/кг, не чаще 4 раза в день.

Для коррекции приступов фебрильных судорог использовали 0,5% раствор седуксена (диазепам) в дозе 0,05 мл/кг (0,3 мг/кг) внутривенно или внутримышечно в дозе 0,2–0,3 мг/кг.

Выводы

1. Приступ фебрильных судорог чаще протекал по типу генерализованного эпилептического приступа (симметричные тонико-клонические судороги в конечностях).

2. В 97,9 % случаев отмечались типичные фебрильные судороги, имевшие небольшую продолжительность (до 15 минут), генерализованный характер; показатели психомоторного развития у

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3. У 2,1 % пациентов наблюдались атипичные фебрильные судороги с продолжительностью приступа, составлявшей более 15 минут (до нескольких часов) и генерализацией (фокальный компонент). В анамнезе имелись указания на перинатальное поражение ЦНС и черепно-мозговые травмы.

Использованные источники:

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НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И ПРОДУКТОВ В ОТРАСЛЯХ ПИЩЕВОГО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА

Аннотация: Для развития пищевой промышленности в современных турбулентных условиях необходимо повышение конкурентоспособности выпускаемой продукции, в том числе за счет модернизации существующих мощностей и строительства новых заводов и цехов по переработке продукции растениеводства и производству плодоовощных консервов, а также создание собственной сырьевой базы.

Ключевые слова: промышленность, пищевое, экономика промышленности, технологии, цифровизация.

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DIRECTIONS OF APPLICATION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND PRODUCTS IN FOOD PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

Annotation: The development of food industry in modern turbulent conditions requires increasing the competitiveness of products, including through modernization of existing facilities and construction of new plants and workshops for processing of crop products and production of canned fruits and

vegetables, as well as the creation of its own raw material base.
Keywords: industry, food, industrial economics, technology, digitalization.

В системе агропромышленного комплекса пищевая промышленность тесно связана с сельским хозяйством как поставщиком сырья и с торговлей. Необходимость улучшения результативности коммерческих, маркетинговых и других сегментов деятельности в пищевой промышленности изменила подход бизнеса к работе с информацией, открыв новые возможности. Наиболее востребованными в пищевой промышленности становятся мобильные технологии для совершенствования бизнес-процессов и создание мобильной торговли путем интеграций телекоммуникационных технологий в существующие информационные системы.

Современные инновационные технологии позволяют создавать передовое высококачественное оборудование, без которого эта отрасль не может эффективно функционировать. Сюда относятся целые производственные линии, которые выполняют целый ряд процессов в конвейерной последовательности. Большинство из них полностью автоматизировано.

Выделим такие направления применения цифровых технологий и продуктов в отраслях пищевого производства:

1. Роботизация сортировки сырья. Промышленные роботы задействованы в различных процессах на многих предприятиях перерабатывающей промышленности, в том числе для сортировки сельскохозяйственного сырья. При этом достигается высвобождение рабочей силы, ускорение процессов подготовки сырья к переработке и повышение качества допущенных к дальнейшему использованию сельскохозяйственных продуктов за счет точных методов качественного отбора.

2. Дополненная реальность. Такие новые технологии в пищевой промышленности обеспечивают контроль и регулирование производственных процессов на удаленной основе. При этом наладка оборудования, корректировка производства и устранение неисправности достигается без посещения специалистами производственных цехов за счет применения возможностей программных продуктов и может сопровождаться видеоизображением.

3. Машинное зрение. Машинное зрение обеспечивает качественный отбор продуктов для переработки, так как позволяет определять не только поверхностные, но и внутренние повреждения фруктов и овощей. Разработанные технологии машинного зрения способны контролировать соблюдение работниками техники безопасности (нахождение в безопасных местах, наличие защитных масок) и даже удаленно измерять температуру сотрудников.

4. Применение искусственного интеллекта. Технологии искусственного интеллекта как самообучающиеся системы для конкретного производства обеспечивают автоматизацию и оптимальность производственных процессов, контроль работы оборудования, устранение сбоев и предотвращение простоев. Все это позволяет не только минимизировать затраты труда, но также увеличивать скорость и эффективность производственных процессов.

5. Системы анализа больших данных на основе аналитики обширной информации позволяют прогнозировать возможные объемы продажи продуктов питания по видам и корректировать их выпуск в требуемых масштабах. Также технологии Big Data делают обоснование возможной организации и реализации производственного сотрудничества, когда анализируются показатели спутников и датчиков, установленных в грунт, для прогноза урожайности конкретного фермерского хозяйства и связи с производственными программами (планами) перерабатывающих предприятий.

6. Умная упаковка. Технологии сохранения специальной информации о производстве продуктов питания на их упаковке (место происхождения сырья, условия его выращивания и переработки) позволяют обеспечивать потребителя полной информацией о приобретаемом продукте. Мобильные устройства со специальным приложением позволяют просмотреть подробную информацию и делают возможным соответствующее видеосопровождение.

7. Визуальные системы машинной оценки качества готовой продукции с помощью специальных датчиков позволяют проконтролировать состав используемых ингредиентов, отсутствие примесей, выявлять и отсортировать бракованные или нарушенные изделия с высокой степенью точности. Большие возможности таких технологий используются и в контроле процессов производства: при обработке, смешивании пищевых компонентов, соблюдении температурного режима хранения готовой продукции, условий транспортировки для реализации.

8. RFID-метки. Распространенная технология автоматической идентификации объектов, которая позволяет отслеживать места нахождения готовых изделий при формировании их запасов, контролировать перемещение при перевозках, способствует оптимизации производственных процессов, упорядочивает логистику промышленных предприятий.

9. Искусственная пища. Новые технологии производства продуктов питания, напоминающих по своим вкусовым качествам продукты других категорий, применяются для обеспечения изменившихся предпочтений потребителей. При отказе от употребления конкретных продуктов (содержащих лактозу), распространении вегетарианства и неупотреблении

мяса растет спрос на продукцию, имитирующую определенные изделия. Специальные пищевые технологии способны обеспечить искусственный синтез белка с полным исключением наличия элементов животного происхождения и производство продуктов, безопасных для потребителей с определенными ограничениями в питании.

10. Технологии 3D-печати. Такие принтеры для печати продуктов питания позволяют устанавливать состав продукта и воспроизводить готовое изделие в соответствии с заданными параметрами. Точность воспроизведения продукта и управляемость процессов обеспечивают сканирующие устройства с программными настройками.

Для развития отрасли предусматривается повышение конкурентоспособности выпускаемой продукции за счет модернизации существующих мощностей и строительства новых заводов и цехов по переработке продукции растениеводства и производству плодоовощных консервов, а также создание собственной сырьевой базы. Необходимым условием развития пищевой и перерабатывающей отрасли является внедрение новых технологий.

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РАЗВИТИЕ ПИЩЕВОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ УСЛОВИЯХ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена исследованию научно-методических подходов к развитию пищевой промышленности в цифровых экономических условиях. Актуальность темы обусловлена важностью исследования предпосылок обеспечения цифрового развития предприятий пищевой промышленности в обеспечении продовольственной безопасности государства. Обозначены направления цифрового развития пищевой промышленности, основывающиеся на использовании технологий роботизации сортировки сырья, промышленных роботов, дополненной реальности, машинного зрения, искусственного интеллекта, анализа больших данных, умной упаковки, визуальных систем машинной оценки качества готовой продукции и других.

Ключевые слова: промышленность, пищевая промышленность, экономика промышленности, цифровизация, технологии.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOOD INDUSTRY IN MODERN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Annotation: The article is devoted to the study of scientific and methodological approaches to the development of the food industry in digital economic conditions. The relevance of the topic is due to the importance of studying the prerequisites for ensuring the digital development of food industry enterprises in ensuring the food security of the state. The directions of digital development of the food industry are outlined, based on the use of technologies for robotization of raw materials sorting, industrial robots, augmented reality, machine vision, artificial intelligence, big data analysis, smart packaging, visual systems for machine evaluation of the quality of finished products and others.

Keywords: industry, food industry, industrial economics, digitalization, technologies.

Пищевая промышленность выступает важной отраслью экономики, обеспечивающей продовольственную, социальную и экономическую безопасность. Актуальность исследования заявленной проблемы проектирования цифрового формата развития пищевой промышленности обусловлена необходимостью исследования предпосылок к развитию пищевой промышленности в цифровых экономических условиях. Отрасли пищевой и перерабатывающей промышленности России находятся в состоянии активного развития в течение семи лет, внедряя новые технологии и проходя современную модернизацию. После введения в 2014 году экономических санкций и ограничений на импорт Россия в соответствии с политикой импортозамещения стимулирует развитие сельского хозяйства, развитие отечественного производства продуктов питания и перерабатывающую промышленность.

В целях исследования научно-методических подходов к развитию пищевой промышленности в цифровых экономических условиях, проведя анализ динамики индексов производства по отраслям пищевой промышленности России за 2015–2021 гг. (табл. 1), можно констатировать следующее: по итогам 2021 года отрасли по производству продуктов питания обеспечили рост в 3,6%.

Таблица 1

Индексы производства по отраслям пищевой промышленности России за 2015–2021, % к предыдущему году

Отрасли	2015 г.	2016 г.	2017 г.	2018 г.	2019 г.	2020 г.	2021 г.
Производство пищевых продуктов	103,8	103,5	104,6	103,6	104,1	103,1	103,2
Переработка и консервирование мяса и мясной пищевой продукции	105,0	102,0	105,5	104,1	104,2	107,2	102,1
Переработка и консервирование рыбы, ракообразных	103,5	104,5	105,1	107,4	101,6	98,6	105,0

и моллюсков							
Переработка и консервирование фруктов и овощей	107,1	99,3	106,6	116,2	114,4	111,5	106,0
Производство растительных и животных масел и жиров	103,5	114,9	111,0	92,5	110,7	110,2	93,0
Производство молочной продукции	103,6	99,2	101,7	101,5	100,4	103,5	102,7
Производство продуктов мукомольной и крупяной промышленности, крахмала и крахмалосодержащих продуктов	103,0	100,5	101,8	103,8	100,0	101,8	100,9
Производство хлебобулочных и мучных кондитерских изделий	102,3	106,4	102,4	101,9	102,3	97,2	100,8
Производство прочих пищевых продуктов	102,1	103,4	106,1	103,4	105,8	98,9	108,7
Производство готовых кормов для животных	108,3	104,7	106,8	108,2	109,2	108,3	105,6
Производство напитков	98,1	103,6	100,2	101,7	105,0	101,5	108,6
Производство табачных изделий (сигареты и табак)	97,2	97,3	77,0	104,1	89,6	102,4	101,9

Увеличению объемов производства продуктов питания способствовали как рост сырьевой базы, рост потребления на фоне эпидемиологических ограничений, так и конкурентная цена отечественной продукции на внутреннем и внешнем рынке, рост экспорта.

Для развития отрасли предусматривается повышение конкурентоспособности выпускаемой продукции за счет модернизации существующих мощностей и строительства новых заводов и цехов по переработке продукции растениеводства и производству плодоовощных консервов, а также создание собственной сырьевой базы. Необходимым условием развития пищевой и перерабатывающей отрасли является внедрение новых технологий: роботизация сортировки сырья, дополненная реальность, машинное зрение, искусственный интеллект, анализ больших

данных, умная упаковка, визуальные системы машинной оценки, RFID-метки, искусственная пища, 3D печать.

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ҲОЗИРГИ КУН ПЕДАГОГИКАСИДА ЁШЛАРНИ ОИЛАГА ТАЙЁРЛАШ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада урф-одатларимизни, яъни гўзал ва бетакрор урф-одатларимизни қайта тиклашимиз зарурлиги, улар давр тақозоси билан ҳомийлик шаклида яна турмушимизга қайтиб келаётганлиги, лекин ҳозиргидек мажбурий тарзда эмас, балки ихтиёрий тарзда амалга оширилса, ўзининг ҳақиқий қимматини сақлаб қолган бўлар эди ва ёшларда орият, қадр-қиммат, ҳамият, гурур туйғуларининг йўқолиб кетишига йўл қўймағимиз зарурлиги хусусида фикрлар юритилган.

Калит сўзлар: байрам, маросим, садоқат, ҳурмат, таълим, тарбия, маънавият, мафкура, мерос, маданият, халқ анъаналари, тарих, дoston.

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PREPARING YOUNG PEOPLE FOR THE FAMILY IN TODAY'S PEDAGOGY

Annotation: This article states that we need to restore our customs, that is, our beautiful and unique customs, so that they return to our marriage in the form of patronage according to the needs of the time, but retain their original meaning, that is, they were carried out voluntarily, and not by force, as now, but at the same time they believed that young people should not lose their sense of honor, dignity, hope and pride.

Key words: celebration, ceremony, devotion, respect, education, upbringing.

Ёшларни оилавий ҳаётга тайёрлашда педагогика жуда катта маънавий манбага, тажрибага эга-ки, булар бугунги кунда ҳам ўз долзарблигини, ўз қийматини йўқотгани йўқ.

Ёшларни педагогика анъаналари руҳида тарбиялаш бугунги кунда энг етакчи муаммолардан бири бўлиб турибди. Айниқса, асрлар давомида яшаб келаётган урф-одатларимиз удумларимиз, қадриятларимиз, жумладан, чойхона суҳбатлари, учрашувлар, мавсумий байрамлар, лола сайиллари, «бойчечак» айтиш, қовун сайиллари, бола туғилиши билан

боғлиқ ақиқа маросимлари, қизлар мажлиси, «юз очди», «келин саломлари», сумалак, эчки ўйини, улоқ ўйини каби маросимларнинг ҳаммаси ҳам ёшларни ўзбекона оилавий ҳаётга тайёрлашда муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Халқимиз томонидан амал қилинаётган миллий одатларимизга кўра катталарга биринчи бўлиб салом бериш, катталар суҳбатига аралашмаслик, уйга меҳмонлардан сўнг кириш, эшикни биринчи бўлиб очиб, ушлаб туриш, давраларда катталардан юқорига ўтмаслик каби одоб қоидаларига риоя қилиш талаб этилади [1].

Ёшларни оилавий ҳаётга тайёрлашда халқ байрамлари, айниқса, Рамазон ва Қурбон ҳайитлари, Наврўз байрами катта тарбияловчи характерга эга. Масалан, юқоридаги мавзуларда таъкидлаб ўтилганидек, Наврўзда жуда ранг-баранг халқ ўйинлари, мусобоқалар, касалларнинг кўнглини сўраш, қариндош-уруғларни йўқлаш, уришганларнинг ярашиши - ҳаммаси ёшларда меҳр-мурувватли бўлиш, ўзгаларга оқибат кўрсатиш, аҳиллик, кечиримли бўлиш, иноқлик каби хислатлар ҳам таркиб топтириладигани, бу хислатлар оилавий ҳаётда ниҳоятда асқотади. Маҳалланинг тарбияловчилик таъсири ёшларни оилавий ҳаётга тайёрлашда ниҳоятда кучлидир.

Тўйлар, келин салом, юз очдиларда бажариладиган удумлар, айтиладиган панд-насихатлар, маслаҳатлар жуда катта тарбиявий аҳамиятга эгадир.

Энг асосийси - ота-она шахсий ибрат намунасидир. Ота-онанинг ўзаро мунособати, бир-бирига ҳурмати, бир-бирига ёрдами, бир-бирини аяши - ана шунинг ўзи тарбиядир. Бу борада ҳам халқимиз гўзал тажрибаларга эга. Масалан, Бобур Мирзонинг онаси қутлуғ Нигорхоним, онаси Хонзодабегим, хотини Моҳимбегим билан мулоқоти мақтовга лойиқдир. Амир Темурнинг Бибихонимга мунособати ҳам ўрганса, ҳавас қилса арзийдиган мунособатдир. Бибихоним Амир Темурнинг чет эллик элчиларни қабул қилиш маросимида ҳам қатнашган. Ёки Бобур онаси қутлуғ Нигорхонимга “Ҳазрат онам”, онасига “бегим” деб ҳурмат билан мурожаат қилган. Ўз навбатида онаси ва онаси ҳам Бобурга “Ҳазрат ўғлим”, “Ҳазрат укам”» деб мурожаат қилишган.

Ота-онанинг ёши катталарга, кичикларга, қариндош - уруққа, кўни-кўшнига мунособати ҳам фарзандлар учун сабоқдир. Фақат мунособати эмас, қилган ишлари ҳам болалар учун ўрнақдир.

Маънавий меросимизга назар ташлайдиган бўлсак, Абу Райҳон Беруний ўзининг “Ҳиндистон” асарида ўз қизларига шундай насихат қиладилар, яъни қизларини оилавий ҳаётга руҳан тайёрлайдилар: “Эй қизим, сен ўрганган уйингдан кетиб, нотаниш хонадонга кетмоқдасан, сен бўлажак куёвингнинг ҳамма хусусиятларини билмайсан. Сен ер бўлсанг, у осмон бўлади. Демак, сен у билан шундай йўл тут, унинг олдида ер каби камтар бўлсанг, у осмон каби олижаноб бўлади. Осмон шифоли ёмғири билан ерни кўкартиргани каби у ҳам ўз меҳри билан сени хушнуд этади.

Эринг сендан фақат юмшоқ ва ширин сўзлар эшитсин, ярамайдиган ёки эски либосда, сочларинг тартибга солинмаган ҳолда унинг олдида ўтирма... Яхшиси сен у билан хушмуомалада ва ширин сўзли бўлгин... бу ишинг ҳар қандай сеҳр-жодудан яхшидур. Сувдан тез-тез фойдалангин. Ўзинга хушбўй нарсалардан оро бер. Покизалик ҳамиша йўлдошинг бўлсин” [2].

Берунийнинг қизига берган бу панду насиҳатлари ўнинчи асрга тегишли бўлишига қарамай, улар ҳозирги кунда ҳам оила қуриш олдида турган ҳар бир қиз учун бахтли турмуш қуришнинг калити бўлиб хизмат қилиши мумкин.

Шуни алоҳида таъкидлаш лозимки, инсон оилавий ҳаётга алоҳида, ишлаб чиқариш фаолиятига алоҳида, жамият ҳаётига алоҳида тайёрланмайди. Шахс қисмларга бўлиб тайёрланмайди ва тарбиянинг бирор соҳасида оқсаши бошқа соҳаларнинг натижаларига ҳам салбий таъсир кўрсатади. Инсон ҳаётининг ҳар бир соҳаси ҳамда ҳар бир фаолият тури унга ёш авлодни турмушга тайёрлашни ҳисобга олишни талаб қилади.

Хулоса ўринда таъкидлаш жоизки, педагогика бир томондан ҳар томонлама ривожланган шахсни, яъни ахлоқий ва меҳнат тарбияси асосида тарбиялашни, иккинчи томондан ёш инсонни оилавий ҳаёт учун зарур бўлган билим ва малака билан қуроллантиришни назарда тутди. Болалар турмуш жараёнида катта авлоддан ўзга жинсдаги инсонга мунособат ҳақида, никоҳ ҳақида, оила ҳақида тақлидан анча билимларни ўрганиб олади, ахлоқ меъзонларини ўзлаштиради. Уларда ўртоқлик, дўстлик, орномус, қадр-қиммат туйғуси эрта ривожлана бошлайди. Бу эса уларнинг олий инсоний туйғу - муҳаббат ҳақида, никоҳ - оила мунособатлари ҳақида тасаввурларининг тўғри шаклланишига ёрдам беради [3].

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ДЕЙСТВИЯ АЛЬФА ИНТЕРФЕРОНА НА ПРОДОЛЖИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ СТАЦИОНАРНОГО ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ВНЕБОЛЬНИЧНОЙ ПНЕВМОНИИ У ДЕТЕЙ РАННЕГО ВОЗРАСТА

Цель исследования – оценить эффективность альфа интерферона у детей до 3-х лет, находящихся в условиях стационара с подтвержденным диагнозом «внебольничная пневмония». Исследование является ретроспективным. Проведен анализ 65 историй болезни пациентов, поступивших в АРМПДК (Андижан, Узбекистан) 2022 году. Добавления лекарственных препаратов группы альфа интерферона не влияло на продолжительность течения острой внебольничной пневмонии у детей до 3-х лет.

Ключевые слова: интерферон, пневмония, дети, лечение, эффективность, стационар.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF USING ALPHA-INTERFERON ON DURATION HOSPITAL STAY IN EARLY AGE CHILDREN WITH COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA

The goal of this research was to evaluate the efficiency of alpha-interferon on duration of CAP in children under 3 years old in-hospital with a verified diagnosis. The study is retrospective. The analysis of 65 case histories of patients who were admitted at ARMCCCH (Andijan, Uzbekistan), in the year of 2022 was studied. Addition alpha interferon group medicine did not reduce hospital stay in children under 3 years old with community-acquired pneumonia.

Keywords: Interferon, pneumonia, children, treatment, efficacy, hospital stay.

Актуальность: Внебольничная пневмония (ВП) представляет собой инфекцию легочной паренхимы, которая приобретает вне стационара [1] и ежегодно регистрирует около 150 миллионов новых случаев среди детей в возрасте до 5 лет во всем мире [2-4]. ВП вызывается бактериями, такими как *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae* и *Moraxella catarrhalis*, или вирусами, такими как вирус гриппа [5, 6]. Чувствительность *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae* и метициллин-резистентного *Staphylococcus aureus* к ингибиторам β -

лактамов / β -лактамаз составила 99,5%, 59,3–78,0% и 7,7–20,2%, а чувствительность этих видов к цефалоспорином третьего поколения были зарегистрированы как 96,8, 100 % [5].

Цефтриаксон (СТRX) и ампициллин/сульбактам (АВРС/СВТ) рекомендованы различными руководствами по пневмонии в ряде стран в качестве антибиотиков первой линии при ВП [7-11]. В соответствии с международными и национальными рекомендациями цефалоспорины III поколения являются препаратами, используемыми в качестве стартовых эмпирических препаратов для лечения неосложненной тяжелой внебольничной пневмонии у детей независимо от возраста. Цефтриаксон — препарат, обладающий широким спектром антимикробной активности, малой токсичностью, простотой дозирования и экономической доступностью. [12, 13]

Методы: диагностические критерии ВП определяются как рентгенологические признаки нового и/или прогрессирующего инфильтрата(ов) и два или более из следующих симптомов: кашель, выделение мокроты или изменение характера мокроты (увеличение объема и/или гной), одышка, плеврит, боль в груди, тахикардия, подтвержденная подмышечная температура тела $\geq 37,5$ °С в течение последних 24 часов, озноб и/или озноб, общее недомогание, аномальные звуки дыхания, аускультативные данные, соответствующие инфильтрату в легких при обследовании грудной клетки [14-15], и лейкоциты (количество лейкоцитов $< 10 \cdot 10^9$ /мл). Тяжесть пневмонии определяли по индексу тяжести пневмонии (PSI) [16].

Критерии исключения: подозрение на аспирационную пневмонию или внутрибольничную пневмонию; госпитализация в течение 60 дней после появления симптомов; активный рак легкого (кроме случаев полной резекции); неизлечимой болезни; иммунодефицитные заболевания (инфекция вирусом иммунодефицита человека, активные гематологические злокачественные новообразования, нейтропения и врожденный иммунодефицит) или получение иммуносупрессивной терапии (применение ≥ 10 мг эквивалентов преднизолона и/или иммунодепрессантов); беременные или кормящие грудью; известная аллергия на указанные антибиотики; или наличие других инфильтративных заболеваний, таких как организующая пневмония, радиационный пневмонит, медикаментозная пневмония, обструктивная пневмония, туберкулез или грибковая инфекция и эмпиема.

Монотерапия цефтриаксоном была назначена 32 (49,3%) детям, в комбинации с другими антибиотиками (меропенем, ампициллин, амикацин, гентамицин и др.) применялась у 44 детей, у 34 пациентов лечения Цеф СЛБ не наблюдалось. Пациентов лечили внутривенным введением СТRX/СВТ в дозе 50–70 мг/кг каждые 12 ч в течение 5–14 дней, пока их температура тела не стала < 37 °С в течение 48 ч с клинической

стабильностью, и наблюдались улучшения в отношении одышки, мокроты, или уровень С-реактивного белка (СРБ). Когда у пациента наблюдался рецидив лихорадки $> 37,5^{\circ}\text{C}$ после первоначального улучшения лихорадки, ту же антибактериальную терапию продолжали в течение 4 дней с первого дня рецидива. Для оценки эффектов лечения собирали клинические данные, результаты рентгенографии грудной клетки и результаты лабораторных исследований до, во время и в конце лечения (ЕОТ; дни 7–14). Поздний ответ на лечение оценивали в конце исследования (ЕОС; дни 14–28).

Результаты. У нас было 66 пациентов в возрасте до 3-х лет. Средний возраст составил 0,87 года. Мы собрали результаты лабораторных исследований (уровень гемоглобина, уровень глюкозы, уровень белка и кальция), и средняя продолжительность пребывания в больнице составила 7,58 дня с максимальным диапазоном 20 дней. Средняя продолжительность госпитализации контрольной группы составила 8.41 дней, тогда как в группе плацебо она была равна 7.80 дням (значение $p>0,005$).

Таб. 1 Основные параметры пациентов обеих групп.

	Н	Минимум	Максимум	Среднее значение	стандарт отклонение
больничные дни	65	3	20	7,58	3.508
Уровень Нв г/л	64	68	100	79,78	7.038
глюкоза ммоль/л	47	2	13	5.14	2,257
белок г/л	64	32	73	50,75	9.189
Са ммоль/л	64	.7	2,4	1,516	.2212
возраст в годах	65	.1	3.0	0,870	.9222

Рисунок 1. Продолжительность госпитализации пациентов.

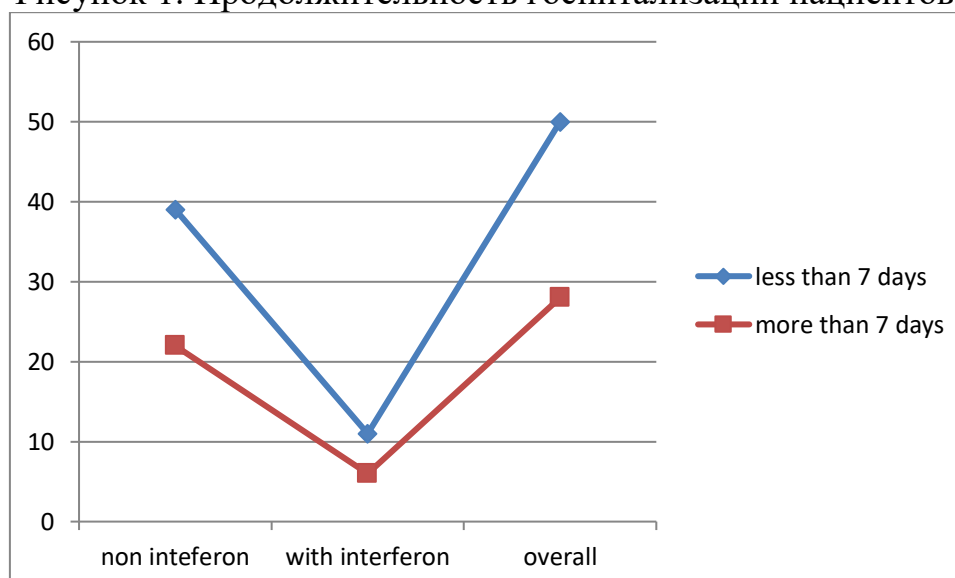


Табл. 2. Среднее сравнение дней пребывания в стационаре двух групп.

Group Statistics					
interferon groups		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
hospital days	non interferon	61	7.80	3.825	0.490
	interferon treatment	17	8.41	4.078	0.989

Вывод. Прибавления препаратов группы альфа интерферона не влияло на продолжительности течения острой внебольничной пневмонии у детей до 3-х лет. Это может быть полезно для выбора тактики при лечение внебольничной пневмонией среди детей в возрасте до 3-х лет.

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ВРЕМЕННЫЕ РЯДЫ И ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К НИМ

Аннотация: В интернете часто встречается такое понятие как «временной ряд». Временной ряд — это собранный в разные моменты времени статистический материал о значении каких-либо параметров (в простейшем случае одного) исследуемого процесса. В данной статье будут рассмотрены временные ряды и требования, применяемые к ним.

Ключевые слова: Временные ряды, методы, прогнозирование, анализ.

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TIME SERIES AND REQUIREMENTS FOR THEM

Abstract: Definition of time series can be found frequently on the internet. Time series is a statistics data and other characteristics of the data gathered within one simple process that is investigated. This article will show time series and their requirements.

Key words: Time series, methods, forecasting, analysis.

Введение

Задача прогнозирования временных рядов была и остается актуальной, особенно в последнее время, когда стали доступны мощные средства сбора и обработки информации. Прогнозирование временных рядов является важной научно-технической проблемой, так как позволяет предсказать поведение различных факторов в экологических, экономических, социальных и иных системах. Развитие прогностики как науки в последние десятилетия привело к созданию множества моделей и методов, процедур, приемов прогнозирования, неравноценных по своему значению. По оценкам зарубежных и отечественных специалистов по прогностике уже насчитывается свыше ста методов прогнозирования, в связи с чем встает задача выбора методов, которые давали бы адекватные прогнозы для изучаемых процессов или систем.

Нейросетевые методы обработки информации стали использоваться несколько десятилетий назад. С течением времени интерес к нейросетевым технологиям то ослабевал, то вновь возрождался. Такое непостоянство

напрямую связано с практическими результатами проводимых исследований. На сегодняшний день возможности нейросетевых технологий используются во многих отраслях науки, начиная от медицины и астрономии, заканчивая информатикой и экономикой. Способность нейронной сети к разносторонней обработке информации следует из ее способности к обобщению и выделению скрытых зависимостей между входными и выходными данными. Большим преимуществом нейронных сетей является то, что они способны к обучению и обобщению накопленных знаний.

В настоящее время статистические методы прогнозирования занимают значительное место в экономической практике. В связи с усилением фактора неопределенности в деятельности хозяйствующих субъектов они при корректном использовании в аналитической работе позволяют снизить степень риска.

Целью данной статьи является краткий обзор статистических методов анализа и прогнозирования временных рядов. Для обзора выбраны наиболее часто применяемые в экономической практике методы выделения тенденции, статистические методы анализа сезонной компоненты и корреляции рядов динамики.

Временные ряды и требования применяемы к ним.

В зависимости от характера изучаемых показателей временные ряды разделяют на интервальные и моментные. В интервальных временных рядах каждый уровень характеризует величину изучаемого явления за определённый интервал времени (за день, за месяц, за год и т. д.). В моментных временных рядах каждый уровень отражает величину изучаемого явления на определённый момент времени (например, стоимость основных фондов определяется на одно и то же число ежегодно или ежеквартально).

Иногда уровни временного ряда представляют собой не наблюдаемые значения, а относительные и средние величины, которые получаются с помощью вычислений на основе непосредственно наблюдаемых показателей (например, временные ряды индекса цен).

Проведение анализа развития социально-экономического явления и его прогнозирование, как правило, опираются на математические методы, которые предъявляют определенные требования к исходной информации.

Ниже приведем 5 из них:

1. Основным из условий, необходимых для правильного отражения временным рядом процесса, является сопоставимость уровней. Для несопоставимых величин проводить исследование динамики неправомерно. Появление несопоставимых уровней может

быть вызвано следующими причинами:

— изменением территориальных границ областей, районов и т. д.;

— изменением методики расчета показателей (например, урожайность зерновых культур может быть рассчитана как с засеянных, так и с убранных площадей);

— изменением терминологии (например, уровни временного ряда могут оказаться несопоставимыми из-за изменения самого понятия „малое предприятие“; оно должно быть однозначным на протяжении всего исследуемого периода);

— изменением в структуре совокупности (например, в подчинение одного объединения передается часть предприятий другого). Однако сопоставимость не нарушается, если эти предприятия построены заново или прекратили свою работу;

— изменением сопоставимых цен.

Изучаемые показатели не должны относиться к различным периодам года или не должны быть приведенными на разные даты. Особенно сильна несопоставимость для явлений, резко меняющихся в течение года (например, бессмысленно сравнивать цифры поголовья скота по состоянию на 1 сентября и 1 января, так как первая - дата включает не только скот, оставшийся на зимовку, но и предназначенный к убою, а вторая — только поголовье, оставшееся на зимовку).

Устранить несопоставимость, вызванную указанными причинами, можно путем пересчета более ранних значений показателя с помощью формальных методов. Но эта процедура не всегда обеспечивает требуемую точность, а в ряде случаев может привести к снижению ценности исходной информации и, следовательно, к затруднению дальнейшего анализа.

2. При анализе сезонных колебаний необходимо учитывать величину интервалов между соседними уровнями. Так, например, о месячных сезонных колебаниях нельзя судить по квартальным или годовым данным. В то же время малая величина интервала может привести к появлению ненужных деталей в динамике процесса, засоряющих общую тенденцию развития.

3. Некоторые методы анализа и прогнозирования предъявляют жесткие требования к длине ряда, поэтому иногда вместо годовых данных желательно брать поквартальные или помесечные. Но, безусловно, вопрос о выборе интервала времени между уровнями ряда должен решаться исходя из целей каждого конкретного исследования. Так, например, для успешного изучения сезонных колебаний на базе месячных и квартальных данных желательно иметь информацию не менее чем за 3 года. При использовании методов регрессионного анализа следует брать временные ряды, длина которых в 5 — 6 раз превосходит количество независимых переменных.

4. Для анализа динамики явления или процесса необходимо, чтобы информация была полной, т. е. временные ряды не должны иметь пропущенных значений, которые могут объясняться как недостатком при

сборе информации, так и произошедшими изменениями в системе отчетности.

5. Уровни временных рядов могут содержать аномальные значения („выбросы“), появление которых часто бывает вызвано ошибками регистрации информации. Выявление таких значений, замена их истинными или расчетными являются необходимыми этапами первичной обработки данных. Однако если аномальные значения отражают реальное развитие процесса, то при построении моделей они заменяются расчетными, что и учитывается при вычислении возможных величин отклонений фактических данных от полученных.

Вывод

В статье были рассмотрены временные ряды и требования к ним. Из вышеперечисленного можно сделать вывод, что соответствие исходной информации ко всем указанным требованиям проверяется на этапе предварительного анализа временных рядов. Лишь после этого можно перейти к расчету и анализу основных показателей динамики, построению моделей, получению прогнозных оценок.

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РОЛЬ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТА В ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯХ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются роль и значение эксперимента в педагогических исследованиях. Педагогический эксперимент - исследовательская деятельность, осуществляемая с целью изучения причинно-следственных связей в педагогических явлениях.

Ключевые слова: уровень, знания, педагогика, процесс, эксперимент, лаборатория.

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THE ROLE OF EXPERIMENT IN PEDAGOGICAL RESEARCH

Annotation: The article discusses the role and significance of the experiment in pedagogical research. A pedagogical experiment is a research activity carried out with the aim of studying cause-and-effect relationships in pedagogical phenomena.

Key words: level, knowledge, pedagogy, process, experiment, laboratory.

Повышение эффективности и качества педагогического исследования является актуальной проблемой. Её решение во многом связано с уровнем формализации педагогических знаний и их теоретическим обобщением. Самым продуктивным методом педагогического исследования является педагогический эксперимент (от лат. experiment - проба, опыт) [6].

Педагогический эксперимент – исследовательская деятельность, осуществляемая с целью изучения причинно-следственных связей в

педагогических явлениях. В рамках педагогического эксперимента используется комплекс теоретических и эмпирических методов [2].

Педагогические эксперименты бывают разными. В зависимости от цели эксперимента различают:

- констатирующий, где изучаются вопросы педагогической теории и практики.

Этот эксперимент проводится в начале исследования с целью выявления положительных и отрицательных сторон исследуемой проблемы;

- проверочный, где проверяется гипотеза, созданная в процессе осознания проблемы;

- созидательно-преобразующий, где в процессе создаются новые педагогические технологии, например, как: ведение нового содержания, форм и методов обучения и воспитания, внедрение инновационных программ, а также учебные планы и т.д.

- контрольный – это завершающий этап исследования исследуемой проблемы. Основная цель его является:

- проверка полученных выводов и разработанной методики в массовой педагогической практике;

- апробация методики в работе других учебных заведений и педагогов;

В процессе исследования были установлены, что все вышеуказанные виды эксперимента применяются комплексно.

Важное место в методике педагогических исследований занимают естественный и лабораторный эксперименты [4].

Естественные эксперименты проводятся в естественных условиях – в форме обычных уроков, внеклассных занятий. В процессе эксперимента исследователь, анализируя педагогические явления, стремится создать педагогические ситуации таким образом, чтобы ход деятельности учащихся и педагогов носили естественный характер. Объектом естественного эксперимента чаще всего становятся планы и программы, учебники и учебные пособия, методы и формы обучения и воспитания [1].

В педагогических научных исследованиях используется лабораторный эксперимент. Но данный метод применяется нечасто. Сущность лабораторного эксперимента состоит из создания искусственных условий для установления влияния множества неконтролируемых факторов, различных объективных и субъективных причин, который сведет к минимуму. Примером лабораторного эксперимента, который используется, в дидактике, может быть экспериментальное обучение одного или небольшой группы учащихся в соответствии со специально разработанной методикой [5].

В ходе лабораторного эксперимента, прослеживается исследуемый процесс, обеспечивается возможность более глубоких измерений,

применения комплекса специальных технических средств и аппаратуры. Однако, лабораторный эксперимент упрощает педагогическую реальность тем, что он осуществляется в «чистых» условиях. Следовательно искусственность экспериментальной ситуации является недостатком лабораторного эксперимента.

Прежде чем приступить к эксперименту, исследователь изучает область знаний, которая недостаточно исследована в педагогике. Начиная эксперимент, исследователь определяет цель, задачи, а также объект и предмет исследования, составляет программу эксперимента, планирует познавательные результаты. После этого исследователь приступает к планированию этапов эксперимента: отмечает характер преобразований, которые необходимо ввести в практику; определяет свою роль и место в проводимом эксперименте; принимает во внимание множество влияющих на эффективность педагогического процесса причин; планирует средства учета тех фактов, которые он намерен получить в эксперименте, и способы обработки этих фактов [4].

Исследователю очень важно наблюдать процесс экспериментальной работы. Он должен провести констатирующих и уточняющих, преобразующих срезов; фиксация текущих результатов в ходе осуществления гипотезы; проведение итоговых срезов; анализ положительных, а также отрицательных результатов, анализ непредвиденных и побочных результатов эксперимента [1].

Таким образом, по результатам педагогического эксперимента будут разработаны концепции обучения, воспитания и образования; определение закономерностей учебно-воспитательного процесса; учет условий формирования и развития личности; выявления факторов, влияющих на эффективность усвоения знаний; постановка новых педагогических проблем; подтверждение или опровержение гипотез; разработка классификаций (уроков, методов обучения, типов уроков); анализ передового опыта обучения, воспитания и т.д.

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СОХРАНЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ЗУБОТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА В УСЛОВИЯХ НЕСТАБИЛЬНОЙ ГЕОПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ СИТУАЦИИ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена нехватке российских материалов, а также большому отставанию по качеству в сравнении с иностранными компаниями, которые на данный момент прекратили свои поставки на территорию Российской Федерации в связи с санкциями. Однако российский рынок предлагает альтернативы некоторым из ушедшим компаниям.

Ключевые слова: ортопедическая стоматология, российское производство, сохранение, санкции.

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MAINTAINING THE EFFICIENCY OF DENTAL PRODUCTION IN AN UNSTABLE GEOPOLITICAL SITUATION

Abstract: The article is devoted to the shortage of Russian materials, as well as a large lag in quality in comparison with foreign companies that have currently stopped their supplies to the territory of the Russian Federation due to sanctions. However, the Russian market offers alternatives to some of the departed companies.

Keywords: orthopedic dentistry, Russian production, preservation, sanctions.

Востребованность стоматологической помощи в Российской Федерации всегда была высокой. Удельный вес стоматологических заболеваний среди общей заболеваемости населения по обращаемости достигает 20-25%. У лиц старше 35 лет распространенность различных

форм пародонтита достигает 100%, а к 65 годам часть Россиян имеет 5-6 зубов из 28-32. В [1]

Обращаясь к исторической справке, доступность видов протезирования в Советском союзе резко отличалась от международного уровня. В стране, в основном, изготавливались паяные, мостовидные протезы и съемные протезы, а также коронки из нержавеющей стали. [2]

В современных условиях стоматологическую помощь населению оказывает сеть государственных и частных стоматологических учреждений. Изменение форм собственности привело к образованию новых структур: частные стоматологические клиники, центры профилактики, узкоспециализированные клиники.

Для различных видов ортопедических работ используется большое количество материалов и различной техники. Например, для изготовления съёмных протезов используется гипс, базисный воск, искусственные зубы, лак для изоляции гипса от пластмассы, базисные пластмассы, а также электрошпателя, бензиновые горелки, бормашинки, шлейфмоторы и другое.

С 2014 года в отношении России вводятся все новые и новые санкции, с каждым годом ситуация только усугубляется. Большая часть этих материалов была импортная, но на данный момент все больше зуботехнических лабораторий переходят на отечественные материалы. Например, для базиса съемного протеза чаще всего применяли базисную пластмассу Villacryl от компании EA EVERAL7. В данный момент более активно начали применять Фторакс и Белакрил. В последнее время многие зарубежные компании, производящие стоматологические расходные материалы и инструменты ушли с российского рынка. Таким образом РФ лишилась высококачественных и оборудования зарубежного производства. Но существуют ли российские компании, которые смогли бы занять данную нишу в перспективе? На данный вопрос мы постараемся ответить в этой статье.

Данные по сравнению перечня аналогов представлены в таблице №1.

Таблица №1

Тип материала	Российская компания	Иностранная компания
Пластмассы холодного и горячего отверждения	ВладМиВа Стома	Everall7 Ivoclar Vivadent Vertex Dental
Воск зуботехнический (Воск базисный, моделировочный, погружной, липкий и для литья)	ВладМиВа Стома	Yeti Dental Renfert Yamahachi-Dental Schuler Dental
Жидкости для	ВладМиВа	Yamahachi-Dental

изоляция	Рудент Целит	Ivoclar Vivadent Harvest Dental
Лак компенсационный	ВладМиВа Завод зуботехнических материалов	Yeti Dental Harvest Dental Renfert
Паковочные массы	ВладМиВа	N&V Belgium BK Giulini Chemie BEGO
Сплавы	ВладМива Вега Полимер-стоматология Техстомком	BEGO Mesa UGIN Yeti
Циркониевые диски	ВладМиВа	Ivoclar Vivadent Kuraray Noritake UNC Upcera
Гильзы для штампованных коронок	Полимер-Стоматология	
Фрезы	Медполимер НПО Агри Полимер-Стоматология Фреза	Atri Shanghai Chiyan Abrasives Song Young
Искусственные зубы (акриловые, фарфоровые)	КрК	Candulor AG Ivoclar Vivadent Yamahachi-Dental Yeti Dental

Из данных в таблице №1 можно сделать вывод, что российские производители закрывают большую потребность в стоматологических материалах. Такие производители как ВладМиВа предоставляют большой выбор стоматологических материалов, которые могут заменить иностранные материалы на рынке.

Так же рассмотрим компании, производящие зуботехническое оборудование для различных типов работ.

Таблица №2

Тип оборудования	Российская компания	Иностранная компания
Электрошпателя	Аверон Сонис	SJK Denstar Renfert Song Young
Воскотопки	Аверон Сонис	Daiei Dental Renfert Yeti
Муфельные печи	Аверон Спарк-Дон	Renfert Ugin Bego

		Amann Girrbach
Вакуумные смесители	Аверон Спарк-Дон	Silfradent Manfredi Omec Renfert Zhermack
Вытяжные устройства	Аверон	Aidite Manfredi Omec Renfert
Вибростолы	Аверон Сонис	Denstar Manfredi Renfert
Печи для керамики	Аверон Спарк-Дон	Dentsply Maillefer Shenpaz Song Young Ugin Yamakin Zhermack Zubler
Пескоструйные аппараты	Аверон Спарк-Дон	Silfradent Amann Girrbach Omec Zhermack
Зуботехнические прессы	Сонис	Omec Silfradent Pressing Dental Roko Multipress
Полимерезаторы	Аверон	Dental Union Geosoft Ivoclar Vivadent Omec Schuler Dental Song Young Yeti Zhermack
Триммеры	Аверон	Silfradent Jintai Omec Renfert Zhermack
Шлифмоторы и электрополировка	Аверон ВладМиВа Сонис Целит	3M ESPE Bego Kerr M.P.F. Brush Omec Renfert
3D-сканеры		Medit Shining 3D

		3Shape Imetric iTero
3D-принтеры		Asiga Formlabs Detax Freeprint Phrozen Sonic
Фрезерные станки		DGShape imes-icore Aidite Organical VHF

Российские производители зуботехнического оборудования практически полностью закрывают нужды рынка, исключением являются средства цифрового производства, такие как 3D-сканеры, 3D-принтеры и фрезерные станки.

В ходе работы был проанализирован рынок зуботехнических материалов и оборудования. Из этого всего можно сделать вывод, что российские компании производят широкий спектр материалов. Однако не производят оборудования для работы в цифровой стоматологии. Но эту нишу российские производители вполне могут занять в ближайшие годы.

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ОГРАНИЧЕНИЕ ПРИНЦИПА СВОБОДЫ ДОГОВОРА В ГРАЖДАНСКОМ ПРАВЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются вопросы, касающиеся ограничения принципа свободы договора. Права субъектов гражданского права ограничены друг другом, и принцип свободы договора не может быть безмерным, так как законность осуществления прав не допускает ущемление законных интересов другой стороны. Приведен пример из судебной практики, когда ВС РФ предусматривает ограничение принципа свободы договора, ссылаясь на принципы разумности и справедливости.

Показано то, что принцип свободы договора является значимым т.к. этот принцип распространяется на всех участников гражданских правоотношений и применяется во всех случаях, когда возникают гражданские правоотношения, а также, то, что значение данного принципа невозможно переоценить, но его неограниченное использование в реальной жизни недопустимо и невозможно т.к. это может нанести серьезный ущерб гражданскому обороту.

Ключевые слова: договора, свобода, действия, интересы, цели, ограничение, самостоятельность, независимость, усмотрение, запрет.

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LIMITATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM OF CONTRACT IN THE CIVIL LAW OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract: The article discusses issues related to the limitation of the principle of freedom of contract. The rights of subjects of civil law are limited by each other, and the principle of freedom of contract cannot be immeasurable, since the legality of the exercise of rights does not allow infringement of the legitimate interests of the other party. An example from judicial practice is given when the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation provides for the restriction

of the principle of freedom of contract, referring to the principles of reasonableness and fairness.

It is shown that the principle of freedom of contract is significant because this principle applies to all participants in civil legal relations and is applied in all cases when civil legal relations arise, as well as the fact that the value of this principle cannot be overestimated, but its unrestricted use in real life is unacceptable and impossible because it can cause serious damage to civil turnover.

Keywords: contracts, freedom, actions, interests, goals, restriction, independence, independence, discretion, prohibition.

На сегодняшний день проблематика свободы договора не в полной мере исследована. Актуальным и важным моментом до сих пор остается изучение принципа свободы договора. Принцип свободы договора установлен в ст.ст. 1 и 421 Гражданского кодекса Российской Федерации (далее – ГК РФ), а также прослеживается в нормах ГК РФ, посвященных договорным обязательствам.

Правильное понимание сущности данного принципа и его реализации является важным предметом последующего благополучного развития русской экономики в полном объеме. Стоит отметить понятие публичных договоров и договоров присоединения в связи с вопросом о свободе договора. Указанные договоры являются формой проявления конституционного принципа равенства и гражданско-правового принципа равенства сторон договора, уравнивая, с одной стороны, всех покупателей между собой, с другой стороны, уравнивая продавца и покупателя как сильную и слабую стороны договора

Могут возникнуть (и на практике регулярно возникают) ситуации, когда один и тот же договор является и публичным, и договором присоединения. Но поскольку эти два договора предусматривают разные способы защиты потребителя, возникает вопрос, нормы какого закона должны применяться в случае нарушения его прав - публичного договора или присоединения.

Для того чтобы более подробно осмыслить принцип свободы договора, а также углубиться в его суть, необходимо для начала уяснить понятие принципа свободы договора, в последующем проследить, как реализуется данный принцип в практическом применении, установить перечень возможных свобод для субъектов правоотношений, а также изучить основания ограничения действий принципа свободы договора³³.

В научной доктрине существуют разные позиции в отношении принципа «свобода» договора. В научном мире выделяют несколько сторон проявления принципа свободы договора. И так, по мнению,

³³ Алибекова, Э. Ф. Ограничение принципа свободы договора в гражданском праве Российской Федерации / Э. Ф. Алибекова, З. А. Ахмедова // Закон и право. – 2021. – № 4. – С. 37

Покровского И.А. существует положительное и отрицательное содержание принципа свободы договора³⁴. Положительная сторона гласит, что субъекты договорных отношений, вправе заключать договора с любым содержанием, кроме случаев противоречия их закону, а отрицательная же сторона заключается в том, что никто не обязан заключать договор против своей же воли.

Полная свобода договора, как любая свобода, имеет свои пределы, то есть свобода в заключении конкретного договора не может быть абсолютной. Гражданское право и его отдельные институты тем самым подвергаются ограничениям, определенными рамками обусловлены прежде всего пределы свободного волеизъявления субъектов гражданских интересов и прав иных участников.

Возможны случаи, когда ВС РФ предусматривает ограничение принципа свободы договора, ссылаясь на принципы разумности и справедливости. По данному поводу можно привести следующий пример из судебной практики: Медведь И.В. обратился в суд с иском к Максакову И.М. о взыскании процентов за пользование займом в размере 1 102 500руб. Иск мотивирован тем, что на основании заключенного между сторонами договора займа Медведь И.В. передал в долг Максакову И.М. 1 000 000 руб., который последний обязался возвратить в срок.

По условиям договора он является беспроцентным в случае его погашения в срок, а при неуплате суммы займа в указанный срок подлежит начислению процента в размере 1,5% за каждый день просрочки³⁵.

Суд удовлетворил иск и взыскан основной долг в размере 1 000 000 руб., проценты в размере 1 200 000 руб. На основании решения были выплачены по 500 000 руб. До настоящего времени задолженность ответчиком не уплачена. Более позднее этот же суд взыскал с ответчика неустойку а размере 63 000 руб. Апелляционным определением с учетом определения суда первой инстанции, об исправлении описки, решение суда изменено.

С ответчика в пользу истца взысканы проценты за пользование займом за иной период в размере 1 102 000 руб. Кассационной жалобе ответчика содержится просьба об отмене апелляционного определения в связи с существенными нарушениями норм материального и процессуального права. Определением ВС РФ жалоба была передана на рассмотрение и вынесено решение ВС РФ в удовлетворении жалобы.

По нашему мнению, основной задачей законодательства является установление равновесия между интересами различных субъектов,

³⁴ Покровский И.А. Основные проблемы гражданского права. М., 1998. С. 251

³⁵ Определение ВС РФ дело №83-КГ16-2, от 29 марта 2016 года, <https://pravo.ru/news/view/132794/>

реальных возможностей достижения искомых целей без серьезных препятствий³⁶.

Основными причинами ограничения свободы договора являются социально-экономические, политические, этические причины. В случае наличия в обществе абсолютной свободы договора это приведет к возникновению таких деструктивных явлений, как монополизация, недобросовестная конкуренция, навязывание услуг потребителям.

Экономически сильный субъект, пользуясь свободой договора и злоупотребляя ею, может вытеснить из экономического поля более слабых субъектов, занять в экономике доминирующее положение и, используя его, навязывать всем другим участникам экономических отношений односторонне выгодные для него условия. Именно поэтому государство как один из арбитров в экономике вынуждено устанавливать определенные границы принципа свободы договора³⁷.

Такое вмешательство хорошо прослеживается в антимонопольном законодательстве. Так, Федеральный закон «О защите конкуренции» закрепляет своими целями обеспечение единства экономического пространства, свободного перемещения товаров, свободы экономической деятельности в Российской Федерации, защиту конкуренции и создание условий для эффективного функционирования товарных рынков.

Например, ограничение принципа свободы договора проявляется и в необходимости получения лицензии для заключения определенных видов договоров; лицензия нужна для того, чтобы выступать в качестве страховщика (ст. 938 ГК РФ), финансового агента (ст. 825 ГК РФ); банка, привлекающего денежные средства во вклады (п. 1 ст. 835 ГК РФ); товарного склада общего пользования (п. 1 ст. 908 ГК РФ) и др.³⁸

Таким образом, законодательное ограничение принципа свободы договора вызвано исключительно объективными причинами. Установление правовых пределов свободы договора не должно трактоваться как произвол государственной власти.

Проблема договорной свободы имеет одну важную сторону: все многочисленные ограничения свободы договора одновременно являются и ее гарантиями, так как, ограничивая деятельность одного субъекта, государство обеспечивает интересы другого субъекта, который в меньшей степени, чем первый, способен на защиту своих прав

³⁶ Гранкин, Р. В. Ограничение принципа свободы договора законодательством о закупках для государственных и муниципальных нужд / Р. В. Гранкин // Синергия Наук. – 2021. – № 56. – С. 175

³⁷ Дворниченко, В. В. Реализация и ограничения принципа свободы договора / В. В. Дворниченко // Актуальные проблемы гражданского права и процесса: Материалы всероссийской научно-практической конференции, Омск, 28 апреля 2017 года. – Омск: Омская юридическая академия, 2018. – С. 109

³⁸ Алиев, М. А. Особенности ограничения принципа свободы договора / М. А. Алиев, Л. В. Гусейнова // Успехи современной науки. – 2017. – Т. 6. – № 4. – С. 158

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ ПОДХОД К ЛЕЧЕНИЮ УСТРАНЕНИЯ ПОСЛЕОЖГОВЫХ КОНТРАКТУР ПЛЕЧЕВОГО И ЛОКТЕВОГО СУСТАВА МЕТОДОМ ПОЛНОСЛОЙНОЙ КОЖНОЙ ПЛАСТИКИ У ДЕТЕЙ

Аннотация. В данной статье приведены сравнение между современными и традиционными методами хирургических лечений послеожоговых рубцовых контрактур в области плечевого и локтевого сустава у детей. Исследование проводилось в Андижанской областной детской многопрофильной медицинском центре в отделении пластической хирургии и челюстно-лицевой хирургии у 62 пациентов с послеожоговыми рубцовыми контрактурами плечевого и локтевого сустава. из них 42 пациента были отобраны как основная группа и 20 как контрольная группа. у основной группы пациентов провели современный хирургический метод полнослойной кожной пластики. результаты показали что при лечении современным хирургическим методом у больных с послеожоговыми рубцовыми контрактурами в области плечевого и локтевого сустава составило 95,3% хороших результатов.

Ключевые слова: ожог, рубцовые контрактуры, редрессация, сустав.

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A MODERN APPROACH TO THE TREATMENT OF ELIMINATION OF POST-BURN CONTRACTURES OF THE SHOULDER AND ELBOW JOINT BY FULL-THICKNESS SKIN GRAFTING IN CHILDREN

Annotation. This article presents a comparison between modern and traditional methods of surgical treatment of post-burn cicatricial contractures in the area of the shoulder joint and forearm in children. The study was conducted in the Andijan Regional Children's Multidisciplinary Medical Center in the Department of Plastic Surgery and Maxillofacial Surgery in 62 patients with

post-burn cicatricial contractures of the shoulder joint and forearm. of these, 42 patients were selected as the main group and 20 as the control group. the main group of patients underwent a modern surgical method of full-thickness skin grafting. the results showed that in the treatment of modern surgical methods in patients with post-burn cicatricial contractures in the area of the shoulder joint and forearm, 95.3% of good results were achieved.

Key words: burn, cicatricial contractures, redress, joint.

Актуальность. В настоящее время число детей страдающие в результате ожогов неуклонно растет [2,3,5]. Не смотря на то что современные методы лечение ожогов значительно уменьшило численность смертности, но не решило проблему с увеличением численности инвалидизации после тяжелых ожогов у детей. В 20-22% случаях у детей наблюдается осложнения послеожоговых болезней [5,9,10]. В виде трофических язв, контрактур суставов и деструкции тканей [1,4,6]. Поэтому реабилитация таких больных имеет очень важное социально-экономическое значение.

Восстановление функции органов, которые были потеряны в результате осложнений после ожогов является основной задачей реконструктивной хирургии [2,3]. Как считают некоторые авторы 40-75% больных после сильных ожогов нуждаются в реконструктивной хирургии [1,2,6].

Частота встречаемости болезни артрогрипоза в суставах у детей с послеожоговыми рубцовыми деформациями плечевого и локтевого сустава стоит на третьем месте. Неустранение рубцовых изменений суставов может привести к артрогрипозу суставов в 95% случаев [2,4,6].

Цель исследования. Выявить преимущества современного метода устранения рубцовых контрактур плечевого и локтевого сустава путем полнослойной кожной пластики.

Материалы и методы исследования. Ретроспективно изучен анамнез 62 пациентов с рубцовыми контрактурами после ожогов плечевого и локтевого суставов, находившихся на лечении в отделении челюстно-лицевой хирургии Андижанского областного детского многопрофильного медицинского центра в 2017-2021 гг. Из них 20 (32%) пациентов вошли в контрольную группу и 42 (68%) пациента в основную группу. Это были пациенты в возрасте от 2 до 16 лет, среди которых было 18 (29%) девочек и 44 (71%) мальчика. Распределение пациентов по полу и возрасту представлено ниже (табл. 1).

Таблица 1.

Распределение пациентов по полу и возрасту

<i>Возраст</i>	Мальчики (n=44)		Девочек (n=18)		Всего	
	Абс.	%	Абс.	%	Абс.	%
До 3 лет	4	9	2	11	6	10
3-7 лет	17	39	4	22	21	34
7- 11лет	14	32	7	39	21	34
12- 16 лет	9	20	5	28	14	22
Всего	44	71	18	29	62	100,0

В комплекс методов исследования вошли:

1. Общеклинические обследования.

2. Оценка рубцов по клиническим признакам:

а) цвет, ширина, толщина, подвижность, способность сгибания;

б) расположение и распространение рубцов;

в) слипание и расслоение тканей под рубцами.

3. Определения участка плечевого и локтевого сустава не пострадавшие от ожогов а так же тяжесть рубцовых контрактур.

Причины и тяжесть ожогов плечевого и локтевого суставов в определенной степени зависят от возраста и пола детей [2,3,6]. Большинство пациентов, поступивших в исследование, получили ожоги от воздействия огня и горячих жидкостей в быту (61 (98,3%)). (табл.2)

Таблица 2.

Распределение больных по полу и этиологическим факторам.

Этиологический фактор	Число больных					
	Мальчики	%	Девочки	%	абс.	%
Ожоги пламенем	18	41	7	39	25	40
Ожоги горячими жидкостями	25	57	11	61	36	58
Другие виды	1	2	-		1	2
Всего	44	71	18	29	62	100,0

Результаты и обсуждения. для устранения плечевых и локтевых контрактур у детей широко применяется метод свободной аутодермопластики с помощью традиционного дерматома [1, 4, 5, 6]. В нашей больнице этим методом прооперировано 20 больных.

Выполнение этого метода заключается в следующем: рассекают тотальные рубцы, расположенные в ямках плечевого и локтевого суставов, делают редрессацию суставов и гемостаз. На образовавшуюся рану накладывают кожу с передней поверхности бедра который был взят с помощью дерматома (толщиной 0,5 мм), ушивают кожу и накладывают атравматические узловые швы по краям. Для обеспечения дренажной

функции и предотвращения образования гематом в нескольких местах с помощью скальпеля делают начески и всю часть трансплантата прижимают и перевязывают с помощью марлевых тампонов, смоченных раствором антисептика (раствор фурациллина 1:5000 или бетадин). На донорскую рану накладывают повязку смоченную фурацилином 1:5000.

Первая перевязка раны проводилась через 5-6 дней. Сняли давящую повязку, а трансплантат закрывали марлевыми тампонами, смоченными асептическим бинтом (раствор фурациллина 1:5000 или бетадин). Все пациенты получали антибактериальную терапию в течение 5–6 дней после операции. В послеоперационном периоде проводилась физиотерапия и больнеотерапия

Результаты обсуждались в течение периода от 2 до 8 месяцев. У 3 (15%) больных трансплантированная кожа была сморщена, рана зарубцевалась, наблюдалась повторная контрактура.

Учитывая, что данный метод операция имеет ряд недостатков (ретракция и некроз трансплантата, гиперпигментация), мы используем новый современный метод устранения рубцовых контрактур у детей после ожогов плечевого и локтевого суставов с использованием свободной кожной пластики. Данным методом обследовано 42 ребенка с послеожоговыми поражениями срединным и тотальным рубцовыми сгибательными контрактурами плечевого и локтевого суставов.

Техника операции следующая: была сделана рассечение средних и тотальных сгибательных рубцов в плечевом и локтевом суставах. Гемостаз. Сделана не большая редресация сутава. На образовавшуюся рану была наложена полнослойная свободная кожа с отделенной подкожной жировой клетчаткой которая была взята с области паха с помощью скальпеля. Края раны были сшиты атравматическими узлами. На рану накладывали асептическую повязку с бетадином, закрывающую всю часть пересаженного трансплантата. Донорская рана ушита методом «острой дермотензии». Замена повязки производилась через 5-6 дней. Все пациенты получили антибактериальную терапию в течение 5–6 дней после операции. После полного заживления раны была проведена физиотерапия и болеотерапия.

Результаты обсуждались сроком от 2 до 8 месяцев. данным методом при устранении контрактур плечевого и локтевого суставов в послеоперационном периоде у 2 (4,8%) больных наблюдались осложнения. У 1 (2,4%) больного 2-4 см пересаженного трансплантата наблюдался лизис и контрактура. У следующего 1 (2,4%) пациента наблюдалась частичная контрактура гиперпигментация трансплантата (табл.3).

Таблица 3.

**Результаты лечение методом полнослойной кожной пластики при
устранении послеожоговых контрактур плечевого и локтевого сустава
у детей**

	Общее число больных	Хороший результат	
		Абс.	%
Функциональные и косметические результаты	42	40	95,3

Из таблицы видно, что хорошие функциональные и косметические результаты достигнуты у 40 (95,3%) пациентов.

Вывод. Послеоперационные результаты у 20 (из 62 больных) больных контрольной группы показали хорошие функциональные и косметические результаты 17 (85%) больных. Неудовлетворительные результаты получены у 3 (15%) пациентов.

Результаты исследования у 42(из 62) пациентов основной группы у 40 (95,3%) пациентов были получены хорошие функциональные и косметические результаты. У 2 (4,8%) больных были неудовлетворительные результаты.

Применение современного метода полнослойной кожной пластики при устранении послеожоговых контрактур плечевого и локтевого суставов показали эффективность чем лечение традиционным методом. Хорошие результаты были достигнуты у 95,3% больных.

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ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНОЙ ДИАГНОСТИКИ ВАРИАНТОВ ОСТРОГО РЕСПИРАТОРНОГО ДИСТРЕСС-СИНДРОМА (ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ)

Аннотация: Целью данной работы является выявление факторов риска развития вентилятор ассоциированной пневмонии при абдоминальном сепсисе на фоне проводимой интенсивной терапии в отделении реанимации и интенсивной терапии. Особенностью данной работы является респираторная поддержка и лечение пневмонии при системной воспалительной реакции организма на тяжёлую абдоминальную патологию.

Ключевые слова: респираторный дистресс синдром, системная воспалительная реакция, вентилятор ассоциированная пневмония, респираторная поддержка.

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DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME VARIANTS (LITERATURE REVIEW)

Abstract: The purpose of this work is to identify risk factors for the development of ventilator-associated pneumonia in abdominal sepsis against the background of intensive care in the intensive care unit. The peculiarity of this work is respiratory support and treatment of pneumonia in the systemic inflammatory reaction of the body to severe abdominal pathology.

Keywords: respiratory distress syndrome, systemic inflammatory reaction, ventilator-associated pneumonia, respiratory support.

Острый респираторный дистресс-синдром (ОРДС) является одной из основных проблем реаниматологии, развивается у больных с различными заболеваниями, пострадавших и раненых, характеризуется некардиогенным отеком легких, тяжелыми нарушениями газообмена и высокой летальностью, что обосновывает необходимость поиска новых путей улучшения диагностики и результатов лечения этого заболевания (В.А. Неговский и соавт., 1977; Г.А. Рябов, 1988; В.В. Мороз, 1994).

В большинстве стран Европы на 100000 населения в год регистрируется в среднем от 13 до 30 случаев развития ОРДС, в США от 45 до 75 случаев, в России от 15000 до 25000 случаев в год (В.Е. Багдатьян и соавт., 1988; А.Г. Чучалин и соавт., 2007; N. Ferguson et al, 2005). В последние годы отмечается увеличение частоты диагностики ОРДС, что обусловлено ростом числа техногенных катастроф, автодорожного травматизма, террористической активности, ухудшением экологической ситуации, старением населения, ухудшением преморбидного фона, широким и бесконтрольным применением лекарственных препаратов, использованием агрессивных и инвазивных методов диагностики и лечения, расширением хирургической активности.

Несмотря на развитие медицинских технологий, за последние 20 лет в мире отмечается только тенденция к снижению летальности при ОРДС, которая остается очень высокой - от 22% до 74%, при этом у 16% - 24% больных не удается никакими способами скорректировать критическую гипоксемию (В.А. Гологорский и соавт., 1997; J. Pliua et al, 2009).

При лечении больных с ОРДС необходимо применение самого современного и дорогостоящего медицинского оборудования, чем обусловлены большие материальные затраты (в среднем от 1,5 до 5 млн. рублей и от 80000 до 320000 долларов США на одного больного, соответственно) (Ю.А. Чурляев и соавт., 2005; G.D. Rubenfeld et al, 2007).

Основным механизмом патогенеза ОРДС является повреждение эндотелия сосудов гемомикроциркуляции легких и альвеолярного эпителия различными эндогенными и/или экзогенными повреждающими факторами, что ведет к развитию некардиогенного отека легких, тяжелым нарушениям газообмена и биомеханики с последующим каскадом субклеточных, клеточных и органных гипоксических повреждений (А.М. Голубев и соавт., 2004; Н.А. Карпун и соавт., 2008). Обсуждается роль различных биологически активных веществ, токсических продуктов, лекарственных препаратов, микробов, вирусов и продуктов их жизнедеятельности в развитии и исходах ОРДС (Г.А. Ливанов и соавт., 2002; Н.Б. Белобородова и соавт., 2006).

Сложной клинической проблемой является своевременная и правильная диагностика ОРДС. Традиционные диагностические критерии в большей степени характеризуют поздние стадии развития ОРДС, тогда, как его ранняя стадия — острое повреждение легких (ОПЛ) не всегда

диагностируется, что является причиной позднего начала и часто неадекватного лечения (В.В. Мороз, 2007).

Существует много этиологических факторов, ведущих к развитию ОРДС: различные заболевания, ранения, травмы, отравления, хирургические и диагностические мероприятия и др. Все эти факторы можно разделить на прямые (аспирация, пневмонии, тупая травма груди с ушибом легких, вдыхание токсических веществ, утопление и др.) и непрямые (сепсис, шок, тяжелая сочетанная травма, гемотрансфузии, некоторые лекарственные препараты, искусственное кровообращение и др.) (М.Ю. Киров и соавт., 2004; J.L. Vincent et al, 2004). Логично предположить, что при воздействии разных этиологических факторов механизмы патогенеза ОРДС, морфологические и функциональные изменения в легких, а также эффективность используемых методов лечения будут различаться.

Основные лечебно-профилактические мероприятия при ОРДС заключаются в адекватном лечении основного заболевания, травмы, отравления, а также в защите структур системы легочной гемомикроциркуляции и аэрогематического барьера, ликвидации некардиогенного отека легких, коррекции различных видов гипоксии путем применения широкого спектра фармакологических, респираторных и нереспираторных методов лечения (Г.А. Рябов, 1988; А.М. Голубев и соавт., 2005; В.В. Мороз, 2006).

В комплексе лечения ОРДС одно из ведущих мест занимает респираторная поддержка, как незаменимый метод временного протезирования функции внешнего дыхания (Ю.Н. Шанин и соавт., 1975; Р.Н. Лебедева и соавт., 1994; М.А. Выжигина и соавт., 2004). Несмотря на развитие современных респираторных технологий, при ОРДС далеко не всегда удается справиться с тяжелыми нарушениями газообмена, при этом часто отрицательные эффекты ИВЛ превышают ее терапевтические возможности (Л.М. Попова и соавт., 1996; В.Л. Кассиль, 1997; И.А. Козлов и соавт., 2007). Отсутствуют научно обоснованные алгоритмы применения различных способов респираторной поддержки и методов оптимизации параметров респираторного паттерна в зависимости от причин развития и стадии ОРДС, характера и выраженности сопутствующей патологии.

При лечении ОРДС наряду с ИВЛ используется широкий спектр фармакологических средств и нереспираторных методов, таких как экстракорпоральный газообмен, позиционная и кинетическая терапия, экзогенные сурфактанты, селективные легочные вазодилататоры и вазоконстрикторы, перфторуглероды, антиоксиданты, антигипоксанты, противовоспалительные препараты и др. (Д.А. Остапченко и соавт., 2004; R.N. Demling, 1995). Целью их применения является не только улучшение газообмена и биомеханики, но и защита легких, а также снижение повреждающего воздействия ИВЛ (В.В. Мороз и соавт., 2005; Ю.В.

Марчепков и соавт., 2010; M.V. Amato et al, 1998). Вместе с тем отсутствует системный и комплексный подход к профилактике, диагностике и лечению ОРДС, вызванного различными причинами и на разных стадиях заболевания.

Таким образом, при постановке диагноза ОРДС не учитываются причины его развития, не реализуются все возможности новейших медицинских технологий, позволяющие своевременно и правильно диагностировать это заболевание. При выборе фармакологических, респираторных и нереспираторных методов лечения и их комбинации не используются научно обоснованные алгоритмы их дифференцированного применения в зависимости от причин развития ОРДС, стадии заболевания, характера сопутствующей патологии. Поэтому разработка и внедрение в клиническую практику научно обоснованного подхода к дифференциальной диагностике и дифференцированному использованию респираторных, нереспираторных и фармакологических методов лечения, а также их сочетанному применению в зависимости от причины развития и стадии ОРДС, является актуальной проблемой реаниматологии.

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ИЖТИМОЙ ФАНЛАРНИ ЎҚИТИШНИ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯЛАШТИРИШНИНГ ПЕДАГОГИК МЕХАНИЗМЛАРИ

Резюме: Муаллиф ўз мақоласида бугунги кунда долзарб аҳамият касб этган таълим-тарбия тизимида ижтимоий фанларни ўқитиш механизмларини такомиллаштириш ҳамда унинг таълим самарадорлигини оширишдаги аҳамияти хусусидаги фикрларни илмий асослайди.

Калит сўзлар: илм-фан, таълим, тарбия, ижтимоий фанлар, дунёқараш, маърифат, метод, инсонпарвар, рақобатбардош, тафаккур, технология.

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PEDAGOGICAL MECHANISMS FOR MODERNIZING THE TEACHING OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Resume: In his article, the author scientifically substantiates the views on the improvement of the mechanisms of teaching social sciences in the education system, which has become relevant today, and its importance in improving the effectiveness of education.

Key words: science, education, upbringing, social sciences, outlook, enlightenment, method, humanitarian, competitive, thinking, technology.

Дунё услуксиз ўзгаришда экан, унинг сир-асрорини очиш учун илм-фан ҳам бир жойда тўхтаб қолмай, таълимга янгича ёндашув яъни, илғор инновацион таълимни самарали шаклларни тадбиқ этишни тақозо этади.

Таълимнинг бугунги кундаги долзарб вазифаси, глобаллизм давридаги турли ўзгаришларга ўзининг кенг дунёқараши, юксак тафаккури, таълим ва тарбияси билан қарши тура оладиган рақобатбардош мутахассис тайёрлаш-дан иборатдир. Бунинг учун таълим ва тарбия жараёнларига янги замонавий педагогик технология, метод ва ахборот коммуникацион технологияларга таълимий ёндашув, педагогдан ушбу воситалардан мустақил фойдаланишни шакллантириш талаб этилади.

Таълимнинг фундаментал асоси профессионализм, акмеологик ёндашув ва техник воситаларни уйғун тарзда мақсадли қўллаш асосий кўрсаткич саналади. Жаҳон педагогик тажрибасида талаба-ёшларни ўқув фанларига қизиқтириш ва фаоллигини оширишда замонавий педагогик технологиялар асосида билим бериш имконияти чексиз экани ўз тасдиғини топган. Таълим технологиясининг асосий муаммоси, таълим олувчи шахсни фаоллаштириш орқали таълимда кўзланган мақсадга эришишни таъминлаш.

Аввалгидек фақатгина ўқитиш тизимини такомиллаштириш эмас балки, таълим олувчи шахс қобилиятини англаш, ўрганиш ва интеллектуал салоҳиятини белгилаб, ривожлантиришдан юқори малакали мутахассисни тарбиялаш муҳим масала саналади. Таълим соҳасига педагогик инновацияларни жалб этиш соҳа олдида турган долзарб муаммони ҳал этишда тўғри ечим бўлади. Таълим олишга акмеологик ёндашув фаолиятни мунтазам тарзда профессионализм даражасида бўлишини таъминлаш омили саналади.

Социологик тадқиқотлар натижасига кўра, таълим муассасалари шахсга ҳаёти давомида керак бўладиган таълим-тарбия ва билимни мингдан бирини-гина бера олар экан, аммо бутун умрга керак бўладиган барча кўникмаларни берар экан.³⁹

Талаба-ёшларда таълимнинг барча босқичларига оид умумий педагогик ва дидактик талаб дастурий билим, тасаввур ва кўникмалар асосида ўқитиш тизимини такомиллаштиришдир. Инновацион педагогик фаолият, бу янги ижтимоий талаблар билан анъанавий меъёрларнинг мос келмаслиги ёхуд амалиётнинг янги шаклланаётган меъёрларининг мавжуд меъёрлар билан тўқнашуви натижасида вужудга келган мужмал муаммоларни ечишга қаратилган фаолиятдир,”-деган эди В.И.Слободчиков.⁴⁰

Таълим технологияси таълим мақсадига эришиш жараёнининг умумий мазмуни яъни, аввалдан лойиҳлаштирилган таълим жараёнини яхлит тизим асосида босқичма-босқич амалга ошириш, аниқ мақсадга эришиш йўлида муайян метод, усул ва воситалар тизимини ишлаб чиқиш, улардан самарали ва унумли фойдаланишга нисбатан айтилади.

“Таълим технологияси (ингл.“an educational technology”) таълим, ўқитиш жараёнининг юксак маҳорат, санъат даражасида ташкил этилиши, технология (юнон. “techne”- маҳорат, санъат, “logos”-тушунча, таълимот)га эса муайян ишлаб чиқариш, ижтимоий, иқтисодий ва бошқа жараёнларнинг юксак маҳорат, санъат даражасида ташкил этилиши”дир.⁴¹

³⁹ Юсупов Ҳ Фалсафий тафаккур билимлар мезони./Мозийдан садо.ж. –Т.: 2004, -21.-23.б.

⁴⁰ Толипова Ж., Нумонова Н., Таълим-тарбия жараёнида замонавий педагогик технологиялар.//Халқ таълими. ж.2002,№3, -20.-24 б.

⁴¹ Жуманиёзова М.Т. Илғор педагогик технологиялар ва уларни амалда қўллаш.-Т.:2010, -15.-16.-17.-24 б.

Бу борада педагогдан нафақат юқори билим ва малака маҳорати компе-тенцияси, балки ахборот-таълим муҳитида таълим технологияларидан оқило-на фойдаланиш кўникмасини шакллантириш талаб этилади. Бунинг учун таълим ва тарбиянинг мақсади, таълим мазмунига мос ўқув материаллари мамлакатимиз ривожланишининг устувор йўналишлари билан ҳамоханг бўлиши лозим.

“Метод муаммоси доимо фалсафий, педагогик ва илмий оламнинг диққат марказида бўлган, метод у ёки бу шаклда маълум қоида, тартиб, усул, ҳаракат ва билим мезонларининг йиғиндисидир. У тамойил ва талаблар тизими бўлиб, субъектни аниқ вазифани бажаришга, фаолиятнинг шу соҳада маълум натижаларга эришиш сари йўналтиради. У ҳақиқатни излашда вақт ва кучни тежайди, мақсадга энг яқин ва осон йўл билан етишга ёрдам беради”.⁴²

Мазкур методлардан ижтимоий фанларни ўқитишда фойдаланиш таълим самарадорлигини оширишда муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Жумладан, “Ибтидоий динлар” масаласини қиёсий ўрганишда пирамида методини қўллашга ҳаракат қилинди. Машғулот аввалида блиц-сўров методини қўллаш орқали талабаларнинг мавзу юзасидан билимлари диагностика қилинди. Пирамида методи соддадан мураккабга услулида қурилган, пирамиданинг пойдеворига ибтидоий даврда илоҳий тасаввур ва тафаккурни шакллантиришга туртки бўлган, антропogонез ва антропogогизм ҳодисасидан борлиқни антропogофик жараён орқали англаш жараёнига тегишли бўлган савол жойлаштирамиз.

Дастлаб, антропogонез, антропogогизм ва антропogофик атамасини луға-вий маъносини аниқлашдан бошлаймиз, чунки, диншунослик, жумладан, ижтимоий фанларда атамани маъносини тўлақонлик англаш даврий муҳит ҳақида тасаввурга эга бўлиш имкониятини яратади.

Таълим-тарбия жараёнига педагогик технологияни тадбиқ этиш, юқорида қайд этилган долзарб муаммони ижобий ҳал этишга хизмат қилади. Дарснинг методик ишланмаси, педагогнинг машғулот жараёнида нафақат ўзининг самарали фаолият кўрсатиши, балки, талабаларни ҳамкорликка ун-даб, фаолият сари йўналтириш билим олиш самардорлигини таъминлайди.

Машғулот жараёнида педагог талаба-ёшларга ўрганиши лозим бўлган ўқув материални замонавий таълим технологиялардан фойдаланган ҳолда тақдим этиши талабадаги бефарқликни бартараф этиб, машғулотга қизиқишини орттиради.

Зеро, Юртбошимиз доимо ватанимиз ёшларига юксак ишонч билан қараган, “Албатта, биз мустақил фикрлайдиган, замонавий билим ва касб-ҳунарларни эгаллаган, мустаҳкам ҳаётий позицияга эга бўлган ёшларни тарбиялаш бўйича катта ишларни амалга оширмоқдамиз. Аммо холисона

⁴² Фалсафа қомусий луғат. –Т.: Шарқ, -2004.-258 б. Фалсафа асослари.-Т.: Ўзб-н, 2005.-184.-185. Б.

тан олиб айтадиган бўлсак, бугунги кунда бутун дунёда аҳолининг, биринчи навбатда, ёшларнинг онги ва қалбини эгаллаш учун қандай кескин кураш бораётганини, диний экстремизм, терроризм, гиёҳвандлик, “оммавий маданият” каби таҳдидлар кучаяётганини ҳисобга оладиган бўлсак, фарзандларимиз тарбияси, маънавий-маърифий соҳадаги ишларимизни бир зум ҳам сусайтирмай, аксинча уларни янги босқичга кўтаришимиз зарур⁴³, -дея таъкидлайди.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕЧЕНИЯ ЭПИЛЕПСИИ У БЕРЕМЕННЫХ ЖЕНЩИН И ВОПРОСЫ ИХ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ

Резюме: Эпилепсия – хроническое заболевание головного мозга, характеризующееся повторяющимися спонтанными припадками в форме двигательной, эмоциональной, вегетативной, умственной или психической дисфункции, вызванной чрезмерным разрядом нейронов в коре головного мозга.

В этой статье объясняется, что эпилепсия является одним из наиболее распространенных заболеваний нервной системы, с одинаковой частотой во всем мире, независимо от расы, что от 0,5 до 1% населения страдает от нее во всем мире, что составляет примерно 40 миллионов человек, эпилепсия является ежегодной заболеваемостью, за исключением фебрильных припадков и единичные пароксизмы, с колебаниями от 20 до 120 новых случаев в Среди общего числа пациенток от 25 до 40% приводится информация о том, что есть женщины репродуктивного возраста, у 13% женщин проявление заболевания происходит во время беременности, а у 14% судороги наблюдаются только во время беременности.

В статье также опирались на современную информацию, согласно которой заболевание может возникать из-за различных экзогенных и эндогенных факторов. Отмечается наличие идиопатической, симптоматической и криптогенной эпилепсии.

Ключевые слова: эпилепсия, беременность, судорожная состояния, терапия.

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FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF EPILEPSY IN PREGNANT WOMEN AND ISSUES OF THEIR TREATMENT

Resume: Epilepsy is a chronic brain disease characterized by recurrent spontaneous seizures in the form of motor, emotional, autonomic, mental or mental dysfunction caused by excessive discharge of neurons in the cerebral cortex.

This article explains that epilepsy is one of the most common diseases of the nervous system, with the same frequency worldwide, regardless of race, that from 0.5 to 1% of the population suffers from it worldwide, which is approximately 40 million people, epilepsy is an annual incidence, with the exception of febrile seizures and single paroxysms, with fluctuations from 20 to 120 new cases in Among the total number of patients from 25 to 40%, information is provided that there are women of reproductive age, in 13% of women, the manifestation of the disease occurs during pregnancy, and in 14%, seizures are observed only during pregnancy.

The article also relied on modern information, according to which the disease can occur due to various exogenous and endogenous factors. The presence of idiopathic, symptomatic and cryptogenic epilepsy is noted.

Keywords: epilepsy, pregnancy, convulsive states, therapy.

Введение. В современном понимании эпилепсия – это хроническое заболевание головного мозга различной этиологии, характеризующееся постоянной предрасположенностью к генерации приступов и их нейробиологическим, когнитивным, психологическим и социальным последствиям[6].

Женщина и эпилепсия – это особенный аспект проблемы, поскольку в биологическом плане организм чрезвычайно сложен, а эпилептические приступы и длительный прием противоэпилептических препаратов (ПЭП) могут приводить к нарушениям в репродуктивной сфере женщины[2].

Ведение женщины в период беременности должно осуществляться совместно эпилептологом, акушер-гинекологом и генетиком [4]. Это объясняется высоким риском врожденных пороков развития (ВПР) плода, что обусловлено, с одной стороны, возможным развитием судорожных приступов с серьезными последствиями как для матери, так и для плода, а с другой – приемом противоэпилептических препаратов (ПЭП), обладающих тератогенным действием [3].

Почти у 1/3 пациенток в период беременности отмечаются ухудшение течения заболевания, срыв ремиссии [5]. В связи с этим в предгравидарный период необходимо добиться стойкой ремиссии заболевания при использовании минимальных доз ПЭП, обладающих наименьшим тератогенным риском [7].

Прием ПЭП во время беременности повышает риск перинатальной смертности в 2–3 раза в сравнении с общепопуляционным показателем, а ВПР встречаются у 4–10% новорожденных [1], поэтому правильно

подобранная противоэпилептическая терапия приобретает особую важность [4].

Цель исследования. Изучить длительность течения и характер эпилепсии, количество, продолжительность приступов во время беременности, вид противоэпилептической терапии, исход беременности, сроки и метод родоразрешения, состояние новорожденных при рождении.

Материалы и методы исследования. За период с 2020 по 2022 гг. в условиях АОПНД и перинатального центра г Андижана, проводилось наблюдение и родоразрешение 159 беременных с эпилепсией. В ходе исследования использовались общеклинические, ультразвуковые и лабораторные методы диагностики.

Результаты исследования. Результаты собственных исследований свидетельствуют, что срочные самопроизвольные роды произошли у 128 беременных (80,5%), из них в одном наблюдении у беременной с двойней, в другом – у беременной с рубцом на матке после кесарева сечения в анамнезе по поводу эпилепсии. Вакуум экстракция плода произведена у 3 беременных. Кесарево сечение произведено 27 (17%) пациенткам, из них лишь у 3 эпилепсия явилась основным показанием к оперативному родоразрешению.

Средний возраст обследованных нами пациенток составил 28 (17–41) лет. У 73 (45,9%) из них роды были первыми. Пожилых первородящих было 12 (7,5%). Наиболее частыми причинами госпитализаций явились фетоплацентарная недостаточность (13%) и угроза прерывания беременности в различные сроки гестации (28%), однако под грифом «угроза прерывания беременности» в большинстве наблюдений (около 30%) беременные госпитализировались в стационар после развития судорожного приступа. Отеки, обусловленные беременностью, развились у 42 (26,9%) беременных. У 3 пациенток (1,9%) беременность осложнилась умеренной преэклампсией.

Проведенный анализ клинического состояния новорожденных показал, что дети родились с весом от 2100 до 4250 гр. Частота рождения новорожденных со ЗВУР I–II степени составили 20%. В удовлетворительном состоянии с оценкой по шкале Апгар 8 на первой минуте родились 85% новорожденных, в состоянии асфиксии средней степени тяжести (оценка по шкале Апгар на первой минуте 5–6 баллов) родились трое детей. На 5 минуте оценка состояния по шкале Апгар у всех детей составила 8 и 9 баллов.

Послеродовой период для женщин, страдающих эпилепсией, является уязвимым в связи с изменением фармакокинетики ПЭП, нарушением качества и продолжительности ночного сна, проблемами грудного вскармливания и послеродовой депрессией, что приводит к учащению эпилептических приступов. Женщины с эпилепсией, принимающие ПЭП, могут кормить грудью, однако часть женщин

отказываются от грудного вскармливания, опасаясь негативного влияния ПЭП на ребенка.

К настоящему времени убедительно показано, что через грудное молоко ребенок получает меньшее количество ПЭП, чем через плаценту во время своего внутриутробного развития.

Организация режима сна и бодрствования, избегание сокращения продолжительности ночного сна являются важными шагами для предотвращения эпилептических приступов. Уход за ребенком в ночное время, включая его кормление, могут осуществлять родственники пациентки. Для профилактики травм младенца при возникновении эпилептических приступов в послеродовом периоде кормление ребенка в течение первых двух недель после родоразрешения рекомендуется осуществлять в положении матери лежа или сидя.

У всех родильниц было неосложненное течение послеродового периода, выписаны домой в удовлетворительном состоянии, грудное вскармливание проводилось в 98,5% наблюдений (у 157 женщин), 2 родильницы с сохраняющимися судорожными приступами на политерапии подавили лактацию по собственному желанию.

Выводы. Правильное ведение и подготовка к беременности женщин, страдающих эпилепсией, в условиях современных возможностей, приводит к рождению жизнеспособных детей. Для выбора правильного медикаментозного лечения нужно уточнить частоту возникновения приступов в течении беременности. Так, если приступы учащаются в первой половине беременности, то показан медицинский аборт по жизненным показаниям. Если же приступы учащаются во второй половине - на фоне противосудорожной терапии беременность сохраняется и ее нужно довести до 37 недель, затем вызвать преждевременные роды методом кесарева сечения. На период беременности больная постоянно принимает противосудорожные препараты, но с уменьшением дозы в 2 раза. В случае развития во время родоразрешения эписатуса, беременной вводится реланиум (сибазон) в количестве 10 кубов в течении часа (через каждые 20 минут).

Таким образом, изложенные выше данные указывают на необходимость приема АЭП в период беременности, однако единого мнения в отношении безопасности определенного вида антиконвульсантов нет. Потенциально тератогенен любой из них.

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**ФИЗИКА ФАНИ МАЪРУЗАЛАРИДА АХБОРОТ
ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ**

Аннотация. Таълим жараёнида мультимедияли ўқув қўлланмадан фойдаланиш талабаларнинг ақлий фаоллигини ривожлантиради, таълим жараёни талабалар учун тушунарли ва қизиқарли қилиш имконини беради.

Таянч сўзлар: физика, физик тушунча, мультимедиа, интерфаол, интерфаол ўқитиш услуги.

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USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN PHYSICS LECTURES

Abstract. The use of a multimedia instructional manual in the educational process develops the mental activity of students, makes the educational process understandable and interesting for students.

Key words: physics, physical understanding, multimedia, interactive, interactive teaching method.

Таълим тизимида замонавий ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари (АКТ) имкониятларидан фойдаланишга асосланган ўқитиш усуллари жорий этиш, ОТМ талабалари, ўқитувчилари ва ёш тадқиқотчиларининг жаҳон таълим ресурслари, илмий адабиётларнинг электрон каталоглари ва маълумотлар базаларига кириш имкониятларини кенгайтириш вазифалари Республикамиз Президентининг «Олий таълим тизимини янада ривожлантириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида» 2017 йил 20 апрелда қабул қилган ПҚ-2909 рақамли қарорида белгиланган.

Давлат таълим стандартлари талабаларига жавоб берадиган кадрлар тайёрлаш учун янги техника воситаларидан фойдаланиш лозим бўлади. Ҳар бир фанни, шу жумладан физика фанини ўзлаштиришда маъруза машғулоти таянч ҳисобланади. Маърузаларни юқори савияда ташкил этишда янги ахборот технологияларидан, компьютер имкониятларидан фойдаланишнинг ўрни катта. Янги ахборот технологияларидан фойдаланиб, физика фанидан маъруза тайёрлаш ва ўқитиш услуги ўқув жараёнига компьютерли ўқитиш, назорат қилиш технологияларини ишлаб

чиқиш ва қўллашнинг таркибий қисми ҳисобланади. Ўқитиш ва назорат қилиш дастури таркиби қуйидагича бўлади: ишчи дастур, электрон ўқув қўлланмаси, лаборатория ва амалий машғулотлар учун методик материаллар ва топшириқлар, анимацияли маърузалар, видеослайдлар, тест материаллари.

Физика фанининг биринчи кириш маърузасида ўқитиш ва назорат қилиш дастури мазмуни, структураси, элементлари ва у билан ишлаш услуби баён қилинади.

Талабалар тавсия қилинаётган адабиётлар рўйхати, ишчи дастури ва баҳолаш мезони билан танишади. Ўқитиш, назорат қилиш дастури намойиш қилинади.

Маърузанинг асосий қисми–бу материалларни савол бўйича видеотасвир материаллари билан биргаликда тушунтиришдан иборат. Бу ўринда маърузачини ўқув материални тушунтиришда видеоматериалларни тасвирлашни оптимал уйғунликда олиб бориши муҳимдир.

Фойдаланилаётган видеоматериаллар турлича бўлиши мумкин: видеослайдлар, универсал офисли дастурлар элементлари ва воситалари. Видеослайдлар –тушунтирилаётган мавзунини маърузачи томонидан жадвал, схема, диаграмма, график, математик, физик ифода ва моделлар шаклида тайёрланган асосий назарий ҳолатлари лавҳаларидан ташкил топади. Рақамли видеотасвир техника воситаларидан фойдаланиб маъруза ўтишни ўзига хос фильмга қиёсласак, маърузачи-ўқитувчи фильм режиссёри вазифасини бажаради.

Ўқитувчининг ишлаш сифати ошади ва иши жадаллашади[4-6]. Физика фанининг мураккаб мавзулари ёки маълум бир бўлими ўтиб бўлингач, маъруза машғулотлари доирасида 20-30 минутга мўлжалланган кўргазмали тест ўтказиш мақсадга мувофиқ бўлади. Бу усул қуйидаги мақсадларни кўзлайди:

- ❖ талабалар билимини жорий, оралик ёки якуний назоратдан ўтказишга психологик тайёрлаш;
- ❖ компьютерли тестлаштириш самарадорлигини намойиш қилиш;
- ❖ тайёргарлик даражасини гуруҳ бўйича назоратдан ўтказиш самарасини кўрсатиш;
- ❖ мавзунини талабалар томонидан ўзлаштирилиши даражасини олдиндан баҳолаш.

Анъанавий усулларда маъруза ўқилганда бу каби тест синовлари ўтказиш учун имконият бўлмайди. Аммо янги ахборот технологияларидан фойдаланиб дарс ўтилганда, маърузага ажратилган бу вақт мобайнида анча кўпроқ ҳажмдаги назарий материалларни ўзлаштириш имконияти туғилади. Шу сабабли тестлаштириш назарий машғулотни ўзлаштиришга ажратилган вақт ҳисобига эмас, балки ахборот технологияларидан фойдаланиш ҳисобига тежаб қолинган вақтдан фойдаланиб ўтказилади.

Одатда қўлланилаётган доскага ёзиш, плакатлар, кодоскоп учун слайдлар ва бошқа кўргазмалар воситалардан фарқли равишда, рақамли видеослайдлар на фақат маъруза ўқиш пайтида фойдаланилади, шунингдек талабаларга электрон вариантларда берилиши, таълим даргоҳининг намунавий серверига киритилиб масофадан ўрганилиши, яъни улар сақланиши, тўлдирилиши, кўпайтирилиши ҳам мумкин бўлади. АКТ дарс жараёнига киритишнинг ташкилий жиҳатлари: 1) Интернетдаги турли хил бегона материалларнинг ўқувчилар диққатини тортишига, дарсдан чалғитишига йўл қўймаслик, Интернет ресурсларидан олиб мослаштирилган ўқув материаллари мазмуни, ҳажми ва дидактик йўналганлиги ДТС талаблари доирасида бўлишини таъминлаш;

2) ҳар бир фан ўқитувчиси ўз фани бўйича Интернет форматидаги услубий ишланмаларига эга бўлишини ва ОТМ электрон кутубхонаси ўқув маълумотлари базаларига жойлаштиришни таъминлаш.

АКТ дарс жараёнига киритишнинг услубий жиҳатлари:

1) дарс жараёнида ўқитувчи ва ўқувчиларнинг ахборот йиғиш, тартиблаштириш кўникмалари шаклланади, компьютер саводхонлиги ошади;

2) дарс жараёнини бошқариш, ҳар бир ўқувчининг қайси сайтларда ишлаётганлигини ва дарсдаги фаоллигини визуал ва махсус назорат - мониторинг дастурлари воситасида кузатиш ва қайд этиш имкони бўлади;

3) дарс жараёнига қизиқарли материаллар, виртуал тажрибалар ва виртуал физика оламига саёҳат қилиш каби фаоллаштирувчи элементларни киритиш, мисолмасалалар ечишда Интернет бепул сервис дастурларидан:

(F(xyz).ru, decoder.ru, convert-me.com/ru/, Interactive Physics v.8.01) онлайн режимида фойдаланиш, турли видеотақдимот материалларини намоёни қилиш ва мавзу бўйича синов назоратлари ўтказиш имкониятлари пайдо бўлади, дарс сифати ва талабаларнинг давомат даражаси кескин ошади.

Демак, баъзи мавзу ва бўлимларни тушунтиришда нафақат компьютерлаштирилган, шунингдек маърузачи нутқи ҳам киритилган видеомарузалардан фойдаланиш машғулоти сифатини оширади. Шунинг ҳам эътиборга олиш лозимки, видео маърузаларни тайёрлаш катта меҳнат талаб қилади ва компьютер ресурсларига юқори талаблар қўяди.

Бундан ташқари, бирор бир видео нутқ маърузачини жонли нутқи ўрнини боса олмайди. Шу сабабли бундай маърузалардан доимий фойдаланиш ҳам мақсадга мувофиқ эмас.

Мураккаб мавзуларни тушунтиришда, ёки мавзунинг баъзи қисмларини тушунтиришда видеомарузалардан фойдаланиш яхши самара беради.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ НАУКИ И ИСКУССТВА

Аннотация. Эта статья посвящена обсуждению науки или искусства. Некоторые ученые обсуждали важность некоторых из наиболее главных отраслей от начала истории до сегодняшнего дня и не могут пойти на компромисс. Автор затрагивает важность науки и искусства в жизни человека, сопоставляет их и обнаруживает связь между ними.

Ключевые слова: обсуждение, наука, искусство.

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FEATURES OF SCIENCE AND ART

Annotation. This article is dedicated to discussing science or art. Some scholars have discussed the importance of some of the most important industries from the beginning of history to the present day and cannot compromise. The author touches on the importance of science and art in human life, compares them and discovers the connection between them.

Keywords: discussion, science, art.

Наука и искусство – одни из основных направлений деятельности человека.

А что важнее? Дебаты берут свое начало с глубин веков, и многие до сих пор не могут прийти к общему консенсусу.

"Наука определяется людьми. Это естественное обстоятельство легко забывается; другое воспоминание о нем может помочь уменьшить плачевную разницу между такими культурами как — гуманистической-художественной и научно-технической" - говорит Вернер Гейзенберг в своей работе.

Большинство ученых считают, что главное-технологический прогресс, а искусство-ненужный продукт человеческой фантазии. К тому же, люди творчества уверены в том, что наука — это только костыли и протезы, а человек существует для создания произведений искусства.

Для первого основой бытия это знание, для второго-духовное создание. Проблема в том, что эти люди говорят о своих отраслях, сравнивая прорывы и достижения, но упуская хороший, фундаментальный аспект, объединяющий их.

"Все люди подсознательно или бессознательно стараются найти добро или опасаются зла" и именно данный факт служит разрешением дискуссий о науке и искусстве.

Естественно, важность науки бесспорна, если бы ни научные прорывы возможно, что человек жил бы в пещере и не летал на самолетах.

Важность искусства мало заметна на первый взгляд. Но в какой-то степени это важнее, чем наука. Прежде всего, искусство дает моральный идеал. Своим разнообразием он насыщает бытие людей, давая им возможность узреть насыщенность и прелесть жизни. И это обогащение дает возможность людям ценнее относиться к жизни.

Поэтому, мы опять приходим к мысли равенства на здоровом уровне. Наука и искусство чаще являются главным переходом людей к добру.

И какая может быть связь между ними, думается, несхожими областями человеческой деятельности?

Как бы наравне с хотением благого естественным хотением людей является понимание неизвестного. На самом деле, это то, что люди делали на протяжении всей жизни человечества. И Наука, и искусство основаны на данном хотении.

Наука хочет постичь законы реального мира, составить структуру и системность, как бы завоевание. Цель искусства такая же. Автор создает художественный мир, чтобы сделать системной знания о реальном мире и узнать его. И мир искусства в каком-то смысле действителен. Так как связь с мозгом человека делает его материальным из-за появившейся реакции на материальное и ее результатов. То есть у науки и искусства одна цель-понять и составить системность реальный мир. Знание данного

сообщества помогает видеть знаний намного шире, поэтому оно открывает гораздо больше возможностей для творчества.

Возьмем Альберта Эйнштейна в пример, несложно допустить, основной основой его мировоззрения было знание фактов видимого мира. Однако вот его слова: "физика раскрывает неизвестное в окружающей среде и музыку в душе человека". Эти методы понимания мира. Он считает, музыка помогла ему разглядеть физические явления не только с реального, но и с духовного взгляда.

Что касается людей искусства, то здесь можно рассмотреть Стэнли Кубрика, человека, который всю жизнь занимался фильмами, но имел скорее научную мысль. Не сказать, что для него главное в кино-петь чувства или духовность. Каждый фильм-качественно сделанное иное измерение. И главное тут не его повесть, а четкое изучение сюжета об этом пространстве. Итак, кино Кубрика является сборником научных исследований параллельных миров в искусстве.

И что же, наука или искусство? Суть данного спора в том, что человеческая деятельность возникает из явления жизни.

И сам спор возникает из-за разницы в толковании данной вещи, которая не ясна. Восприятие связи между наукой и искусством-высшая точка развития. Понять важность не того, что делают люди, а того, на что направлена данная деятельность. И старайтесь к универсальной цели для всех нас.

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СУТЬ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ИНТЕНСИВНЫХ САДОВ В НАМАНГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация: В данной статье представлены интенсивные сады в Наманганской области Республики Узбекистан. Рекомендации выражены по поводу эффективной возможности расширения интенсивных, новых садовых площадей взамен старым садам с низкой продуктивностью, а так же расширению поле региональному развитию.

Основные слова и фразы: интенсивные сады, сады, виноградники, небольшие плантации, холмистые районы, малоурожайные земли, внесение химических удобрений, водо-сберегающие технологии.

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THE ESSENCE OF ORGANIZING MODERN INTENSIVE GARDENS IN NAMANGAN REGION

Annotation: This article presents intensive orchards in the Namangan region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Recommendations are expressed regarding the effective possibility of expanding intensive, new garden areas to replace old orchards with low productivity, as well as expanding the field of regional development.

Basic words and phrases: intensive orchards, orchards, vineyards, small plantations, hilly areas, low-yielding lands, chemical fertilization, water-saving technologies.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ. В период создания условий рыночной экономики в Республике Узбекистан проводится масштабная работа по коренному реформированию народного хозяйства. Большое внимание уделяется проведению реформ в области развития садоводства во всех сферах экономики, в том числе и в сельском хозяйстве. ПП-5853 Президента нашей страны с 23 октября 2019 года «О мерах по реализации задач, поставленных в Стратегии развития сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан на 2020-2030 годы в 2021 году». Подписано решение. В этой решении определены задачи создания интенсивных садов взамен малопродуктивным и экономически неэффективным садам, пустующим сельскохозяйственным угодьям, малоурожайным хлопчатникам и

посевным площадям в резерве. Мы видим, что в Наманганской области реализация поставленных в этом решении задач идет быстрыми темпами, а так же масштабно ведется практическая работа.

ОСНОВНАЯ ЧАСТЬ. Интенсивные сады практичны к природным условиям в их размещенных регионах, это так же приводит к достижению высокой экономической эффективности.

Наманганская область расположена в восточной части Узбекистана, на правом берегу Сырдарьи. Наманганская область имеет благоприятные возможности для развития интенсивного садоводства.

Наманганская область имеет благоприятные почвенно-климатические условия для развития садоводства. Орографический район Адир широко распространен в районе провинции, что позволяет развивать садоводство и виноградарство. По территории протекают реки Резаксай, Говасай, Касансай, Чартаксай, Намангансай. Существующие в высокогорьях снега и ледники создают водные потоки в этих реках и являются основным источником водоснабжения сельскохозяйственных угодий, в частности, многих садов и виноградников.

Направления в садоводстве с национальными историческими традициями, передающимися из поколения в поколение в регионе, селекция сортов, уход, высокая урожайность, расширение садов, селекция семян при выращивании рассады, все хорошие результаты достигаются в области садоводства и виноградарства благодаря организации работы в районе, исходя из собственного стиля и созданных для них условий.

30 лет в составе садоводства произошли сильные изменения. Для повышения эффективности парков очень важно согласовать их состав. Несмотря на то, что эта ситуация во многом зависит от географического положения региона и агроклиматических факторов, направление плодоводства сложилось благодаря влиянию экономических и социальных факторов.

В Наманганской области с развитием фермерских и крестьянских хозяйств (частных подсобных) земля нашла своего реального хозяина, в результате отрасль садоводства и виноградарства в сельском хозяйстве стала экономически эффективной отраслью, улучшились мелиорации земель, резко возросла производительность. Интенсивно ведутся работы по обеспечению занятости населения и снабжению нужд перерабатывающей промышленности сырьем и плодово-ягодной продукцией, выращенной в районе, а так же экспорт высококачественной продукции за рубеж.

Преимущество недавно созданных интенсивных садов, небольшой размер деревьев, простота обработки деревьев и высокая урожайность плодов показывают, что у него много преимуществ. От посадки рассады интенсивных садов до первого урожая проходит 2-3 года. В основном особое внимание уделяется посадке саженцев плодовых деревьев, соединенных с мелкими и полу-мелкими привоями. Эти деревья имеют

хорошее освещение, хорошую циркуляцию воздуха, простота в обращении с такими деревьями (полив, обрезка, формировка, сбор плодов, опрыскивание химикатами), причем следует подчеркнуть, что своевременное применение агротехнических мероприятий приводит к достижению высокой урожайности, [Агро-олам.uz 2019].

В Наманганской области (2022 г.) общая площадь земель составляет 744 тыс. га, из них 275,4 тыс. га орошаемых, 183,8 тыс. га обрабатываемых земель, 32 тыс. га садов и 9 тыс. га виноградников. Для сведения следует подчеркнуть, что в 2021 году общая площадь интенсивных садов в области составила 30194 га, проведена важная работа по созданию интенсивных садов взамен садам с низким уровнем экономической эффективности в районах г. область. В 2021 году в районах Наманганской области будут уничтожены старые непригодные и экономически неэффективные парки и построены новые интенсивные парковые зоны в Янгикургане, Чартаке, Касансае, Чусте, Туракургане. (Таблица 1) В данной таблице видно, что в некоторых районах области сады составляют большие площади Район с наибольшей площадью садов - Янгикурган.

Таблица 1

**Современные сады вместо малопродуктивных
создание интенсивных садов (2021 г.)**

№	Районы	Общая площадь сада, (га)	Площадь садов с низкой экономической эффективностью, га)	Площадь современного интенсивного сада, (га)
1	Касансай	3073	367	367
2	Мингбулок	720	45	45
3	Наманган	584	20	20
4	Норин	494	57	57
5	Поп	3162	65	65
6	Туракурган	1787 г.	146	146
7	Уйчи	1563	55	55
8	Учкурган	815	32	32
9	Янгикурган	9951	1098	918
10	Чартак	3216	412	357
11	Чуст	4101	312	312
Общий		30194	2609	2374

Источник: Статистические данные Департамента сельского хозяйства Наманганской области (2021 г.).

Площадь плодовых садов в этом районе составляет 9951 га (2021 год) в Чустском районе (4101 га), Чартакском (3216 га) и Папском (3162 га), причем большие площади составляют плодовые сады.

Среди районов Наманганской области к районам с небольшими площадями садов относятся Норинский (494 га), Наманганский (584 га),

Мингбулакский (720 га) и Учкурганский (815 га). Также имеются небольшие площади экономически неэффективных садов в Наманганском, Учкурганском, Мингбулакском, Уйчинском, Норинском, Папском районах. При анализе площади плодовых садов в областном масштабе общая площадь плодовых садов составила 30194 га, из них 2609 га. сады на площади были признаны непригодными и экономически неэффективными, а вместо них был разработан проект создания новых интенсивных садов на площади 2374 га. В перспективе большое значение имеет проведение масштабной работы по расширению площадей интенсивного садоводства в Наманганской области. Для повышения эффективности парков очень важно согласовать их состав. Несмотря на то, что эта ситуация во многом зависит от географического положения региона и агроклиматических факторов, благодаря влиянию экономических и социальных факторов, поле семян и плодов расширилось.

Анализ изменения площади интенсивных садов в районах Наманганской области за 2018-2021 годы показывает, что в некоторых районах интенсивные сады формируют большие площади вместо старых садов, особенно интенсивные сады, площадь которых составляет 800 га (на 2021 г.), организованы на больших площадях интенсивные парки в Касансае (726 га), Туракургане (371 га) и Уйчидае (297 га).

К интенсивным садам Наманганской области включены самые крупные площади - в основном Янгикурганская и Касансайская. На эти районы приходится 47 процентов от общего количества интенсивных плодовых садов области (2021 г.). Напротив, видно, что Наманганский и Норинский районы имеют всего 1,3% от общего числа интенсивных парков.

Интенсивные сады в области составляли 1 287 га, а в 2021 году этот показатель увеличится до 3 240 га.

ВЫВОД. Для развития интенсивного садоводства в Наманганской области можно дать следующие рекомендации:

- расширение площадей интенсивных садов за счет гор и холмов;
- закладка интенсивных садов взамен старых низкоурожайных садов;
- улучшить широкое использование научных достижений в области садоводства;

- эффективное использование богатого исторического опыта народа и увеличение производства экспортных сортов фруктов;

- возможно дальнейшее развитие интенсивного садоводства за счет внедрения в поле водо-сберегающих средств.

В стремительном развитии нового интенсивного садоводства в Наманганской области, важно сосредоточиться на возобновлении старых плодовых деревьев, подборе урожайных сортов, повышении плодородия почвы, повышении урожайности плодов, улучшении качества продукции и

увеличении выпуска продукции из них в перерабатывающей промышленности, потребности нашего народа в фруктах.

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РАЗЛИЧИЯ В ЛЕКСИКЕ УЗБЕКСКОГО И РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

Аннотация: обосновывается актуальность, цель, задача и теоретико-практическая значимость данной статьи «Различия в лексике узбекского и русского языков». Дело в том, что лексика обоих языков в ходе исторического развития претерпела различные события, их лексический состав составляют слова из разных языков, в узбекском языке часто встречаются персидско-таджикские и арабские слова, а в русском языке высказываются мнения о большом количестве слов, заимствованных из их языков.

Показано, на что следует обратить внимание при изучении узбекского языка

Ключевые слова: словосочетания, фразеологизмы.

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DIFFERENCES IN THE VOCABULARY OF THE UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

Annotation: Elevance, purpose, task and theoretical-practical importance of this article "Difference in the lexicon of Uzbek and Russian languages" is explained. The fact that the lexicon of both languages has undergone various events during the historical development, their lexical composition is composed of words from different languages, Persian-Tajik and Arabic words are often found in the Uzbek language, and European words are found in the Russian language. opinions are expressed about the large number of words borrowed from their languages.

What should be paid attention to when learning the Uzbek language is shown

Keywords: phrases, phraseological units.

Лексика узбекского и русского языков отличается, прежде всего, тем, что эти языки принадлежат к генетически разным семьям. Хотя узбекский язык типологически входит многими учеными в рамки алтайской языковой семьи среди всех агглютинативных языков, генетически он принадлежит к группе тюркских языков, образующих отдельную семью. Основу лексики нашего языка составляют общеупотребительные тюркские и узбекские слова.

Русский язык как типологически, так и генетически относится к славянской группе индоевропейской языковой семьи, поэтому в его основе лежат общеславянские и древнерусские слова.

В ходе исторического развития лексики обоих языков они пережили различные события, и их лексический состав составляют слова, заимствованные из разных языков. Например, в узбекском языке много персидско-таджикских и арабских слов, а в русском языке всего несколько слов, заимствованных из европейских языков.

Лексика узбекского языка в основном:

- общеупотребительные турецкие слова (я, мы, голова, гора, один, два, мать, отец...)
- узбекские слова (рабочий, работа, мир, молодость, воин, знание...)
- Арабские слова (информация, школа, культура, литература, правда...)
- Персидско-таджикские слова (солнце, цветок, скатерть, дерево, дерево...)
- состоит из слоев типа заимствованных слов (самолет, компьютер, роман, конструктор, автобус, троллейбус, драма...).

Лексические пласты русского языка:

- общеславянские слова: дом, город, голова, мат, отец, брат, ден...
- древнерусские языки: галка, снегопад, добрый, потолок...
- исконно русские слова: учитель, водитель, плата, раздевалка, зажигалка...
- слова, заимствованные из других языков: кофта, бунка (польский), арбуз, казна (турецкий), грамота, лавр (греческий), иллюзия, компот (французский), станция, трамвай (английский), опера, дуэт (испанский)), и ч. к.

По последним статистическим данным, слова, заимствованные из русского языка и через этот язык из других языков, в современном узбекском литературном языке составляют около 50%. Русские интернациональные слова в лексиконе нашего языка употребляются в качестве активных слов как в научно-технической литературе, так и в устной речи.

Русские слова, вошедшие в узбекский язык в историческое время, то есть до начала XX века, претерпели определенные фонетические изменения и стали узбекскими, поэтому в произношении не отличаются от

исходных узбекских слов. способом, соответствующим произношению. Примерами этого являются такие слова, как щетка, кисть, одеяло, земляника, ром, церковь. Эти произношения считаются нормой для современного узбекского литературного языка. Однако слова, вошедшие в наш язык сравнительно позже, независимо от того, как они произносятся в узбекской речи, в русском языке сохранили свою фонетическую структуру в литературном языке: [истол] стол, [устул] стул, [ишкоп] кабинет, [духтир] врач, [мелисса] полиция, [автомобиль] автомобиль, [банк] банк и т.д.

Встречаются случаи сужения, расширения или изменения значения узбекских заимствованных слов. Например, слово ручка в русском языке имеет три значения: колча (маленькая рука), ручка, пишущий инструмент, а в узбекском языке это слово употребляется только в значении пишущего инструмента. Заимствованное из русского языка слово картмон (карман, т. чайника в русском языке, имеет дополнительное значение в узбекском языке - чайхана.

Значения узбекских и русских слов не всегда совпадают по количеству в обоих языках. Например, узбекское слово оқимак означает и «читать», и «учиться». В русском языке эти два значения выражаются двумя разными словами (читать, учить).

В толковом словаре русского языка слово идти имеет 24 значения, а узбекское слово «го» - шесть значений, согласно «Аннотированному словарю узбекского языка». Точно так же в толковом словаре узбекского языка различают 22 значения слова хишмак, а слово выйти в русском языке может дать 7 значений.

В целом черта многозначности свойственна словам обоих языков, причем большинство из них относится к древнейшим лексическим пластам как узбекского, так и русского языков. В некоторых случаях первичные и вторичные значения многозначных слов в узбекском языке в точности совпадают с таковыми в русском языке. Например: золотое кольцо - золотое кольцо, золотая осень - золотая осень, золотые руки - золотые руки или железная дверь - железная дверь, железная воля - железная воля. Слова «золото» и «железо» в приведенных примерах сохранили свои исходные и производные значения в составных словах, переведенных с русского языка на узбекский. Однако такая ситуация не всегда возникает в переводе. Иногда основные лексические значения слов, выражающих одно и то же понятие, совпадают в узбекских и русских нормах, но создаваемые из них новые значения совершенно несовместимы в двух языках. Например, в узбекском языке ручка горшка имеет форму уха, поэтому это понятие также называется в узбекском языке ухом. Русские употребляют в этом месте слово перо, что означает ручка, а сочетание «ухо котла» звучит совершенно нелогично и нелепо по-русски. Точно так же таких составов, как нось корабля («нос корабля»), глухая ночь («глухая ночь») в русском

языке не существует в нашем языке, и мы, естественно, употребляем в этом месте другие слова: нос корабля, тихая ночь.

Словосочетаниями или фразеологизмами, или фразеологизмами мы называем лексические единицы, состоящие из двух и более слов и выражающие единое значение. Обычно словосочетания оцениваются как единицы, значение которых равно слову (лексеме). Правда, единицы, соединяющиеся в устойчивое сочетание, т. е. словосочетание, в основном выражают единый смысл, единое понятие, но красок и преувеличений больше, чем в лексеме. Следовательно, лексическое значение не может быть равно фразеологическому значению. В противном случае мы бы не использовали выражения для выражения понятия.

В узбекском и русском языках слово, выступающее дополнением в словосочетаниях, выражающих одно и то же значение, различно: слушать чей-то барабан - плясать под чужую дудку, в цвете нет цвета - на нём лица нет, на сторона, куда стекает голова - куда глаза гладиата;

Сходство, многозначность, синонимия и противоречивые явления свойственны выражениям обоих языков, как и всем лексическим единицам. Например, русское словосочетание «пускать петуха» употребляется в обоих значениях «издавать тонкий звук при пении» и «поджигать, разбрасывать пепел синий», и эти два значения совпадают. отношения между ними. Выражение «Склонять голову» считается двусмысленным, потому что это выражение употребляется в значениях «потерять, потерпеть поражение» и «поклониться, т.е. уважать». Если выражения «засучив рукава» (засучив рукава) и «в поте лица» (обливаясь потом) создают в русском языке взаимосмысловую связь, то «с открытой душой» (открыто охотно) и «с камнем за пазухой» (скрывая камень позади) выражения создают моральное противоречие.

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РЕГУЛЯРНЫЙ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТ В СИСТЕМЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены цели и принципы внедрения регулярного менеджмента. Изучена суть работы руководителя предприятия. Представлена характеристика основных парадигм регулярного менеджмента.

Ключевые слова: персонал, управление персоналом, менеджмент, регулярный менеджмент, предприятие.

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REGULAR MANAGEMENT IN THE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Abstract: The article discusses the goals and principles of implementing regular management. The essence of the work of the head of the enterprise is studied. The characteristic of the main paradigms of regular management is presented.

Key words: personnel management, management, regular management, enterprise.

На сегодняшний день многие российские компании сталкиваются с проблемой игнорирования установленных правил и низкой эффективностью работы рядового персонала. Решение данного вопроса требуют постоянного ручного управления со стороны владельца бизнеса или высшего руководителя. Топ-менеджеры вынуждены постоянно решать задачи, относящиеся к компетенции их подчиненных, что в итоге отрицательно сказывается на развитии предприятия. В данной ситуации оправдано внедрение системы регулярного менеджмента [1].

Регулярный менеджмент направлен на формализацию работы линейных сотрудников и создание условий для осознанного выполнения необходимого количества управленческих воздействий со стороны руководства.

Цели внедрения системы регулярного менеджмента приведены на рисунке 1 [2].

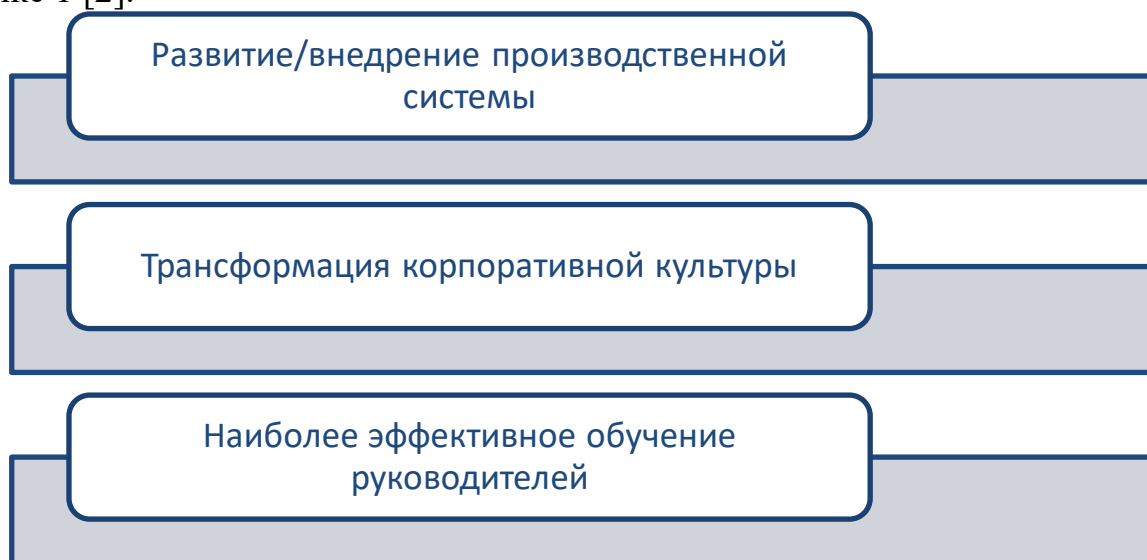


Рисунок 1 - Цели внедрения системы регулярного менеджмента

Регулярный менеджмент следует рассматривать, как базис современного предприятия, который регулирует механизм управления персоналом, бизнес-процессы, отношения с клиентами и др.

Внедрение практик регулярного менеджмента можно сравнить с переходом производства от ручного труда к полной автоматизации. Процессы, которые ранее требовали существенных затрат времени руководителя, после внедрения системы регулярного менеджмента, развиваются по отлаженному графику. В этой ситуации руководитель осуществляет общий контроль и решает те задачи управления, которые невозможно автоматизировать.

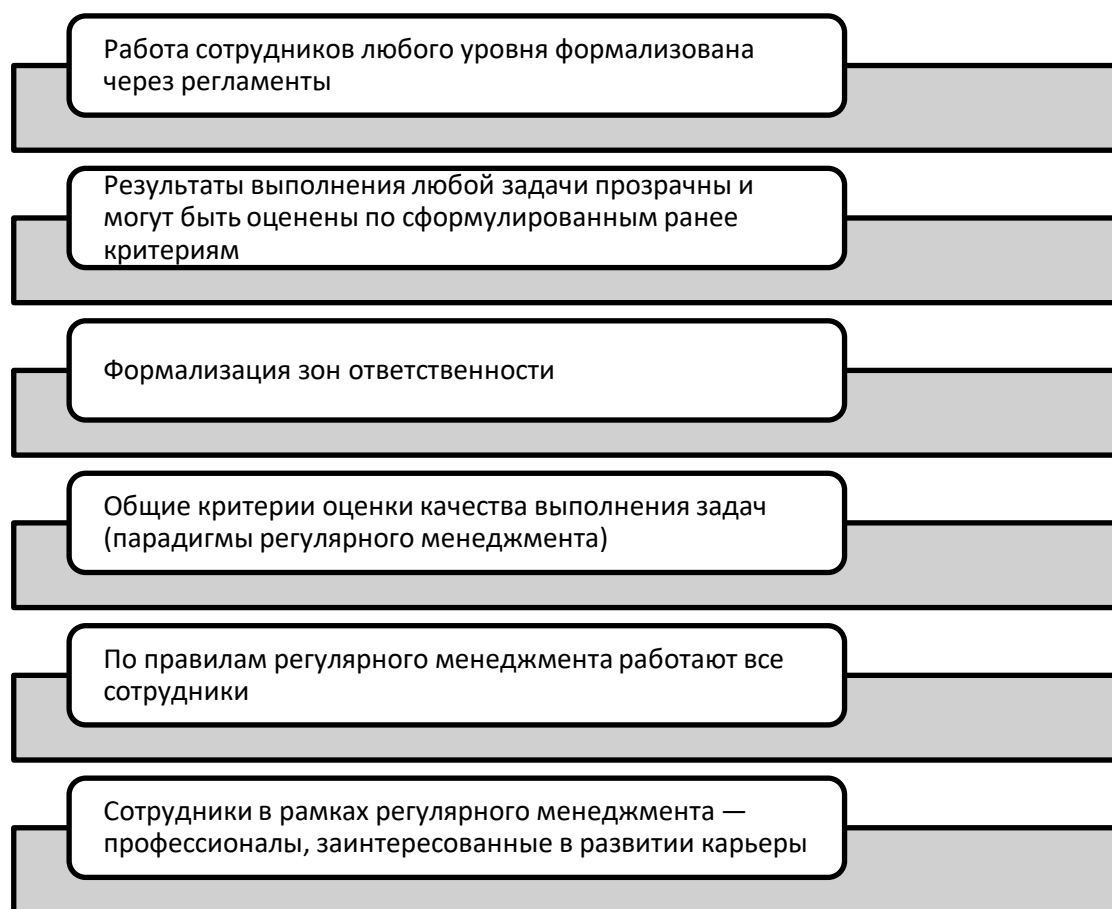
Суть работы любого руководителя заключается в реализации механизма управления персоналом, бизнес-процессами и предприятием в целом. Таким образом, у современного руководителя есть два вида основной работы. Первый вид – это стандартная управленческая работа,

которую можно описать посредством практик регулярного менеджмента. Второй вид – это нестандартная управленческая работа, для которой невозможно разработать четкий алгоритм действий. Каждый руководитель, независимо от уровня управления, выполняет оба вида управленческой работы. При этом, чем выше уровень управления, тем больше нестандартной деятельности требуется выполнять данному руководителю.

Руководство коллективом или предприятием в повторяющихся стандартных ситуациях требует от руководителя понимания того, как и с какой периодичностью, по какому алгоритму следует осуществлять управленческое воздействие. Для того, чтобы процесс управления осуществлялся максимально эффективно, важно, чтобы каждый руководитель вел себя сообразно пониманию общей стратегии развития предприятия.

Правильное поведение руководителей позволит повысить эффективность определенных бизнес-процессов или функций. Для этого и разработаны практики регулярного менеджмента, охватывающие, все самые важные регулярно повторяющиеся активности руководителя [3].

При внедрении системы регулярного менеджмента следует придерживаться определенных принципов, которые приведены на рисунке 2.



В процессе развития методики обучения руководителей регулярному менеджменту были сформулированы несколько основных парадигм или шаблонов мышления.

Из опыта управления предприятием можно понять, что если руководителю удастся привить парадигмы регулярного менеджмента своим подчиненным, то это существенно повышает эффективность процесса управления на всех уровнях.

Обобщенная характеристика основных парадигм регулярного менеджмента представлена в таблице 1 [4].

Таблица 1 – Обобщенная характеристика основных парадигм регулярного менеджмента

Парадигма	Краткое описание
Полученное задание должно быть проанализировано перед началом работы	Получив задание, подчиненный должен его проанализировать. Целью же анализа является оценка достаточности собственных ресурсов для выполнения задания.
Полученное задание должно быть выполнено в полном объеме	Работа считается выполненной, если соблюдены все параметры, сформулированные на стадии постановки и согласования задания. Все прочие варианты предполагают, что работа не выполнена.
Расширенное толкование полученного задания исключено	В регулярном менеджменте принята следующая трактовка: «Все, что не разрешено, запрещено».
Несогласие с параметрами задания не может служить поводом для их игнорирования	Подчиненный может оспаривать параметры задания или выражать несогласие с выводами руководства. Если компетенция линейного сотрудника позволяет увидеть ошибки, он обязан сообщить об этом непосредственному руководителю, в противном случае его позиция будет выглядеть как «саботирование».

На наш взгляд, принципы и парадигмы регулярного менеджмента должны иметь правовое оформление, закрепленное в системе нормативных документов, договорных обязательствах конкретного предприятия.

В заключении отметим, что соблюдение принципов и парадигм регулярного менеджмента следует рассматривать в качестве основы для эффективного управления персоналом, бизнес-процессами и предприятием в целом.

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ОСНОВЫ БЕЗОПАСНОГО ПЕРЕДВИЖЕНИЯ ПО ГОРНЫМ ДОРОГАМ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация: В этой статье рассматриваются элементы дорожной поверхности и данные анализы об оценке воздействия на окружающую среду. Основная цель работы дать рекомендации улучшению условий труда и научные выводы по будущие проектированию автомобильные дороги.

Ключевые слова: безопасность, аварийность, метод, транспортный поток.

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FUNDAMENTALS OF SAFE MOVEMENT ON MOUNTAIN ROADS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: In this article discussed the road surface elements and data analysis of environmental impact assessment. The main purpose of work is to give recommendations to improve the working conditions and given scientific conclusions which will be used in future road design and highway projecting.

Key words: safety, accident, method, factor traffic.

Узбекистан расположен среди евразийского материка, вдали от морей и океанов, в субтропической зоне северного полушария. Почти 4/5 территории страны лежит в обширных центрально-азиатских пустынях и полупустынях, окаймленных с юга и востока мощными горными системами. Горные регионы занимают около 22 % территории страны [1].

В Узбекистане сеть автомобильных дорог общего пользования составляет 42654 км [3]. Из них, горные автомобильные дороги составляют около 5,7 % от общей сети автомобильных дорог. В горных автомобильных дорогах имеются перевальные участки, такие как автомобильная дорога А-373 «Ташкент-Ош» участки 116-214 км перевал «Камчик», автомобильная дорога М-39 «Алма-ата-Бишкек-Ташкент-Термез» участки 1120-1145 км перевал «Тахтакарача» и участки 1302-1320 км перевал «Акробат» являются основными экономическими артериями республики и имеют статус стратегических объектов. На этих

автомобильных дорогах обеспечение безопасности дорожного движения является актуальной задачей.

Сегодня на горных участках (116-214 км) автомобильной дороги А-373 «Ташкент-Ош» пролегающих через перевал «Камчик» осуществляется перевозка грузов в объеме почти 20 млн.тн в год. Интенсивность движения на этих участках дороги в начале 2021 года составляла 42425 авт/сутки, а в середине года 45851 авт/сутки, в октябре, самом интенсивном периоде года, по грузоперевозкам составляла почти 42450 авт./сутки. По перевалу «Камчик» осуществляются круглогодичные и бесперебойные перевозки грузов. Обеспечение безопасности движения на этом участке дороги является весьма актуальной и неотложной задачей перед дорожно-эксплуатационными службами.

В частности, исследования, проведенные О.А.Дивочкиным, Р.С.Картанбаевым, К.Х.Азизовым [2,3] дали возможность уточнения значения частных коэффициентов аварийности, используемых в методике оценки безопасности движения, предложенной В.Ф.Бабковым. Однако пока еще отсутствует обоснование предельных значений итогового коэффициента аварийности для участков дорог в горной местности, что затрудняет качественную оценку уровня обеспечения безопасности движения на горных дорогах, необходимую при определении степени опасности их отдельных участков и установлении очередности проведения мероприятий по повышению безопасности движения.

Разработка методики оценки безопасности движения в горных условиях требует значительного углубления знаний специфических условий функционирования системы ВАДТПКУ, с необходимостью исследования закономерностей распределения геометрических элементов дорог, режимов движения, сил, действующих на автомобиль в характерных для горной местности, сочетаниях элементов плана и продольного профиля, вероятных действий водителей в различных дорожных ситуациях.

Исследования, проведенные автором на горных участках автомобильной дороги А-373 «Ташкент-Ош» (116-214 км), позволяют дать объективную оценку безопасности движения на горных дорогах (рис.1).

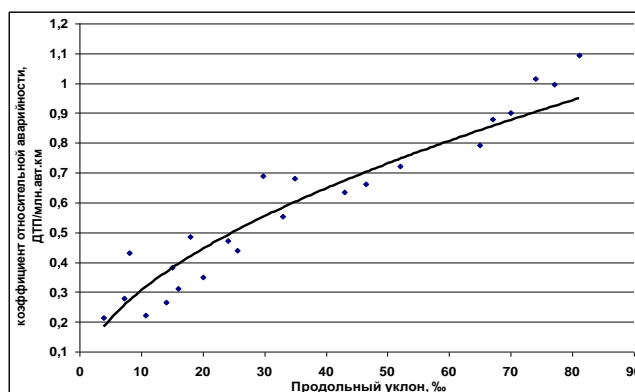


Рис.1. Влияние продольного уклона на коэффициент относительной аварийности

На горных дорогах влияние продольных уклонов на безопасность движения значительно больше при значениях уклона более 40 ‰ (рис.1). Однако, снижение скорости движения при высоких уклонах значительно уменьшает количество дорожно-транспортных происшествий (ДТП) (рис.2). Проведенные исследования на горных участках автомобильных дорог М39 и А-373 (перевальные участки), показывают, что, при значении продольного уклона больше 70 ‰ снижается скорость движения потока на 37-41%, следовательно, снижается коэффициент аварийности (рис.2).

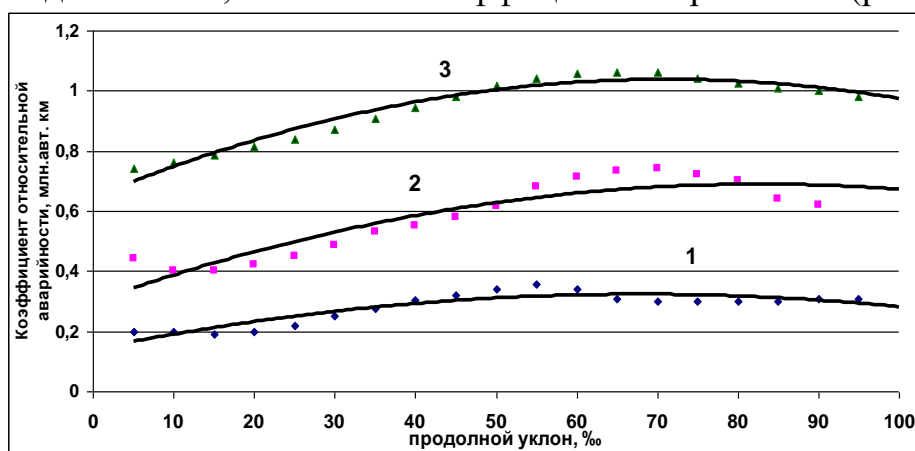


Рис.2. Зависимость коэффициента относительной аварийности от продольного уклона дороги при интенсивности движения: 1– 2000-4000 авт./сут (перевал Тахтакарача); 2 – 12000-17000 авт./сут (перевал Акробат); 3 – более 30000 авт./сут (перевал Камчик).

Сокращение ширины проезжей части на горных участках дороги на каждые 2 м, повышает коэффициент относительной аварийности на 20-22 %. (при $7,5 < B_{пр} < 15,0$ м). (рис.3)

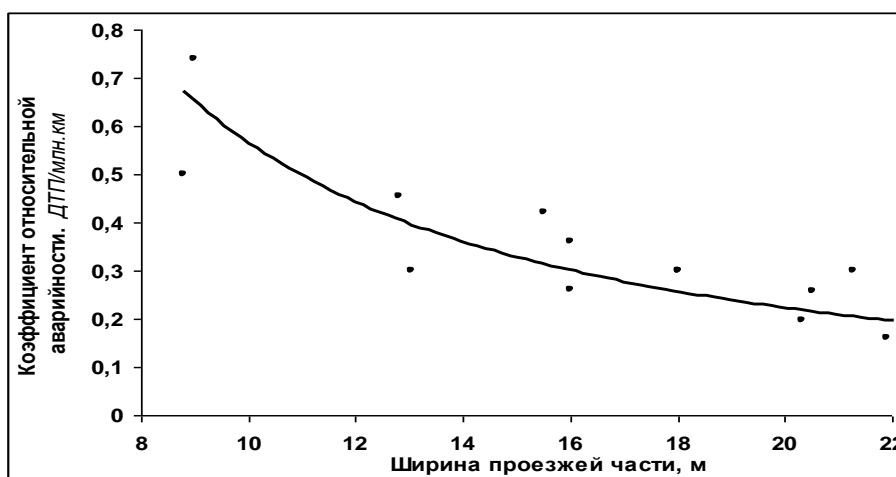


Рис.3. Влияние ширины проезжей части на коэффициент относительной аварийности.

Исходя из актуальности обеспечения безопасности движения на горных участках автомобильных дорог и повышения транспортно-эксплуатационных качеств, необходимо разработать методики для оценки безопасности движения на горных дорогах. Для этого, требуется провести исследования влияния элементов дорог, транспортного потока, погодноклиматических условий на безопасность дорожного движения на горных дорогах.

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИМ РАЗВИТИЕМ МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются особенности управления экономическим развитием муниципальных образований. Тема является актуальной, поскольку в современных условиях для территорий важным является применение эффективных механизмов развития.

Ключевые слова. муниципальное образование, механизмы управления, развитие территорий, управление экономическим развитием.

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MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Annotation. This article discusses the features of managing the economic development of municipalities. The topic is relevant, because in modern conditions it is important for the territories to use effective development mechanisms.

Keywords. municipal formation, management mechanisms, territorial development, economic development management.

Сегодня, в период кризисного положения российской экономики, связанного с мировыми потрясениями и уходом зарубежных компаний с рынка, управление экономическим развитием муниципального образования становится приоритетной задачей, которую невозможно переоценить. Грамотные управленческие решения органов местного самоуправления в сфере экономического развития позволят влиять на

общее благосостояние территории путем заполнения освоившихся рыночных ниш, тем самым стимулируя благосостояние и покупательскую способность населения.

С учётом современных представлений теории организации отраслевых рынков, экономики общественного сектора, а также основных положений экономической политики и реформы публичной власти (переход к концепции «субсидиарного» государства), реализуемых в настоящее время в России, логика экономической деятельности местного самоуправления может быть представлена как решение трёх задач⁴⁴:

Задача 1. Формирование муниципальных отраслевых рынков услуг.

Задача 2. Поддержание равновесия на муниципальных отраслевых рынках услуг.

Задача 3. Развитие муниципальных рынков услуг.

Приоритетными направлениями развития являются⁴⁵:

– повышение инвестиционной привлекательности муниципального образования;

– улучшение инфраструктуры;

– стимулирование рыночной конкуренции;

– стимулирование появления предприятий-аналогов ушедших западных компаний в сферах общепита и развлечений;

– развитие организаций и мероприятий, связанных с культурой;

– составление стратегий и нормативно-правовых актов, направленных на повышение развития социально-экономических процессов в муниципальном образовании.

Такой объемный комплекс мер должен содержаться в стратегии развития муниципального образования. В нормативно-правовом документе закреплены выбранные направления развития муниципалитета, включающие в себя перспективы долгосрочного характера, а также ответственные органы, целевые показатели оценки, закладываемые ресурсы и т.д.

Разработка стратегии развития муниципалитета – процесс, который должен учитывать индивидуальные особенности объекта, такие как:

– размер населения;

– бюджетный процесс;

– географическое положение;

– инфраструктурные особенности;

– основные и развивающиеся рыночные отрасли;

⁴⁴ Белоусова Ю.А. Особенности управления социально-экономическим развитием муниципального образования // В сборнике: Теория и практика эффективности государственного и муниципального управления. Сборник научных статей 4-й Всероссийской научно-практической конференции с международным участием. Курск, 2022. С. 88-90.

⁴⁵ Яшина М.Л., Александрова Н.Р. Эффективность муниципального управления: методический подход и определяющие факторы // Наука и образование: хозяйство и экономика; предпринимательство; право и управление. 2022. № 5 (144). С. 11-17.

- конкурентоспособность рынка;
- инвестиционная привлекательность муниципального образования;
- особенности культуры или территориальные традиции;
- нормативно-правовая база муниципального образования.

Учитывая множество факторов, можно выделить особенности экономического развития муниципалитета.

Общие особенности⁴⁶:

- наличие собственных финансовых ресурсов;
- бюджетное выравнивание во всех муниципальных образованиях;
- нестабильная социально-экономическая ситуация.

Специфические особенности, для крупных муниципальных образований:

- наличие большого количества предприятий, а также квалифицированных кадров;
- активная структурная перестройка экономики;
- развитая инфраструктура темп снижения численности низкий;
- легкая адаптация населения к новым условиям.

Специфические особенности, для малых муниципальных образований:

- чаще всего одно или несколько предприятий с одним направлением деятельности на муниципальное образование;
- материальная база социальной сферы, а также инженерные сети чаще находятся в собственности градообразующего предприятия;
- кризисное состояние отраслей, которые составляют градообразующую основу малых городов.

Исходя из многообразия особенностей экономического развития муниципальных образований, можно сделать вывод, что универсальные или типовые технологии в отношении муниципалитета применять не целесообразно⁴⁷.

Стратегическое планирование играет важную роль в циклическом развитии муниципальных образований, ведь оно разрабатывается на определенный срок, ориентируясь на цели и задачи развития конкретной территории. При разработке стратегий немаловажно уделять внимание анализу и изучению проблем муниципалитета, а также бюджету территории.

⁴⁶ Ананских П.А., Лукин Е.А., Ананских А.А. Направления совершенствования управления экономическим развитием муниципального образования // В сборнике: актуальные проблемы развития социально - экономических систем: теория и практика. Сборник научных статей 12-й Международной научно-практической конференции. Курск, 2022. С. 29-33.

⁴⁷ Белоусова Ю.А. Особенности управления социально-экономическим развитием муниципального образования // В сборнике: Теория и практика эффективности государственного и муниципального управления. Сборник научных статей 4-й Всероссийской научно-практической конференции с международным участием. Курск, 2022. С. 88-90.

Субъектно-объектный состав также является существенной частью системы управления. Наряду с другими элементами, такими как цели и задачи, технологии управления, методики и процедуры по развитию муниципальных образований. Можно привести в пример население, которое является одновременно субъектом и объектом управления, поскольку оно осуществляет управление непосредственно или через посредников, и с другой стороны на население направлено управленческое воздействие, так как оно является потребителем.

Опираясь на поставленные цели экономического развития муниципального образования, стратегическое планирование и прогнозирование подразумевают разработку программ развития и различных проектов.

В процессе управления социально-экономическим развитием муниципальных образований появляется ряд проблем:

1. Нерациональное использование финансовых и материальных ресурсов из-за наличия взаимозависимости органов местного самоуправления;
2. Отсутствие действенного и налаженного механизма стратегического планирования и прогнозирования социально-экономического развития сообщества;
3. Недостаточно эффективная организация программного регулирования проблемных ситуаций в развитии территории.

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод, что каждое муниципальное образование уникально, поэтому можно смело утверждать, что нельзя применять универсальные методики развития и механизмы управления относительно всех муниципалитетов. Каждое муниципальное образование отличается друг от друга характером расположения территории, наличием различных ресурсов и климатическими условиями, следовательно, управление социально-экономическим развитием на различных территориях отличается и имеет свои особенности.

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**К ВОПРОСУ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ФИЗИКО-ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИХ
ПРОЦЕССОВ ЮГО-ЗАПАДНОГО ГИССАРСКОГО ХРЕБТА НА
ПРИМЕРЕ ЯККАБОГСКОГО ЛЕСНИЧЕСТВА**

Аннотация: В данной статье на примере Яккабогского лесничества анализируются физико-географические процессы в Юго-Западном Гиссаре, аспекты, генетически связанные с геолого-геоморфологическим развитием. Даны как научные, так и практические рекомендации по изучению закономерностей физико-географических процессов, происходящих во взаимодействии и взаимозависимости на территории, выявлению основных факторов, обуславливающих их развитие, и разработке природоохранных мероприятий.

Ключевые слова: мезоантиклиналь, интрузивные массивы, скальные образования, карстовые пещеры, воронки, гомогенные породы, надвиг, синклинали, адыры (холмы), танги (ущелье, овраг), бедленд.

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**ON THE ISSUE OF STUDYING THE PHYSICAL-GEOGRAPHICAL
PROCESSES OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN GISSAR RIDGE ON THE
EXAMPLE OF THE YAKKABOG FORESTRY**

Annotation: In this article, on the example of the Yakkabog forestry, physical and geographical processes in the South-Western Gissar, aspects genetically related to geological and geomorphological development are analyzed. Both scientific and practical recommendations are given for studying the patterns of physical and geographical processes occurring in interaction and interdependence on the territory, identifying the main factors that determine their development, and developing environmental measures.

Key words: mesoanticline, intrusive massifs, rock formations, karst caves, funnels, homogenic rocks, overthrust, synclinaly, adyrs (hills), tangi (gorge, ravine), badlands.

Известно, что строение поверхности того или иного горного района, в целом его орографический облик определяются его тектоническими особенностями. Не является исключением и Гиссарский хребет Памиро-Алайского структура. Гиссарский хребет принадлежит к

серии тектонических молодых гор, облик которых складывал в альпийском орогенезе, известно, что альпийское поднятие происходил в позднем палеогене и раннем неогене.

Большинство исследователей горной тектоники считает, что Алайский, Туркестанский и Зерафшанский хребты, входящие в состав Памиро-Алайской структуры, были складчатого горообразования в течение карбон - пермского периода палеозойской эры. Этот вывод основан с тем, что горы расположены в основном в широтном направлении. Гиссарский хребет, напротив, имеет почти меридиональную ориентацию. Другие хребты Памиро-Алая также испытали поднятие палеоген-неогеновых периодов кайнозойской эры, под альпийская складчатость принимают свой нынешний облик.

Гиссарские горы и их горные хребты в лесничестве свидетельствуют о том, что это молодые горы с острыми краями и часто крутыми склонами.

Следует отметить, что до альпийские складкообразование регион, как и вся территория Узбекистана, прошел несколько этапов морского дна и суши.

В результате исследования многолетних исследований геологоразведочной экспедиции Кашкадарьинская геологи (*Офис этого учреждения находится в Шахрисабзе*) - стало известно, что древнейшие геологические отложения хребты Гиссара в Кашкадарьинской бассейне - докембрийские метаморфические породы находятся на массивов Маскара и Чакманкуйди. Докембрийские породы в рельефе образовал как комплекс метаморфических сланцев в виде прямоугольные скалы.

В течение ордовикского, силурийского, девонского и каменноугольного периодов палеозойской эры западные сети Гиссара были занят морем. Многим известно, что в нынешнем Китабском геологическом заповеднике хорошо изучены ископаемые остатки морских организмов, относящихся к этим периодам, и эти геологические памятники относятся к редчайшим экземплярам в мире. Гора Осмонтараш между Аксувом и Танхоздарьей, ядро Хисара, и Улокойнарские интрузивные массивы в южной части Гиссарского заповедника свидетельствуют о происходивших в конце палеозойской эры сильных магматических процессах из недр земли. Дно почти всех участков гор лесного массива, кроме правобережья Кызылдары, сложено осадочными отложениями, относящимися к разным периодам мезозойской эры.

Комплекс юрских теплых морских известняков над очень глубоким складчатым фундаментом обычно имеет толщину в несколько сотен метров. Комплекс морских отложений Гиссара известен как Гиссарская свита. Верхнеюрские отложения указывают на то, что в этом регионе на протяжении десятков миллионов лет преобладали теплые, умеренно глубоководные морские условия. В этом юрском известняке также сформировались такие замечательные формы современного рельефа, как

горные скалы, крупные карстовые пещеры, глубокие карстовые воронки и впадины. В самом конце юрского периода, то есть 130 млн лет назад, активизация тектонических движений привела к тому, что море здесь отступило на юго-запад, а вместо тепловодного бассейна появились бессточные непроточные озера. В жарких и сухих климатических условиях в этих бессточных озерах образуются химические морские отложения, такие как гипс, ангидрид, карналлит, галит- столовая соль, сильвин. На юге и юго-западе лесхоза широко распространены такие галогенные образования пород (*Кристаллизуется в процессе галогенирования из насыщенных растворов в засушливых, пересыхающих морских бассейнах, лагунах и соленых озерах*), называемые гаурдакской свитой. Формы рельефа между метеостанцией Мингчукур и Кызылтомом хорошо видны в одном и том же галогенном комплексе пород.

В течение следующих 70 млн лет мелового периода мезозойской эры море, возможно, отступало и углублялось, так как глинисто-песчаные, иногда щебнистые образования переслаиваются в глубине с прослоями гипсово-ангидритовых известняков. В частности, такой обмен местами больше наблюдался в горах Хонтахти, Эшакмайдон и Тойталаш. В начале палеогенового периода кайнозойской эры произошло углубление моря, и, вероятно, результатом таких условий являются широко распространенные в юго-западной части исследованных районов твердые меловидные известняки. В конце палеогенового периода, в эпоху олигоцена, произошло складывание Альп, сформировавшее современный облик Гиссарского хребта. Создается впечатление, что Гиссарские горы, подвергавшиеся эрозии и сплющиванию в течение длительных геологических периодов, также "омолаживал" Зеравшанский хребет к северу от него. По этой причине массив Хазратсултан, соединяющий Гиссарский и Зеравшанский хребты, имеет крутой южный склон и пологий северный склон - асимметричную антиклиналь. Также как результат тектонических процессов на последнем этапе альпийской складчатости следует рассматривать тот факт, что горные массивы Эшакмайдон и Хонтахти в районе лесничества круто поднимаются с Яккабогских адиров (холмов).

В геологической литературе региона это тектоническое устройство, получившее название Лангарский надвиг (Лангарский массив), не только проявилось в геоморфологии региона, но и оставило глубокий след в характеристиках распределения подземных вод. Основные горные массивы в западном и юго-западном направлении от ядра Гиссарского хребта - такие горы, как Бешнов, Маскара, Эшакмайдон, Чолтог, Кунгизлик, Курек, Тойталаш, представляют собой мезоантиклинальные складки крупной Яккабогской антиклинали с твердым ядром. В свою очередь, эта тектоническая структура среднего уровня отличается друг от друга синклинариями, проявляющимися в чашеобразных расширенных

участках речных долин. Синклинальными сооружениями правильно считать вогнуты Ташкурганского села Кызылдарья и Эгрисувского села Каттаорадарья. Антиклинорий и синклинорий состоят из мелких антиклинальных и синклинальных структур. Антиклинальные структуры проявляются в рельефе в виде водоразделов, а синклинальные понижение соответствуют долине реки.

Также можно видеть, что западные сети Гиссара образовали гидрографическую сеть, не соответствующую тектоническому строению. При этом склоны речной долины предстают в виде крутого холма-ущелья.

В горном районе Кашкадарьинской области много типичных ущелий, где расположены рукава Гиссара. Среди них участок Кызылдарья между Вори и Татарскими селами, ярко выраженный в Яккабогском лесничестве - ущелье Зармас, танги (ущелье) между Лангардарьей, Бошдарой и Уртадарой и капчигай (ущелье) между Лангаром и Кызылкишлоком. Обычно такие породы (танги) образуются по тектоническим разломам в результате расширения поверхностных вод. Горное ущелье с неровной (не приспособлен к тектонической структуре) речной долиной представляет собой продукт карстовых и эрозионных процессов, который образуется за счет добавления к эрозионной силе растворяющей силы проточных вод. В связи с уклоном течения реки установлено, что глубокая эрозия и растворение известняково-карстовых образований почвенного состава создают ущелья этого типа

Лесной рельеф также воплощает в себе общую характеристику понижения рельефа с северо-востока на юго-запад, что характерно для горного района всей В Кашкадарьинской области пик Гова высотой 4152 м, занимающий 6-е место по высоте в Узбекистане, является самой высокой точкой. А в истоках рек Наушур, Торткойлак, Аксув, Гова, Кульмансур являющихся притоками рек Гилондарья и Тамшуш, также существует безымянные пики на высоте 4300 м, 4415 м. На границе Гиссарского хребта с Сурхандарьей - у истока Танхоздарьи пик Ходжакаршавар определяется абсолютной высотой 4302 м. Яккабогский лесхоз является продолжением территории заповедника на западе, где самой высокой горой является гора Маскара высотой 3847 м. Он расположен в бассейнах рек Танхоздарья и Кызылдарья - в районе Кызылсувского лесничества. Гора Маскара расположена между селами Загча и Калтакуль на севере, Вори на юге и Татар селами на западе.

Гора Маскара, видная издали в виде квадрата, сложена токембрийскими метаморфическими породами - сланцами и сланцевидными породами, эта структура соединяется с Бешновыми горами на севере. Высота Бешновских гор, имеющих широтное направление между Танхоздарьей и Кызылсувом, составляет 3447 м на вершине Чурчик. Голые скалы с острыми гранями, Бешновские горы с крутыми склонами также образованы отложениями токембрийского возраста. В

западном направлении горы Маскара и Бешнов уменьшаются. Слои юрских известняков и песчаников, подвергшихся метаморфическим процессам, примыкают к Чортинскому горному массиву раздробленным юго-западным склоном, где между ними иногда встречаются интрузии. Высота горы Чорти, круто поднимающейся из ущелья Зармас, составляет 2905 м. Горный массив Эшакмайдан лежит к югу от Кызылдарьинской долины. Северо-западный склон этих гор между рекой Турнабулок и Кызылдарьей крутой. Относительная высота этой горы от холмов Яккабога составляет 700-900 м. Горный массив Эшакмайдон фактически состоит из двух больших гор, отделенных друг от друга одноименным перевалом.

Горы Северный Эшакмайдон и Южный Эшакмайдон высотой 2810 м над уровнем моря и 2884 м характеризуются равнинным рельефом поверхности. Между горой Эшакмайдан и горой Окбулоггаза, наивысшая вершина которой 2888 м, расположенной к югу от нее, находится несколько плоское плато Чолтог. Гора Акбулокгаза служит водоразделом Гуручли джилги, являющейся верховьями рек Турнабулок на севере и Кызылдарьи на юге. Относительно менее расчлененные и расчесанные горы Тойталаш на высоте 2400-2600 м отделяют друг от друга бассейны притоков Кызылдарьи и Каттаорадарьи. Гор Тойталаш шириной около 20 км, начиная от перевала Кызылгаза на востоке и заканчивая перевалом Коранколгаза на западе, сложена в основном известняками, гипсами, ангидритовыми алевритами и аргиллитами, относящимися к юрскому и меловому возрасту периоды мезозойской эры. На участках горы, где рассеяны карбонатные и гипсовые породы, много карстовых форм рельефа. На южных и юго-западных склонах гор часто встречаются оползни, обвалы, крутые и узкие формы рельефа. Возвышающиеся водоразделом Турнабулок, Гулдара Лангардарьо и Каттаурадарьо Северо-Хонтахтинский и Южно-Хонтахтинский и прилегающие к ним горные массивы Конгизлик образуют единый крутой скалистый горный массив.

Горы Южного Хонтахты, высшая точка которых 2938 м, сверху имеют треугольный вид. От холмов Яккабог на севере до к началу Лангардарьо на юго-востоке длина треугольника Хонтахти-Кунгизлик составляет 15-20 км, а ширина 10-15 км. К юго-востоку от Халпаксоя (верховья Лангардарьи) находится плато Майдонак-Мингчукур с десятками скалистых склонов. Это плато, высочайшие вершины которого достигают высоты 2200-2500 м, фактически соединяет горы Хонтахти и Тойталаш. Карстовый рельеф сильно выражен на плато Майдонак-Мингчукур, имеющем относительно ровную поверхность и опускающемся к югу. В местах, где грунт сложен юрскими известняками, встречаются пологие холмы, а между ними преобладают грунты с гипсово-ангидридными отложениями, голыми карстовыми формами рельефа (воронкообразные, вогнутые) и депрессионными участками. Видно, что на месторождениях известняков, мергелей и красных глин имеются пологие

склоны с холмами, а местами с гипсово-ангидридными отложениями появились неравномерно рассеянные карстовые понижения.

Особенно Мингчукурская урочища выделяется на фоне окружающей местности своими удивительными карстовыми впадинами, которые сверху похожи на улей. Плато Майдонак-Мингчукур простирается от перевала Мингчукур на севере до шахты каменной соли Кокбулок-Кон в долине Каттаорадарья на юге. К западу от перевала Мингчукур Халпаксойская долина также характеризуется наличием карстовых воронок. Эта река имеет форму ущелья с отвесными стенами, в которое впадает несколько ручьев, стекающих с гор Кунгизлик. Лангардарьинское ущелье, пересекающее горный массив Курек на высоте 2260 м над уровнем моря, образовано среди пластов юрских известняков, что является наиболее характерным из тангов (ущелье), часто встречающихся в Гиссарском хребте. Выше поселка Бошдара высота стен ущелья составляет 200-250 м, а ширина всего 50-100 м. Известняковые пласты иногда образуют ниша, с которого стекают подземные воды.

Верхняя поверхность стен каньона соединяется с плоскими горными холмами с ровной поверхностью. Стоит отметить, что ущелья в Кашкадарьинской и Сурхандарьинской котловинах представляют собой уникальный и неповторимый объект, привлекая внимание многих натуралистов, изучавших природу этого региона. Спрятанные среди плоских гор без воды (без рек и ручьев), ущелья глубиной в несколько сотен метров кажутся на первый взгляд ничем, на самом деле об их существовании свидетельствует непрерывная углубляющаяся эрозионная деятельность рек, образовавших эти ущелья свидетельствует верхняя часть остальных речных долин.

Иногда кажется, что реки текут через туннелеобразные трещины между горными скалами. Это описание, данное С.И.Клунниковым и другими геологами, проводившими исследования в этом районе в 1930-е гг., можно применить ко всем горным рекам Гиссара и его юго-западных рукавов. Собственно, здесь - ущелье Копчигай ниже села Лангар, ущелье Аксув, приток Лангардарьи, заслуживает такого же описания. Так, высокогорный район лесничества на абсолютной высоте 2100-2400 м определяется рельефом голых скалистых пиков, плоскогорных высокогорных плато и глубоких межгорных русел рек, таким образом, такая разнообразная гора таких красочных форм рельефа результатом геологической деятельности эрозионных, оползней, размывных, карстовых и других внешних геодинамических процессов. Часть лесной территории к северо-западу от Яккабагских гор занята Яккабагскими холмами и горными цепями средней высоты с возвышенностями. Известно, что часть Кашкадарьинской долины между горами Чакилкалон и Коратепа на севере и Сумсар-Шертог и Яккабог на юго-востоке называется Китаб-Шахрисабзской межгорной впадиной.

Эта наклонная равнина, тектонически представленная синклинальной впадиной Кашкадарьи в современном рельефе как впадина Китаб-Шахрисабз, поднимается и сужается с юго-запада на северо-восток. С этим впадиной вышеупомянутые горы соединяются полосой предгорных адиром (холмов). Адиры (холмы) особенно выражены между Китаб – Шахрисабзским впадином и горами Яккабаг. Холмы здесь можно разделить на три полосы в направлении с северо-востока на юго-запад. На севере от Кашкадарьинской низменности до русло Танхаздари - Джиннидарио, часть в среднем течении реки Оксувдари - Мирокские холмы, часть от Танхаздара на юге до долины Лангардаре - Яккабагские холмы, а часть от Лангардаре на севере до Каршинской наклонной равнины на юге известна как Гузар - Нишанские холмы.

Наиболее типично выраженный участок Гиссарского хребта в Кашкадарьинской котловине-это Яккабагские холмы, занимающие центральное место в территориальном расположении рельефа такого типа. Полоса холмов, начинающаяся с Китаб-Шахрисабзской равнины относительной высоты 100-200 м, и переходящая в горные хребты Яккабогских гор средней высоты, занимает расстояние 8-18 км в ширину. Высота адиров увеличивается от 600 м на западе до 1500 м на востоке. Адиры представляют собой плосковершинные холмы, покрытые и расчлененные лессовидными в разных направлениях. В примыкающих к равнине холмах мощность лёссового покрова достигает 10-15 м, иногда даже больше, а в восточных предгорьях всего 2-5 м. Почва холмов состоит из конгломератов, смеси гравия, песка и глины. Эти слои осадочной породы были уплотнены вместе, и смесь образовала слои твердой породы, подобные цементированному бетонному фундаменту. Хотя почва холмов состоит из сломанных слоев горных пород, из-за последующих тектонических процессов в большинстве мест она была слегка складчатой. В специальной геологической литературе адиры (холмы), именуемые континентальными молассами неогенового периода, являются результатом прибрежных процессов промежуточной зоны между морем, покрывающим Китаб-Шахрисабзскую равнину, и возвышающимися над ними горами Яккабог. Внешние геологические процессы размывли горные породы, а жаркий и сухой климат окрасил в красноватый цвет продукты, собранные в виде осадков на морском побережье. Слово «адир» является местным термином, и оно ясно объясняет суть уникальной формы горных холмов (кораллов) Среднеазиатского горного рельефа.

В географии, геологии, ботанике и других естественных науках для обозначения явлений и процессов, связанных с горной природой, используются куэсты, карсты, альпийские и подобные им научные термины. Основание холмов состоит из слоев конгломератных отложений мощностью 80-100 м. Обычно петрографический состав конгломерата состоит из смеси разноразмерных обломков осадочных пород, таких как

песчаник, известняк, гранит, диорит, порфирит, кварцит, сланец, мрамор и другие обломки магматических метаморфических пород. Понятно, что геологическая слюй адиров (холмов) и возвышающихся над ними скалистых гор имеет одинаковый состав. Около половины площади Яккабогского лесничества принадлежит адирам и среднегорным хребтам, соединяющим их с высокогорьями.

Поэтому более подробное описание геоморфологического строения адиров и среднегорья - расширение площадей лесов и выбор древесно-кустарниковых пород, подходящих для здешних природных условий, а также частых паводков, сель и обвалов в этом районе он позволяет глубже понять природу природных процессов, не подходящих для человека. При этом целесообразно описывать адирь и среднегорья на границе лесного хозяйства в связи с прилегающими к ним наземными формами. Ведь природные особенности (в том числе рельеф) этого природоохранного учреждения пережили ту же стадию геоморфологического развития, что и холмы и горы, прилегающие к границе учреждения. Яккабогские адирь начинаются абсолютной высоты 700-800 м, возвышающимися из Китаб-Шахрисабзской котловины на севере и поднимающимися к востоку, а наивысшей точкой становится возвышенность Кенгузар, равнинная возвышенность высотой 943 м. Между селами Яккабог, Джар и Кенгузар расположенными на террасах Яккабогдарьи, и селом Тодамойдон расположенным на террасах Танхоздарьи, эрозионные формы рельефа этих адиров (холмов) раздроблен оврагами и в основном имеют пологие склоны в сторону речных долин местами на ручьях видны слабоскладчатые слои конгломератов. Овраги образованные отвесными стенами, сложены морскими мелкозернистые породы палеогенового периода и лёссовыми пластами четвертичного периода, а в некоторых местах подземные воды вышли в виде небольших родников. К ним, например, относятся родники Кудчашма на западном склоне холмов Какликтог на высоте 900-950 м севернее села Турон.

Камские адирь между Танхоздарьей на севере и Яккабогдарьей на юге соединяют холмы Какликтог и Коктепа, высшей точкой которых является гора Кокбулок высотой 1443 м. Адирь Какликтог, Кам и Коктепа разделены притоками и долинами Яккабогдарьи, Манжирсой, Шорсой (Сасикбулоксой) и Ташбулоксой Танхоздарьи, которые летом часто пересыхают. В крутостенных оврагах ручьев можно наблюдать отверстия, сделанные из горизонтальных пластов мелких камней. Коренные породы часто наблюдаются на склонах плоскоповерхностных холмов. У подножия адирах есть большие и малые оползни. Коктепинские адирь (холмы) постепенно поднимаются на востоке, западные отроги гор Бешнов и Чекманкуйди, имеющих средневысотный рельеф, Хуммон (абсолютная высота 1695 м), Ашактода (1551 м), Сувлисой (1707 м) соединяется с горными массивами такими как Яккаарча (2008 м). Гора Ашактода,

начинающаяся с крутого скального склона Бешновских гор и расположенная в низовьях Кайнарбулоксой, левого притока Танхоза, круто поднимается из долины Танхоздарьи голой скальной возвышенностью, сложенной из мелкозернистые породы и сланцев. Аксой джилга пересекает гору Хуммон, возвышающуюся высокой скалой между селами Ширинбулок (на юге), Хуммон (на востоке) и Шурасак (на севере), образуя глубокое ущелье. Эта гора, склоны которой образуют очень крутые скалы с острыми краями, сложена аргиллитами (гилтошами), относящимися к меловому периоду.

Сувлисойский горный массив между притоками Коранкольсой и Сувлисой Яккабогдарьи определяется рельефом холма с плоской поверхностью. При примыкании горы Яккаарча с ее сланцевыми и известняковыми породами к Бешновым горам западный склон постепенно спускается на запад в виде цепи пологих холмов. Очень мощный продукт выветривания образуется в основном на голубых, темных, желтоватых аргиллитах мелового и палеогенового периодов. Тот факт, что рельеф представляет собой пологий холм, относительно большое количество осадков, непроницаемая коренная порода привели к большому трению и смещению поверхности. Летом на склонах можно обнаружить множество поверхностных трещин шириной 10-20 метров и глубиной 1-2 метра. Северный склон Бешновских гор между Танхозом и Яккабогдарьей и ответвлениями Яккаарча, Хуммон, Сувлисой и Ашиктода этих гор в том же направлении образовали скалы и широкие поверхности с пологими склонами между ними, имеет наиболее благоприятные условия для развития оползание и другие склоновые процессы.

Поэтому посадка кустарников и деревьев на этих участках должна стать наиболее актуальной задачей. Известно, что между долинами Яккабог и Лангардарья, начиная с гипсометрической линии Китаб-Шахрисабзской котловины на высоте около 600 м (над уровнем моря), типичная форма горной поверхности суши начинается в виде адирной области и постепенно поднимается к востоку Эшакмайдон-Хонтахти-Кунгизлик примыкают к складчатому горному массиву. Этот складчатый горный массив возвышается над адирями крутым обнесенным склоном, образуя между адиром и горой горы средней высоты 1000-1600 м. Возвышенности представляют собой пологие хребты разных направлений, а горы средней высоты обычно представляют собой грядообразные образования, характеризующиеся пологими, иногда каменистыми склонами в этом направлении.

Адиры между Яккабогдарьей и ее притоком Турнабулок поднимаются с запада на восток от 600-700 м до 1200 м у села Ишкент. Холм высотой 1262 м на северо-западе села Коштол является самой высокой точкой здешних холмов. К востоку от селений Замут и Чакар адиры, образованные слиянием множества ручьев, сливаются с отрогами

Эшакмайданских гор со скалистым горным рельефом. Участки Яккабогских адыров между Турнабулоком на севере и Гулдарасаем на юге характеризуются крайне сложной раздробленной поверхностью. К северу от села Кайрагоч, между холмами Кайрагоч, самая высокая вершина которых имеет высоту 948 м, и холмами Бобошоди, имеющими абсолютную высоту 1009 м у Янгикишлока, находится ряд холмов с волнисто-уклонным равнинным рельефом. Эта холмисто-наклонная равнина расчленена руслами рек Янгисой, Бобошодисой, Толакулсой, Хонакохсой, Каратутсой и многими другими ручьями, образующими ручьи при таянии дождя и снега весной, возвышенности сложены в основном плотными слоями красной глины. Иногда между холмами встречаются лессовидные и лессовидные плоские участки, соответствующие общему уклону рельефа, занимающие значительно большую площадь.

Между поселком Тутак и поселком Камарли наклонная равнина Тутак занимает площадь около 20 га. У подножия этой равнины находятся истоки оврагов, ведущих к руслам ручьев на западе. Обычно овраги расширяются к западу и сливаются с более крупными руслами рек. Склоны большей частью пологие, местами образованы отвесными стенами. Янгикишлоксой впадает в Яккабогдарью слева ниже Донгишлока. Янгикишлоксой, который считается одним из самых крупных ручьев адира Яккабог, его средний ручей и притоки присоединяются к этому ручью сбоку, расчленяя рукава холма и цепи холмы, создавая неповторимый рельеф. В геоморфологии такие бугры с рельефом, которые обозначаются термином «бедленд» (бедная земля), обычно отсутствуют в Янгикишлоксой котловине, но встречаются и на больших площадях между Гулдарасаем и Лангардарью. Эта часть Яккабогских гор на юго-западе границы разделена Гулдарасаем, Лангардарью и бесчисленными сухими и мутными ручьями, впадающими в них как притоки. Почва адыров здесь сложена прослоями мела и мергелей, принадлежащих бухарской свите палеогенового периода. Осадочные холмы этого типа со средней глубиной и мелководными морскими образованиями видны в виде пологого холма и голого каменистого горного рельефа. Фактически разрушены только холмы на юго-западе, некоторые из которых достигают высоты до 1200 м, а также вышеописанные плоские сухие равнины, обращенные к руслам рек.

Местами антиклинальные поднятия проходят по речным долинам, местами обрывами (танги - овраг), окаймленными многосклонными стенами. Например, на участке Лангардарью у села Окдахана (Ак-Огиз) можно сказать, что в результате речной эрозии и таяния образовалась антиклинальная структура с меловым известняковым грунтом.

Территории Яккабогских адыров между рекой Турнабулок и средним течением Лангардарьи определяется сильно расчлененным полем

и оголенным каменистым рельефом, превращая их в террасные леса и кустарники, что снизит риск частых наводнений в этом районе. Кстати, наводнения, случавшиеся каждый год в апреле-мае в Тутакоте, Чоянлы и других территориях, поставили на повестку дня необходимость озеленения здешних холмов и гор. Хотя склоны гор Хонтахты, Конгизлик, Тутакота, Абди, Чоянлы, Гулдара, Угин, Толли и др. назначения характеризуются более густой растительностью, голым каменистым рельефом, большим количеством выветренных продуктов, сильно расчлененными крутыми склонами рельефа, рассматриваться как ведущие факторы образования оползней, обвалов, наводнений и других разрушительных процессов. В настоящее время горы Тутак, Чоянлы, Абди, Аккишлок и другие горы Хонтахти-Конгизлик с абсолютной высотой 1500-1800 м имеют больше рукавов средней высоты, соединенных с адырами, что также удобен для быстрого восстановления покрова кустов и деревьев за счет большого количества влаги.

Таким образом, горы и холмы в пределах Яккабогского лесничества уникальны по своему геоморфологическому строению, резко контрастируя с лесистыми склонами и голыми каменистыми холмами. Поэтому должно войти в привычку оказывать научную и практическую помощь учреждениям в сфере обслуживания, зная особенности рельефа тех или иных регионов, в получении природных компонентов, в том числе полезных свойств растений для человека.

Следует сказать, что сбор лекарственных трав и лекарственных плодов приносит в казну лесного хозяйства дополнительные средства, и строгое ограничение их сбора и защита запасов от истощения является актуальной задачей. Например, тмин из пряностей целесообразно собирать в последней декаде июля, когда он полностью созреет. Когда это сделано, первоначально созревшие тминые зерна семя падают на землю, и создается почва для следующего года. Необходимо строго следовать рекомендациям травников в сборе и приготовлении даров горного леса. Лесоводы нашего края, занимающиеся большим и полезным делом, находятся в тесном контакте с работниками других стран в этой сфере, и понятно, что обмен опытом принесет хорошие результаты. Стоит изучить опыт лесоводов соседних стран по охране еловых и плодовых лесов гор и использованию их благ. Работа по выращиванию елей и продуктивному использованию грецкого ореха, фисташек и дикорастущих плодов также полезна для наших горных районов, для этого необходимо тесно сотрудничать с лесными учреждениями и научно-исследовательскими и университетскими учеными. Стоять на лоне природы в горах и холмах, охранять природу и сохранять ее богатства – это труд на пути к высшей цели.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ ПОДХОД К УЛУЧШЕНИЮ КАЧЕСТВА ЖИЗНИ ПАЦИЕНТОВ С ДИССЕМИНИРОВАННЫМ РАКОМ ЖЕЛУДКА

Резюме: Рак желудка остается одним из наиболее распространенных злокачественных новообразований, занимая 5-е место в структуре онкологических заболеваний в мире. В мире в 2010 году рак желудка занимал 4 (9,4%) место среди онкологических заболеваний у мужчин и 5 (6,2%) среди женщин. В 2016 году рак желудка занимал 4-е место (7,9%) в структуре онкологических заболеваний у мужчин и 5-е (5,2%) среди женщин. В то же время уровень смертности от рака желудка остается стабильно высоким.

Примерно у такого же числа пациентов наблюдается дальнейшее развитие опухоли после лечения. В результате у 85% пациентов сразу или в течение 3 лет заболевание переходит в метастатическую форму. Это определяет неблагоприятный прогноз заболевания. В связи с большим количеством генерализованных форм рака желудка пересматриваются диагностические аспекты.

Данная статья современные фундаментальные исследования направлены на изучение формирования метастатических полостей, способов их возникновения, особенностей количественного и качественного состава компонентов их микроокружения, а также поиск эффективных методов воздействия на них.

Ключевые слова: рак желудка, онкология, качества жизни, пациент.

A MODERN APPROACH TO IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH DISSEMINATED GASTRIC CANCER

Resume: Stomach cancer remains one of the most common malignant neoplasms, ranking 5th in the structure of oncological diseases in the world. In the world in 2010, stomach cancer ranked 4th (9.4%) among oncological diseases in men and 5th (6.2%) among women. In 2016, stomach cancer ranked 4th (7.9%) in the structure of oncological diseases in men and 5th (5.2%)

among women. At the same time, the death rate from stomach cancer remains consistently high.

Approximately the same number of patients have further tumor development after treatment. As a result, in 85% of patients immediately or within 3 years, the disease turns into a metastatic form. This determines the unfavorable prognosis of the disease. Due to the large number of generalized forms of stomach cancer, diagnostic aspects are being revised.

This article modern fundamental research is aimed at studying the formation of metastatic cavities, the ways of their occurrence, the features of the quantitative and qualitative composition of the components of their microenvironment, as well as the search for effective methods of influencing them.

Keywords: stomach cancer, oncology, quality of life, patient.

Актуальность. Лечение больных раком желудка остается одной из наиболее актуальных проблем современной онкологии. По данным Всемирной организации здравоохранения (ВОЗ, 2012), ежегодно в мире регистрируют около 950 тыс. новых случаев рака желудка и более 700 тыс. умирают от этого заболевания[4]. По этому показателю рак желудка уступает лишь смертности от рака легкого (1,37 млн). Таким образом, рак желудка является одним из самых агрессивных онкологических заболеваний, а эффективность применяемых методов лечения остается малоудовлетворительной[1].

В США рак желудка переместился на 4-е место в структуре онкологической заболеваемости (7,3%), но продолжает удерживать 2-е место среди причин смерти от злокачественных новообразований (11,5%). Мужчины заболевают примерно в 2 раза чаще женщин, пик заболеваемости приходится на возраст старше 60 лет[8].

Основным методом лечения резектабельного рака желудка I—IV стадии является радикальное хирургическое вмешательство, направленное на удаление основного опухолевого очага и всех локорегионарных метастазов[6]. Однако даже удаление опухоли в пределах здоровых тканей с адекватным удалением регионарных лимфатических коллекторов не гарантирует от дальнейшего прогрессирования опухолевого процесса в ближайшем послеоперационном периоде[2]. Самостоятельное хирургическое лечение оказывается эффективным лишь у больных с локализованными формами рака желудка, при наличии инвазии серозной оболочки и/или регионарных метастазов[3]. При этом вероятность достижения 5-летней выживаемости не превышает 30%, а при диссеминированном процессе лишь единичные больные переживают 2-летний рубеж[5].

Цель исследования. Улучшить качество жизни рака желудка у больных современными способами.

Материалы и методы исследования. Чтобы выполнить поставленную перед нами задачу, мы отобрали для обследования в общей сложности 55 больных женщин с диссеминированным раком желудка.

Результаты исследования. Разработан новый режим химиотерапии диссеминированного рака желудка, включающий трехчасовые инфузии 5-фторурацила в комбинации с цисплатином и метотрексатом.

Анализ выживаемости в зависимости от основных прогностических факторов показал, что выживаемость была достоверно выше у больных, ответивших на лечение, чем у больных, леченных без эффекта; у пациентов, не имевших нарушений в общем состоянии к началу лечения, по сравнению с пациентами, имеющими отклонения в объективном статусе 2 степени; а также у больных, у которых основным проявлением метастатического поражения были метастазы в забрюшинные лимфатические узлы, либо поражение внутренних органов по сравнению с больными у которых был верифицирован канцероматоз брюшины. Наиболее высокие показатели двухлетней выживаемости в зависимости от этих факторов прогноза получены в группе химиотерапии 5-FU (инфузия) + цисплатин + МТХ по сравнению с группами химиотерапии 5-FU (болюс)+МТХ и 5-FU (болюс).

Субъективный эффект при применении трехкомпонентной программы оказался достоверно выше - $45,83 \pm 8,10\%$, по сравнению с двумя другими группами - 5-FU (болюс)+МТХ и 5-FU (болюс) - $26,08 \pm 9,15\%$ и $19,04 \pm 8,56\%$ соответственно.

Отмечено возрастание числа гематологических осложнений, а именно лейкопении I-II степени в группе химиотерапии 5-Р11(инфузия) + цисплатин + МТХ по сравнению с программами 5-FU (болюс)+МТХ и 5-FU (болюс), однако различия не были статистически значимыми ($p=0$). Статистически значимым оказалось увеличение частоты диареи I-II степени в группе 5-FU (болюс)+МТХ, по сравнению с группами 5-Р11(инфузия) + цисплатин + МТХ и 5-FU (болюс) ($p<0,05$). Применение метода трехчасовых инфузий 5-FU в программе 5-ри(инфузия) + цисплатин + МТХ, позволило избежать статистически значимого увеличения числа гастроэнтерологических осложнений, проявлявшихся тошнотой/ рвотой I-II степени, несмотря на включение в программу цисплатина, по сравнению с программами 5-FU (болюс)+МТХ и 5-FU (болюс).

Выявлено прямопропорциональное влияние уровня p53 на непосредственные результаты терапии. Из 12 больных в образцах опухоли которых была получена гиперэкспрессия p53, 10 больных имели эффект на проводимую химиотерапию в виде регрессии опухоли более 50%, что составило $83,33 \pm 10,75\%$. Из 15 пациентов, у которых экспрессия p53 была слабая, подобного эффекта удалось достичь только у 4 больных, что составило $26,66 \pm 11,41\%$.

Вывод. Таким образом, сравнительный анализ двух рассматриваемых групп позволил выделить следующие особенности РЖ у пациентов с системной недифференцированной ДСТ: преобладание среди проявлений ДСТ стигматизации желудочно-кишечного тракта и мочеполовой системы; высокая частота ассоциированности РЖ с феноменом кистообразования различной органной локализации, но чаще кистами почек (что заслуживает особого внимания, так как является, на наш взгляд, одним из важных клинических маркеров нарушения эпителио-стромальных отношений); высокая частота гастритического и язвенного анамнеза, сопутствующей патологии мочевыделительной системы и клинических маркеров гиперэстрогемии у женщин.

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ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННАЯ ДИАГНОСТИКА И ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ТРАВМАТИЧЕСКИХ ВНУТРИЧЕРЕПНЫХ ГЕМАТОМ У ДЕТЕЙ В ОСТРОМ ПЕРИОДЕ

Аннотация: Целью исследования было изучение эффективных путей совершенствования схемы оказания медицинской помощи пациентам с сочетанной черепно-мозговой травмой в отделениях неотложной помощи. В течение 2020-2022 годов в отделение реанимации, нейрохирургии и нейрореанимации Андижанского филиала Республиканской больницы скорой медицинской помощи поступило 215 пациентов в центр. У всех пациентов была подтвержденная черепно-мозговая травма. Травма в результате дорожно-транспортного происшествия была отмечена в 64% случаев, бытовая травма – в 26%, падение с высоты - в 6%, несчастный случай на производстве - в 1% случаев. Черепно-мозговая травма в сочетании с верхней травмой нижних конечностей были отмечены у 46%, при этом травма позвоночника - у 29%, грудной клетки - у 20%, перелом таза - у 5% пациентов. Сотрясение головного мозга было диагностировано в 43% случаев, легкая контузия - в 29%, умеренная контузия - в 10%, тяжелая контузия - в 13% и диффузная аксональная травма - в 5% случаев. Первичная госпитализация пациентов с сочетанной черепно-мозговой травмой в специализированные учреждения улучшает результаты лечения в два раза. Диагностические мероприятия и манипуляции при тяжелой сочетанной черепно-мозговой травме часто невозможны или их трудно выполнить из-за множественных травматических повреждений.

Ключевые слова: комбинированная черепно-мозговая травма; аспекты клинико-диагностики и лечения.

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DIFFERENTIATED DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF TRAUMATIC INTRACRANIAL HEMATOMAS IN CHILDREN IN THE ACUTE PERIOD

Annotation: The aim of the study was to study effective ways to improve the scheme of medical care for patients with combined traumatic brain injury in emergency departments. During 2020-2022, 215 patients were admitted to the intensive care unit, neurosurgery and neuro-intensive care unit of the Andijan branch of the Republican Emergency Hospital. All patients had confirmed traumatic brain injury. An injury as a result of a traffic accident was noted in 64% of cases, a domestic injury - in 26%, a fall from a height – in 6%, an industrial accident - in 1% of cases. Craniocerebral trauma in combination with upper injuries of the lower extremities were noted in 46%, while spinal injury - in 29%, chest - in 20%, pelvic fracture - in 5% of patients. Concussion of the brain was diagnosed in 43% of cases, mild contusion - in 29%, moderate contusion - in 10%, severe contusion - in 13% and diffuse axonal injury - in 5% of cases. Primary hospitalization of patients with combined traumatic brain injury in specialized institutions improves the results of treatment twice. Diagnostic measures and manipulations in severe combined traumatic brain injury are often impossible or difficult to perform due to multiple traumatic injuries.

Keywords: combined traumatic brain injury; aspects of clinical diagnosis and treatment.

Место проведения исследования: Андижанский филиал РНЦЭМП Отделение детской нейротравматологии

Цель исследования. Уточнить показания к хирургическому или консервативному лечению травматических внутричерепных гематом у детей в остром периоде.

Материал и методы обследования. Обследовано 49 детей с внутричерепными гематомами в возрасте от 1- 18 лет. Средний возраст составил 8 лет. Средний балл по Глазго 8 баллов.

Результаты. По данным МСКТ у 23(-46%) детей были диагностированы эпидуральные гематомы, у 17(34%) субдуральные, у 13(2%) внутримозговые гематомы в очагах контузии и у 6-(1%) множественные.

Определяющими факторами для выбора тактики лечения были уровень сознания по шкале ком Глазго, динамика неврологических нарушений, наличие анизокории, объем и локализации гематомы, выраженность отека мозга, смещение срединных структур головного мозга. Оперировано 28 больных методом резекционной трепанации с активным дренированием, 21 больной лечились консервативно.

Максимальный объем ВЧГ при консервативном лечении с благоприятным исходом у детей было 10 мл. У этих детей уровень ШКГ при поступлении было больше 7 баллов, анизокории не отмечалась, на МСКТ головного мозга базальные цистерны были нормальными,

смещение срединных структур не превышало 3мм. Между ШКГ, анизокорией, степенью сдавления базальных цистерн и степенью смещения срединных структур выявлена достоверная связь. Общая летальность при внутричерепных гематомах составила 0,4%. Из них при субдуральных гематомах 0,1% внутримозговых 0,2 %, при множественных гематомах 0,1 %.

Для определения тактики хирургического или консервативного лечения внутричерепных гематом следует учитывать динамику сознания по ШКГ, наличие анизокории, объем гематомы и ее локализацию, сдавление базальных цистерн и смещение срединных структур головного мозга.

Выводы. Внедрение миниинвазивных нейрохирургических операций в лечении пострадавших детей позволило снизить летальность сократить сроки пребывания больных в стационаре.

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ЛЕЧЕНИЕ ПЕРЕЛОМОВ КОСТЕЙ ГОЛЕНИ У ДЕТЕЙ

Аннотация: Целью исследования было изучение эффективных путей совершенствования схемы оказания медицинской помощи пациентам с переломами костей голени у детей в отделениях неотложной помощи. В течение 2018-2022 годов в отделение детской травматологии, ортопедии и нейрохирургии Андижанского филиала Республиканской больницы скорой медицинской помощи поступило 101 пациент в центр. Травма в результате дорожно-транспортного происшествия была отмечена в 30% случаев, бытовая травма – в 26%, падение с высоты - в 5%, несчастный случай на производстве - в 2% случаев. Черепно-мозговая травма в сочетании с травмами нижних конечностей были отмечены у 26%, при этом травма позвоночника - у 19%, грудной клетки - у 10%, перелом таза - у 7% пациентов. Сотрясение головного мозга было диагностировано в 20% случаев. Первичная госпитализация пациентов с сочетанной черепно-мозговой травмой в специализированные учреждения улучшает результаты лечения в два раза.

Ключевые слова: переломы костей голени у детей, ЧМТ у детей.

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TREATMENT OF FRACTURES OF THE SHIN BONES IN CHILDREN

Annotation: The aim of the study was to study effective ways to improve the scheme of medical care for patients with shin bones in children in emergency departments. During 2018-2022, the Department of Pediatric Traumatology, Orthopedics and Neurosurgery of the Andijan branch of the Republican Emergency Hospital received 101 patients to the center. An injury as a result of a traffic accident was noted in 30% of cases, a domestic injury - in 26%, a fall from a height – in 5%, an industrial accident - in 2% of cases. Traumatic brain injury in combination with injuries of the lower extremities were noted in 26%, while spinal injury - in 19%, chest - in 10%, pelvic fracture - in 7% of patients. Concussion of the brain was diagnosed in 20% of cases.

Primary hospitalization of patients with combined traumatic brain injury in specialized institutions improves the results of treatment twice.

Keywords: fractures of the shin bones in children, TBI in children.

Переломы костей голени составляют 15%-20% от всех переломов костей скелета. У большинства больных переломы получены в результате прямой травмы. Переломы костей голени являются одним из частых повреждений у детей, частота которых по данным литератур составляет от 6% до 21%, а среди переломов длинных трубчатых костей варьируются от 38% до 55%.

Положительный исход лечения переломов костей голени у детей во многом зависит от выбора лечебной тактики. Раннее хирургическое лечение позволяет раньше активизировать больного, что способствует профилактике осложнений в течение периода лечения. Вместе с тем, необоснованное применение травматичных способов остеосинтеза, причиняя дополнительную травму может привести к нежелательному результату, усугубив состояние больного. В Андижанский филиал РНЦЭМП в отделение детской нейро-травматологии в 2021 году, в первом полу года обратились 40-больных с переломами костей голени, в возрасте от-2-до 18 лет. При поступлении учитывали механизм травмы, обращали внимание на деформацию, припухлость в области перелома, локальную болезненную точку, ограничение движений в голени, характер повреждения при рентгенологическом исследовании.

Хирургическое лечение позволяет раньше активизировать больного, вместе с тем, необоснованное применение травматичных способов остеосинтеза, причиняя дополнительную травму, приводит к нежелательному результату, усугубляя состояние ребёнка.

Цель исследования: Определить хирургическую тактику при переломах костей голени у детей.

Материал и методы: Ретроспективному анализу подвергнуты 40-детей с переломами костей голени, в возрасте от 2 до 18 лет, находившихся на лечении в отделении детской неотравматологии Андижанского филиале РНЦЭМП.

По механизму травмы превалировало прямое воздействие травматического агента в результате 1)-автоаварии 8-больных-20%. 2)-падения 8-больных 20%. 3)-спортивная травма 7-больных 18%. 4)Бытовая травма 10 больных 25%. 5)Сочетанная травма 7-больных 18%.

По классификации переломов:

Закрытый переломы обеих костей голени -40.

А) Закрытый перелом костей голени-22 больных-55%.

Б) Открытый перелом костей голени-6 больных -15%.

В) Шинированные переломы костей голени -8 больных -20%.

Г) Перелом костей голени без смещением-4 больных 10%.

Оперативные методы лечения применены у 14-больных 35%. Консервативные методы лечения применены у 26-больных 65%. Из консервативных методов лечения: а) Гипсовая повязка 22-больных 55%. Скелетное вытяжение у 4-больных 10%.

У 14 больных закрытыми переломами со смещением костных отломков не подающиеся репозиции или со вторичным смещением применялся закрытый малоинвазивный метод лечение под ЭОПом закрытый остеосинтез спицами Киршнера или Илизарова.

В остром периоде при оказании помощи пострадавших с переломами костей нижних конечностей следует соблюдать основной принцип: чем тяжелее травма, тем проще и атравматичнее должно быть лечение. Предпочтение следует отдавать малоинвазивным способам репозиции и фиксации костных отломков.

Вывод: Устойчивость к травме у детей зависит от надкостницы, которая у детей относительно толще и богата сосудами. По нашим наблюдениям, основным методом лечение переломов костей голени у детей является консервативный метод лечения.

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РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ЛАБОРАТОРНЫХ ДАННЫХ НЕКОТОРЫХ ЦИТОКИНОВ НА РАЗВИТИЕ ХРОНИЧЕСКОЙ ИШЕМИИ МОЗГА У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С САХАРНЫМ ДИАБЕТОМ 2 ТИПА

Аннотация. Хроническая ишемия мозга (ХИМ) возникает в результате закупорки мелких артериях головного мозга, что в конечном итоге приводит к гибели клеток и инфаркту и составляет около 87% всех инсультов [2, 4, 7, 9]. Ишемия приводит к необратимому повреждению головного мозга. Кроме того, сообщалось, что гипогликемия и сахарный диабет усугубляют повреждение после цереброваскулярного расстройства из-за вовлечения многих факторов, включая окислительный стресс, нарушение функции лейкоцитов, аномальный ангиогенез, повышенную проницаемость гематоэнцефалического барьера (ГЭБ) и воспалительные реакции [1, 3, 6, 8]. Повышенные провоспалительные цитокины фактора некроза опухоли- α (TNF- α), интерлейкина-1 (IL-1), интерлейкина-6 (IL-6) и интерферона- γ (IFN- γ), а также измененная активация макрофагов, T клетки, естественные клетки-киллеры и другие популяции иммунных клеток связаны с основными сопутствующими заболеваниями (включая диабет) при инсульте [5, 7].

Таким образом, важно понять, как нейровоспалительные медиаторы после гипогликемии и церебральной ишемии, связанной с диабетом, вызывают необратимое повреждение ЦНС. Это послужит основой для разработки эффективных методов лечения, позволяющих свести к минимуму степень повреждения и улучшить клинические результаты.

Ключевые слова: сахарный диабет, ишемия мозга, маркер, диагностика, интерлейкина-1 β .

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RESULTS OF LABORATORY DATA OF SOME CYTOKINES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHRONIC BRAIN ISCHEMIA IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

Annotation: Chronic cerebral ischemia (CCI) occurs as a result of blockage of the small arteries of the brain, which ultimately leads to cell death and infarction and accounts for about 87% of all strokes [2, 4, 7, 9]. Ischemia leads to irreversible brain damage. In addition, hypoglycemia and diabetes mellitus have been reported to exacerbate damage after cerebrovascular disease due to the involvement of many factors, including oxidative stress, leukocyte dysfunction, abnormal angiogenesis, increased blood-brain barrier (BBB) permeability, and inflammatory responses [1, 3, 6, eight]. Increased pro-inflammatory cytokines of tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukin-1 (IL-1), interleukin-6 (IL-6), and interferon- γ (IFN- γ), as well as altered activation of macrophages, T cells, natural killer cells and other immune cell populations are associated with major comorbidities (including diabetes) in stroke [5, 7].

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, cerebral ischemia, marker, diagnosis, interleukin-1 β .

Цель исследования: определить уровень содержания интерлейкина-1 β в крови у пациентов с хронической ишемией мозга при сахарном диабете 2 типа.

Материал и методы исследования.

В исследование было включено 229 пациентов с ХИМ I - II стадии. Диагноз ХИМ и её стадия устанавливался в соответствии с существующими критериями (Шмидт Е.В., 1985; Международная классификация болезней 11-ого пересмотра, 2022). Пациенты были разделены на 2 группы. 1 группу составили 116 пациентов ХИМ с СД 2 типа. Во 2 группу вошли 113 пациентов ХИМ без СД, находившихся на стационарном лечении в отделениях неврологии и эндокринологии клиники Андижанского Государственного медицинского института 2021-2022 гг.

1 группу составили 52 мужчин и 64 женщин в возрасте 45-75 лет со средним возрастом 58,2 \pm 6,1 года. 2 группу составили 51 мужчин и 62 женщин в возрасте 46-76 лет со средним возрастом 61,8 \pm 7,8 года. Также была создана группа контроля, в которую вошли 20 практически здоровых лиц идентичного возраста 59,5 \pm 7,9 года, из которых 9 мужчин и 11 женщин, прошедших медицинский осмотр в течение того же периода (группа ГК).

Лабораторные исследования. Утром натощак у пациентов брали венозную кровь (5 мл), помещали в вакуумные пробирки для забора крови и центрифугировали при 1450 \times g в течение 10 мин при 4 $^{\circ}$ C с радиусом 10 см для разделения и хранения. Уровень ИЛ-1 β в сыворотке определяли с помощью иммуноферментного анализа (ИФА) [7]. Были подготовлены стандартные лунки, лунки с образцами для тестирования и лунки с пустым контролем (без образцов и реагентов, меченных ферментами). В стандартные лунки планшета с ферментной меткой, который был покрыт,

точно добавляли стандартные вещества (50 мкл), в то время как в лунки для тестируемых образцов добавляли разбавитель для образцов (40 мкл), а затем тестируемые образцы (10 мкл). (конечное разведение пробы в 5 раз). После этого планшет покрывали, инкубировали при 37°C в течение 30 мин, а затем вытирали насухо после удаления жидкости из лунок.

Результаты и их обсуждение.

Проведенные исследования показали, что были значительные различия между группами ХИМ с СД 2 типа, ХИМ без СД и ГК в отношении гликированного гемоглобина (HbA1c), систолического артериального давления (САД), диастолического артериального давления (ДАД), холестерина липопротеинов высокой плотности, холестерина липопротеинов низкой плотности, триглицеридов (ТГ), аполипопротеина А1 (apoA1) и аполипопротеина В (apoB) ($P < 0,05$). Следует отметить, что по полу, возрасту, индексу массы тела (ИМТ), стажу курения, ишемической болезни сердца (ИБС), количеству тромбоцитов и общему холестерину (ОХ) достоверных различий не наблюдалось. Выявлены достоверные различия между группами ХИМ с СД 2 типа и ХИМ без СД по показателям САД, ДАД, ХС-ЛПВП, ХС-ЛПНП, ТГ, apoA1 и apoB ($p < 0,05$), не по течению заболевания, HbA1c, применению инсулина и ИБС.

Обсуждение

IL-1 β является провоспалительным цитокином, играющим важную роль при атеротромбозе. Воспаление, опосредованное IL-1 β , проявляется в ухудшении функции β -клеток островков, атерогенезе и прогрессировании бляшек [9]. В данной работе уровень содержания IL-1 β в группах ХИМ с СД 2 типа и ХИМ без СД были значительно выше, чем в группе ГК, а уровни содержания и значение в группе ХИМ с СД 2 типа были значительно выше, по отношению к группе ХИМ без СД. Это свидетельствует о том, что у пациентов ХИМ с СД 2 типа имеется выраженный атеросклероз.

Возникает вопрос, можно ли использовать IL-1 β , как независимый фактор риска ХИМ с СД 2 типа. Согласно литературным данным, после постоянной окклюзии средней мозговой артерии происходит высвобождение и увеличение уровня содержания IL-1 β в коре головного мозга крыс, в то время как блокирование IL-1 β антителом против IL-1 β уменьшает площадь инсульта и приводит к регрессу неврологической и поведенческой дисфункции [1, 8]. Таким образом, IL-1 β может играть важную роль в развитии инсульта.

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МЕТОДИКА «SERVQUAL» КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ИННОВАЦИОННОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ В ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯХ СФЕРЫ УСЛУГ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается подход к исследованию качества обслуживания в условиях частных клиник.

Ключевые слова: качество, коммерческая деятельность, медицинская услуга, рынок, продажа услуг, система обслуживания, функциональная модель.

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THE «SERVQUAL» METHODOLOGY AS A TOOL FOR INCREASING INNOVATION ACTIVITY IN SERVICE SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS

Annotation: The article considers an approach to the study of the quality of service in private clinics.

Keywords: quality, commercial activity, medical service, market, sale of services, service system, functional model.

Разработка направлений инновационной активности организации требует применения адекватных подходов к оценке качества обслуживания

потребителей услуг. Среди таких подходов наиболее эффективным для указанных целей может оказаться использование методики «SERVQUAL», которая научно обоснована, имеет логическую завершенность и широкую практическую апробацию.

Рассмотрим методику «SERVQUAL»

SERVQUAL (аббревиатура от Service Quality) – это многомерный исследовательский инструмент, предназначенный для учета ожиданий потребителей и восприятия услуги по пяти измерениям, которые, как считается, отражают качество услуги. SERVQUAL построен на парадигме ожидания-дисконфирмации, которая, проще говоря, означает, что качество обслуживания понимается как степень, в которой ожидания потребителей от качества до потребления подтверждаются или опровергаются их фактическим восприятием опыта обслуживания.

Эта методика позволяет реально оценить качество обслуживания, путем вычисления разницы между ожиданиями и восприятиями по краеугольным вопросам, распределенными по 5 измерениям:

- **Tangibles (Материальность)** – внешний вид здания и помещений, оборудования стоматологии и обслуживающего персонала, реализация коммуникационных возможностей с целевой аудиторией

- **Assurance (Убежденность)** – знания и навыки персонала стоматологии, их компетентность и вежливость, способность выразить доверие и уверенность

- **Empathy (Сочувствие)** – предоставление заботы и индивидуального внимания к каждому пациенту.

- **Responsiveness (Отзывчивость)** – готовность помочь пациентам и обеспечить оперативное обслуживание

- **Reliability (Надежность)** – способность оказывать услуги надежно и точно в соответствии с обещаниями и действующими стандартами

Методика SERVQUAL состоит из двух этапов (на примере частной стоматологии):

1 Этап. Пациентов просят ответить на вопросы и высказать свои ожидания от идеального сервиса частной стоматологии для определённой категории звёзд. Вопросы зависят только от конкретной отрасли бизнеса. Пациента просят ответить на вопросы с использованием бальной системы для определения идеальной услуги. Такой подход позволяет установить ориентир для последующего сравнения. Количественно ожидание будет выражено средним значением полученных баллов (**показатель E – Ожидание**).

2 Этап. Пациентов просят оценить качества обслуживания частной стоматологии по тем же вопросам с применением той же шкалы для оценки. Восприятие конкретного индивида с учётом предоставленных ему услуг будет также оценено в балах (**показатель P – Восприятие**).

Таким образом, качество сервиса компании может быть выражено простой математической формулой:

$$SQ = P - E,$$

где **SQ** – **уровень обслуживания компании** или **величина разрыва**

Апробация данной методики проводилась на примере частной стоматологии «Улыбка».

Данная работа была проведена в несколько этапов:

1-Проведено анкетирование пациентов. Было опрошено 12 постоянных клиентов;

2-Документирован процесс оценки удовлетворённости;

3-Предложены мероприятия по корректировке обслуживания пациентов.

Изначально разработаны анкеты, с помощью которых были получены оценки ожиданий относительно обслуживания в частной стоматологии «Улыбка» и оценки непосредственного восприятия процесса обслуживания. Все вопросы опросника соответствуют методологии «SERVQUAL», которая предполагает удовлетворённость по пяти параметрам качества обслуживания: материальность (включая средства коммуникации с потребителями); убеждённость; сочувствие; отзывчивость; надёжность.

Обработанные результаты анкетирования представлены в таблице 1. В таблице 1 респондентов просили указать, в какой мере, по мнению пациента, стоматология должна обладать представленными в опроснике характеристиками. Было отдельно отмечено, что здесь нас интересует оценка, которая наилучшим образом отражает ожидания пациента относительно сервиса, предлагаемого стоматологией. Респондентам предлагалось оценить каждое утверждение следующим по шкале от 1 до 7, где 1 – очень плохо, а 7 – очень хорошо.

Таблица 1

Оценка ожиданий пациентов частной стоматологии «Улыбка» в соответствии с моделью «SERVQUAL»

№ п/п	Вопросы	Ожидаемый результат	Оценка по факту оказания услуги
1.	Современные стоматологические установки	5,5	5,9
2.	Приветливый персонал	6,4	5,8
3.	Чистота и порядок	6,9	6,9
4.	Врач внушает доверие	5,9	5,9

5.	Присутствует ощущение надёжности и безопасности	5,5	5,2
6.	Персонал стоматологии обладает достаточными знаниями, чтобы ответить на вопросы пациента	7,8	6,9
7.	Удобное время работы стоматологии	5,8	6,1
8.	Интересы пациента находятся на первом месте	6,6	4,8
9.	Индивидуальное внимание предусмотрено к каждому пациенту	6,1	4,2
10.	Администратор стоматологии обеспечивает точное время предоставления услуги	7,4	4,1
11.	Готовность помочь пациентам стоматологии	6,1	6
12.	Персонал стоматологии успевает ответить на вопросы пациента	5,7	4,2
13.	Оперативность оказания услуг	6,8	5,3
14.	Обслуживание без задержек	6,1	4,2
15.	Интерес персонала к проблемам пациента	6,1	5,1

Для оценки того насколько функции стоматологии важны для клиента была разработана третья анкета, где посетителя просили расставить оценки важности того или иного набора функций. Респонденты самостоятельно определяли степень влияния каждой функции. Обработанные усредненные результаты исследования представлены в таблице 2.

Таблица 2

Степень влияния функций частной стоматологии «Улыбка» на пациента.

Функции	Степень влияния
Внешний вид стоматологии, кабинетов, наличие современного оборудования, достаточное количество персонала, удобство сайта и других средств для поиска информации и налаживания контактов	21
Наличие опытного и обученного персонала, их компетентность и вежливость, вселяющие вам доверие и уверенность	29
Предоставление пациентам заботы и индивидуального внимания со стороны персонала ресторана	12

Выраженное желание сотрудников стоматологии помочь гостям и обеспечить их своевременное обслуживание	10
Способность стоматологии выполнить обещанную услугу точно в соответствии с пожеланиями клиента и установленными стандартами ресторана	28
Итого:	100

На этапе анализа составляющие функций были сгруппированы по соответствующим кластерам для возможности их полноценной диагностики

Таблица 3

Анализ функций стоматологии по соответствующим кластерам методики «SERVQUAL»

Вопросы	Ожидаемый результат	Оценка по факту оказания услуги	Величина разрыва GAP	Среднее для функции
Tangibles (Материальность):	5,5	5,8		-0,06
Современные стоматологические установки	5,5	5,9	0,4	
Приветливый персонал	6,4	5,8	-0,6	
Чистота и порядок	6,9	6,9	0	
Assurance (Убежденность):	5,5	5,2		-0,53
Врач внушает доверие	5,9	5,9	0,4	
Присутствует ощущение надёжности и безопасности	5,5	5,2	-0,3	
Персонал стоматологии обладает достаточными знаниями, чтобы ответить на вопросы пациента	7,8	6,1	-1,7	
Empathy (Сочувствие):	5,8	4,2		-1,13
Удобное время работы стоматологии	5,8	6,1	0,3	

Интересы пациента находятся на первом месте	6,6	4,8	-1,8	
Индивидуальное внимание предусмотрено к каждому пациенту	6,1	4,2	-1,9	
Responsiveness (Отзывчивость):	5,7	4,2		
Администратор стоматологии обеспечивает точное время предоставления услуги	7,2	5,2	-2	-1,2
Готовность помочь пациентам стоматологии	6,1	6	-0,1	
Персонал стоматологии успевает ответить на вопросы пациента	5,7	4,2	-1,5	
Reliability (Надежность):	6,1	4,1		
Оперативность оказания услуг	6,1	4,1	-2,27	0,21
Обслуживание без задержек	6,1	4,2	-1,9	
Интерес персонала к проблемам пациента	6,1	5,1	-1	
ВСЕГО набранных баллов:				-2,71
Невзвешенный средний результат				-0,542

В таблице 3 определена величина разрыва GAP (пер. с англ. «разрыв»), которая характеризует уровень обслуживания в стоматологии. Качество сервиса в стоматологии рассчитывается по следующей формуле: $SQ = P - E$, где SQ – уровень обслуживания компании или величина разрыва GAP, E – ожидания от идеального сервиса ресторана, P – восприятие пациентов стоматологии с учетом предоставленных им услуг.

Результаты анализа позволили сделать следующие предварительные выводы:

1. Ожидаемый результат от идеального сервиса стоматологии «Улыбка» достаточно высокий.

1. Восприятие качества пациента выше среднего. Минимальное значение по функции «Сочувствие» составляет 4,2 балла.

1. Совокупный разрыв между уровнем обслуживания и ожиданиями от идеального сервиса стоматологии составляет -2,71 а невзвешенный средний результат -0,542. Пациенты вполне удовлетворены качеством обслуживания, их ожидания оказались оправданы. При этом по функциям «Материальность» и «Убежденность» разрыв минимальный, что свидетельствует о высоком качестве чистоты и порядка. Максимальный разрыв можно наблюдать по функции «Сочувствие», он составляет -1,13 балла. Из таблицы мы видим, что пациенты требуют от персонала удобного режима работы, но это не всегда реализуется. Рассмотрим взвешенные

показатели качества обслуживания в ресторане. В таблице 4 представлены итоговые результаты оценки качества обслуживания в стоматологии «Улыбка». Чем ближе к 0 показатель средневзвешенной оценки качества, тем меньше разрыв между ожидаемым и реальным восприятием качества услуг стоматологии.

Измерения SERVQUAL	Среднее измерение	Весовые коэффициенты	Средневзвешенная оценка качества
Tangibles (Материальность)	-0,06	21	-20,5
Assurance (Убежденность)	-0,53	29	-28,275
Empathy (Сочувствие)	-1,13	12	-10,53
Responsiveness (Отзывчивость)	-1,2	10	-8,5
Reliability (Надежность) -	0,21	28	5,88
Средний взвешенный результат:			-79,45

Средневзвешенный результат показывает, что существующий разрыв значителен особенно по функции «Надежность». Функции «Убежденность» также необходимо уделить внимание, потому что она важна для пациентов стоматологии, весовой коэффициент по этой функции составляет 29, а средневзвешенная оценка качества -28,275. Средний взвешенный результат равен -79,45, он свидетельствует о значительном разрыве между ожидаемым и реальным восприятием качества услуг стоматологии в сторону неудовлетворенности пациентов.

Проведенный анализ позволяет выявить следующие точки роста качества обслуживания:

- 1) Повышение оперативности оказания услуг;
- 1) Повышение скорости обслуживания;
- 1) Повышение удовлетворенности пациентов стоматологии за счет особого внимания и индивидуального подхода;
- 1) Повышение информированности персонала о бизнес-процессах и результатах.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СИСТЕМЫ КРОВООБРАЩЕНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье представлена информация по изучению кровеносной системы организма человека.

Ключевые слова: артериальный пульс, системы кровообращения, диагноз, внутренние болезни.

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STUDY OF THE CIRCULATION SYSTEM

Annotation: The article provides information on the study of the circulatory system of the human body.

Keywords: arterial pulse, circulatory systems, diagnosis, internal diseases.

Учение о методах распознавания заболеваний носит название диагностики или пропедевтики. Термином «*диагностика*» обозначают весь процесс исследования, наблюдения и рассуждения врача для определения болезни и состояния больного.

Распознавание болезни основывается на исследовании больного и изучении проявлений или симптомов заболевания. Итогом диагностического исследования является определение диагноза болезни. Диагноз – краткое врачебное заключение о сущности заболевания и состоянии больного, выраженное в терминах современной медицинской науки (*diagnosis morbi* – обозначение болезни по принятой классификации).

При осмотре лица у больных с митральным пороком наблюдается сочетание неестественного румянца с цианозом губ. При атеросклерозе обнаруживаются участки с отложением холестерина (*ксантелазмы*) в коже, в роговице (липидное кольцо). У больных с недостаточностью аортального клапана выявляется *симптом Ландольфи* – изменение диаметра обоих зрачков соответственно сердечной деятельности. У этих же больных может наблюдаться *симптом Мюссе* – ритмичное покачивание головы назад-вперед соответственно сердечной деятельности.

Пропедевтика внутренних болезней: методы исследования пациента **Ландольфи Н.** (Landolfi N., 1878–) – итальянский врач. **Альфред де Мюссе** (фр. Alfred de Musset, 1810–1857) – французский поэт, драматург и прозаик, представитель позднего романтизма. Мюссе родился 11 декабря 1810 г. в Париже, происходил из знатного, но обедневшего рода (в XVI веке один из его предков женился на Кассандре, музе Ронсара). В возрасте девяти лет поступил в колледж Генриха IV. Он изучал сначала юриспруденцию, потом

медицину, но скоро бросил занятия и отказался от всякой профессии. Близость к душевной жизни своего века сделала Мюссе одним из тех любимых поэтов, которых не только читают, но много раз перечитывают и знают наизусть. Имя Мюссе фигурирует в клинике внутренних болезней. Известен такой термин, как симптом Мюссе, т. е. ритмичное покачивание головы, синхронное с пульсом. Внешние проявления впервые заметил брат поэта Поль во время общего завтрака. Симптом Мюссе встречается при недостаточности аортального клапана. Всё дело в том, что сам поэт страдал подобным пороком сердца, развившимся у него, как осложнение сифилитического аортита, и у него наблюдалось аналогичное покачивание головы. Поэт скончался 2 мая 1857 г. от поздних осложнений сифилиса.

При осмотре шеи выявляется набухание яремных вен и их пульсация (в норме этого нет) при увеличении давления в них в связи с застоем крови в большом круге кровообращения. У ряда больных можно обнаружить положительный венный пульс при недостаточности трехстворчатого клапана. В этом случае пульсация вен шеи вызвана ретроградным током крови и совпадает с систолой сердца. В норме систоле желудочков, а, следовательно, и появлению артериального пульса соответствует ускорение опорожнения вен и спадение стенок яремных вен. В результате, во время систолического расширения артерий вены спадаются. Поэтому такой венный пульс носит название *отрицательного*. В тех случаях, когда во время систолы желудочков происходит не спадение, а, наоборот, набухание яремных вен (т. е. венный пульс совпадает с артериальным), говорят о *положительном* венном пульсе. Его возникновение обусловлено повышением давления в правом предсердии (например, у больных с недостаточностью трехстворчатого клапана) и затруднением опорожнения яремных вен во время систолы правого желудочка. Для выявления положительного венного пульса необходимо из верхней части яремной вены движением пальца вытолкнуть кровь и прижать вену.

В случае положительного венного пульса яремная вена быстро заполняется кровью, что говорит о ретроградном токе ее во время систолы из правого предсердия.

При недостаточности аортального клапана выявляется *симптом «пляски каротид»* – усиленная пульсация сонных артерий. Важным диагностическим симптомом является обнаружение отеков, как результат

сердечной недостаточности. Отеки в этом случае появляются сначала на нижних конечностях и по мере прогрессирования их уровень поднимается. Распространенные отеки в сочетании с наличием свободной жидкости в полостях обозначается как анасарка.

Осмотр грудной клетки и области сердца не выявляет каких либо изменений в норме. Но при пороках сердца, врожденных или приобретенных в раннем возрасте, можно обнаружить *«сердечный горб»* (gibbus cardiacus) как выбухание левой половины грудной клетки в области сердца вследствие кардиомегалии у больных с врожденными или приобретенными в раннем детстве пороками сердца.

Выраженное набухание яремных вен в сочетании с отеком лица, шеи и плечевого пояса (*«воротник Стокса»*) может наблюдаться при сдавлении верхней полой вены (опухолью средостения, аневризмой аорты) или ее тромбозе.

Расширение кожных вен в области рукоятки грудины и передней стенки грудной клетки наблюдается при опухолях средостения, сдавливающих глубокие вены.

При аневризме аорты в яремной ямке видна ее пульсация. Кроме этого может быть видна пульсация левожелудочкового толчка

в области пересечения срединно-ключичной линии и V–VI межреберий, и которая в случаях развития выраженной гипертрофии и дилатации левого желудочка (аортальные пороки сердца) смещается кнаружи до передней подмышечной линии и вниз в VI–VII межреберье. Пульсация правого желудочка слева от грудины в III–IV межреберьях и эпигастральной области выявляется при заболеваниях сердца, сопровождающихся развитием его гипертрофии и дилатации (митральный стеноз, хроническое легочное сердце). При выраженном увеличении правого желудочка пульсация бывает лучше видна под мечевидным отростком, особенно при глубоком вдохе больного и в положении стоя.

Во II межреберье слева от грудины иногда обнаруживается пульсация легочной артерии, обусловленная ее расширением.

Аневризма левого желудочка после перенесенного инфаркта миокарда может сопровождаться пульсацией в III–IV межреберьях слева между окологрудинной и срединно-ключичной линиями по левому контуру сердца.

Пульсация в надчревной области, обусловленная брюшной аортой, может наблюдаться у людей худощавого телосложения, при висцероптозе, расслабленной брюшной стенке, аневризме брюшной аорты. Лучше видна в положении пациента лежа, причем существенно ниже мечевидного отростка, усиливается при выдохе и ослабевает во время глубокого вдоха.

Пульсация печени обычно хорошо заметна не только в эпигастральной области, но и в правом подреберье. Она может быть передаточной и истинной. *Передаточная пульсация* возникает за счет

движения печени вверх во время систолы правого желудочка. Характерным признаком является отсутствие изменения объема печени. *Истинная пульсация* выражается в чередовании увеличения (набухания) и уменьшения объема печени, обусловленного ретроградным поступлением крови в нижнюю полую и печеночную вены при недостаточности трехстворчатого клапана.

При этом во время систолы правого желудочка происходит набухание печени (т. е. смещение ее нижнего края не вверх, как при передаточной пульсации, а вниз). Для отличия передаточной пульсации печени от истинной выполняют следующий прием. Врач подводит свою правую ладонь под нижний край печени (в том случае, если она увеличена) и захватывает его (большим пальцем спереди, остальными – сзади). При наличии истинной пульсации печени будет ощущаться изменение объема участка печени, находящегося под пальцами, а в случае передаточной пульсации – только смещение этого участка печени.

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КЛИНИЧЕСКИЕ ПОНЯТИЯ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМЫЕ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ПРОПЕДЕВТИКИ ВНУТРЕННИХ БОЛЕЗНЕЙ

Аннотация: В статье представлена информация о клинических концепциях, используемых при изучении пропедевтики внутренних болезней для будущих врачей медицинских учреждений.

Ключевые слова: Этиология, диагноз, propedevtika, болезнь, травма, патогенез.

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CLINICAL CONCEPTS USED IN THE STUDY OF PROPAEDEUTICS OF INTERNAL DISEASES

Annotation: The article provides information about the clinical concepts used in the study of propaedeutics of internal diseases for future doctors of medical institutions.

Keywords: Etiology, diagnosis, propedevtika, disease, trauma, pathogenesis.

Пропедевтика (от греческого "propaideueo" - предварительно обучаю) – подготовительный вводный курс во внутренние болезни (или какую-либо другую дисциплину), систематически изложенный в сжатой и элементарной форме. Болезнь (morbus) - это патологическое состояние организма, связанное с повреждением органов и тканей патогенными факторами. Термин "болезнь" тесно связан с понятием "заболевание", используемым для констатации факта возникновения у конкретного человека болезни.

Этиология ("aetia" - причина + "logos" - учение) - наука о причинах возникновения болезней. К факторам (причинам), вызывающим заболевания внутренних органов, относятся: - физические (ионизирующее излучение, термическое воздействие, механическая травма и др.); - химические (воздействие кислот, щелочей, ядов); - биологические (патогенные микроорганизмы, их токсины, эндогенные вещества);

- социальные (вредные условия труда, недостаточное, неполноценное питание, злоупотребление алкоголем и т. д.).

Наряду с вышеперечисленными причинами в возникновении патологических состояний важную роль играет индивидуальная способность внутренней среды человека отвечать на внешние факторы воздействия. Или, говоря другими словами, возникновение болезни во многом зависит от индивидуальной реактивности ("reactio" - противодействие) организма. Сегодня в практической медицине термин "реактивность" чаще всего используется для характеристики какой-либо конкретной системы или органа организма. Например иммунологическая сосудистая, мышечная реактивность или реактивность сердца, печени и т. д.

Понятие о патогенезе, субъективных и объективных симптомах *заболевания* Патогенез ("pathos" - страдание + "genesis" - зарождение) - учение о механизмах развития болезней и патологических процессов. Патогенез в значительной степени зависит от этиологических факторов, которые являются пусковым механизмом, а в некоторых случаях - и решающим фактором на протяжении всего заболевания. Примером могут служить эндокринные, наследственные заболевания, большинство инфекционных болезней. Патогенез изучают как на этапе возникновения и развития, так и этапе завершения заболевания. Каждая болезнь характеризуется типичными для нее клиническими симптомами и синдромами. Симптомы ("symptoma" - признак) - это обнаруженные при клинической диагностике признаки болезни. Многие из них названы именами описавших их ученых: симптом Бехтерева, симптом Боткина, симптом Василенко и др. Все симптомы делятся на субъективные (когда патологические проявления ощущаются самим больным) и объективные (изменения, выявляемые при обследовании больного клиницистом). По срокам появления в течение болезни симптомы подразделяют на ранние и поздние. Выделяют также специфические и неспецифические симптомы. Наличие специфического для конкретной болезни симптома повышает вероятность правильного распознавания болезни, хотя этого часто бывает недостаточно для постановки достоверного диагноза. Синдром ("syndrome" - скопление) - это совокупность симптомов с единым патогенезом. В настоящее время известно более 1500 синдромов. Понятия "синдром" и "симптом" не равнозначны определению болезни как нозологической единицы. Однако часто слово "синдром" входит в название той или иной нозологической единицы. Например синдром (болезнь) Иценко-Кушинга или синдром (болезнь) длительного сдавления. Различные заболевания внутренних органов протекают с характерными для них стадиями болезни. Однако, рассматривая данный вопрос в целом, можно выделить следующие наиболее характерные для многих болезней стадии:

- бессимптомный доклинический период болезни. Для большинства болезней точно установить момент их возникновения практически невозможно. Это в значительной степени связано с наличием компенсаторно-приспособительных реакций организма и недостаточной эффективностью современных лабораторно-поисковых методов;

- продромальный период с первыми клиническими проявлениями. Данную стадию заболевания выделяют не часто. Две вышеуказанные стадии наиболее характерны для целого ряда заболеваний, таких, как атеросклероз, онкологические заболевания. Атеросклеротические изменения сосудов нарастают в течение многих лет, не проявляясь клинически вследствие компенсации за счет развития коллатерального кровообращения и расширения просвета сосудов. При истощении компенсаторных механизмов появляются первые клинические признаки. Это могут быть инфаркт миокарда или острая коронарная недостаточность, а также внезапная смерть по этим причинам;

- период развернутых клинко-анатомических проявлений. Эту стадию болезни часто называют "манифестной" (от лат. "manifestatio" - обнаружение, проявление). На этой стадии заболевания отмечаются выраженные изменения в структуре и функциях органов и тканей, а, следовательно, и характерные клинические симптомы. Данный период заболевания может закончиться реконвалесценцией (от лат. "re" - вновь + "convalescere" - поправляться, выздоравливать), смертью или переходом болезни в хроническую форму. При выздоровлении организм леченный или нелеченный (с помощью собственных защитных сил) ликвидирует возникшие патологические изменения. Часто при протекании заболевания возникают характерные для него осложнения (например перфорация и кровотечение при язвенной болезни). Для многих заболеваний является характерным чередование нескольких стадий:

- затухания заболевания, или ремиссии (от лат. "remissio" - понижение, уменьшение, т. е. временное ослабление проявлений болезни);
- обострения, или рецидива (от лат. "recidivus" - возвращающийся) - возврат болезни после кажущегося полного выздоровления или наступающий на фоне относительного клинического благополучия.

Понятие об анамнезе, диагнозе, лечении и профилактике заболеваний

Анамнез (от греч. "anamnesis" - припоминание) - сведения, полученные от больного или лиц, его окружающих, о самом больном и развитии его болезни.

Различают анамнез болезни (anamnesis morbi) и анамнез жизни (anamnesis vitae). Сбор анамнеза осуществляют путем опроса больного или его родственников, знакомых (в случае невозможности получения информации от самого больного). Знание анамнеза помогает правильно поставить диагноз и своевременно назначить необходимое лечение.

Диагноз (от греч. "diagnosis" - распознавание, определение) - определение характера и существа болезни на основании исследования больного. Медицинское заключение (диагноз) выдается на заболевание, физиологическое состояние (беременность) или причину смерти. Клинический диагноз записывается в медицинской карте амбулаторного или стационарного больного и является основанием для проводимого лечения. Формулировка диагноза может быть сложной и состоять из названий основного заболевания, осложнений и сопутствующей патологии.

Основное заболевание – это то, с чем обратился больной за помощью. Его название должно соответствовать общепринятой действующей классификации данной нозологии. Осложнение - это вторично возникшая и патогенетически связанная с основным заболеванием патология. Сопутствующие заболевания патогенетически не связаны с основным и уже имеются в анамнезе у данного конкретного больного.

На этапах поступления больного, углубленного клинического, инструментального и лабораторного обследований и при выписке после лечения (смерти) формулировка диагноза может меняться (уточняться). В связи с этим различают предварительный, клинический и окончательный диагнозы.

Окончательный диагноз является неизменяемым, а его расхождение с патологоанатомическим диагнозом может стать предметом юридического рассмотрения.

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЯ ПО ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЮ ОПОРНОЙ ГЕОДЕЗИЧЕСКОЙ СЕТИ СГУЩЕНИЯ ВБЛИЗИ КАРЬЕРА

Аннотация: В данной статье описаны основные требования к проектированию опорной геодезической сети сгущения вблизи карьера. Приведены схемы опорных геодезических сетей в зависимости от размера и конфигурации месторождения. Рассмотрены методы триангуляции и нивелирования при проведении маркшейдерских измерений для сгущения геодезической сети. Отмечается роль ГНСС при разработке спутниковой геодезической сети вблизи карьера. Отмечается, что разработка схемы опорной геодезической сети сгущения является основным этапом при ГНСС измерениях вблизи особо важных объектов. Разработка оптимального метода сгущения геодезической сети вокруг горно-добывающего сооружения изложена в данной статье.

Ключевые слова: опорная геодезическая сеть, триангуляция, нивелирование, оптимизация, СГС, ГНСС.

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SOME REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DESIGN OF THE REFERENCE GEODETC NETWORK OF DENSITY IN THE NEAR QUARRY

Annotation: This article describes the basic requirements for the design of a geodetic control network of thickening near the quarry. Schemes of geodetic reference networks are given depending on the size and configuration of the field. Methods of triangulation and leveling are considered when carrying out mine surveying measurements to thicken the geodetic network. The role of GNSS in the development of a satellite geodetic network near the quarry is noted. It is noted that the development of a scheme of a geodetic reference network of concentration is the main stage in GNSS measurements near especially important objects. The development of an optimal method for thickening a geodetic network around a mining facility is described in this article.

Key words: geodetic reference network, triangulation, leveling, optimization, GHS, GNSS.

При проектировании геодезической сети сгущения следует иметь общую стратегию ГНСС измерений, зависящую от размера исследуемой территории. Если использовать территорию, где идет поиск полезных ископаемых или сооружаются крупные промышленные объекты, то роль сгущения геодезической сети приобретает особый статус и требует детального анализа проектируемой высокоточной геодезической сети [1].

В Узбекистане имеется несколько горно-добывающих объектов, которые являются основными предприятиями по добыче полезных ископаемых. В окрестности этих сооружений должны быть пункты государственной геодезической сети (ГГС), построенные в середине 20 века, а вблизи некоторых сооружений не были установлены пункты триангуляции и нивелирования, что создает определенные трудности при проведении маркшейдерских работах [2]. Внедрение цифровых измерительных приборов позволяет решить эту проблему с минимальными затратами времени и на высоком научно-техническом уровне. Помимо этого, создание пространственной цифровой модели карьера и его окрестности даст полное представление о рельефе исследуемого района.

Целью данной работы является описание некоторых требований к проектируемым геодезическим сетям сгущения вокруг горно-добывающих объектов.

Обычно геодезические сети сгущения и маркшейдерскую опорную сеть в окрестности горных предприятий развиваются на основе ГГС, которые подразделяются на сети триангуляции и полигонометрии 1 и 2 разрядов, служащие для обеспечения топографических съемок крупных масштабов и решения инженерно-технических задач [3]. Что касается высотных отметок пунктов, то они определяются нивелированием IV класса и техническим нивелированием. Пункты плановой опорной сети всех классов и разрядов должны быть расположены с плотностью 4 пирамиды на 1 км², а высотное положение не менее 1 репер на 5 км с учетом рельефа местности и характера горных работ. Конструкция опорных сетей может быть в виде треугольников, четырехугольников или же многоугольников в зависимости от размера и конфигурации месторождения (рис. 1). Точность взаимного положения пунктов должно быть с ошибкой не более 0.1 мм в масштабе топографической карты. На пунктах триангуляции 1 разряда устанавливают простые пирамиды и сигналы, а для 2 разряда допускается установка вех [4].

В окрестности карьера создается густая сеть высотных опорных пунктов в виде нивелирных марок и реперов, которая должна быть привязана к государственной нивелирной сети. В зависимости от способа разработки производится геометрическое нивелирование IV класса или

техническое нивелирование. При этом надо учесть, что горные работы ведутся непрерывно, а тахеометрические съемки производят в течение всего периода разработки месторождения. Это означает, что маркшейдерские сети необходимо периодически повторять, т.к. опорные пункты предыдущих съемок оказываются уничтоженными, а восстановить их не всегда возможно. Тахеометрическая съемка рельефа, выполняемая за пределами горных работ, должна представлять собой отдельный ход, проложенный между пунктами триангуляции (рис. 2). На карьерах, где прокладка полигонов является трудоемкой работой, положение пунктов съемочного обоснования может быть определено решением прямых и обратных засечек. Использование же спутниковых навигационных приборов делает процесс измерений более точным и эффективным.

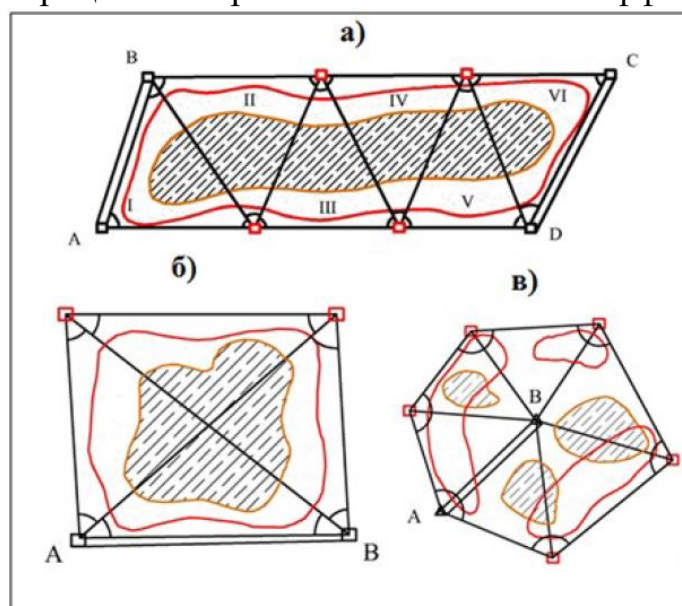


Рисунок 1 – Схемы опорной геодезической сети

Проблема проектирования геодезической сети с последующей оптимизацией ее остается актуальной во всех республиках, включая Узбекистан. Оптимизацией геодезической сети занимались многие исследователи за рубежом и в странах СНГ [5-7]. Более детально этой проблеме уделено внимание в работе Тамутис З.П., где рассмотрены методы математического проектирования геодезической сети, используя аналитические и численные выражений системы нормальных уравнений, а также освещены вопросы предварительного вычисления точности измерений в геодезических сетях с учетом экономических принципов планирования народного хозяйства [8].

С 1990-2000 возросли требования к оценке основных элементов триангуляции и нивелирования 1 класса, т.к. стали использовать современные геоинформационные технологии и электронные измерительные системы. Благодаря прогрессу в изготовлении высокоточных тахеометров, позволяющих вести измерения с

автоматической регистрацией отсчетов горизонтального и вертикального кругов, а также измерения расстояний, стало возможным построение специальных геодезических сетей.



Рисунок 2 – Маркшейдерские работы вблизи карьера

С внедрением в геодезическую практику ГНСС [9] и компьютерной технологии появилась возможность определения координат пунктов с более высокой точностью, где не требуется знать прямой видимости между определяемыми пунктами, а также отпадает необходимость в постройке наружных знаков, полевые измерения проводятся в любую погоду и с различными системами координат. Применение ГНСС привели к необходимости разработки СГС вокруг промышленных объектов, используя основы создания традиционных геодезических сетей. Следует учесть, что теоретические проекты по созданию геодезических сетей разрабатывались с соответствие с нормативными документами. Это относится не только к промышленным объектам, но и к городским геодезическим сетям, которые пришли в негодность из-за различных ситуаций, хотя сохранились центры этих пунктов. Особенно это относится к пунктам триангуляции и полигонометрии, которые были заложены в середине 20 века и должны быть исходными пунктами при формировании спутниковой геодезической сети сгущения.

Использование методов математического программирования позволит получить наилучшее по точности и экономической выгоды схемы геодезических построений вокруг особо важных объектов.

Проектирование геодезических сетей методами математического программирования приобретает все большее значение в связи поиском полезных ископаемых, где отсутствуют геодезические сети. Например, в окрестности горно-добывающего карьера Зармитан геодезическая сеть отсутствует или же пункты расположены очень далеко (рис. 3). Имеется один пункт “Каратепа“, который находится в 1 км от объекта.

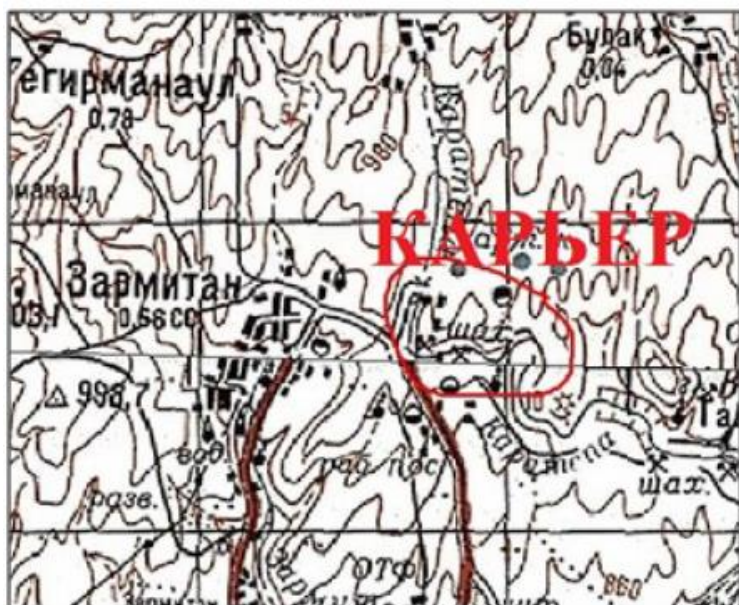


Рисунок 3 – Фрагмент топографической карты и ГНСС измерения карьера “Зармитан”

В таких случаях вышеописанный метод является оптимальным для проектирования геодезической сети с помощью ГНСС. Даже если имеются пункты с достаточной плотностью вблизи карьеров, все равно необходимо произвести уточнение координат с использованием современных высокоточных спутниковых приемников, используя различные режимы приема сигналов. Тем самым достигается повышение точности планово-высотных координат в приемлемой картографической проекции Гаусса-Крюгера. Конечно, в таких случаях целесообразно выполнить привязку координат к международной геодезической системе координат или же к спутниковой геодезической сети Узбекистана (рис. 4).



Рисунок 4 – GNSS сеть Узбекистана

В [2] подробно изложено обязательное требование при ГНСС измерениях, где необходимо произвести привязку к государственной геодезической сети (ГГС) с соблюдением всех положений, закрепленных в инструкции по построению и рекогносцировке опорных геодезических сетей. Обязательным этапом в проектировании должна быть оценка точности отдельных ее элементов и установление соответствия полученных результатов заданным требованием.

Разработка схемы опорной геодезической сети и спутниковой геодезической сети сгущения является основным этапом при ГНСС измерениях вблизи особо важных объектов (рис. 5).

На самом деле, из-за физико-географических условий местности трудно добиться одинаковых углов и расстояний между опорными и определяемыми пунктами, что приходится произвести модификацию геодезической сети с соблюдением точностных характеристик при выполнении обработки измерений [10]. Например, для карьера “Мурунтау” произведены модельные расчеты, позволяющие построить оптимальную схему геодезической сети с целью вычисления координат определяемых пунктов (рис. 6).

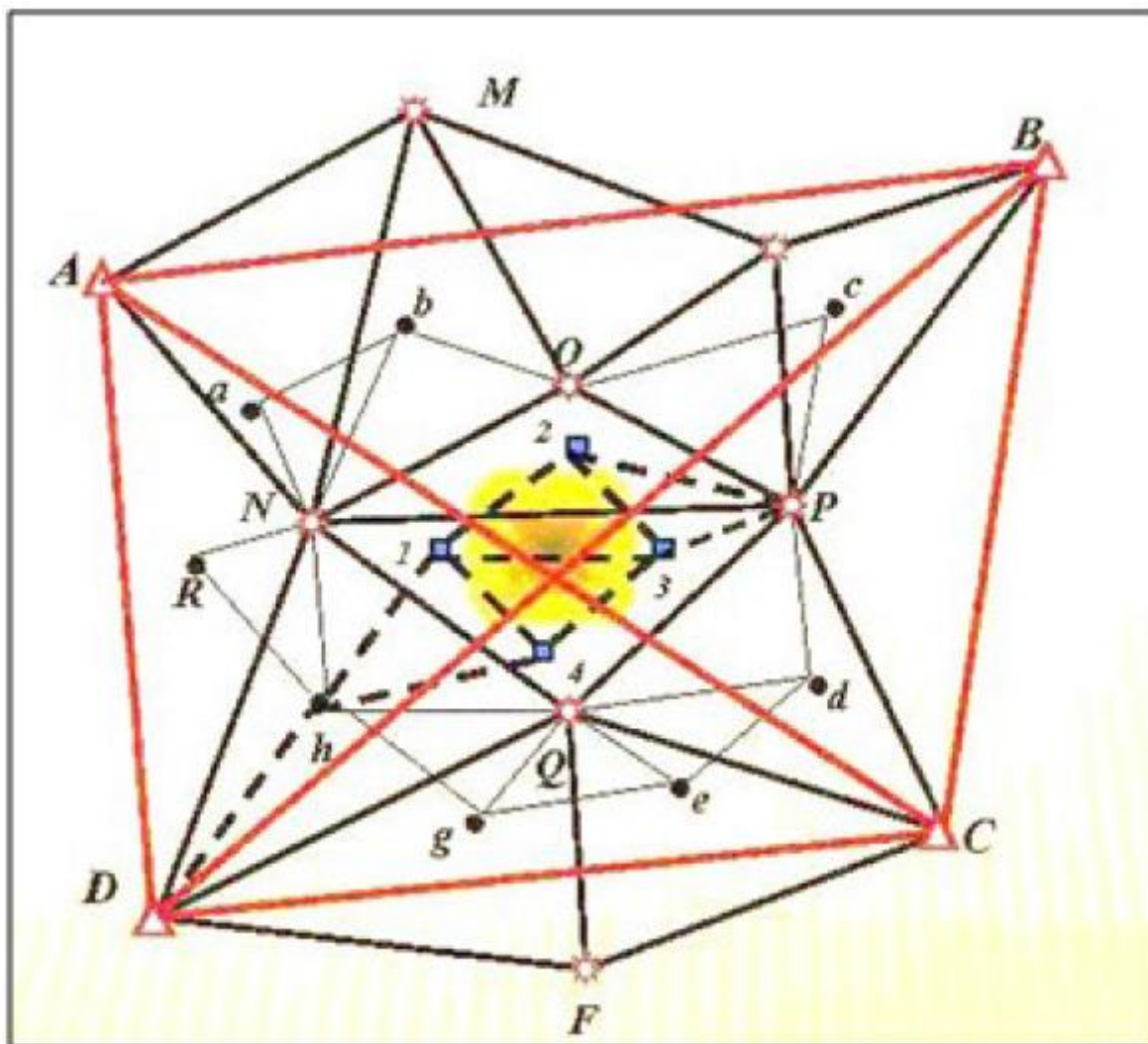


Рисунок 5 – Корректная схема геодезической сети вокруг объекта (данные Google Earth Map – дата обращения 5.06.2021)

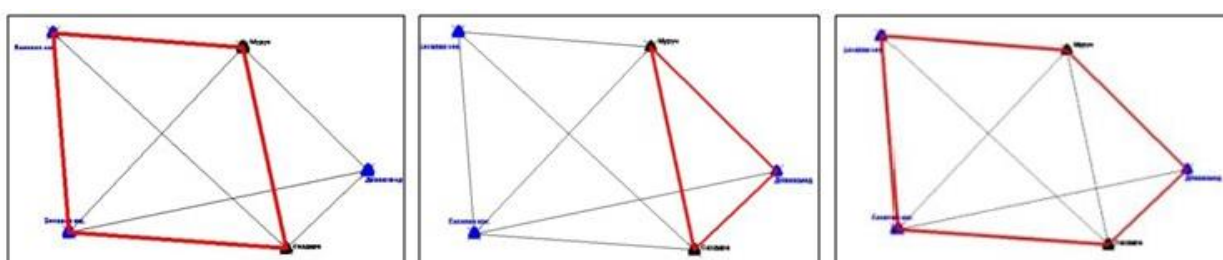


Рисунок 6 – Модели сгущения сети вокруг карьера Мурунтау

В настоящее время геодезических пунктов вокруг карьера имеется достаточно для того, чтобы разработать оптимальную сеть сгущения с соблюдением всех необходимых требований. Кроме того, геодезической организацией ELLIPS установлены спутниковые геодезические пункты вокруг карьера (рис. 7).



Рисунок 7 – Спутниковый геодезический пункт сгущения

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИИ НЕФТЕГАЗОВЫХ МЕСТОРОЖДЕНИЙ ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНЫМИ СКВАЖИНАМИ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрено использование горизонтальных скважин при добыче нефти и газа из скважин, которые эксплуатируются в период затухания и пути повышения нефтегазоносности продуктивных пластов.

Ключевые слова: нефтепроницаемость, горизонталь, многоскважина, показатели проводимости, излучение, теплообмен, трещины.

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FEATURES OF OPERATION OF OIL AND GAS FIELDS BY HORIZONTAL WELLS

Abstract: Samples of flammable products are prepared by processing Diabase raw materials, experimental tests are carried out in the laboratory. Experimental tests of samples of alkaline and acid-resistant test products are carried out on the issues of obtaining a pilot industrial passport.

Key words: oil permeability, horizontal, multi-well, conductivity indicators, radiation, heat transfer, cracks.

В результате обводнения нефтегазовых месторождений ухудшилось качество добываемой продукции и возросла себестоимость продукции, что вызывает необходимость использования новых технологий для увеличения объемов добычи. Обводненность старых залежей, сложность перехода на процессы выемки запасов требует совершенствования новых способов повышения нефтепроницаемости пластов в старых отмирающих залежах. Поэтому в последнее время перспективным ускоренным методом ускорения добычи нефти и ее полного извлечения из-под земли является эффективное использование горизонтальных скважин при эксплуатации месторождений. При этом горизонтальные скважины на ряде шахт заканчиваются многостадийным гидроразрывом пласта. Одноствольные и многоствольные горизонтальные скважины (КСГС) бурились в России в 1950-х годах. А.М. Григорян является основным реализатором и основоположником бурения КСГС [1]. Бурение таких скважин в промышленных масштабах началось во многих странах после 90-х годов, а в Узбекистане оно осуществлялось на ряде шахт после 2000 года. На сегодняшний день ведущие сервисные компании за рубежом полностью оснащены необходимыми технологиями и техникой для горизонтального бурения и KSGQ. К таким компаниям относятся «Лукойл» (российские ОАО «Татнефть», ОАО «Сургутнефтегаз») и китайские буровые компании. Л. Ренни и А. М. Григорян, основоположники горизонтального и вертикального бурения, обратили внимание на эффективность и экономические аспекты применения этого метода и научно обосновали применение этого метода в старых и разрушающихся сваях [1]. В качестве эффективного показателя горизонтальной технологии рассматривается коэффициент повышения продуктивности (МПК), а также отношение дебита горизонтальной скважины к дебиту вертикальной скважины. Обобщенное распределение результатов приведено в [6]. Обобщенным показателем этих результатов является то, что распределение размера не-МКО подчиняется логнормальному закону. Это условие является необъяснимой величиной фильтрационного состояния пласта и представлено логарифмически нормальным законом. Таким образом, можно получить результат с высокой эффективностью, не превышающий эффективность любой технологии строительства и открытия GQ. Известно, что месторождения Татарстана многослойные, в которых присутствуют осадочные девонские, каменноугольные, пермские и

четвертичные системы. Наилучшая восприимчивость в горизонтальных скважинах наблюдается в карбонатных отложениях. Они подходят для больших толщин нефтенасыщенности с низкой проницаемостью и низкими дебитами. Именно поэтому «Татнефть» эффективно использовала горизонтальные скважины на месторождениях в 90-х годах [2]. Особенностями горизонтальной скважины по сравнению с вертикальной является то, что продуктивным пластом дренируется большая зона (контакт с нефтенасыщенным пластом на большой площади) и фильтрационное сопротивление мало из-за малой протяженности скважины. течь по дну колодца. Эти факторы приводят к увеличению дебета GQ . С гидродинамической точки зрения движение нефти в ствол скважины сокращает путь дренирования и увеличивает контактную поверхность, тем самым увеличивая приток нефти. В результате увеличивается ускорение протекания процесса фильтрации и увеличивается нефтепроницаемость слоя. Пласт максимально дренирован непосредственно у ствола скважины, при этом нефтяная часть пласта имеет наибольшее содержание. На основе применения ГК снижается дебит скважин в 2-4 раза и снижаются затраты на капитальные вложения [3, 4].

При использовании вертикальных скважин входящий поток создает условия радиального течения вверху и внизу пласта, а линии потока параллельны друг другу. При использовании постоянного тока ток движется к стволу скважины как по вертикали, так и по горизонтали. Кроме того, непроницаемые участки границы слоя отрицательно влияют на течение в вертикальном направлении. Поэтому для ускорения течения в трещиноватых коллекторах горизонтальный ствол скважины бурят в направлении основных трещин.

Граница и прочность пласта, состояние скважины в пласте, длина горизонтального ствола и направление трещин влияют на важные факторы, влияющие на дебит скважины, горизонтальную и вертикальную проницаемость[5].

Таким образом, к преимуществам использования горизонтальных скважин можно отнести следующее: большое удорожание добычи; изготовить наиболее удобно дренируемую форму; повышение продуктивности скважин при наличии вертикальных скважин; повысить рентабельность использования низкопроизводительных и последних переделов. Важное преимущество использования УВ важно и при решении экологических проблем, основанных на объединении большого количества скважин. В соответствии с вышеизложенными условиями сооружение ГК считается целесообразным в следующих случаях: слоисто-анизотропные породы; низкая проницаемость – менее $0,05-0,075$ мкм²; низкая нефтенасыщенность пласта; при высокой вязкости нефти пласта - более 25 мПа·с; в водонефтяных и нефтегазовых буртах; при направлении на трещины в вертикальном направлении; при наличии у свай аномально

высокого пластового давления; в высокопарафиновом масле (содержание более 10%); при переработке остаточных запасов до 80%; при размещении нефтяных отвалов в зонах континентального шельфа; при расположении отвалов нефти в дренажных резервуарах.

Если проанализировать все проведенные исследования, то продуктивность продуктивных пластов показывает, что во всех случаях продуктивность ствола в горизонтальных скважинах в несколько раз выше, чем в вертикальных. Многие авторы определяют преимущества бурения горизонтальных скважин по следующим факторам [6, 7]: дебит нефти увеличивается до большой величины; появляется новая геометрическая форма пластового дренажа; производительность увеличивается при наличии вертикальных трещин; уровень утилизации пластов с низкой продуктивностью и на практике на последней стадии эффективен, бурение горизонтальной скважины можно сравнить с бурением вертикальной скважины.

Известно, что трещины в продуктивных пластах всегда располагаются по определенному закону. Поэтому горизонтальный ствол скважины направляют в трещины для вскрытия горизонтального участка при вскрытии трещиноватых пластов. В основном их делят на: а - вертикальные трещины; б - пласты нефти и грунтовых вод с тонким слоем газовых шапок; в – низкопроницаемые пласты, склонные к гидроразрыву пласта или подвергающиеся другим воздействиям на ускорение.

В основном бурение горизонтальных скважин производят по трем радиусам кривизны: малый радиус - 6-15 м; средний радиус - 40 - 100 м и большой радиус - 300 - 600 м. При расположении в продуктивном пласте пластов разной твердости такой профиль будет иметь большой дебит даже при входе в продуктивный пласт на одинаковое расстояние, по сравнению со скважинами с наклонной плоскостью. Применяется при отсутствии активных водосодержащих, газообразных и поглощающих слоев в кровле схем и в подошве пласта, а также когда скважина не выходит за границу пласта.

Применение плоскогоризонтальных скважин весьма эффективно при разведке и эксплуатации залежей, а также когда неизвестно расположение вертикальных трещин с крупной нефтеносной зоной. В этом случае вероятность того, что скважины столкнутся с трещинами и проникнут в вертикальные трещины, выше, чем в обычной скважине.

Потому что, если проанализировать показатели добычи на рудниках Кокдумалок, Южный Кемачи, Крук, Ташли и других рудниках, где были пробурены и введены в эксплуатацию горизонтальные скважины, то продукция получена с высокой скоростью через горизонтальные скважины [10]. В нашей республике собран большой объем научно-технической информации по бурению горизонтальных скважин. В настоящее время

пробурено и введено в эксплуатацию более полусотни горизонтальных скважин.

На нефтяных месторождениях Южный Кемачи и Кокдумалок доказано, что горизонтальные скважины более эффективны, чем вертикальные. На руднике Южный Кемачи пробурена первая горизонтальная скважина №54-Г, мощность пласта составила 8-10 метров. Известно, что дебит нефти скважины № 54-Г увеличился с 9,87 т/сут до 42,4 т/сут. Скважина №59-Г была запущена со средним дебитом нефти 49 т/сут, постепенно дебит нефти увеличился до 62 т/сут, а затем стабилизировался и снизился до 40 т/сут. Известно, что в горизонтальных скважинах №74-Г, №80-Г дебит нефти высокий. Судя по опыту эксплуатации месторождения Южный Кемачи, быстрое заболачивание или газопроникивание скважин, пробуренных в короткие сроки, препятствовали эффективному использованию запасов нефти. Потому что, если проанализировать показатели добычи на рудниках Кокдумалок, Южный Кемачи, Крук, Ташли и других рудниках, где были пробурены и введены в эксплуатацию горизонтальные скважины, то продукция получена с высокой скоростью через горизонтальные скважины [10]. В нашей республике собран большой объем научно-технической информации по бурению горизонтальных скважин. В настоящее время пробурено и введено в эксплуатацию более полусотни горизонтальных скважин.

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ПРОИЗВОДСТВО ОТКРЫТЫХ ПЛАСТОВ И ПОВЫШЕНИЕ КАЧЕСТВА СОГЛАСНО РЕКОМЕНДАЦИЯМ

Аннотация: В процессе бурения нефтяных и газовых скважин существуют такие факторы, что при бурении скважин определяется условие бурного залегания нефти и газа, а в ряде случаев наблюдается снижение устойчивости пласта.

Ключевые слова: загрязнение, жидкости, фильтрационные свойства, гидростатическое давление, растворы на нефтяной основе.

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EXPOSURE SEAM PRODUCTION AND QUALITY IMPROVEMENT ACCORDING TO RECOMMENDATIONS

Annotation: In the process of drilling oil and gas wells, there are such factors that when drilling wells, the condition of the rapid occurrence of oil and

gas is determined, and in some cases, a decrease in reservoir stability is observed.

Key words: pollution, liquids, filtration properties, hydrostatic pressure, oil-based solutions.

Основным вопросом при вскрытии продуктивных пластов является поддержание проницаемости коллекторов и предотвращение загрязнения призабойной зоны твердыми фазами бурового раствора и бурового раствора.

В большинстве случаев продуктивный пласт вскрывается без учета физико-геологических свойств пласта и физико-химических характеристик насыщающих флюидов. В ряде случаев это отклоняется от фактических данных отдельных нефтегазовых организаций, эффективная мощность пласта сильно снижает продуктивность скважины и нефтегазоотдачу пласта [1]. Грязевые растворы при совместном использовании являются одной из основных причин ухудшения фильтрационных свойств пористых сред при вскрытии продуктивных пластов. Наибольшее повреждение пласта происходит, когда коллектор характеризуется очень низкой проницаемостью, а снижение проницаемости происходит при наличии крупных частиц бурового раствора в продуктивной части выемки.

Наиболее неблагоприятные условия для вскрытия продуктивных пластов возникают при бурении нефтяных и газовых разведочных скважин на больших глубинах. Поэтому в ряде случаев плотность буровых растворов повышают до 2200 кг/м³. В таких условиях в продуктивный пласт проникают не только фильтраты буровых растворов, но и частицы тяжелого раствора необратимо снижают проницаемость в призабойной зоне пласта.

Ситуация усугубляется тем, что при бурении скважины на большую глубину тяжелый буровой раствор увеличивает гидродинамическое давление на стенку скважины при проведении операций спуска колонны в скважину и ее подъема, вызывая гидроразрыв пласта и, взамен открывается путь для поступления в продуктивный пласт большого количества жидкой и твердой фаз.

В процессе вскрытия продуктивного пласта, особенно на большой глубине, перепад давления достигает 10 МПа, а при большем - продолжение бурения невозможно.

То есть, когда давление продуктивного пласта меньше гидростатического давления, использование буровых растворов в процессе вскрытия невозможно. В целом строительство колодезной конструкции включает в себя два самостоятельных завершающих участка:

- 1) бурение скважины до кровли продуктивного пласта;
- 2) вскрытие продуктивного пласта, цементирование, перфорация и разработка эксплуатационной колонны.

Во второй части проекта должны быть изучены следующие вопросы в процессе вскрытия продуктивного пласта и разработки нефтегазовых пластов:

- 1) выбор типа бурового раствора, позволяющего сохранить естественную проницаемость пласта;
- 2) изучить физические свойства коллектора и его вещественный состав;
- 3) определение состояния нефтяных, газовых и газойлевых контактов;
- 4) определить продуктивный пласт и порядок опробования пластов в разрезе продуктивного пласта;
- 5) изучить возможную нефтеотдачу отдельных пластов и пластов в продуктивном разрезе;
- 6) предоставление объекта в пользование.

При возможности продолжения бурения с использованием того же бурового раствора до достижения геолого-физическими свойствами продуктивного пласта конечной глубины ствола скважины и глубины продуктивного пласта рабочую колонну опускают на забой скважины.

Если буровой раствор будет успешно использован для бурения скважины, это окажет негативное влияние на проницаемость коллектора и колонна будет опущена на пик продуктивного пласта и для его вскрытия будет использован другой тип бурового раствора. 3]. При вскрытии продуктивных пластов с учетом геолого-физических свойств коллектора рекомендуются различные буровые растворы для использования в соседней зоне.

Если пластовое давление выше гидростатического, пласт характеризуется низкой проницаемостью и содержит крупные частицы бурового раствора, для вскрытия продуктивного пласта целесообразно использовать утяжеленные растворы на нефтяной основе.

Если пластовое давление равно гидростатическому давлению, а пласт характеризуется низкой проницаемостью и не содержит удушающих частиц бурового раствора, то можно использовать буровые растворы на нефтяной основе.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ИДЕЙ И ЗАРУБЕЖНОГО ОПЫТА В ПЛАТЕЖНУЮ СИСТЕМУ

Аннотация. Обеспечение ликвидности и финансовой устойчивости компаний является одним из необходимых условий обеспечения их конкурентоспособности. Однако низкий уровень денежной обеспеченности экономики страны, дороговизна продукции под влиянием инфляции и девальвации препятствуют повышению ликвидности и финансовой устойчивости компаний.

В статье обозначены актуальные проблемы, связанные с обеспечением ликвидности и финансовой устойчивости компаний в Республике Узбекистан и разработаны научные предложения по их решению.

Ключевые слова: предприятие, ликвидность, финансовая устойчивость, инфляция, девальвация, стоимость, кредит, документарный аккредитив, платежное поручение, процентная ставка.

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FEATURES OF INTRODUCING INNOVATIVE IDEAS AND FOREIGN EXPERIENCE INTO THE PAYMENT SYSTEM

Abstract. In the article, scientific proposals aimed at forming an innovation-oriented economy in the country in a short period of time and creating conditions for the wide introduction of innovations have been developed.

Ensuring the liquidity and financial stability of companies is one of the necessary conditions for ensuring their competitiveness. However, the low level of cash supply of the country's economy, the high cost of products under the influence of inflation and devaluation hinder the increase of liquidity and financial stability of companies.

The article identifies current issues related to ensuring the liquidity and financial stability of companies in the Republic of Uzbekistan and develops scientific proposals to address them.

Key words: economy, innovation, labor, capital, natural resources and scientific and technical level, investments.

Введение. Ограничение влияния монетарных факторов на национальную инфляционную систему и инфляционные риски и удержание инфляции в пределах целевых показателей; Обеспечение положительных реальных процентных ставок, создание сбалансированных условий кредитования реального сектора экономики; Создание необходимых условий для перехода к свободному рыночному режиму валютного курсообразования; Создание благоприятных экономических условий для развития предпринимательства за счет обеспечения стабильности национальной валютной системы и низких инфляционных ожиданий, а также поощрения средне- и долгосрочных инвестиций и др [1].

Fedwire — крупнейшая межбанковская электронная платежная система в США. Более 65 процентов пользователей платежной системы Fed Wire подключены к Федеральным резервным банкам через электронные линии связи, а клиенты с небольшим объемом платежей составляют менее 35 процентов пользователей системы и самостоятельно осуществляют денежные переводы в Федеральный резервный банк по телефону выполняет, давая инструкции.

Банки, не имеющие возможности напрямую воспользоваться услугой платежной системы «Fed Wire», могут воспользоваться услугой банков-представителей для проведения платежей через данную систему. При этом банк-представитель, подключенный к платежной системе «Fed Wire», осуществляет любой вид оплаты за свой банк-представитель и своих клиентов.

Основная часть. Коммерческие банки, которые не подключены к платежной системе Fed Wire США с помощью электронных средств, также могут использовать систему через телефонную связь. Однако во многих странах мира, в том числе и в Республике Узбекистан, практика осуществления платежей по телефону не развита. Поэтому изучение практики осуществления платежей по телефону в платежной системе Fed Wire США имеет большое значение для стран с переходной экономикой, в том числе для Республики Узбекистан.

В 2021 году сумма платежей через платежную систему Fed Wire росла более высокими темпами, чем в 2020 году. Также за этот период значительно увеличилась средняя сумма ежедневных переводов.

Однако с 2013 года объемы платежей, осуществляемых через платежную систему Fed Wire, увеличиваются. Это свидетельствует о том, что значимость системы значительно возросла.

Иностранные банки пытаются получить разрешение на использование овердрафта иностранного банка при установлении представительских отношений с банками США. Это связано с тем, что овердрафтный кредит является наиболее надежным способом решения проблемы временной нехватки валюты на представительском счете «Ностро».

В случае нехватки валютных средств иностранный банк незамедлительно кредитует банк-представитель в пределах установленного лимита. Кредит овердрафта будет возвращен, как только деньги поступят на представительский счет «Ностро» банка-получателя.

Обзор литературы. В отличие от приведенного выше определения безналичных расчетов по определению О.И.Лаврушина платежи, осуществляемые с помощью платежных инструментов, также относятся к безналичным платежам. На наш взгляд, определение, данное О. И. Лаврушиным, позволяет наиболее полно раскрыть содержание безналичных расчетов.

Шуниси характерлики, АҚШ банклари томонидан очилаётган аккредитивлар ҳажмида стэнд-бай аккредитивлари юқори салмоқни эгаллайди.

Анализ и результаты. Характерно, что в объеме аккредитивов, открытых банками США, высокий вес занимают резервные аккредитивы.

Анализ и результаты Основным отличием резервных аккредитивов от других аккредитивов является то, что в этих аккредитивах коммерческий банк несет ответственность за платеж только тогда, когда плательщик становится неплатежеспособным. Это показывает, что этот тип аккредитива может одновременно служить гарантией.

Таблица 1

Сумма аккредитивов, открытых Банком Америки (США) и вес резервных аккредитивов в их объеме

Индикаторы	Годы					Изменение в 2021 году по сравнению с 2017 годом
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Документально подтвержденные аккредитивы, открытые банком, млн долларов	28674	30198	33550	34961	32074	111,8%
Удельный вес резервных аккредитивов в общем объеме документарных аккредитивов, %	87,6	89,3	94,3	95,1	90,6	3,0 ф.п.

Из данных, представленных в таблице 1, видно, что удельный вес резервных аккредитивов в общем объеме аккредитивов, открытых Банком Америки в 2017-2021 гг., был очень высоким. Это указывает на то, что резервный аккредитив является основным видом аккредитива для банков США.

Также в 2021 году по сравнению с 2017 годом наблюдалось увеличение суммы аккредитивов, открытых Банком Америки, и удельного веса резервных аккредитивов в объеме этих аккредитивов.

Европейские банки, в отличие от банков США, широко используют безотзывную и неподтверждаемую форму документарных аккредитивов. В этих странах предоставление права гарантировать платежные обязательства коммерческих банков перед клиентами не приводит к увеличению спроса на резервные аккредитивы.

В хозяйственной практике нашей республики обращение коммерческих векселей отсутствует. Это не позволяет использовать чисто инкассаторскую форму безналичных расчетов. В свою очередь, отсутствие нетто-инкассации положительно сказывается на совершенствовании практики использования безналичных форм расчетов.

Возможность передачи коммерческих векселей другим лицам посредством индоссамента повышает их значение в снижении дебиторско-кредиторской задолженности между предприятиями. Таким образом, нетто-инкассация также занимает особое место в снижении дебиторской кредиторской задолженности. Хотя использование расчетных чеков допускается в положениях об организации безналичных расчетов, прежде всего в Положении отсутствуют расчетные чеки, используемые в расчетах между юридическими лицами в хозяйственной практике нашей страны.

Следует отметить, что важным шагом на пути к дальнейшему совершенствованию практики расчетов с использованием пластиковых карт.

Важной особенностью данного Постановления является то, что несоблюдение субъектами хозяйствования требований по оснащению и использованию платежных терминалов приравнивается к нарушению порядка оснащения и использования контрольно-кассовой техники. Это, несомненно, повысило ответственность лиц, осуществляющих прием платежей с пластиковых карт через платежные терминалы, в том числе сотрудников и владельцев торговых точек.

Выводы и предложения. Айни вақтда, таъминланган ҳужжатлаштирилган аккредитивларга ҳос бўлган қатор камчиликлар мавжуд деб ҳисоблаймиз. Фикримизча, улардан асосийлари сифатида қуйидагиларни ажратиб кўрсатиш мумкин:

Также важную роль в развитии платежной системы на основе пластиковых карт играет выплата процентов на уровне ставки

рефинансирования ЦБ по текущим счетам физических лиц, открытым по пластиковым картам.

Выводы и предложения. В то же время мы считаем, что существует ряд недостатков, присущих обеспеченным документарным аккредитивам. На наш взгляд, в качестве основных можно выделить следующие:

1. Определенная часть средств хозяйствующих субъектов будет изъята из их хозяйственного оборота. Покупатель не может использовать депонированные средства в своей хозяйственной деятельности, а коммерческий банк не начисляет проценты на депонированные средства.

2. В случае обеспеченных документарных аккредитивов период платежа продлевается, документы циркулируют относительно долго. В результате процесс реализации товара будет затягиваться.

3. Сохраняется риск снижения реальной стоимости депонированных средств в обеспеченных документарных аккредитивах. Этот риск связан с инфляцией и изменением курсов валют. В результате роста инфляции снижается реальная стоимость средств, депонированных в национальной валюте.

Документарное инкассо может оказать уникальное давление на покупателя, чтобы заставить его произвести оплату вовремя. То есть банк покупателя не выдает покупателю документы на товар до момента оплаты. Покупатель не может получить товар без получения документов. Неполучение товара в срок, во-первых, негативно сказывается на производственной и финансовой деятельности покупателя; во-вторых, это вызывает чрезмерную стоимость. Поскольку товары остаются на складах или товарных станциях, необходимо заплатить значительную сумму штрафа.

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РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ РАБОЧИХ ОРГАНОВ ПРИСПОСОБЛЕНИЯ К ПЛУГУ

Аннотация: В статье приведены результаты экспериментальных исследований по определению зависимостей влияния величины междуследия дисков катка и скорости поступательного движения на качество крошения почвы и удельное тяговое сопротивление

Ключевые слова: катка дискового, крошения, почва, пластина, корпус, плуг.

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RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF THE ADAPTATION OF WORKING BODIES TO THE PLOW

Abstract: The article presents the results of experimental studies to determine the dependences of the influence of the distance between the discs of the roller and the speed of translational movement on the quality of soil crumbling and specific traction resistance

Key words: disc roller, crumbling, soil, plate, body, plow.

Совмещение пахоты и поверхностной (предпосевной) подготовки почвы к севу исключит вышеуказанные недостатки технологии раздельного их проведения [1–3], а также позволит уменьшить удельное тяговое сопротивление рабочих органов для поверхностной ее обработки

при обеспечении необходимых качественных показателей, обусловленных агротехническими требованиями [4–9].

Условия работы дискового катка приспособления определялись по фракционному составу десятисантиметрового слоя почвы после оборота пахотного горизонта корпусами плуга при различных поступательных скоростях движения агрегата [10–16]. Результаты приведены на рисунке.

Результаты экспериментальных исследований по определению зависимостей влияния величины междуследия дисков катка и скорости поступательного движения на качество крошения почвы и удельное тяговое сопротивление приведены на рисунке.

Исследования проводились при меняющейся вертикальной нагрузке (Q_d) на диск, теоретически определённой для каждого значения поступательных скоростей 1,5 м/с, 2,0 м/с, 2,5 м/с, 3,0 м/с и соответственно равной 0,46 кН/шт, 0,523 кН/шт, 0,60 кН/шт и 0,694 кН/шт, т.е. используя при экспериментах четыре диска общая нагрузка на каток составляла для выше означенной последовательности скоростей соответственно 187,6 кг, 213,6 кг, 244,8 кг и 283,2 кг. При междуследии дисков $l=15$ см и $l=25$ см использовалось 3 диска с соответствующей скоростям нагрузкой на каток 140,7 кг, 160,2 кг, 183,6 кг и 212,4 кг. Ширина захвата выравнивателя равнялась 33 см при величине междуследия (l) дисков 10 см и 15 см, 63 см при $l = 20$ см и 53 см при $l = 25$ см. Эти значения ширины захвата выравнивателя приняты с целью установки крайние мульчирующих пластин по следу движения крайних дисков катка при работе.

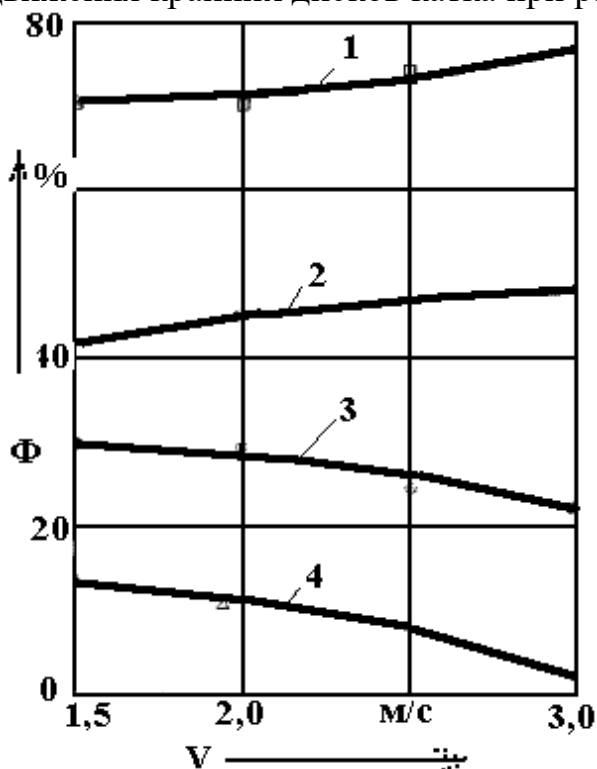


Рисунок. Зависимости влияния величины междуследия дисков катка и скорости поступательного движения

1,2,3,4 –соответственно фракции размером менее 50 мм, менее 25 мм, более 50 мм и более 100 мм, глубина взятия проб 10 см

Из рисунок видно, что с увеличением поступательной скорости от 1,5 м/с до 3,0 м/с увеличивается процентное содержание фракций размером менее 50 мм и 25 мм соответственно 70,3 % до 77,6 % и с 40,5% до 48,2, а фракций размером более 50 мм и 100 мм – уменьшается соответственно с 29,4% до 22,7% и с 13,4% до 22%. При этом характер закономерностей увеличения содержания фракций размером менее 50 мм и 25 мм различны, т.е. с увеличением поступательной скорости интенсивность увеличения содержания фракций менее 50 мм увеличивается, а менее 25 мм – уменьшается.

Качество крошения почвы корпусами ПОТ 01.000 плуга в зависимости от поступательной скорости (условия работы дискового катка)

Это, а так же и то, что уменьшение процентного содержания фракций более 100 мм происходит более интенсивно, чем уменьшение содержания фракций более 50 мм можно объяснить тем, что меньшим фракциям требуется больший удельный расход энергии для образования новых поверхностей их разрушения.

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АНАЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ВЛИЯНИЯ ПАРАМЕТРОВ ИЗНОШЕННОГО ЛЕМЕХ НА ГЛУБИНУ ВСПАШКИ

Аннотация: В статье отмечается, что при вспашке почвы лемехом с затылочной фаской выталкивающая сила увеличивается пропорционально объему уплотняемой почвы. Выявлено, что при увеличении угла затылочной фаски 5 до 40 градусов выталкивающая сила возрастает 11,3 раза, Тогда как, при увеличении ширины затылочной фаски от 0,5 мм до 4 мм она возрастает 60...64 раза. Для наиболее продолжительной эксплуатации лемеха необходимо разработать такое техническое решение, в процессе работы которого с тыльной стороны образовывался затылочная фаска с минимальной площадью.

Ключевые слова: Лемех, абразивное изнашивание, затупление, вспашка, предельное состояние, пласт, сопротивление почвы, лезвие, затылочная фаска, выталкивающая сила, сопротивление плуга.

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ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE PARAMETERS OF A WEARED SHAREHOLDER ON THE DEPTH OF PLOWING

Abstract: The article notes that when plowing the soil with a plowshare with an occipital chamfer, the buoyancy force increases in proportion to the volume of compacted soil. It was revealed that with an increase in the angle of the occipital chamfer of 5 to 40 degrees, the buoyancy force increases 11.3 times, whereas, with an increase in the width of the occipital chamfer from 0.5 mm to 4 mm, it increases 60... 64 times. For the longest operation of the plowshare, it is necessary to develop such a technical solution, during the operation of which an occipital chamfer with a minimum area was formed on the back side.

Key words: Ploughshare, abrasive wear, blunting, plowing, limit state, layer, soil resistance, blade, occipital chamfer, buoyancy force, plow resistance.

Введение. Как известно, лемех плуга работает в тяжёлых почвенных условиях постоянного абразивного и ударно-абразивного изнашивания. В связи с этим затупление лемеха — это неизбежный процесс [1-4]. Следовательно, затупление лемеха приводит к уменьшению глубины вспашки и нарушению качественных показателей плуга [1,4].

Цель исследования. Определение влияние объем уплотняемой почвы под лемехом плуга на величину выталкивающей силы.

Аналитические исследования. Рассмотрим работу лемеха с затупленным лезвием. Как известно сила выталкивающая лемех из почвы определяется по следующей формуле [4-6].

$$R_y = g_0 \times V \quad (6) \quad V = b \times h_s \times l_s \times \frac{\sin \varepsilon}{\cos \varepsilon} \quad (7)$$

где b -ширина захвата лемеха, h_s -высота затылочной фаски, l_s -ширина затылочной фаски, V -объем сминаемой почвы, g_0 -коэффициент объемного смятия почвы.

Учитывая, что

$$h_s = l_s \times \sin \varepsilon$$

$$R_y = \frac{b g_0 \sin 2\varepsilon}{2 \sin \gamma} l_s^2 \quad (9)$$

Коэффициент объемного смятия почвы зависит от его скорости деформации (смятия), т.е. [4].

$$g_0 = g_0^1 (1 + K_g \mathcal{G}_g) \quad (10)$$

где g_0^1 - объемный коэффициент смятия, выбранное при статических испытаниях, т.е. при скорости деформации равно нулю. K_g - коэффициент, учитывающий изменение коэффициента объемного смятия почвы в зависимости от скорости смятия, c/m , \mathcal{G}_g - скорость смятия почвы затылочной фаской в вертикальном направлении m/c .

Из рис.1. используя теорему синусов получим

$$\frac{\mathcal{G}_M}{\sin(90 - \phi)} = \frac{\mathcal{G}_C}{\sin[180 - (90 + \phi + \varepsilon)]} \quad (11)$$

Отсюда,

$$\frac{\mathcal{G}_C}{\mathcal{G}_M} = \frac{\cos(\varepsilon + \phi)}{\cos \phi} \quad (12)$$

$$\mathcal{G}_C = \mathcal{G}_M (\cos \varepsilon - \sin \varepsilon \times \operatorname{tg} \phi) \quad (13)$$

$$\mathcal{G}_g = \mathcal{G}_C \cos(90 - \varepsilon) = \mathcal{G}_M (\cos \varepsilon - \sin \varepsilon \times \operatorname{tg} \phi) \sin \varepsilon \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Получим } R_y = \frac{b \sin 2\varepsilon}{2 \sin \gamma} l_s^2 g_0^1 [1 + K_g \mathcal{G}_M (\cos \varepsilon - \sin \varepsilon \times \operatorname{tg} \phi) \sin \varepsilon] \quad (15)$$

Результаты и обсуждения. Из уравнения (15) видно, что на величину силы R_y способствующий выглублению лемеха из почвы наибольшее влияние оказывает ширина затылочной фаски, а по исследованиям Г.Н. Синеоков[6] и В.И.Зрулина [5], этим параметром считается высота затылочной фаски. Однако мы считаем, что на величину силы R_y способствующий выглублению лемеха из почвы в процессе взаимодействия, оказывает объем сминаемой почвы под затылочной фаской V_3 (рис.2).

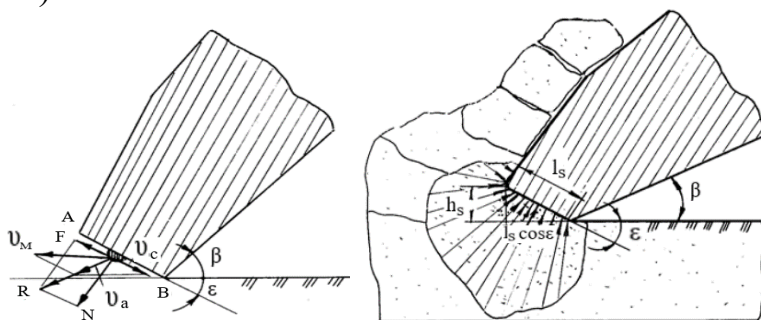


Рис.1. Схема к определению скоростей

Рис. 2. Схема к определению объема движения лемеха и почвы сминаемой почвы затылочной фаской лемеха

$$\text{То есть } V_3 = \frac{l_s \cos \varepsilon}{2} h_s b \quad (16)$$

Здесь мнение многих ученых расходятся, поэтому рассмотрим влияние этих параметров на объем уплотняемой почвы под лемехом (затылочной фаской) так как именно уплотняемая почва создает выталкивающую силу лемеха из почвы.

$$\text{Из рис.2 видно, что } h_s = l_s \sin \varepsilon \quad (17)$$

Построим графики зависимости влияния ширины l_s и угла затылочной фаски ε на толщину уплотняемой почвы h_s и на объем V_3 уплотняемой почвы под лемехом по формулам (17) и (16)(рис.3,4).

Из этих графиков (рис.3) видно, что высота является функцией ширины и угла затылочной фаски, что указывает на прямолинейную корреляционную зависимость. Отметим, что при увеличении ширины от 0,5 мм до 4 мм высота затылочной фаски при одном и том же угле увеличивается в среднем в 8 раза, а при увеличении угла от 5° до 40° , при ее неизменной ширине высота увеличивается 7,3 раза.

Если рассмотреть объем уплотняемой почвы в зависимости от h_s , тогда видим, что только с увеличением ширины и угла затылочной фаски(17) возрастает высота h_s и она способствует возрастанию объема сминаемой почвы. Следовательно, h_s является второстепенным параметром при определении выталкивающей силы лемеха из почвы. Из рис.4 видно, что при увеличении ширины затылочной фаски от 0,5 мм до 4 мм при неизменном угле затылочной фаски объем сминаемой почвы возрастает в

среднем 64 раза. Увеличение же угла затылочной фаски до 40° по сравнению с 5° объем сминаемой почвы возрастает в среднем 7,4 раза, при неизменной ширине. Можно также отметить, что на каждом 5° изменении угла затылочной фаски объем сминаемой почвы повышается 1,5...2 раза.

Поставив формулы (17) в (16) и поле некоторых преобразований получим

$$V_s = l_s^2 b \sin 2\varepsilon \quad (18)$$

Как видно из этой зависимости на величину уплотняемого объема почвы V_s , который способствует возникновению выталкивающей силы R_y , основное влияние оказывает ширина l_s и угол затылочной фаски ε (рис.5).

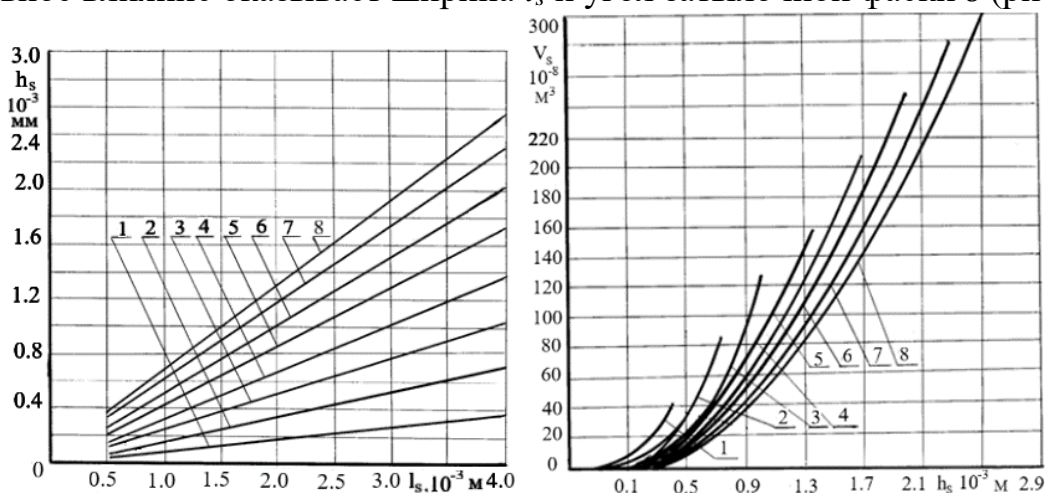


Рис.3. График зависимости толщины **Рис.4. Графики зависимости**
объема уплотняемой почвы от ширины уплотняемой почвы от
высоты

фаски 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 соответственно затылочной фаски 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 - при $\varepsilon=5^{\circ}, 10^{\circ}, 15^{\circ}, 20^{\circ}, 25^{\circ}, 30^{\circ}, 35^{\circ}, 40^{\circ}$ при $\varepsilon=5^{\circ}, 10^{\circ}, 15^{\circ}, 20^{\circ}, 25^{\circ}, 30^{\circ}, 35^{\circ}, 40^{\circ}$ соответственно.

Как видно из рис.5, при увеличении l_s от от 0,5 мм до 4 мм, V_s возрастает 60...88 раза, не зависимо от угла установки, а при ε равным 5° до 40° V_s возрастает в среднем 5,8 раза. Следовательно, можно отметить, что на интенсивность уплотнения объема почвы основное влияние оказывает не высота h_s и угол ε , **а ширина затылочной фаски l_s** . Например, ширина затылочной фаски по сравнению с углом способствует повышению объема сминаемой почвы в 12 раз.

С другой стороны, следует отметить, что ширина затылочной фаски способствует уплотнению почвы под лемехом, а силу, выталкивающую создает уплотняемая почва. В связи с этим нам необходимо исследовать теоретическую зависимость выталкивающей силы от величины объема

уплотняемой почвы и установить предельное значение объема уплотняемой почвы.

Как известно, по данным экспериментальных исследований [4] предельной шириной затылочной фаски по технологическому критерию (по качеству работы) при пахоте луговых, светлых и типичных сероземов является 2,7; 2,9 и 2,8 мм соответственно.

По этим величинам из графика (рис.5) можно теоретически определить предельное значение объема уплотняемой почвы для различных значений углов затылочной фаски. Например, только для луговых почв при углах затылочной фаски от 5° , 10° , 15° , 20° , 25° , 30° , 35° , 40° предельными значениями объема уплотняемой почвы является соответственно 70, 155, 225, 280, 345, 385, 420, 450 мм³. Аналогично можно определить предельные значения объема уплотняемой почвы для светлых и типичных сероземов. Экспериментально эти величины установить сложно, так как инструмент или прибор для определения объема уплотняемой почвы еще не разработан. В связи с этим на практике в настоящее время выбраковка почворезущих рабочих органов производится по величине ширины, высоты или по площади затылочной фаски. С учетом зависимостей (17) и (18) и после некоторых преобразований формула (15) выгладить так

$$R_y = \frac{V_s}{2 \sin \gamma} g_0^1 [1 + K_g G_M (\cos \varepsilon - \sin \varepsilon \times \operatorname{tg} \phi) \sin \varepsilon] \quad (19)$$

Графики, построенные по формуле (19) при различных значениях объемного коэффициента смятия показаны на рис. 6.

Как видно из графика (см. рис.6) при работе выталкивающая сила лемеха с затылочной фаской увеличивается пропорционально объему уплотняемой почвы. Необходимо отметить также, что увеличение объемного коэффициента смятия от 4 до 10 Н выталкивающая сила повышается до 2,5 раз. Следовательно, для экономии ГСМ и других расходуемых средств на вспашку необходимо проводить при минимальных значениях коэффициента объемного смятия почвы.

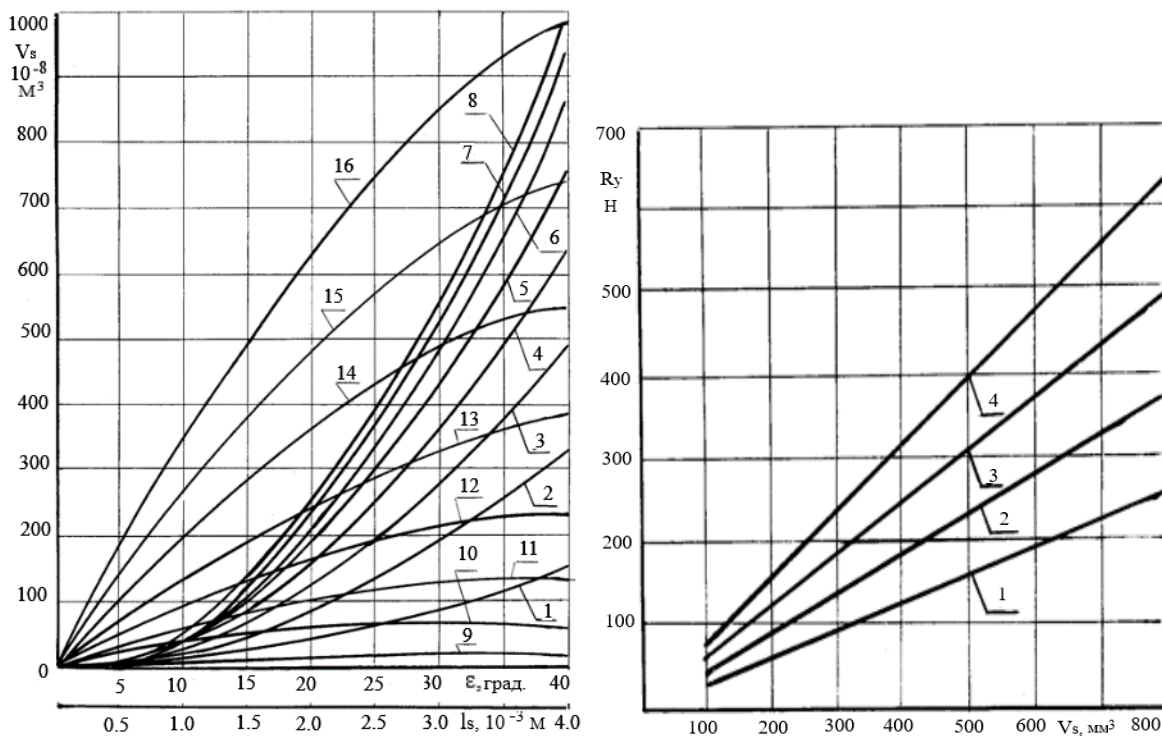


Рис.5. Зависимость объема сминаемой выталкивающей силы почвы от угла $V_s = f(\epsilon)$ 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 от объема уплотняемой почвы затылочной и от ширины затылочной фаски фаской. 1,2,3,4 - $R_y = f(g_0)$ при $g_0 = 4, 6, 8, 10 \text{ H}$ $V_s = f(l_s)$ - 9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16

Если рассмотреть увеличение выталкивающей силы более детально в зависимости от ширины и угла затылочной фаски то, заметим следующие (рис.7). По сравнению с углом, изменение ширины затылочной фаски больше влияет на величину выталкивающей силы. Например, при увеличении угла затылочной фаски 5 до 40 градусов выталкивающая сила возрастает 11,3 раза, не зависимо от изменения коэффициента объемного смятия почвы. Тогда как, при увеличении ширины затылочной фаски от 0,5 мм до 4 мм выталкивающая сила возрастает 60...64 раза.

Выводы: в заключении можно отметить, что затупление лемеха при работе плуга на абразивной почве неизбежный сопутствующий технологический процесс. Поэтому для повышения эффективности технологического процесса вспашки необходимо применяют один из следующих способов.

- **Традиционный способ.** При нарушении сохранения глубины вспашки ($\sigma = \pm 2$ см от установленного) установить предельного значения затылочной фаски, после достижения которой необходимо заточить или заменит лемех.

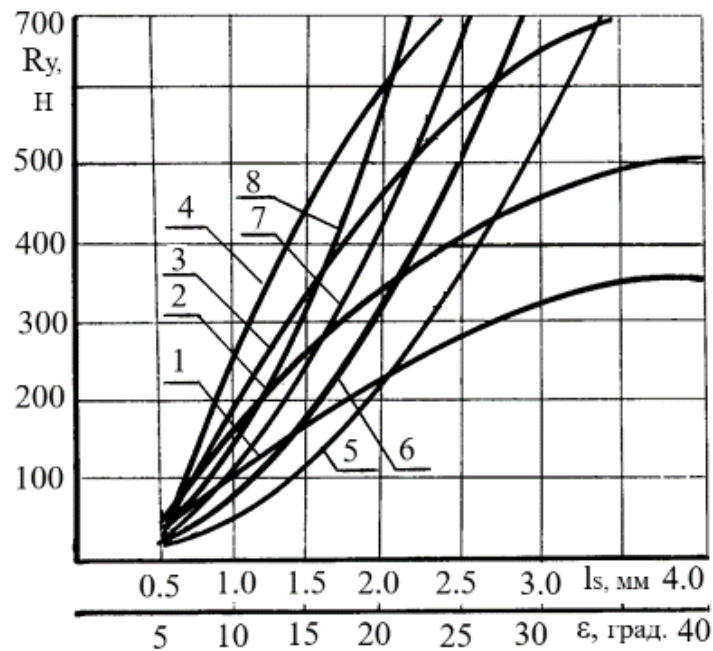


Рис. 7. Зависимость тягового сопротивления от угла 1,2,3,4 - $R_y=f(\varepsilon)$ и ширины 5,6,7,8 - $R_y=f(l_s)$ затылочной фаски.

▪ **Новый рекомендуемый способ.** Для наиболее продолжительной эксплуатации лемеха необходимо разработать такое техническое решение (или исполнение) лемеха, в процессе работы которого с тыльной стороны образовывался затылочная фаска с максимально уменьшенными размерами, то есть с минимальной площадью. Тогда и выталкивающая сила лемеха из почвы будет иметь минимальное значение, что обеспечить работу плуга наиболее максимальное время без выглублений или нарушений агротехнических требований на глубину обработки.

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СТРУКТУРА ЗАБОЛЕВАЕМОСТИ ЗЛОКАЧЕСТВЕННЫМИ ЛИМФОМАМИ

Резюме. В статье проанализированы особенности структуры заболеваемости злокачественными лимфомами у людей в возрасте 18-30 лет. Рассмотрены закономерности течения, исхода и смертности среди выборки пациентов за 10 лет.

Ключевые слова: лимфома Ходжкина, неходжкинские лимфомы, заболеваемость, смертность, исход.

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STRUCTURE OF INCIDENCE WITH MALIGNANT LYMPHOMAS

Resume. The article analyzes the specific of malignant lymphomas morbidity structure in people aged 18-30, as well as examining patterns of outcome and mortality among patients over the past 10 years.

Keywords: Hodgkin lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, morbidity, mortality, outcome.

Актуальность. Злокачественные лимфомы – это регионарные злокачественные опухоли лимфоидной ткани. По статистике заболеваемость лимфомами составляет до 50% среди неоплазм крови с преимущественным распространением в развитых и развивающихся

странах. У пациентов до 30 лет лимфомы являются наиболее частой группой онкологических заболеваний и выявляются примерно у каждого пятого. У большинства из них наблюдаются агрессивные формы. Это делает проблему социально значимой и актуальной [1].

Цель: определить структуру заболеваемости и исходы заболевания злокачественными лимфомами у пациентов 18-30 лет.

Материал и методы. Проведен ретроспективный анализ медицинской документации 163 пациентов с лимфомой Ходжкина (ЛХ) и 57 пациентов с неходжкинскими лимфомами (НХЛ) в возрасте от 18 до 30 лет, зарегистрированных в базе данных РИОРИАТМ АФ в 2011-2021 годах.

Результаты и их обсуждение. В исследовании рассматривались 163 пациента с ЛХ и 57 с НХЛ. Средний возраст пациентов 24 года (от 18 до 30 лет), при этом пик заболеваемости ЛХ приходится на 24 года, НХЛ – на 29. Диагностика происходила в зависимости от локализации и формы заболевания, подтверждение диагноза осуществлялось гистологическими и иммуногистохимическими методами. Среди лимфом Ходжкина преобладающей морфологической формой у данной выборки является нодулярный склероз (С81.1) - 69,9%. Так же в структуре заболевания присутствуют следующие формы: смешанноклеточный вариант (С81.2) - 15,3%, лимфома Ходжкина неутонченная (С81.9) - 6,7%, лимфоидное преобладание (С81.0) - 4,9%, лимфоидное истощение (С81.3) - 3,1%. Среди неходжкинских лимфом ведущей формой явилась крупноклеточная (диффузная) неходжкинская лимфома (С83.3) - 68,42%, кроме того выявлены: опухоль Беркитта (С83.7) в 14,04%, фолликулярная неходжкинская лимфома, БДУ (С82.9) в 7,02%, лимфобластная (диффузная) неходжкинская лимфома (С83.5) в 5,26%, грибовидный микоз (С84.0) в 1,75%, диффузная неходжкинская лимфома, БДУ (С83.9) в 1,75%, другие и неутонченные Т-клеточные лимфомы (С84.5) в 1,75%.

В случае лимфомы Ходжкина заболевание чаще всего выявлялось на II и III стадиях, при НХЛ – на II и IV.

Прогноз и исход заболевания зависят от вида лимфомы, стадии заболевания и ряда прогностических факторов. 5-летняя скорректированная выживаемость по РБ при всех стадиях: ЛХ - 83,7%; НХЛ - 49,3%.

Смертность при ЛХ составила 7,98%, в ремиссии в настоящее время находится 87,12% пациентов. 4,29% пациентов продолжают противоопухолевое лечение. В структуре смертности первое место занимает болезнь Ходжкина, лимфоидное истощение (С81.3).

При НХЛ смертность оказалась выше – 22,18%. 75,44% пациентов находятся в ремиссии, 1,75% на момент исследования получали лечение. Летальный исход чаще всего встречается при следующих нозологических

формах: диффузная неходжкинская лимфома, БДУ (С83.9), опухоль Беркитта (С83.7).

Выводы:

1 Самой частой морфологической формой лимфомы Ходжкина у молодых является нодулярный склероз (С81.1), среди неходжкинских лимфом - крупноклеточная (диффузная) неходжкинская лимфома (С83.3).

2 Смертность при ЛХ составила 7,98%, при НХЛ - 22,81%.

3 Летальный исход у молодых пациентов встречается чаще всего при следующих нозологических формах: болезнь Ходжкина, лимфоидное истощение (С81.3), диффузная неходжкинская лимфома, БДУ (С83.9), опухоль Беркитта (С83.7).

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ИННОВАЦИЙ В АКЦИОНЕРНОМ ОБЩЕСТВЕ «УЗБЕКИСТОН ТЕМИР ЙУЛЛАРИ»

Аннотация. Данная статья рассматривает актуальность внедрения инноваций в Акционерном Обществе «УЗБЕКИСТОН ТЕМИР ЙУЛЛАРИ» (далее АО УТЙ).

Ключевые понятия: Инновационный подвижной состав, инновации, вагоны, вагоны – зерновозы, эффективность.

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ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF INNOVATIONS IN UZBEKISTAN TEMIR YULLARI JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Annotation: This article examines the relevance of the introduction of innovations in the Joint Stock Company "UZBEKISTAN TEMIR YULLARI" (hereinafter AO UTU).

Key words: Innovative rolling stock, innovations, wagons, grain wagons, efficiency.

Актуальность выбранной темы обусловлена необходимостью внедрения инноваций не только в развитие экономики страны, но и в транспортную систему. Переход к инновационным вагонам позволит меньшим парком осуществлять грузовладельцам текущие и плановые перевозки, снизит их затраты на ремонты и продлит сроки эксплуатации вагонов. Следует признать, что активный и бесконтрольный прирост парка вагонов может привести к значительному снижению качественных эксплуатационных показателей вагонов в Акционерном Обществе «Узбекистон Темир Йуллари» (далее Общество, АО УТЙ), таких как:

время оборота вагона, участковая скорость движения, а так же нагрузит инфраструктуру Общества дополнительными затратами на ее ремонт и содержание.

Чтобы удовлетворить потребности грузовладельцев в перевозке грузов железнодорожному транспорту необходимо обеспечить достаточное количество подвижного состава. Для достижения поставленной цели определены следующие первоочередные задачи: наращивание производственных мощностей по ремонту и строительству вагонов и локомотивов для обеспечения потребности промышленности республики в подвижном составе; увеличению пропускной и провозной способности железной дороги; повышению скоростей движения, при безусловном соблюдении безопасности движения поездов. Задача, как видется, не простая, но выполнимая.

Таблица 1. Сравнительные технические характеристики стандартного - зерновоза и инновационного вагона – зерновоза.

Тех. характеристики	Обычный зерновоз	ОВК
Модель вагона	19-752	19-9549
Тележка	18-100	18-9855 (Barber S-2-R)
Грузоподъемность, т	70,0	76,0
Объем кузова, куб. метры	94,0	120,0
Пробег до первого деповского ремонта	210 тыс. км (или 3 года)	800 тыс. км (или 8 лет)
Межремонтный пробег	110 тыс. км (или 2 года)	800 тыс. км (или 8 лет)
Депо́вской ремонт после капитального	160 тыс. км (или 2 года)	800 тыс. км (или 8 лет)
Капитальный ремонт	15 лет	16 лет
Частота замены колесной пары	5 лет	8 лет
Срок службы	30 лет	32 года

Далее на примере среднего полигона курсирования вагонов – зерновозов около 4000 км и времени оборота подвижного состава 25 суток, рассчитаем экономическую эффективность приобретения и использования инновационных вагонов на тележке 18-9855 (Barber S-2-R).

Таблица 2. Исходные данные.

Исходные данные	Зерновоз 19-752	ОВК 19-9549
Расстояние в один конец, км	4 112	
Оборот на маршруте, сутки	25	25
Груз	пшеница(011005)	
Плотность груза, т/м ³	0,74	
Груженный тариф, руб.	71143	71143
Порожний тариф, руб.	44016	44016
Кубатура, м ³	94,0	120,0
Грузоподъемность, тонн	70,0	76,0
Погрузка, тонны	70,0	76,0

Таблица №3. Расчет экономии на железнодорожном тарифе.

Экономия на тарифах РЖД	Зерновоз 19-752	ОВК 19-9549
Тариф на 1 оборот, руб.	115 159	115 159
Стоимость перевозки 1 т груза, руб.	1 645	1 515
Экономия на 1 тонну груза, руб.		130
Экономия по тарифу на 1 вагон в сутки, руб.		395
Экономия по тарифу на 1 вагон в год, руб.		142 139

Таблица №4. Сравнительная стоимость и количество ремонтов зерновозов.

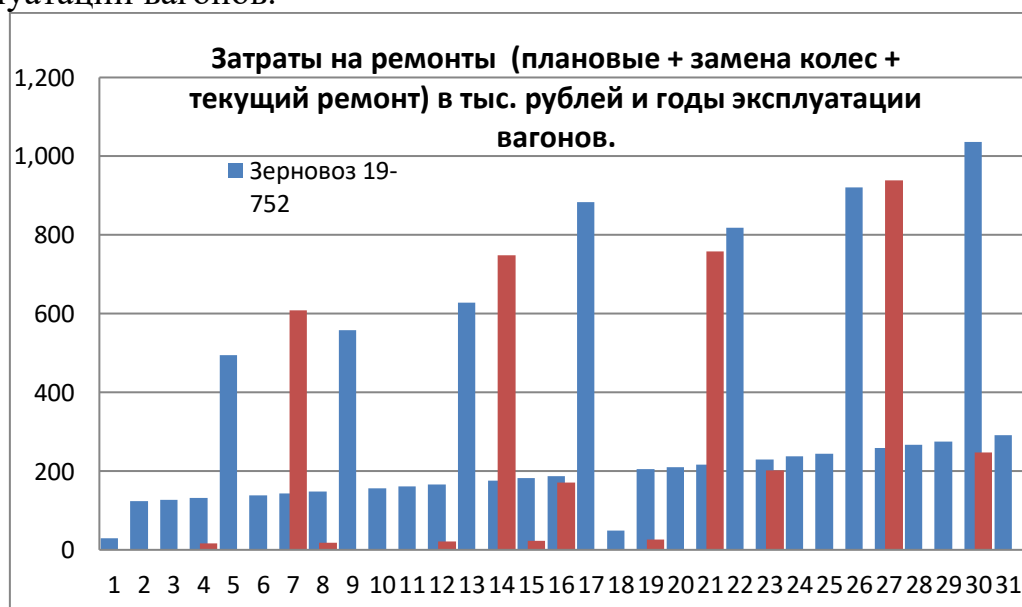
Количество ремонтов	Цена, руб.	Зерновоз 19-752	ОВК 19-9549
Деповские ремонты (+ средний тариф)	90 000	29	4
Замена колесных пар	320 000	7	4
Капитальный ремонт (+средний тариф)	110 000	2	1
Ремонт кассетных подшипников	100 000	0	4
Текущий ремонт	15 000	63	8

Примечание: Все расчеты проведены без учета НДС

***Госсубсидия** - утверждена Госсубсидия Минпромторга на покупку инновационного вагона в размере 300 тыс. руб. на 1 вагон.

****Равновесная цена** - цена вагона, при которой затраты на привлечение и содержание парка обычных вагонов и парка инновационных вагонов одинаковы.

Рисунок 1. График затрат на ремонты зерновозов на период эксплуатации вагонов.



Подведем итог анализа эффективности использования инновационных вагонов на предложенном полигоне.

1. Благодаря увеличению грузоподъемности на 6 т. и объема кузова на 26 м³ - инновационный вагон позволяет перевозить на 8,5 % больше груза при одинаковых затратах на железнодорожный тариф.

2. Экономия на использовании зерновозов 19-9549 составила:

- на тонну груза 130 руб.
- на тарифе 395 рублей в сутки, что составляет – 142139 рубля на 1 вагон в год.

При общей оптимистичности полученных при расчетах данных для внедрения инноваций на железных дорогах Узбекистана также необходимо оценивать риски внедрения тех или иных инноваций и находить пути их минимизации.

В качестве ожидаемых эффектов от внедрения инноваций следует рассматривать:

- воздействие на сферу перевозок грузов;
- воздействия на бюджетную систему;
- социальные эффекты;
- воздействие на экономику в целом, в том числе развитие её конкурентоспособности.

Использованные источники:

1. Бизнес-план АО «УЗБЕКИСТОН ТЕМИР ЙУЛЛАРИ» на 2022 год
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СИМПАТОАДРЕНАЛОВАЯ СИСТЕМА КАК ФАКТОР РИСКА В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ГИПЕРТОНИЧЕСКОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ У ЛИЦ МОЛОДОГО ВОЗРАСТА И ПУТИ ЕЁ ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ

Аннотация: Гипертонической болезнью страдает каждый пятый житель Земли. Большинство современных ученых считают, что склонность к развитию гипертонической болезни закладываются в молодом возрасте. Концепция факторов риска стала научной основой профилактики, снижения заболеваемости и смертности от сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний широко используется в практической работе. Только профилактика и максимально ранняя диагностика артериальной гипертензии среди молодой аудитории, приведет к существенным сдвигам в борьбе с высокой смертностью от сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний.

Ключевые слова: артериальная гипертензия, модифицируемые факторы риска, подростковый возраст, меры профилактики и ранней диагностики.

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SYMPATHOADRENAL SYSTEM AS A RISK FACTOR IN THE FORMATION OF HYPERTENSION IN YOUNG PEOPLE AND WAYS OF ITS PREVENTION

Annotation: Hypertension affects every fifth inhabitant of our planet. Most modern scientists believe that the origins of arterial hypertension are laid at a young age. The concept of risk factors has become the scientific basis for the prevention, reduction of morbidity and mortality from cardiovascular diseases and is widely used in practical work. Only prevention and the earliest possible diagnosis of hypertension among a young audience will lead to significant changes in the fight against high mortality from cardiovascular diseases.

Keywords: arterial hypertension, modifiable risk factors, adolescence, preventive measures and early diagnosis.

Распространенность гипертонической болезни (ГБ) в Узбекистане среди мужчин трудоспособного возраста достигает около 40 %. С возрастом число больных ГБ неуклонно увеличивается от 10 % у мужчин 20–29 лет до 60–70 % в возрастной группе старше 60 лет [1]. При этом до 40-летнего возраста заболеваемость выше у мужчин, а после 50 лет – у женщин. В настоящее время известно, что в молодом возрасте артериальная гипертензия нередко протекает латентно, проявляя себя только при сформировавшихся изменениях в органах-мишенях (головной мозг, сердце, почки, сосуды) и представляя важнейший фактор риска (ФР) развития сопутствующей патологии, в первую очередь атеросклероза. У каждого третьего подростка, имеющего подъемы АД, в последующем возможно формирование гипертонической болезни. У молодых лиц, имеющих артериальное давление (АД) выше среднего уровня, с возрастом сохраняется тенденция к его повышению. В дальнейшем оно остается повышенным у 40-45%, а у 15-25% лиц юношеского возраста АД прогрессирует. Только адекватные профилактические мероприятия, направленные на раннее выявление и исключение факторов риска в юношеском возрасте, дадут медицинский, социальный и экономический эффект значительно выше, чем лечение гипертонической болезни у взрослых.

Применение препаратов α -агонистов преимущественно имидазолиновых рецепторов, одной из особенностей эффекта которого является большая степень воздействия, по сравнению с другими препаратами этой группы, на симпатическую активность.

Целью исследования явилась оценка эффективности применения препаратов агонистов преимущественно имидазолиновых рецепторов

Материалы и методы исследования. Объектом исследования явились лица мужского пола от 25 до 45 лет с признаками АГ. В исследование не включали пациентов с симптоматическими АГ, сахарным диабетом, ишемической болезнью сердца, онкологическими заболеваниями, обострением острого или хронического заболеваний, с алкогольной или наркотической зависимостью. Все пациенты с АГ прошли обследование в соответствии с рекомендациями ВНОК (2019). Предварительно все обследуемые дали информированное согласие на участие в исследовании. Всего обследовано 35 человек, средний возраст которых составил $33,4 \pm 6,5$ года. Диагноз ГБ устанавливали на основании «офисных» цифр АД, превышающих 140/90 мм рт. ст., и/или данных суточного мониторирования АД (СМАД) – при среднесуточном АД $\geq 130/80$ мм рт. ст. В диагностической структуре ГБ в данной группе пациентов ГБ I стадии представлена у 35, АГ 1 степени – у 35 обследованных. Средний риск установлен у 32 обследованных, высокий риск – у 3-х пациентов. В группе обследованных пациентов превышение только офисного уровня АД обнаружено у 16 пациента, превышение

только среднесуточного АД по данным СМАД – у 28 человек, превышение обоих показателей – у 32 обследованных лиц. В структуре АГ у обследованных пациентов систолическая АГ выявлена у 12, систолодиастолический тип АГ – у 32 обследованных. Всем пациентам проведено физикальное обследование и инструментальные исследования: регистрация электрокардиограммы (ЭКГ) в 12 отведениях, эхокардиографическое исследование (ЭхоКГ), доплеркардиография, СМАД, велоэргометрия (ВЭМ), холтеровское мониторирование, исследована суточная экскреция катехоламинов, Статистическая обработка результатов наблюдений выполнена с использованием пакета статистических программ SPSS– 12.0 (США). Межгрупповое сравнение переменных выполнено с использованием непараметрических критериев МаннаУитни.

Результаты исследования. Жалобы на головные боли различной локализации больные ГБ в обследуемой группе предъявляли в 100 % случаев. Перед началом исследования часть пациентов находилась на медикаментозной терапии (16 чел.). Из получавших медикаментозную терапию в основной группе чаще назначали бета-блокаторы и ингибиторы ангиотензинпревращающего фермента (4 и 12 человек соответственно). При проведении ВЭМ пробы в группе пациентов с ГБ нагрузку мощностью 200 Ватт выполнили 8 чел., мощностью 150 Ватт – 12 чел., 125 Ватт – 9 чел., 100 Ватт – 6 пациента. В исследуемой группе преобладал гипертонический тип реакции ГР на физическую нагрузку (у 31 из 35 мужчин). Гипертрофия левого предсердия (ЛП) по данным ЭхоКГ выявлена у 1 пациента молодого возраста. Концентрическая гипертрофия миокарда левого желудочка (ГЛЖ) обнаружена у 3, концентрическое ремоделирование левого желудочка (КРЛЖ) – у 6 пациентов. По данным СМАД у пациентов с АГ молодого возраста ночное снижение систолического АД (САД) характеризовалось типом «dipper» у 14 человек, «over-dipper» по САД выявлено у 24, «non-dipper» по САД – у 11 обследуемых лиц.

При изучении эндотелийзависимой и эндотелий-независимой вазодилатации плечевой артерии нарушение ЭФ обнаружено у 18 чел. Толщина интима-медиа (ТИМ) справа – $0,76 \pm 0,15$ мм, ТИМ слева – $0,83 \pm 0,10$ мм. У 6 пациентов выявлено увеличение ТИМ более 0,9 мм. После первичного обследования всем пациентам молодого возраста с гипертонической болезнью I-стадии с АГ 1-й степени назначен моксонидин 200 мкг (Физиотенз, Abbot, США) в дозе 1 таблетка в сутки. Лечение проводили в течение 1 года. За целевой уровень АД были приняты значения

На фоне лечения в течение 1 года отмечалось достоверное снижение уровня САД: САД до лечения – $140 \pm 12,5$ мм рт. ст., после лечения – $126 \pm 9,00$ мм рт. ст. ($p < 0,01$). Таким образом, САД снизилось в среднем на

14 мм рт. ст. Диастолическое АД (ДАД) до лечения составляло $92,0 \pm 9,22$ мм рт. ст., после лечения – $82,0 \pm 5,61$ мм рт. ст. Таким образом, уровень ДАД снизился в среднем на 10,0 мм рт. ст. ($p < 0,01$). Следующим этапом нашей работы была оценка динамики показателей СМАД. Сравнительный анализ выявил, что на фоне лечения у пациентов с АГ молодого возраста достоверно снизились значения уровня вариабельности ДАД за сутки, вариабельности САД и ДАД за день при сравнении с базисной линией. Достоверно уменьшилось число пациентов с суточным профилем «overdipper» по САД с 24 исходно до 14 человек при повторном проведении СМАД ($p = 0,043$) и «over-dipper» по ДАД – с 13 до 5 лиц. При оценке качественных показателей ВЭМ обнаружено, что через 1 год лечения у пациентов с АГ молодого возраста достоверно увеличилось количество НР и уменьшилась частота ГР на физическую нагрузку.

При анализе данных ЭхоКГ установлено, что при применении агонистов имидазолиновых рецепторов в течение 1 года признаков гипертрофии левого желудочка (ЛЖ) и ЛП не выявлено, у 3 пациентов обнаружено концентрическое ремоделирование ЛЖ. При изучении эндотелий-зависимой и эндотелийнезависимой вазодилатации плечевой артерии на фоне лечения нарушение ЭФ обнаружено у 5 человек, что достоверно меньше по сравнению с исходными данными.

Выводы: 1. У мужчин молодого возраста в 2/3 случаях преобладала систолодиастолическая гипертензия.

2. Использование препаратов агонистов имидазолиновых рецепторов в дозе 200 мкг в сутки для лечения ГБ у мужчин молодого возраста в 100% случаях приводило к регрессу клинической симптоматики, способствовало нормализации офисных цифр АД (САД – на 14,0 мм рт. ст., ДАД – на 10,0 мм рт. ст.). По данным СМАД препараты агонистов имидазолиновых рецепторов способствовал уменьшению числа пациентов с «избыточным» ночным снижением САД (с 24 до 14 чел.), с «избыточным» ночным снижением ДАД (13 и 5 человек исходно и в конце исследования соответственно).

3. На фоне приема увеличилось число пациентов с нормотонической реакцией на физическую нагрузку (9 и 21 человек в конце исследования и исходно соответственно) у молодых мужчин с ГБ. 24 9 2 14 21 0 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 гипертензивная реакция нормотоническая реакция гипотоническая реакция до лечения после лечения

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**ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ КОМПЛЕКСНОГО ПОДХОДА В РАМКАХ
МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ НЕФТЕГАЗОХИМИЧЕСКИХ
МОЩНОСТЕЙ СТРАН ЕАЭС**

Аннотация: В рамках международной интеграции нефтегазохимических мощностей стран ЕАЭС важно предусмотреть возможность создания более устойчивой картины внутреннего и внешнего рынков сбыта продукции с высокой добавленной стоимостью.

Ключевые слова: интеграция, ЕАЭС, компании, санкции, эффективность развития, нефтегазохимическая отрасль.

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**APPLICATION OF AN INTEGRATED APPROACH WITHIN THE
INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION OF THE PETROLEUM AND GAS
CHEMICAL CAPACITIES OF THE EAEU COUNTRIES**

Annotation: As part of the international integration of the petrochemical capacities of the EAEU countries, it is important to provide for the possibility of creating a more stable picture of the domestic and foreign markets for high value-added products.

Keywords: integration, EAEU, companies, sanctions, development efficiency, petrochemical industry.

Единой дорожной карты для достижения долгосрочного успеха не существует, и компаниям следует рассмотреть возможность применения комплексного подхода (рисунок 1)



Рисунок 1 – Рычаги для преодоления сбоев

1. Продуманная рыночная стратегия.

Важно сосредоточиться на долгосрочной стратегии, чтобы создать надежный портфель продуктов, способный противостоять изменениям макроэкономических тенденций.

Нефтехимические компании могут обеспечить долговременную устойчивость с помощью внутрикорпоративного макроэкономического анализа долгосрочных тенденций и последствий, а затем сделать осознанный и продуманный стратегический выбор в отношении того, на каких рынках они сосредоточены. COVID-19 доказал, что сосредоточение внимания на относительно краткосрочных и среднесрочных дисбалансах спроса и предложения может быть достаточно сомнительной стратегией. Одним из важнейших аспектов борьбы с перебоями является понимание поведения потребителей, которое является временным по сравнению с постоянным, поскольку восстановление, скорее всего, будет неравномерным на конечных рынках и в регионах.

Компании могут увеличить прибыль в различных операционной деятельности, если они создадут портфель продуктов, способный противостоять изменениям макроэкономических тенденций. Например, Linde продолжает инвестировать в электронный бизнес, ориентируясь на возможности роста в полупроводниковой, пластинчатой, кремниевой и фотоэлектрической промышленности, которые, как ожидается, будут иметь долгосрочный спрос в связи с растущей потребностью в

технологической инфраструктуре.⁴⁵ Компаний также могут устранить неопределенность, пересмотрев свой портфель продуктов и проведя тщательное планирование сценариев с учетом неизвестных факторов.

2. Рост за счет слияний и поглощений, создания совместных предприятий и проектов.

Используя слияния и поглощения и создавая совместные предприятия, можно повысить ценность нефтегазохимической продукции в долгосрочной перспективе.

Компании с сильной финансовой дисциплиной потенциально могут использовать текущие вызовы, чтобы усилить ключевые элементы своей стратегии с помощью слияний и поглощений. Поскольку компании сосредотачиваются на продаже непрофильных или неэффективных активов для привлечения денежных средств во время экономического спада, игроки отрасли, которые хорошо подготовлены и имеют надежные балансы, могут рассмотреть возможность разумных приобретений, которые повышают акционерную стоимость. В частности, компании могут сосредоточиться на переоценке своих стратегических приоритетов, включая сильные и слабые стороны своих бизнес-моделей; необходимость вертикальной и горизонтальной интеграции; и расширение возможностей для роста на развивающихся рынках. Возьмем, к примеру, Shell. Стремясь расширить свои позиции на растущем индийском рынке, где местные нефтеперерабатывающие заводы инвестируют миллиарды долларов в расширение своих нефтехимических мощностей, Shell объявила о покупке 50% акций нефтехимического проекта Nayara Energy в Индии стоимостью 9 миллиардов долларов США. В другом случае INEOS объявила о своем намерении приобрести глобальный бизнес BP по производству ароматических углеводородов и ацетилов за вознаграждение в размере 5 миллиардов долларов США. Сделка, скорее всего, расширит позиции INEOS в мировой нефтехимии и предоставит возможности для расширения и интеграции с ее существующим бизнесом.

3. Ускорение цифрового развития.

Важно инвестировать в цифровые возможности и технологии для повышения гибкости и эффективности нефтегазохимического производства.

Отрасль может стать более гибкой, инновационной и эффективной за счет ускорения цифровизации. Многие новые цифровые технологии уже созданы или разрабатываются, что может помочь наладить более тесные отношения с потребителями и конечными рынками. К ним относятся:

- Инвестиции в цифровые инструменты, такие как приложения для управления продажами, позволяющие виртуально общаться с клиентами и повышать эффективность работы отдела продаж за счет эффективного управления конвейером и отслеживания потенциальных клиентов.

- Создание моделей определения спроса в реальном времени на основе искусственного интеллекта для использования рыночных прогнозов и изменения портфеля приложений.

- Использование расширенной аналитики для получения действенной и глубокой информации о данных первой, второй и третьей сторон для принятия оперативных решений.

- Внедрение облачных технологий в решения с подключением к сети.

Развитие способности выявлять изменения в отраслевом ландшафте с помощью цифровых технологий может помочь компаниям быстро реагировать и улучшать качество обслуживания клиентов. Например, подразделение Dow Chemical по водным решениям использует мобильную систему заказов и отслеживания, в которой можно размещать и отслеживать заказы. Клиенты также могут запросить брошюру или обратиться в отдел продаж и техническую поддержку с помощью этого портала, чтобы получить самую свежую информацию о продукте.

Более того, цифровые технологии, включая интернет вещей, могут помочь производителям нефтехимической продукции автоматизировать ключевые процессы химического машиностроения, интегрировать машины, контролировать производительность и прогнозировать отказ оборудования. Однако оптимизация производительности не ограничивается только применением цифровых технологий. Новые цифровые технологии, такие как блокчейн и прогностическая аналитика, могут быть интегрированы с существующей инфраструктурой Интернета вещей, чтобы обеспечить возможности отслеживания, которые могут привести к точной настройке производительности в ответ на колебания спроса на конечную продукцию и цен на сырье. Кроме того, новые технологические технологии, уже внедрены на некоторых нефтехимических заводах нефтеперерабатывающего комплекса. Эффективная интеграция цифровых и физических активов становится еще более важной для этих новых, современных заводов.

4.Инновации.

Нефтегазохимическим компаниям необходимо создать устойчивое конкурентное преимущество за счет коммерциализации новых продуктов или технологий, которые выходят на рынки.

Инновации важны для создания устойчивого конкурентного преимущества в трудные времена. Даже когда компании сосредотачиваются на снижении затрат, а не на коммерциализации новых продуктов или технологий для выхода на растущие рынки, они должны планировать создание ценности продукции в среднесрочной и долгосрочной перспективе, рассматривая картину в целом. Имея в своем распоряжении множество экономически эффективных инструментов, цифровых исследований и разработок, они могут приобретать, объединять

и развивать наилучшее сочетание систем, продуктов и процессов - даже в трудные времена.

Но вековой подход нефтехимических компаний к инновациям и статус-кво, возможно, больше не являются вариантом. Это связано с тем, что с развитием цифровых технологий и открытых цифровых платформ в отрасли произошли ошеломляющие изменения.

До сих пор процесс открытия и разработки новых химических веществ оставался в основном неизменным и основывался на лабораторных исследованиях. Это затрудняло прогнозирование поведения материалов в новых условиях и требовало множества лабораторных экспериментов, которые часто были дорогостоящими, непродуктивными и отнимали много времени. Часто существовало несоответствие между ускоряющимися темпами изменений на рынке и медлительностью инновационного процесса. Новые стартапы, которые находятся на стыке нефтехимической инженерии и компьютерных наук, предполагают создание открытых цифровых платформ для решения этой проблемы. Эти платформы могут накапливать огромные объемы знаний из различных источников в едином надежном формате с возможностью поиска и использовать алгоритмы машинного обучения для быстрой и эффективной разработки новых инноваций.

Компании могли бы рассмотреть возможность внедрения инновационных подходов, соответствующих их бизнес-моделям и организационной культуре. Кроме того, сосредоточив внимание на сотрудничестве и партнерстве с экосистемой, они могут сократить общие затраты на исследования и разработки и время для вывода новых продуктов и приложений на рынок. Например, Innospec разрабатывает новые запатентованные технологии, призванные стать эталоном эффективности использования топлива путем оснащения научно-исследовательских центров передовым оборудованием для синтеза; поддержки ученых и техников аналитическими инструментами и технологиями для тестирования присадок к топливу и нефтепромысловых химикатов; и сотрудничает с рядом ведущих университетов по всему миру.

5. Развитие и обучение кадров.

Одним из первоочередных приоритетов должно стать развитие готовой к будущему рабочей силы с набором цифровых навыков, чтобы извлечь выгоду из достижений в области технологий и производственных процессов

В то время как автоматизация и использование передовых цифровых технологий повышают производительность, они также приводят к изменениям в составе рабочей силы, увеличивая потребность в кадрах с более продвинутыми навыками в области нефтяной и химической инженерии, математики, науки о данных и цифровых навыков, чем раньше. Но с развитием технологий и производственных процессов, а

также увеличением удаленной работы многие компании сталкиваются с проблемами привлечения и удержания квалифицированных работников. Кроме того, старение рабочей силы приводит к нехватке этих кадров. Это влияет на отрасль по нескольким направлениям. Внедрение новых производственных технологий, разработка новых продуктов и улучшение взаимодействия с клиентами — все это оказывает негативное влияние. Развитие рабочей силы, отвечающей современным требованиям мира, требует сосредоточения внимания на поощрении культуры инноваций. Более того, создание набора цифровых навыков требует от компаний рассмотрения множества стратегий. К ним относятся:

—Обеспечение непрерывного обучения для повышения квалификации рабочей силы;

—Инвестирование в стартапы для получения доступа к новым технологиям и талантам;

—Использование приобретений для привлечения желаемых талантов;

—Использование внутренних знаний и передового опыта старших и выходящих на пенсию членов команды;

—Партнерство с учебными заведениями для получения навыков индустрии;

—Привлечение талантливых специалистов из компаний, находящихся в более слабом финансовом положении.

Например, SABIC Academy предлагает онлайн-обучение на основе компетенций по 12 направлениям карьеры с широким спектром доступных курсов для всех своих сотрудников, включая продвинутые программы по таким дисциплинам, как производство, цепочки поставок, продажи и маркетинг.

Можно сделать вывод, что в первую очередь странам ЕАЭС нужно развивать внутренний рынок, чтобы преодолеть торговые дисбалансы по товарной номенклатуре нефтегазохимических продуктов. Только так данная отрасль сможет развиваться.

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УТОЧНЕНИЕ ПРИЧИННО-СЛЕДСТВЕННЫХ СВЯЗЕЙ ВЛИЯЮЩИХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОГО ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ЭХИНОКОККОЗА ПЕЧЕНИ

Резюме: Авторы проанализировали результаты хирургического лечения 148 пациентов с рецидивирующим эхинококкозом печени. Все пациенты были разделены на 2 группы: контрольная группа - 77 (52%) пациентов, получавших стационарное лечение стандартными лечебно-диагностическими методами; первичная - 71 (48%) пациент, получавший стационарное лечение современными методами лечения и устранения ОП печени и разработанным алгоритмом. Авторы проанализировали факторы, влияющие на прогноз и качество хирургического лечения рецидивирующего эхинококкоза печени.

Ключевые слова: рецидивирующий эхинококкоз печени, круглая связка, лечение остаточной полости.

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VERIFICATIONS OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE QUALITY OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF LIVER ECHINOCOCCOSIS AND DETERMINING THE CHOICE OF ECHINOCOCCOSTOMY METHODS

Resume: The authors analyzed the results of surgical treatment of 148 patients with recurrent liver echinococcosis. All patients were divided into 2 groups: control group - 77 (52%) patients who received inpatient treatment standard medical and diagnostic methods; primary - 71 (48%) patients who received inpatient treatment advanced methods of treatment and elimination of liver OP and developed algorithm. The authors analyzed the factors affecting the prognosis and quality of surgical treatment of recurrent liver echinococcosis.

Key words: recurrent liver echinococcosis, round ligament, treatment of residual cavity.

Введение. Операции по поводу рецидивного эхинококкоза печени (ЭП), как правило, выполняются в сложных условиях спаечного и инфильтративно-воспалительного процессов, измененной анатомии, нередко на фоне утяжеляющих состояние больного гнойно-септических осложнений [1, 3, 4, 7].

Преобладание воспалительных и дистрофических изменений фиброзной капсулы, нередко её кальцинация, требует расширения объема как самого вмешательства в целом, так и вызывает определенные трудности при различных способах ликвидации остаточной полости (ОП) или перикистэктомии [2, 5, 6, 8].

Учитывая вышеуказанное, становится особенно актуальной необходимость изучения причинно-следственные связи частоты развития различных послеоперационных осложнений в зависимости от общих и специфических факторов, влияющих на исход хирургического лечения рецидивного ЭП.

Цель исследования. Улучшение результатов хирургического лечения больных рецидивным эхинококкозом печени путем верификации факторов и способов их оперативного лечения.

Материалы и методы. В основу работы положен анализ результатов лечения 148 больных рецидивным ЭП, получавших стационарное лечение на базе кафедры хирургии АндГосМИ. Больные были подвергнуты комплексному обследованию, включавшего как общеклинические, так и специальные инструментальные методы исследования.

Все пациенты были разделены на 2 группы: контрольная – 77 (52%) больных, которые получали стационарное лечение стандартными лечебно-диагностическими методами; основная - 71 (48%) больной, которые получали стационарное лечение усовершенствованными методами обработки и ликвидации ОП печени и разработанному алгоритму.

В основной группе закрытая ЭЭ выполнена в 17 (23,9%) случаях, полузакрытая эхинококкэктомия (ЭЭ) выполнена у 15 (21,1%) больных.

Открытая ЭЭ выполнена у 12 (16,9%) больных в основной группе, где во всех случаях производили дренирование ОП по типу проточной системы, что значительно улучшило результаты лечения в послеоперационном результате, в плане профилактики таких грозных осложнений как, нагноение и абсцесс ОП. В связи с множественностью поражения долевого и сегментарного расположения кист, нами применялись сочетание различных способов ликвидации ЭК, т.е. комбинированные методы операций у 20 (26%) в контрольной и 27 (38%) в основной группе больных. Следует отметить, что в 12 (16,9%) случаях основной группы комбинированные операции сочетались с выполнением идеальной ЭЭ.

Результаты и их обсуждение. Были изучены причинно-следственные связи частоты развития различных послеоперационных осложнений в зависимости от общих и специфических факторов, влияющих на исход хирургического лечения рецидивного ЭП в контрольной группе.

Среди факторов сопряженных с риском развития послеоперационных осложнений выделены: выявление рецидива в сроки до 3-х лет после перенесенной операции, наличие двух и более рецидивов заболевания, сопутствующая патология, осложненный ЭП, кальцинированная фиброзная капсула, множественный интрапаренхиматозный рецидивный ЭП, гигантский рецидивный ЭП, множественный рецидивный ЭП и других органов (таб. 1).

Наибольшая частота послеоперационных осложнений (77,8%) отмечена в группе больных с многократными рецидивами заболевания (18 пациентов). Аналогичные высокие показатели послеоперационных осложнений (72%) наблюдались в группе больных с множественным рецидивным ЭП и других органов брюшной полости. Среди 29 пациентов с рецидивом ЭП выявленном в сроки до 3-х лет после перенесенной ЭЭ у 17 (58,6%) больных развились различные осложнения в послеоперационном периоде.

Таблица 1.

Факторы, влияющие на исход хирургического лечения рецидивного ЭП

Фактор, осложняющий исход лечения	Контрольная группа (n=77)			
	Есть		Нет	
	абс.	%	абс.	%
Кальцинированная фиброзная капсула	17	22,1	60	77,9
Осложненный ЭП	26	33,8	51	66,2
Сопутствующая патология	51	66,2	26	33,8
Множественный интрапаренхиматозный рецидивный ЭП	16	20,8	61	79,2
Гигантский рецидивный ЭП	12	15,6	65	84,4
Наличие двух и более рецидивов заболевания	18	23,4	59	76,6
Выявление рецидива ЭП в сроки до 3-х лет после перенесенной операции	29	37,7	48	62,3
Множественный рецидивный эхинококкоз печени и других органов	25	32,5	52	67,5

Среди 17 больных контрольной группы с кальцинированной фиброзной капсулой в 70,6% (12 больных) наблюдений развились послеоперационные осложнения. В группе больных с осложненным ЭП (26 больных) у 14 (53,8%) пациентов отмечены различные осложнения после операции. Выявлено развитие осложнений (52,9%) в

послеоперационном периоде у больных с рецидивным ЭП с сопутствующей патологией (n=51). При множественном рецидивном ЭП с внутривисцеральной локализацией ЭК из 16 больных у 75% (12 пациентов) отмечены послеоперационные осложнения. Из 12 пациентов с гигантским рецидивным ЭП у 9 (75%) больных в послеоперационном периоде развились осложнения.

Учитывая вышеизложенные осложнения в контрольной группе в практике нашей клиники АндГосМИ разработан и внедрен простой и доступный способ интраоперационной антипаразитарной обработки ОП печени после ЭЭ с использованием сочетания антисептических средств, известных в фармакологии и разрешенных к применению МЗ РУз (патент №IAP 05325 АИС РУз). Суть разработки заключается в последовательной обработке внутренней поверхности фиброзной капсулы (ФК) 20% натрий хлором, раствором фурациллина, подогретым до температуры 70⁰-75⁰С, 96% спиртом и 5% йодной настойкой, с экспозицией 2, 3, 3, 3 минуты соответственно, края иссеченной ФК коагулируют электрокаутером. При применении указанных агентов в предлагаемом сочетании получен выраженный клинический эффект, что объяснимо синергизмом их действия, а снижение времени их экспозиции до безопасного с точки зрения токсичности, обуславливает отсутствие повреждающего действия на ткань печени.

Таблица 2

Результаты ЭЭ с обработкой ОП при осложненных формах рецидивного ЭП

Показатель	Основная группа (n=28)		Контрольная группа (n=26)	
	абс.	%	абс.	%
Нагноение ОП или скопление жидкости	1	3,6%	8	30,8%
Развитие общих осложнений после операции	1	3,6%	4	15,4%
Кровотечение из паренхимы печени	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Желчный свищ с развитием перитонита	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Длительно функционирующий желчный свищ	1	3,6%	2	7,7%
Больных с осложнениями	3	10,7%	12	46,2%
Реоперация или пункционное дренирование по поводу осложнений	1	3,6%	6	23,1%
Выпадение дренажа из ОП или неадекватное дренирование	2	7,1%	6	23,1%
Длительное дренирование ОП (более 1 мес.)	4	14,3%	12	46,2%
Достоверность отличий (критерий χ^2)	9.853; Df=4; P=0.043			

Результаты анализа эффективности методик обработки ОП после ЭЭ из печени (табл. 2) способом многокомпонентной интраоперационной антипаразитарной обработки в условиях хирургического лечения осложненных форм рецидивного ЭП, позволили добиться адекватной

санации ОП в раннем послеоперационном периоде, и сократить долю больных с развитием различных осложнений с 46,2% до 10,7%.

Нами также разработан и внедрен в клиническую практику оригинальный способ, предусматривающий тампонаду мобилизованной круглой связкой печени (КСП) в целях ликвидации ОП после ЭЭ из печени (патент №IAP 04368 АИС РУз). Данная методика применяется при локализации ЭК во II-V сегментах вблизи ворот печени, когда капитонаж ОП опасен из-за вероятности повреждения внутripеченочных сосудов, желчных ходов, при кальцинированной ФК и дефиците сальника.

При рецидивном ЭП с развитием кальцификации ФК в основной группе применение предложенного способа ликвидации ОП тампонируванием КСП позволило снизить показатель нагноений ОП с 26,3% до 5,9%, а также сократить частоту общих и специфических осложнений с 36,8% до 11,8%, нивелировать необходимость в повторных традиционных или пункционных вмешательствах и вероятность длительного заживления ОП (табл. 3).

Таблица 3

Результаты ЭЭ с ликвидацией ОП тампонируванием КСП

Показатель	Основная группа (n=17)		Контрольная группа (n=19)	
	абс.	%	абс.	%
Нагноение ОП или скопление жидкости	1	5,9%	5	26,3%
Развитие общих осложнений после операции	1	5,9%	3	15,8%
Кровотечение из паренхимы печени	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Желчный свищ с развитием перитонита	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Длительно функционирующий желчный свищ	0	0,0%	2	10,5%
Больных с осложнениями	2	11,8%	7	36,8%
Реоперация или пункционное дренирование по поводу осложнений	0	0,0%	3	15,8%
Выпадение дренажа из ОП или неадекватное дренирование	0	0,0%	5	26,3%
Длительное дренирование ОП (более 1 мес.)	0	0,0%	6	31,6%
Достоверность отличий (критерий χ^2)	10.780; Df=4; P=0.030			

Усовершенствование выбора тактики хирургического лечения рецидивного ЭП не могло не отразиться на непосредственных результатах ведения этой категории пациентов.

При этом выбранная тактика и разработанный комплекс мероприятий по обработке и ликвидации ОП позволили снизить частоту послеоперационных осложнений по сравнению с группой больных с примененными стандартными методами лечения рецидивного ЭП: при кальцинированной фиброзной капсуле (15,8% против 70,6%); при осложненном ЭП (17,9% против 53,8%); при сопутствующей патологии

(18,4% против 52,9%); множественном интрапаренхиматозном рецидивном ЭП (22,7% против 75%); гигантском рецидивном ЭП (27,3% против 75%); при наличии многократных рецидивов (17,4% против 77,8%); при выявленном рецидиве в сроки до 3-х лет после ЭЭ (17,6% против 58,6%); при множественном рецидивном ЭП и других органов (20,8% против 72%).

Отмечено снижение частоты рецидива заболевания с 6,5 до 2,8% наблюдений и общего количества больных с осложнениями по сравнению с контрольной группой. При сравнительном анализе различных осложнений в отдаленный послеоперационный период по всем указанным параметрам получено достоверное ($P < 0.05$) отличие показателей.

Заключение. Таким образом, в структуре факторов, влияющих на исход хирургического лечения рецидивных форм ЭП, принципиальное значение имеют общие особенности течения заболевания (выявление рецидива в сроки до 3-х лет после перенесенной операции, наличие двух и более рецидивов заболевания, сопутствующая патология), а также характер рецидивного поражения (осложненный ЭП, кальцинированная фиброзная капсула, множественный интрапаренхиматозный рецидивный ЭП, гигантский рецидивный ЭП, множественный рецидивный ЭП и других органов), прогностическое значение которых достоверно отличается частотой развития послеоперационных осложнений и длительностью реабилитации ($P = 0,007$).

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НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РЕФОРМИРОВАНИЯ БЮДЖЕТНОГО УСТРОЙСТВА СОВРЕМЕННОЙ РОССИИ

Аннотация: Актуальность данной темы заключается в том, что опыт реформирования бюджетного процесса основан на переработке лучших мировых практик с учетом отечественных условий, следовательно, сам процесс реформирования подразумевает развитие бюджетной сферы страны, к примеру, повышение экономичности расходов. Цель исследования - определить основные направления реформирования бюджетного устройства современной России.

Ключевые слова: межбюджетные отношения, бюджетные расходы, бюджетное планирование, бюджетная реформа.

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DIRECTIONS OF REFORMING THE BUDGET STRUCTURE OF MODERN RUSSIA

Abstract: The relevance of this topic lies in the fact that the experience of reforming the budget process is based on the processing of the best world practices, taking into account domestic conditions, therefore, the reform process itself implies the development of the country's budget sector, for example, increasing cost-effectiveness. The purpose of the study is to determine the main directions of reforming the budget structure of modern Russia.

Keywords: inter-budgetary relations, budget expenditures, budget planning, budget reform.

На современном этапе заметна перспектива расширения правового регулирования БК РФ, связанного с его охватом всех субъектов, входящих в сферу государственного управления. Рассмотрим правовой аспект реформирования бюджетного устройства современной России. В

соответствии с рекомендациями Международного валютного фонда, согласно статистике государственных финансов необходимо включать все государственные единицы и все нерыночные некоммерческие организации (далее НКО), контролируемые и в целом финансируемые государственными подразделениями в отчетности по операциям сектора государственного управления [1]. С юридической точки зрения такие НКО являются негосударственными структурами, однако считается, что они проводят государственную политику и фактически являются частью органов государственного управления. При проведении отдельных мероприятий государственной политики органы государственного управления могут использовать некоммерческие организации вместо государственных учреждений. Примерами таких областей являются исследования и инженерные разработки, здравоохранение, безопасность, охрана окружающей среды и образование. Согласно рекомендациям МВФ, НКО находится под контролем государства, если государственные органы определяют ее общую политику или программу действий, например, через право назначать руководителей или использовать финансовые рычаги [2]. Показателем контролируемой НКО является продажа ее товаров, работ или услуг по нерыночным ценам. Но имеет место и обратный процесс: очищение БК РФ от правовых норм, не связанных с бюджетными правоотношениями, за исключением коллизий. Ярким примером такого процесса являются давно ожидаемые изменения и дополнения, внесенные в 2013 г. в четвертый раздел БК РФ с новым названием «Бюджетные нарушения и меры по обеспечению соблюдения бюджета».

Следующим аспектом бюджетной реформы после внесения изменений в законодательство является усиление межбюджетных отношений. Бюджетная система Российской Федерации в силу федерально-территориального устройства имеет сложный характер [3]. Субъекты Российской Федерации неоднородны; Российская Федерация состоит из национальных республик, областей, автономных областей и автономных округов, различающихся территорией по территории, а также есть города, имеющие особый статус. Кроме того, в силу историко-географических причин субъекты Российской Федерации экономически неравноправны [4]. Некоторые из них имеют достаточную или даже чрезмерно прибыльную базу для покрытия собственных расходов и даже могут выступать донорами для других субъектов Российской Федерации, в то время как другие бюджеты не могут покрывать собственные расходы без помощи федерального бюджета. Проверка стабильности и сбалансированности бюджетной системы в целом - задачи, которые постоянно стоят на повестке дня. Все вышеперечисленные вопросы касаются и местных бюджетов, которые имеют сложные отношения с властями как субъекты Российской Федерации на своей территории.

Еще один аспект бюджетной реформы можно увидеть в изменениях в бюджетном процессе. Реформа бюджетного процесса была в основном сосредоточена на повышении эффективности (продуктивности, экономичности) бюджетных расходов, а также улучшении бюджетного планирования. В рамках реформы бюджетного процесса появились следующие новые инструменты бюджетного планирования (рисунок 1).

Отдельные элементы программно-целевого подхода нашли закрепление также в Федеральном законе от 5.04. 2013 № 44-ФЗ «О контрактной системе в сфере закупок товаров, работ, услуг для обеспечения государственных и муниципальных нужд» [5]. Так, в соответствии со ст. 13 Закона, цель осуществления таких закупок состоит в реализации мероприятий, предусмотренных федеральными государственными программами (в том числе федеральными целевыми программами, иными документами стратегического и программно-целевого планирования Российской Федерации), государственными программами ее субъектов (в том числе региональными целевыми программами, иными документами стратегического и программно-целевого планирования субъектов), муниципальными программами.

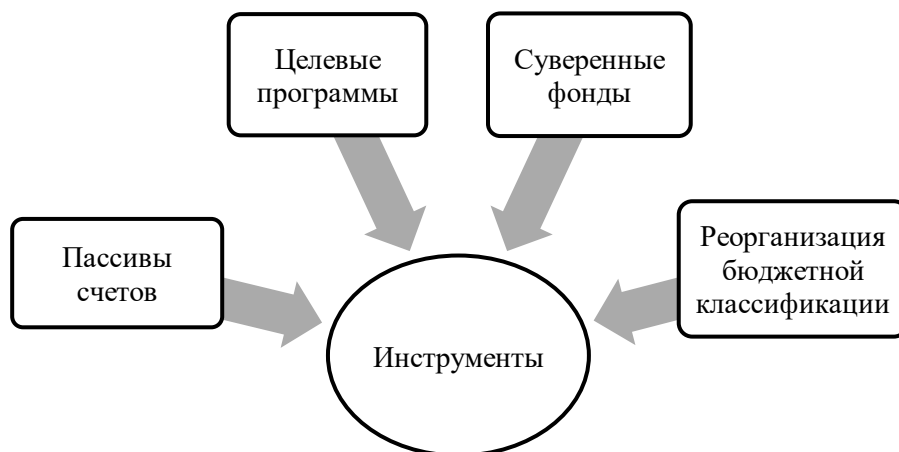


Рисунок 16 – Инструменты бюджетного планирования [6]

Вместе с тем совершенствование отечественного бюджетного процесса на основе внедрения программно-целевого подхода не может считаться завершенным. Об этом, безусловно, свидетельствовало Бюджетное послание Президента Российской Федерации «О бюджетной политике в 2014 - 2016 гг.», в котором были поставлены новые цели и задачи в этой сфере, главная из которых состояла в окончательном переходе на программно-целевой метод бюджетной детальности государства и местного самоуправления [7]. Однако применительно к 2016 году был сделан даже шаг назад в этом вопросе.

Таким образом, к настоящему времени практика внесения систематических изменений в бюджетное законодательство может считаться устоявшейся. Они могут быть незначительными, а могут

предполагать существенную трансформацию отдельных направлений бюджетной деятельности государства и местного самоуправления.

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АНАЛИЗ И СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ СИСТЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЗАЩИТЫ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ В ОРЕНБУРГСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация: Актуальность данной темы заключается в том, что политика, осуществляемая властными структурами Оренбургской области в сфере социальной защиты населения, имеет ряд недочетов и требует своевременного и систематического совершенствования. Цель исследования - проанализировать деятельность Государственного казенного учреждения Оренбургской области «Центр социальной поддержки населения».

Ключевые слова: социальные гарантии, социальное обслуживание, социальная защита, государственная поддержка, единая социальная политика.

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ANALYSIS AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM OF THE POPULATION IN THE ORENBURG REGION

Abstract: The relevance of this topic lies in the fact that the policy implemented by the authorities of the Orenburg region in the field of social protection of the population has a number of shortcomings and requires timely and systematic improvement. The purpose of the study is to analyze the activities of the Orenburg Region State-owned institution "Center for Social Support of the Population".

Keywords: social guarantees, social services, social protection, state support, unified social policy.

Основной целью деятельности государственного казенного учреждения Оренбургской области «Центр социальной поддержки населения» (далее - Учреждение) является механизмы начисления,

выплаты и пересчета различных пособий, а также социальных и иных компенсационных выплат на основе своевременности и правильности, а также максимально полное обеспечение социальных гарантий для местного населения региона, включая гарантию реализации прав граждан на социальную защиту, регламентированную действующей системой федерального законодательства и нормативно-правовых актов Оренбургской области [1]. Если рассматривать конкретные направления и задачи деятельности Учреждения, то стоит отметить, что в современных условиях на него возлагаются полномочия по теоретической разработке предложений и механизмов практической реализации, связанных с осуществлением ключевых направлений единой социальной политики Российской Федерации.

Как правило, специалисты Учреждения осуществляют работу с теми категориями граждан, которым в силу определенных обстоятельств и жизненных неурядиц необходима дополнительная государственная помощь и поддержка для обеспечения достойного уровня жизни. Таковыми, в частности, являются пожилые люди, граждане с инвалидностью, многодетные семьи и т.д.

Кроме этого, Учреждение осуществляет деятельность по социальной реабилитации тех лиц, которые лишились своего определенного места жительства, а также тех, кто освобожден из мест лишения свободы и начинают жизнь с чистого листа.

Помимо этого, на Учреждение возлагается совокупность обязательств, связанных с теоретической разработкой, обоснованием и практической реализацией новых форм и механизмов социальной защиты населения, ключевой целью которых должны быть снижение состояния нуждаемости населения региона, а также повышение качества услуг, которые предоставляются Учреждением. Также Учреждение имеет право на разработку проектов нормативно-правовых актов, регламентирующих социальную защиту населения Оренбургской области [2].

Вообще, надо отметить, что еще одной из важнейших функций Учреждения является предоставление достоверных и своевременных статистических данных, затрагивающих вопросы социального обслуживания и защиты отдельных категорий граждан, для составления как федеральных, так и региональных статистических ежегодников, и формирования общей картины социального благополучия в Оренбургской области и в России в целом.

В Учреждении также осуществляется полномасштабная работа с обращениями граждан, которые могут быть поданы как лично сотруднику Центра, так и в электронном формате через портал Госуслуги. Так, в 2019 году было зарегистрировано 21114 обращений (Табл. 1).

Таблица 1 - Число обращений в Учреждение в 2019 году [3]

Вид обращения	2017	2018	2019	Динамика
Личное обращение	14 362	11 899	16 859	рост
Через специалистов по социальной работе в Филиалах Учреждения	5 151	6 227	3 131	спад
Посредством МФЦ	476	1 030	826	спад
Посредством портала Госуслуги	35	111	296	рост
Посредством других способов	0	2	2	
ВСЕГО	20 024	19 269	21 114	рост

В соответствии с данными, представленными в Таблице 1, можно сделать вывод о том, что общее количество обращений граждан в 2019 году увеличилось на 1,9 % по отношению к аналогичному периоду 2018 года. Отметим также, что число обращений, поданных через портал «Госуслуги», также существенным образом выросло (на 26% по сравнению с 2018 годом). Это говорит нам о том, что данный портал набирает все большую популярность и функциональность ввиду повсеместного распространения цифровых технологий.

Таким образом, видим, что работа с населением специалистами Учреждения осуществляется на постоянной основе и реализуется посредством самых разнообразных форматов: личные приемы граждан, средства массовой информации, телефонные звонки, а также письменные обращения населения Оренбургской области.

Учреждением также предоставляется адресная материальная помощь тем гражданам, которые по определенным причинам оказались в трудной жизненной ситуации. Так, в 2019 году средний размер подобной помощи по одному заявлению составлял 5 963 рубля. Средства для предоставления адресной помощи выделяются из бюджета Оренбургской области.

Также в 2019 году Учреждением проводилась обширная деятельность по присвоению гражданам Оренбургской области почетных званий, по выдаче социальных карт, предоставляющих гражданам бесплатный проезд в общественном транспорте, а также работа по устройству пожилых лиц в специализированные социальные учреждения. Анализ вышеуказанных направлений деятельности Учреждения представлен в Таблице 2.

Помимо уже названных направлений деятельности Учреждения следует отметить также серьезную работу специалистов, связанную со взысканием переплат. Так, в 2019 году Учреждением было подано 10 исковых заявлений в судебные инстанции к гражданам, которые получили денежные выплаты неправомерным образом. Вся совокупность исковых требований была удовлетворена в судебном порядке [4].

Таблица 2 - Отдельные мероприятия по социальной работе [3]

Мероприятия	2017	2018	2019
Выдано удостоверений ветерана труда РФ	234	79	55
Выдано удостоверений ветерана труда Оренбургской области	284	270	279
Выдано удостоверений «Дети погибших защитников Отечества»	22	4	4
Оформлено граждан под опеку	10	11	6
Оформлено граждан в приемную семью	2	2	4
Оформлено граждан в дома-интернаты	6	12	11
Выдано социальных карт на проезд	558	3233	1430

Таким образом, деятельность государственного казенного учреждения Оренбургской области «Центр социальной поддержки населения» полностью отвечает требованиям современности и принципам социальной защиты населения, основываясь при этом на действующей системе федерального и регионального законодательства.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЦИФРОВОЙ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ СРЕДЫ ДЛЯ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО ВАЖНЫХ КАЧЕСТВ БУДУЩЕГО ПЕДАГОГА

Аннотация: в статье мы рассматриваем требование создания цифровой образовательной среды в школе, которое закреплено на государственном уровне. В условиях цифровой среды обучения у учащихся формируются многие важнейшие качества и умения, востребованные обществом XXI века.

Ключевые слова: цифровая образовательная среда, ресурс, личность, медиативность, дистанционное взаимодействие, информационнообразовательная среда.

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FEATURES OF THE DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT FOR THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONALLY IMPORTANT QUALITIES OF THE FUTURE TEACHER

Abstract: in the article we consider the requirement to create a digital educational environment at school, which is fixed at the state level. In a digital learning environment, students develop many of the most important qualities and skills that are in demand by the society of the 21st century.

Key words: digital educational environment, resource, personality, mediation, distance interaction, information educational environment.

Современная цифровая образовательная среда как ресурс реализации ФГОС Федеральные государственные образовательные стандарты (ФГОС) закрепляют требования по созданию на базе каждого образовательного

учреждения информационнообразовательной среды, определяют ее состав и функционирование. В соответствии с ФГОС информационно-образовательная среда должна: - включать в себя комплекс образовательных ресурсов, в том числе цифровые ресурсы; - обеспечивать информационно-методическую поддержку учебного процесса, его планирование и ресурсное наполнение; - поддерживать дистанционное взаимодействие его участников. В условиях цифровой среды обучения у учащихся формируются многие важнейшие качества и умения, востребованные обществом XXI века и определяющие личностный и социальный статус современного человека: информационная активность и медиаграмотность, умение мыслить глобально, способность к непрерывному образованию и решению творческих задач, готовность работать в команде, коммуникативность и профессиональная мобильность, воспитываются гражданское сознание и правовая этика.

Педагогу позволит использовать широкий спектр современных информационных технологий, которое требует переосмысление учебного процесса в части изменения практики его организации, где одной из первоочередных становится задача выработки и реализации нового подхода к его планированию. Использование современных интернет технологий дает учителю возможность провести любой урок на более высоком техническом уровне, насыщают урок информацией, помогают быстро осуществить комплексную проверку усвоения знаний. Учащиеся более глубоко и осознанно воспринимают информацию, поданную ярко, необычно, что облегчает им усвоение сложных тем.

Активное использование педагогами цифровых технологий, работа в цифровой образовательной среде являются не только необходимостью, вызванной реалиями сегодняшнего дня, но и главными условиями развития образования, его соответствия вызовам будущего.

В рамках национальной программы «Цифровая экономика Российской Федерации» реализуется проект «Цифровые технологии», который направлен на обеспечение технологической независимости России, возможности коммерциализации отечественных разработок, на ускорение технологического развития российских компаний, обеспечение конкурентоспособности разрабатываемых ими продуктов и решений на глобальном рынке. Преимущества использования цифровых технологий очевидны: это возможность персонализированного и дифференцированного обучения. На наш взгляд, применение педагогами цифровых технологий позволяет повысить активность обучаемых, эффективность процесса обучения, а также расширить источники знаний (доступ к мировым электронным ресурсам, энциклопедиям, учебным пособиям, онлайн-курсам). Цифровые технологии расширяют образовательное пространство за счет доступа к огромному количеству информации и ресурсов в любое время и в любом месте.

Цифровая образовательная среда – это новая реальность, в которой все элементы системы образования взаимодействуют с помощью новых педагогических цифровых инструментов и технологий, позволяя выстраивать персональные образовательные траектории, а также формировать цифровой след у обучающихся. Сейчас о цифровой педагогике, цифровой дидактике говорят уже как о науках будущего. Но все инновации в образовании и профессиональной подготовке во многом зависят от расширения прав и возможностей педагогов. Цифровая готовность педагогов в образовании должна стать предметом системного научного анализа.

По данным аналитических исследований, педагоги среднего профессионального образования оказались в более сложной ситуации, чем учителя школ и преподаватели вузов, в силу следующих причин.

Практико-ориентированный характер обучения в среднем профессиональном образовании стал причиной невозможности использовать вузовские ресурсы, имеющие в основном академическую направленность. Оказалось недостаточным количество уже имеющихся «муков» (массовых открытых онлайн-курсов) и электронных ресурсов, подходящих для системы СПО, так как в них, как правило, нет практических заданий. Так же как и в вузах, но только в большем количественном охвате, «в затруднительном положении оказались преподаватели, ведущие дисциплины, требующие лабораторного или специального оборудования. В большинстве случаев они не получили методической и технологической поддержки»

Преподаватели и мастера производственного обучения СПО не разрабатывают самостоятельно учебных пособий и учебников для своих курсов, так как, в отличие от профессорско-преподавательского состава вузов, не имеют соответствующей квалификации. Обеспеченность электронными образовательными ресурсами профессиональных образовательных программ (их теоретической части) составляет примерно 10%, даже при том, что некоторые издательства, производящие электронные образовательные ресурсы и учебники для СПО, предоставили всем колледжам неограниченный бесплатный доступ к своим электронным библиотекам на период действия ограничительных мер

Многочисленные технические и материально-технические проблемы, с которыми столкнулись профессиональные образовательные организации в гораздо большей степени, чем вузы.

Необходимо отметить и то, что в большинстве аналитических исследований ставится задача выявить имеющийся уровень готовности педагогов к работе в цифровой образовательной среде и в меньшей степени анализируются сам процесс формирования готовности и необходимые для этого условия.

Поэтому, чтобы отчасти восполнить этот пробел, в предлагаемой статье поставлена цель определить некоторые востребованные составляющие готовности педагогов профессиональных образовательных организаций к работе в цифровой образовательной среде и необходимые условия ее формирования.

Педагоги в настоящее время готовы осваивать и электронные технологии, и средства обучения в ускоренном темпе, но проблема в системе среднего профессионального образования, как показали исследования, заключается в неразвитости самой цифровой образовательной среды колледжей. Поэтому во многом надо согласиться с выводами экспертов ФИРО РАНХиГС, что работа в условиях ограничений очного обучения в СПО позволила увидеть направления, по которым необходима поддержка процесса формирования готовности педагогов СПО к работе в цифровой среде: 1) педагогические кадры СПО нуждаются в системном научно-методическом обеспечении своей педагогической деятельности, особенно в части применения технологий смешанного обучения; 2) необходимы меры по разработке современных цифровых образовательных ресурсов, возможно, в рамках реализации федеральных проектов «Образование» и «Цифровая экономика», в целях обеспечения онлайн-курсов по профессиональным образовательным программам; 3) на уровне образовательных стандартов следует регламентировать минимальные объемы практик, особенно производственных, в целях недопущения подмены практической подготовки иными формами. Конечно, данная мера не решит проблем в условиях современности, но обяжет ПОО более строго соблюдать требования к практической подготовке обучающихся; 4) разработать новые нормативы оплаты труда педагогических работников организаций СПО с учетом новых трудовых функций преподавания в цифровой образовательной среде.

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ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ СРЕДА ВУЗА КАК ПОЛЕ УПРАВЛЕНЧЕСКИХ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЙ

Аннотация: в статье мы обсуждаем вопрос преобразования в высшей школе, связанные с вхождением России в Европейское образовательное пространство и внедрением многоступенчатой системы получения знаний (бакалавриат, специалистратура, магистратура, аспирантура, докторантура); ускорение технического прогресса и начало повсеместного введения дистанционных форм обучения (без отрыва от места жительства); переоценка образовательных ценностей в обществе и многие другие факторы оказывают заметное влияние на поведение субъектов образовательного процесса, зачастую приводят к напряженности и, как следствие, к возникновению конфликтных ситуаций.

Ключевые слова: социальный институт, высококвалифицированные кадры, интеллектуальное, культурное и нравственное развитие.

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EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY AS A FIELD OF MANAGEMENT INTERACTIONS

Annotation: in the article we discuss the issue of transformation in higher education related to Russia's entry into the European educational space and the introduction of a multi-stage system for obtaining knowledge (bachelor's, specialist's, master's, postgraduate, doctoral studies); acceleration of technological progress and the beginning of the widespread introduction of

distance learning (without leaving the place of residence); reassessment of educational values in society and many other factors have a significant impact on the behavior of the subjects of the educational process, often lead to tension and, as a result, to the emergence of conflict situations.

Keywords: social institution, highly qualified personnel, intellectual, cultural and moral development.

Вуз, являясь одной из составляющей важнейшего социального института общества, призван обеспечивать удовлетворение потребностей личности в интеллектуальном, культурном и нравственном развитии, подготовку высококвалифицированных кадров, обеспечивая сохранение и приумножение нравственных, культурных и научных ценностей общества, а также распространение полученных знаний среди населения для повышения его образовательного и культурного уровня.

Социальный институт (от лат. *institutum* — установление, учреждение и лат. *Socialis* - общественный) в целом предстает как организованная система связей и социальных норм, которая объединяет значимые общественные ценности и процедуры, удовлетворяющие основные потребности общества. На современном этапе функционирования такого социального института как система образования принято различать по формам собственности государственные высшие учебные заведения и негосударственные высшие учебные заведения, что не изменяет целей их функционирования, а лишь определяет источник финансовой поддержки. Следует подчеркнуть, что контроль за соблюдением образовательным учреждением нормативов (государственных стандартов, лицензирования и аккредитации) закреплен за государством, независимо от формы собственности вуза. Это является гарантией единой стандартизации знаний.

В свете изменений в высшей школе, связанных с экономическими, политическими, культурными преобразованиями в Российском обществе, много исследований связано с образовательным процессом и неизбежно возникающими в его ходе конфликтами. Закон «Об образовании» трактует образование как целенаправленный процесс воспитания и обучения в интересах человека, общества, государства, сопровождающийся констатацией достижения гражданином (обучающимся) установленных государством образовательных уровней (образовательных цензов). Вхождение России в Европейское образовательное пространство и признания в его рамках российских дипломов внесли существенные изменения в этот и ряд других законодательных актов. В частности, стремление России к доведению образовательного уровня своих граждан до мировых стандартов привело к разделению высшего образования на ступени и оценке освоения обучаемыми дисциплин в виде образовательных кредитов.

Преобразования в высшей школе, связанные с вхождением России в Европейское образовательное пространство и внедрением многоступенчатой системы получения знаний (бакалавриат, специалитет, магистратура, аспирантура, докторантура); ускорение технического прогресса и начало повсеместного введения дистанционных форм обучения (без отрыва от места жительства); переоценка образовательных ценностей в обществе и многие другие факторы оказывают заметное влияние на поведение субъектов образовательного процесса, зачастую приводят к напряженности и, как следствие, к возникновению конфликтных ситуаций.

Вуз, как часть социального института образования, в целом удовлетворяет потребности общества в высококвалифицированных кадрах. Человек свободен в выборе рода деятельности и обретении профессии, но все же следует отметить, что не всегда первостепенна инициатива самого индивида в получении, например знаний. В ряде случаев именно общество «вынуждает» индивида получить требуемые знания для дальнейшей работы, так как им же диктуется «заказ» на определенные знания и умения через высшее образование, а индивид через обучение и получение подтверждения о прохождении курса обучающих программ в виде диплома получает одобрение на занятие той или иной ниши (должности, работы, статуса). Это касается в большей степени потребностей рынка труда, который собственно и формирует заказ на ту или иную специальность.

Образование через воспитание и передачу знания студенту дает не сам социальный институт образования, а преподаватели, как субъекты социального института и передатчики этих знаний, включая усилия по методическому обеспечению самого образования. Однако роль преподавателя не единична: получение знаний для студента обеспечивают помимо преподавателей и работники администрации, методисты, коллективы тех или иных кафедр, технический персонал; все они являются элементами образовательной среды вуза. И все же главными субъектами взаимодействия в социальном институте высшего образования остаются преподаватели как носители и передатчики знаний и студенты как реципиенты. Институт образования обеспечивает достижение этой главной цели дополнительными составляющими: учебными аудиториями, библиотеками, материальным вознаграждением преподавателей за их труд, организацией практик для студентов и т.д. Указанные структурные компоненты претерпевают заметные изменения в ходе трансформации самой образовательной среды вуза, порождая новые конфликты, требующие разрешения.

Взаимодействия субъектов в высшей школе образуют социальные связи и оказывают влияние на формирование образовательной среды.

Понятие «среда», в общем смысле, определено как - окружение, совокупность условий, обстановка. Сочетание понятий «среда» и «образование» объединяет их в новое определение - образовательная среда, которая в числе различных составляющих, содержит такие сегменты, как обучение и воспитание. Таким образом, образовательная среда вуза должна нести в себе некие ресурсы в виде условий и возможностей, которые бы с одной стороны способствовали решению задач, поставленных государством перед образованием, как одной из важнейших жизнеобеспечивающих структур современного государства, а с другой - отвечали требованиям современного человека.

Отечественным психологом В.И. Слободчиковым в образовательной среде выделено два основных ее показателя: насыщенность в виде ресурсного потенциала и структурированность как способ организации. Образовательная среда является частью социокультурной среды, фактором образования, где происходит взаимодействие обучающего и обучаемого, выстраиваются определенные связи и отношения [4]. Управление конфликтами - это процесс, который включает в себя несколько этапов. Нам импонирует точка зрения Т.И.Барсуковой и Быдановой Е.Н., которые отмечают следующие основные этапы управления конфликтами в организации: предупреждение, прогнозирование, регулирование и разрешение:

1. Предупреждение (профилактика) конфликта - это деятельность, направленная на создание условий, препятствующих возникновению конфликтной ситуации и снижения его разрушительного влияния на субъекты конфликта, а также на элемент общественной системы, с которой мы имеем дело. В нашем исследовании этим элементом выступает образовательная организация - вуз. Такая деятельность предполагает активное вмешательство управляющего субъекта в реальный процесс общественных отношений людей, в их взаимодействие в различных сферах жизни. В таком случае стихийный ход процесса может быть прерван, при условии разумного вмешательства, целесообразного с точки зрения интересов общественных сил. Деятельность по предупреждению конфликтов в образовательной организации могут осуществлять сами участники социального взаимодействия, менеджеры, специалисты психологи. В образовательной организации эта функция ложится на плечи педагогического коллектива, методистов, заместителей деканов по воспитательной работе, психологов Центра психологической поддержки студенчества.

2. Прогнозирование конфликта - предвидение возможности возникновения конфликта и путей его развития. Прогноз - это представление о будущем конфликте с определенной вероятностью указания места и времени его возникновения. Прогнозирование конфликтных ситуаций может быть краткосрочным, среднесрочным и

долгосрочным. Этот этап в управлении конфликтами необходим для предотвращения нарастания конфликта. Если конфликт все же произошел, необходимо применять меры по регулированию и в дальнейшем разрешению конфликтов.

3. Регулирование - это вид деятельности субъекта управления, направленный на ослабление и ограничение конфликта, обеспечения его развития в сторону разрешения. Вмешательство в естественный ход развития конфликта должны осуществлять люди, которые имеют определенные знания в данной области, то есть компетентны осуществлять действия по разрешению возникшего конфликта. Субъекты, выполняющие задачу по разрешению конфликта, должны обладать полной и разносторонней информацией о конкретном конфликте.

Управление конфликтом – это своеобразное вмешательство в его естественный процесс, поэтому, осуществление такого вмешательства должно основываться только на тех знаниях, которыми обладает человек по поводу данной ситуации, иначе это может привести к еще более негативным последствиям по сравнению с теми, которые могли бы быть в случае естественного развития конфликта

Принцип сотрудничества и компромисса. Каждая из сторон конфликта в первую очередь нацелена на защиту собственных интересов и решение своих задач, но при этом они используют соответствующие стили поведения – сотрудничество, компромисс, избегание конфронтации. В этом случае необходимо отказаться от желания внести радикальные изменения в развитие ситуации и сосредоточить все усилия на том, чтобы форма разрешения противоречия носила конструктивный характер и противоборствующие стороны использовали мирные стратегии и тактики. Целью здесь становится не блокирование, подавление развития противоречия, а стремление разрешить его конструктивными, неконфликтными приемами.

Образовательная среда педагогического вуза в целом имеет те же характеристики, что и образовательная среда традиционного вуза, с некоторыми новыми элементами. В частности, образовательная среда педагогического вуза становится частично виртуальной, поскольку личный контакт заменяется современными средствами связи. В этой связи коллектив авторов А.А.Терсакова, М.В.Живогляд и Е.А.Плужникова описывают образовательную среду как целенаправленную, контролируемую и интенсивную среду, в которой находится обучаемый и имеет возможность обучаться в удобном для себя месте и в удобное время, имеет средства обучения и возможность контакта с преподавателем посредством современных средств связи (факс, мобильная связь, электронная почта, интернет и др.) и личного контакта.

Образовательная среда выполняет функции по адаптации, социализации, трансляции и освоения учебного материала; она создает

свой микроклимат (эмоциональный климат, личностное благополучие, качество учебного и воспитательного процесса) на основе имеющегося у нее потенциала. Потенциал вузовской среды обеспечивается такими ресурсами как: материальная база, наличие и объем библиотечных фондов, интернет - доступ к крупнейшим библиотекам России и зарубежных стран, профессорско-преподавательский состав, качество учебных продуктов, ведение научных разработок и другими средствами.

Высокая динамика развития образовательной системы России, а также широкое применение информационно-коммуникационных и спутниковых технологий в образовательной среде вуза приводит к изменениям взаимодействий ее субъектов. Качественно новые технологии во многих отношениях изменяют функции преподавателя, а вместе с этим роли других субъектов образовательной среды вуза, в том числе распределенного. Преподаватель не только передает знания студенту, но также учит студента самостоятельно ориентироваться в знаниевом поле для получения нужной информации, делая это дистанционно. Задачей высшей школы и ее субъектов становится подготовка специалистов, которые могут самостоятельно мыслить, адаптироваться к изменениям в обществе и использовать информационные технологии как для пополнения своих знаний, так и для решения профессиональных задач.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ВЫРАЩИВАНИЯ КАПЕРСОВ В РЕГИОНАХ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация. В данной статье освещены вопросы повышения доходов и экономической эффективности в экономике за счет использования ковула и его структуры, в медицинской и пищевой промышленности. В статье описаны результаты исследований выращивания каперсов в регионе и использования их в качестве источника дохода. Каперы являются важным источником различных вторичных метаболитов, представляющих интерес для человечества. Традиционное терапевтическое использование Каперса восходит к древним римлянам. Из разных частей каперсов (листья, бутоны, цветы, корни и семена) из в медицине широкий используется.

Ключевые слова: фармацевтическая промышленность ковула, лекарственное растение ковула, экспорт ковула, переработка ковула.

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EFFICIENCY OF GROWING CAPERS IN THE REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. This article highlights the issues of increasing incomes and economic efficiency in the economy through the use of kovul and its structure in the medical and food industries. The article describes the results of research on growing capers in the region and using them as a source of income. Privateers are an important source of various secondary metabolites of interest to mankind. The traditional therapeutic use of Capers dates back to the ancient Romans. From different parts of capers (leaves, buds, flowers, roots and seeds) from a wide medicinal use.

Key words: capers pharmaceutical industry, capers medicinal plant, capers export, capers processing.

Это широко распространенное многолетнее растение, относящееся к семейству Кавар, высотой до 1,5 м, со слабо растущими и раскидистыми ветвями, мощной корневой системой глубиной 70 см. Плод овальный,

мясистый, зеленого цвета, содержит много почковидных коричневых семян. Цветет и плодоносит в мае-июле. Каперсы могут быть одним из самых маленьких ингредиентов любимых обедов многих людей, и эти маленькие кусочки вкуснее, чем кажутся, как по вкусу, так и по питательной ценности [6].



Ключевой ингредиент запеченной курицы и копченого лосося, копченые каперсы имеют лимонный и соленый вкус, который понравится даже привередливым едокам. Их вкус немного различается в зависимости от того, как они упакованы [6].

Каперсы, приготовленные из незрелых почек растения, ассоциируются со средиземноморской кухней и выращиваются от Марокко до Австралии. Они имеют долгую историю и даже упоминаются в шумерском эпосе о Гильгамеше в 2000 году до нашей эры. По сравнению с нераскрывшимися плодами тыквенных почек, они полезнее и дороже. [3].

Ковул – многосемянное растение, произрастающее среди дикорастущих растений и произрастающее в пустынях и холмах, на стенах и среди посевов. Плоды длиной 2 см. Семена созревают в июле-августе. Плоды этого лекарственного растения содержат сапонины, алкалоиды, 32,9 % углеводов, 150 мг аскорбиновой кислоты, 3,75 % масла, кора корня содержит страцидний алкалоид [6].

Еще одним важным преимуществом каперсов является то, что они также используются для профилактики рака. При употреблении в пищу с птицей или красным (жареным) мясом каперсы помогают ограничить выработку вредных жирных кислот, повышающих риск повреждения клеток и развития рака. Таким образом, каперсы особенно полезны для

людей, которые едят красное мясо или другие источники насыщенных жиров [5].

Растение ковул или кавар естественным образом распространено в Средиземном море, Южной Европе, на Кавказе, в Средней Азии, включая Пакистан, Узбекистан и Индию. Это растение выращивают во Франции, Испании, Италии, Алжире и на Кипре, в Греции и Северной Америке, название растения связано с пустыней Дашти-Кавир в Иране. Потому что каперсы как растения являются наиболее распространенными растениями в этих районах [5].

Лекарственное растение, каперсы также используются в пищу. Бутоны, развивающиеся плоды насыщены уксусной кислотой и очень популярны в пищу под названием «Каперсы». Тела каперсов обладают мочегонными и антисептическими свойствами [3].

Это уникальное растение, которое мы называем кавулом, является ценным сырьем. Абу Али ибн Сина записал способы приготовления лекарственных трав из этого растения, используемых при лечении многих болезней. В 2020 году ковол был выращен в Узбекистане и получил название «Узбекистан-20». Ковул не выбирает землю, техника его земледелия не сложна, то есть не требует ухода. Он заботится о себе. Вновь посаженный ковулл собирают через 3 года и дают до 20 тонн с гектара [3].

Если учесть, что с каждого гектара можно заработать 125 000 долларов, то видно, что экономическая эффективность этого завода высока. В настоящее время фермеры и владельцы сельскохозяйственных угодий пытаются получить высокий доход, сажая семена сорго на пустующих и неиспользуемых сельскохозяйственных землях.

Популярные на мировом рынке каперсы являются одним из благотворных факторов, укрепляющих экономику фермеров и землевладельцев. Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш.М.Мирзиёев в ходе посещения Наманганской области дал соответствующие поручения по выращиванию, развитию, производству и экспорту капусты. Это стало важным шагом в реализации будущих планов фермеров и предпринимателей. За прошедший период в Галабинском, Сабзорском, Ахчинском массивах Чустского района предпринимателям выделено 5 тысяч 130 га земель под посадку ковола [4].

Общество с ограниченной ответственностью «Барака Мева Индастриал Сервис», поддерживающее развитие экспорта сельскохозяйственной продукции, выращенной в нашей стране, выращивается в естественных условиях на имя Зомина, Галлаорола, Фориша, Шарофа Рашидова Джизакской области, Булокбоши Андижанской области, Чустский и Косонсой районы Наманганской области. Его экспорт начался в 2009 году. 18 февраля 2014 года он принял участие в «Всемирной продовольственной выставке», проходившей в

Дубае, ОАЭ, и успел заключить контракт с турецкими компаниями «Denamikes» и «Denizli». В 2014 году есть иб 187 000 долларов США, 2015 год 317 000 долларов США и 2016 год 581 000 долларов США экспорта. В 2017 году итальянская компания Maricom 242 тонны в компанию Denashikes Турции ” и “ Денизли Компаниям поставлено 495 тонн ковула. В 2019 году в Италию было отправлено продукции на 120 тысяч долларов. В марте-апреле 2020 года экспортировано еще 128 тонн качественной, дешевой продукции. [4].

В апреле 2021 года была проведена встреча с вышеперечисленными компаниями и фирмами, и на основании договоренностей в этом году поставлено продукции на сумму 1 млрд 780 тысяч долларов США. Исследуется не только экспорт сельскохозяйственной продукции за границу, но и переработка и экспорт готовой продукции [4].



Совместное предприятие, работающее в сотрудничестве с итальянской компанией «Марриком», работает с 2019 года и экспортирует более 3 тысяч тонн продукции под торговой маркой «Сделано в Узбекистане» в год. Много новых рабочих мест создано на базе садов, ореховых рощ, теплиц, созданных на еще неиспользуемых степных землях. Этот вид распространен на всей территории Узбекистана и Средней Азии, встречается преимущественно в зоне пустынь и полупустынь, в предгорьях и предгорьях, иногда проникает и в среднюю область гор [2].

В рамках проекта изучены новые, ранее не зарегистрированные густозаросли в Джизакской области, а также выявлены новые густозаросли в Кашкадарьинской, Сурхандарьинской, Самаркандской, Навоийской, Бухарской областях, а также в Ферганской области. 15-17 лет назад были проведены экспедиции, чтобы подтвердить, что густо заросшие участки

долины сохранились. Согласно данным, Джизакская область является самым богатым регионом по наличию почти чистых, густо заросших ковульских насаждений. В Форишском районе Джизакской области города Джизак действует промышленное предприятие с современным оборудованием.

Экспедиция в Бухарскую область показала, что собирать сырье с ковула в этой местности бесполезно. Они встречаются повсеместно поодиночке, но нигде не образуют участков достаточно густой растительности для промышленной заготовки. Также использовалась информация о поездках, организованных в Джизакскую и Самаркандскую области в 2014-2019 годах. [3].



Следует отметить, что одной из основных причин является антропогенный фактор (эксплуатация земель под строительство жилья, дорог, коммуникаций, садов, виноградников, ферм, добыча полезных ископаемых и др.), препятствующий добыче угля.

Подкормка скота положительно влияет на состояние плотно посаженных культур, так как корова не ест вигну. Поголовье крупного рогатого скота, выращиваемого в Кашкадарьинской и Сурхандарьинской областях, значительно превысило допустимую норму. Кроме того, в некоторых местах местное население целенаправленно перекапывает почву и расчищает занимаемые ими участки под необходимые пастбищные растения.

Сегодня каперсы широко используются в фармацевтике, пищевой промышленности и народной медицине. В Джизакской области экспортом шерсти занимаются 12 предприятий-экспортеров. В этом случае после сбора бутонов их сортируют на специальном механизированном

оборудовании. Затем ее промывают, укладывают в специальные контейнеры и отправляют на экспорт [4].

Только в 2019 году участниками внешнеэкономической деятельности Галлаорольского, Зоминского и Шароф-Рашидовского районов экспортировано 2 тысячи 102 тонны ковола на сумму 3 миллиона 320 тысяч долларов, в основном в Турцию и Испанию. Программа мер по реформированию отраслей экономики Узбекистана на 2017-2021 годы направлена на повышение конкурентоспособности экономики и доли промышленности в валовом внутреннем продукте в 2021 году за счет модернизации и активной диверсификации ведущих отраслей. достиг 30% [5].

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЕМ СФЕРЫ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ В СУБЪЕКТЕ РФ

Аннотация: Состояние здоровья населения является важным индикатором международной конкурентоспособности, развития человеческого потенциала и общей социализации экономики страны. Если на федеральном уровне задачи развития сферы здравоохранения решаются достаточно эффективно за счет наличия соответствующего объема финансовых и административных ресурсов, то на региональном уровне власти сталкиваются со множеством сложностей. В их числе недостаток финансирования, дефицит кадров и другие.

Ключевые слова: здравоохранение, система управления здравоохранением, социальная сфера, полномочия.

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IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPHERE OF HEALTH CARE IN THE SUBJECT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract: The state of health of the population is an important indicator of international competitiveness, development of human potential and general socialization of the country's economy. If at the federal level the tasks of developing the healthcare sector are solved quite effectively due to the availability of an appropriate amount of financial and administrative resources, then at the regional authorities they face many difficulties. Among them are the lack of funding, shortage of personnel and others.

Key words: healthcare, healthcare management system, social sphere, powers.

Здравоохранение в России, как отрасль социальной сферы в последние десятилетия претерпевает существенные изменения в соответствии с меняющимися условиями рыночной организации бюджетирования, оптимизации и территориальному размещению учреждений здравоохранения, смещения акцентов на стандартизацию процессов в лечебно - профилактической деятельности и включение в систему рыночных услуг, где главный участник всех преобразований - это потребитель конкретной медицинской услуги. Следовательно, ориентируясь на потребителя, необходимо одновременно рассматривать вопросы обеспечения доступности предоставления разного рода медицинских услуг населению, так как только в совокупности обеспечивается качество [1].

Согласно Конституции РФ, жизнь и здоровье человека являются высшими ценностями, поэтому именно здравоохранение имеет особую важную роль в реализации деятельности социальной сферы в нашей стране, именно поэтому в этой сфере задействованы уровни от государственных до частных.

Термин «управление здравоохранением» при своем частом использовании в нормативно-правовых актах Российской Федерации не имеет четкого определения и не фиксирован на законодательном уровне.

Заметим, что система управления здравоохранением:

- при всей своей подчиненности и единстве с другими системами, является частично самостоятельной из-за специфики своих действий;
- включает внутренние (между частями этой системы, часто вертикальные) и внешние (с другими системами, например, с правовой) связи;
- обладает свойствами, присущими только данной сфере и которые сохраняются довольно долгое время;
- находится в постоянном развитии и преобразовании, то есть, динамична, в частности, это связано с разработкой новых препаратов и техники [2].

Цели здравоохранения имеют важнейшее значение во всей социальной сфере общества. И им подчиняется исполнение функций систем управления, эта зависимость начинается с установки задач и заканчивается обработкой результатов. Правильно установленная цель – грамотное исполнение задач – здоровое население страны. Широкое распространение поэтому получила программно-целевая система планирования в здравоохранении.

При всей своей сложности данная система несет в себе не одну, а несколько взаимосвязанных главных целевых установок, разного направления, но все же имеющих общую конечную цель. Можно представить это в виде дерева со стволом в виде главной цели и нескольких крупных ветвей, которые, в свою очередь, делятся на ветки поменьше.

Система управления здравоохранением имеет четкую вертикальную направленность и включает федеральный, региональный и муниципальный уровень. Немного в стороне стоит частная структура, которая, все же, подчиняется государственным органам власти. Вместе с ними в своеобразном подчинении находятся и медицинские фонды милосердия и благотворительности. Исполнительная власть, которая несет ответственность за реализацию действий системы здравоохранения, находится под наблюдением законодательной власти, которая, в свою очередь, следит за порядком действий медицинской среды. За законность действий здравоохранительной системы отвечает судебная власть.

При переходе на управление здравоохранением в субъектах федерации, можно заметить, что на данный момент в России нет единой обязательной системы наличия органов, но в каждом из регионов есть похожие структуры: министерства, департаменты, управления, отделы и т. п. Именно они отвечают за реализацию установок Минздрава, но с учетом особенностей каждого субъекта [3].

В соответствии со ст. 15 Основ охраны здоровья 1. Российская Федерация передает органам государственной власти субъектов Российской Федерации осуществление следующих полномочий:

– лицензирование (в части предоставления и переоформления лицензий, осуществления лицензионного контроля в отношении соискателей лицензий и лицензиатов, прекращения действия лицензий, а также предоставления заинтересованным лицам информации по вопросам лицензирования);

а) медицинская деятельность медицинских организаций (за исключением медицинских организаций, подведомственных федеральным органам исполнительной власти);

б) фармацевтическая деятельность (за исключением деятельности, осуществляемой организациями оптовой торговли лекарственными средствами и аптечными организациями, подведомственными федеральным органам исполнительной власти);

в) деятельность по обороту наркотических средств, психотропных веществ и их прекурсоров (за исключением деятельности, осуществляемой организациями, подведомственными федеральным органам исполнительной власти).

Таким образом, часть полномочий в сфере управления здравоохранением передана с федерального на региональный уровень. Это определяет вопрос поиска соответствующего объема финансовых ресурсов для возложенных на регионы задач. Исходя из этого совершенствование управления развитием здравоохранения предполагает передачу соответствующего объема налоговых полномочий в регионы, чтобы у властей субъектов было достаточно ресурсов для реализации стоящих перед ними задач. Также необходимо повышение кадров, как в сфере

управления здравоохранением, так и в сфере оказания медицинской помощи. Дефицит кадров в медицинских организациях – одна из насущных проблем в здравоохранении.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ РАЗРУШАЮЩЕГО КОНТАКТНОГО НАПРЯЖЕНИЯ УПРУГОВЯЗКИХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ РАСТИТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается методика экспериментального определения величины контактного напряжения σ_p , входящего наряду с модулем деформации E , коэффициентом Пуассона μ , коэффициентом трения материала о лезвие f , в выражение, определяющее величину критического усилия $P_{кр}$ резания лезвием. Приводится краткое описание экспериментальной установки, постановка лабораторных исследований и анализ полученных данных по исследованию некоторых материалов растительного происхождения.

Ключевые слова: установка, безфасковое лезвие, контактное напряжение, усилие, груз, динамометр, лента, деформация.

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INVESTIGATION OF DESTRUCTIVE CONTACT STRESS OF ELASTIC-VISCOUS MATERIALS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN

Abstract: The article discusses the method of experimental determination of the value of the contact stress, which, along with the deformation modulus E , Poisson's ratio, the coefficient of friction of the material on the blade, is included in the expression that determines the value of the critical force P_{cr} blade cutting. A brief description of the experimental setup, laboratory research and analysis of the obtained data on the study of some materials of plant origin are given.

Key words: installation, bevelled blade, contact stress, force, load, dynamometer, tape, deformation.

Введение. В настоящее время во многих отраслях народного хозяйства, будь это консервная или мясомолочная промышленность, сельское хозяйство и коже перерабатывающее производство и даже в повседневном быту, широко используются машины и аппараты, основанные на резании материалов лезвием.

Многие сельхозпродукты, с некоторыми допущениями, можно отнести к упруго-вязким материалам. К таковым относятся, например, мякоть дыни, картофель, свекла, морковь и другие, при обработке которых необходимо располагать сведениями об их технологических свойствах, т.е. о свойствах, содействующих или противодействующих данному виду обработки [1,2]. Для количественной оценки технологических свойств этих материалов пользуются экспериментальными методами и приборами, которые позволяют получить некоторые относительные индексы.

Технологическим свойством материала при резании лезвием в соответствии с сущностью этого процесса является степень его податливости разделению под воздействием силового взаимодействия лезвия с материалом, определяемым величиной критического усилия резания $P_{кр}$ [2,3].

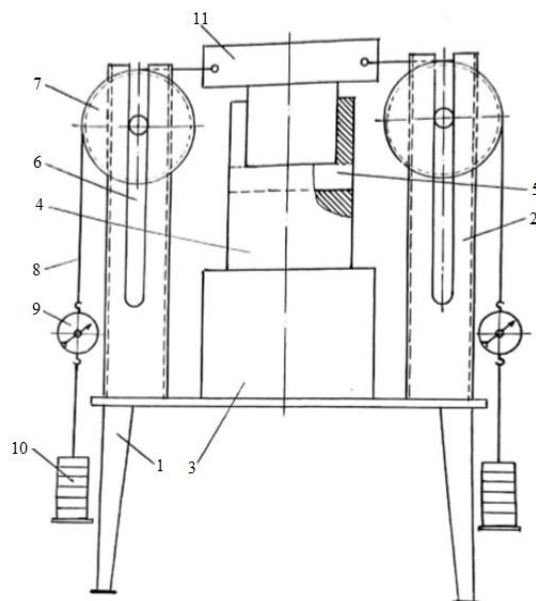
$$P_{кр} = \delta \sigma_p + \frac{E}{2} \frac{h_{сж}^2}{h} \left[\operatorname{tg} \beta + f \sin^2 \beta + \mu f (1 + \cos^2 \beta) \right], \quad (1)$$

где δ – толщина лезвия, *м*; σ_p – разрушающее контактное напряжение на кромке лезвия, *Па*; h и $h_{сж}$ – соответственно толщина перерезаемого слоя материала и слоя сжатого лезвием до момента начала резания, *м*; β – угол заточки лезвия, *град*; E – модуль упругости, *Па*; μ – коэффициент Пуассона; f – коэффициент трения материала о лезвие.

Последние являются определяющими технологическими свойствами материала.

Цель исследования. Целью настоящих исследований является разработка методики и экспериментальное определение разрушающего контактного напряжения некоторых упруго-вязких материалов растительного происхождения, включающих мякоть дыни, морковь, картофель и свекла.

Для этого нами разработана лабораторная установка, изображенная на рис.1, которая включает, установленные на столе 1 расположенные зеркально, два пилона 2 коробчатого сечения и тумбу 3, на которой установлена матрица 4с образной прорезью 5, расположенной посередине.



1-стол; 2 - пилоны; 3 - тумба; 4 - матрица; 5 - прорезь; 6 - прорезь для хода; 7 - блоки; 8 - тяга; 9 – динамометр; 10 - пригруз; 11- бесфасковое лезвие.

Рис.1. Схема лабораторной установки для определения разрушающего контактного напряжения

Верхняя часть пилонов выполнена с прорезями 6, в которых свободно перемещаются блоки 7 и тяги 8, на одном конце которых закреплены динамометры 9 с грузовыми емкостями 10, а вторым концом к бесфасковому лезвию 11.

Действие предлагаемой установки основано на применении бесфаскового лезвия, кромкой которого, равной толщине δ плотна ножа, производится сжатие перерезаемого материала, при этом с достаточной точностью можно определить напряжение $\sigma_p = P / \delta \Delta l$, относительную деформацию $\varepsilon = h_{сж} / h$ материала и модуль деформации E .

3. Сущность реализации методики. Разрушающее контактное напряжение σ_p зависит от свойств материала и определяется как частное от создаваемого давления $P_{рез}$ на площадь $F_{кр}$ кромки лезвия, находящуюся в контакте с материалом. В процессе резания разрушающее напряжение в значительной мере зависит от ширины режущей кромки, δ т.е. остроты лезвия [3]

$$\sigma_p = \frac{P_{рез}}{F_{кр}} = \frac{P_{рез}}{\sigma \Delta l}, \quad (2)$$

где Δl - принятая длина лезвия.

Сказанное хорошо подтверждается бытовыми примерами из повседневной нашей жизни, например, при чистке картофеля и резке хлеба, чем острее лезвие ножа, тем менее мы прикладываем усилие к ножу и наоборот, при тупом лезвии прикладываемое усилие возрастает. Это

объясняется тем, что при прочих равных условиях величина контактного напряжения σ_p зависит, прежде всего, от свойств самого материала, определяющего его технологические свойства. Поэтому методика сравнительного определения величины контактного напряжения для сопоставляемых материалов должна предусматривать применение лезвий одинаковой остроты и углом заточки β .

Практические результаты. Для экспериментов были выбраны: морковь, картофель, свекла и мякоть дыни (пять сортов). В качестве бесфаскового лезвия 11 использовали стандартное полотно для резки по металлу, толщиной $\sigma = 1 \text{ мм}$. Усилие сжатия на кромке полотна $P_{рез}$ создавали пригрузом, закладываемым в емкость 10. Для более точного измерения веса пригруза была использована вода, наливаемая в емкости малыми порциями [2].

Опыты проводили в следующем порядке. После закладки образца в матрицу 4, устанавливали полотно 11 нижней кромкой на поверхность образца и создавали усилие сжатия образца, путем заливки воды в грузовые емкости 10 и по динамометру 9 фиксировали величину пригруза. При этом, по мере увеличения нагрузки, кромка полотна будет внедряться в массу образца и при достижении критического значения $P_{рез}$ образец разделится на две части. Для достоверности показания динамометра в момент разрезки, его сравнивают с весом воды в емкостях. Опыты проводят с каждым образцом в пятикратном повторении, данные заносятся в журнал регистрации и обрабатываются.

5. Анализ результатов экспериментов. В процессе эксперимента было замечено, что в начальный момент образец сжимается и после этого начинается процесс внедрения полотна в его массу.

На таком теоретическом суждении, обоснованно будет представить выражение (1) в виде [3,4]

$$P_{кр} = P_{рез} + P_{пред} \quad , \quad (3)$$

где $P_{рез} = \delta \sigma_p$ – первое слагаемое

$$P_{пред} = \frac{E h_{сж}^2}{2h} \left[tg \beta + f \sin^2 \beta + \mu f (1 + \cos^2 \beta) \right] \quad (4)$$

Величина $P_{пред}$ обуславливает непроизводительные деформации материала, незначительно содействующими процессу резания. Поэтому для упрощения задачи определения $P_{кр}$ упростим выражение (4), приняв угол заточки лезвия $\beta = 0$.

Тогда выражение (4) принимает вид

$$P_{пред} = \frac{E h_{сж}^2}{2h} \mu f . (5)$$

Таким образом, применение бесфаскового лезвия упрощает экспериментальную задачу, в связи с тем, что при этом случае относительную деформация ε_1 в направлении, перпендикулярном направлению резания, равна ориентировочно нулю, т.е. $\varepsilon_1 \approx 0$. Отсюда вытекает, что коэффициент Пуассона тоже равен нулю.

Тогда с учетом этих условий и, приняв $P_{пред}$ равным нулю, выражение (3) переписывается как

$$P_{кр} \approx P_{рез} . (6)$$

Практическая погрешность от изложенных допущений незначительна и, таким образом, экспериментально разрушающее контактное напряжение можно определить на основании выражения (2).

Нами по этой методике были определены разрушающее напряжение четырех сельхозпродуктов: дыни, моркови, картофеля и свеклы. Результаты экспериментальных данных сведены на таблице и показаны на рис. 2.

Таблица

Экспериментальные данные усилия резания мякоти дыни и некоторых корнеклубнеплодов

Материал	Усилие резания мякоти $P_{кр}, Па$	Удельное усилие резания $P_{уд}, Па$	Разрушающее контактное напряжение $\sigma_p, Па$
Ич-кзыл	6,1-6,3	214-220	1,22-1,26
Амери	6,4-6,6	228-230	1,28-1,32
Ак-уруг	5,8-6,2	210-212	1,16-1,24
Нон-гушт	5,9-6,1	218-220	1,18-1,22
Шакар-пара	6,6-6,7	232-234	1,32-1,34
Свекла	10,2-12,4	358-433	2,04-2,48
Картофель	9,6-11,2	337-392	1,92-2,24
Морковь	12,1-13,6	425-475	2,42-2,72

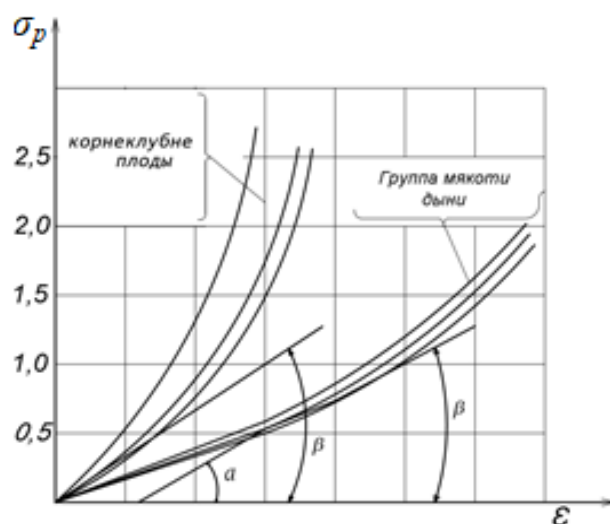


Рис. 2. График зависимости модуля деформации от напряжения сжатия

В процессе эксперимента было визуально замечено, что в начальный момент образец сжимается на величину, $h_{сж}^2 / h$, которое определяется экспериментально.

Выводы: таким образом, разработанная методика позволяет экспериментально определить разрушающее контактное напряжения некоторых упруго-вязких материалов растительного происхождения, включающих мякоть дыни, морковь, картофель и свекла.

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИДА 12-“ФОЙДА СОЛИҚЛАРИ” МҲХСНИ ҚЎЛЛАШ ЖАРАЁНИДАГИ МУАММО ВА ЕЧИМЛАР

Аннотация: 2020 йил 24 февралда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти томонидан "Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларига ўтиши бўйича қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида"ги ПҚ-4611-сонли қарорни имзолади. Ушбу қарорга мувофиқ, 2021 йилдан бошлаб суғурта ташиклотлари, тижорат банклари, акциядорлик жамиятлари ва йирик солиқ тўловчиларга тегишли бўлган юридик шахслар МҲХС(молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартлари) бўйича бухгалтерия ҳисобини юритишлари шарт этиб белгиланди ва 2021 йилдан бошлаб халқаро стандартларга мувофиқ молиявий ҳисоботларни шакллантириши лозимлиги қайд этилди. Шу ўринда таъкидлаш лозимки, бухгалтерия ҳисобини бизнес тили дейишади. Бу бежиз эмас, чунки бозор иқтисодиёти шароитида хўжалик юритувчи субъектларни қизиқтирувчи унинг хўжалиги фойда берадими, йўқми, у ўз зиммасидаги мажбуриятларни уза оладими каби саволларга жавоб топишга тўғри келади. Бу саволларга бухгалтерия ҳисобини билиши ва унинг маълумотларини тўғри таҳлил қила олиши орқалигина жавоб олиши мумкин. Шу сабабли ҳам бухгалтерия ҳисоби юритиши жуда муҳим. Вақт ўтгани сайин Ўзбекистонда солиқ ва молия ҳисоби кўпроқ бир-биридан фарқланяпти, бу аввало, фойдани аниқлашда акс этмоқда. Умуман олганда, солиқ ҳисоби молиявий ҳисобнинг маълумотларига асосланади, солиқ кодексининг аввалги барча таҳрирларида бутун бир модда шунга бағишланган эди. Бу янги таҳрирдаги солиқ кодексининг 76-моддасида ҳам мавжуд. Бироқ айни вақтда кузатадиган бўлсак, молиявий ҳисобни амалга оширишда, маъсуллар мулкдорларга ёки инвесторларга хўжалик фаолиятининг ҳақиқий ҳолати тўғрисидаги маълумотни тақдим этиши мақсадларига эмас, балки кўпроқ солиқ солиши қоидаларига амал қилишга интилишади деб айтиши мумкин. Жумладан, фойда солиги кўрсаткичларини тан олиши, баҳолаш ва уларнинг ҳисобини юритиши, солиқ солинадиган фойдага таъсир қилувчи харажатлар ҳисоби, кечиктирилган солиқ активлари ва мажбуриятлари ҳисоби, фойда солигини ҳисоблашга асос бўлувчи кўрсаткичларнинг аудит таҳлили масалалари ўз ечимини тўлиқ топган эмас. Ушбу масалаларни илмий-амалий ечимини топиши мамлакатлар томонидан иқтисодиётга хорижий инвестицияларни кенг миқёсда жалб этиши шароитида долзарб аҳамиятга эгадир.

Калит сўзлар: Бухгалтерия ҳисобининг халқаро стандарти 12-фойда солиқлари, Молиявий ҳисобнинг халқаро стандарти, доимий

фарқлар, вақтинчалик фарқлар, бухгалтерия фойдаси, солиққа тортиладиган фойда, кечиктирилган солиқ мажбуриятлари, солиқ кодекси, солиқлар.

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PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS IN THE PROCESS OF APPLYING THE 12TH "PROFIT TAXES" ISS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: On February 24, 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed the decision No. PQ-4611 "On additional measures for the transition to international standards of financial reporting". According to this decision, starting from 2021, insurance organizations, commercial banks, joint-stock companies and legal entities belonging to large tax payers were required to keep accounting records according to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and it was noted that starting from 2021, it was necessary to prepare financial reports in accordance with international standards. Here it should be noted that accounting is called the language of business. This is not for nothing, because in the conditions of the market economy, the economic entities interested in it have to find answers to such questions as whether their business will be profitable or not, whether it will be able to meet its obligations. These questions can be answered only by knowing accounting and being able to correctly analyze its data. This is why accounting is so important. Over time, tax and financial accounting in Uzbekistan are becoming more and more different from each other, which is primarily reflected in the determination of profits. In general, the tax calculation is based on the data of the financial account, in all previous revisions of the tax code, a whole article was devoted to it. This is also contained in article 76 of the new tax code. However, at the same time, it can be said that in the implementation of financial accounting, those in charge seek to follow the rules of taxation rather than the goals of providing information about the true state of economic activity to owners or investors. In particular, the issues of recognition, evaluation and accounting of profit tax indicators, calculation of expenses affecting taxable profit, calculation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, audit analysis of indicators that are the basis for calculation of profit tax have not been fully resolved. Finding a scientific-practical solution to these issues is of urgent importance in the context of large-scale attraction of foreign investments to the economy by countries.

Keywords: International Accounting Standard 12 Income Taxes, International Standard of Financial Accounting, Permanent Differences,

temporary differences, accounting profit, taxable profit, deferred tax liabilities, tax code, taxes.

Кириш. Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларига (МҲХС) ўтишни жадаллаштириш орқали хорижий инвесторларни зарур ахборот муҳити билан таъминлаш ва халқаро молия бозорларига кириш имкониятларини кенгайтириш, шунингдек, ҳисоб ва аудит соҳалари мутахассисларини халқаро стандартлар бўйича тайёрлаш тизимини такомиллаштириш мақсадида(Уз.Р.ПҚ-4611 24.02.2020) 2020 йил 24 февралда Ўзбекистон Президенти "Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларига ўтиш бўйича қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида"ги ПҚ-4611-сонли қарорни имзолади. Қарорни ижро этиш жараёнида юзага келадиган саволларга ёим топиш учун бухгалтер ва соҳа мутахассислари молиявий ҳисобнинг халқаро стандартлари ва солиқ кодексининг моҳиятини англаб етиши ўта муҳим. Жумладан, солиқ кодекси(СК) ва Бухгалтерия ҳисобининг миллий стандартлари(БҲМС) қоидалари регламентга оид ва мажбурий ҳисобланиб, низолар юзага келган ҳолатда, шу жумладан судларда улардан фойдаланиш мумкин бўлади, молиявий ҳисобнинг халқаро стандартлари МҲХС эса концептуал ҳужжатдир. Муайян операцияларга нисбатан унинг қоидаларидан фойдаланишда ҳужжат келиштирувчи тусга эга бўлади.

Турли вазиятларда МҲХСнинг қандай таомиллари ёки усуллари қўлланилиши мумкин – бунда ҳужжатли тасдиқлаш соҳаси эмас, балки профессионал фикр-мулоҳазалар танланади. Масалан, профессионал баҳолаш узоқ муддатли активларнинг фойдали фойдаланиш муддатини ва қадрсизланиши аломатларини аниқлашда, гумонли дебиторлик қарзини, дисконтлаш ставкаларини, суд муҳокамасининг қандай тус олишини белгилашда зарур бўлади.

Ўзбекистонда айни вақтда МҲХС жорий этиб борилиши билан МҲХС бўйича ҳисобот ва солиқ тизими ўртасида низолар бўлиши аниқ. Шу сабабли МҲХС бўйича ҳисоб юритишга ўтишда, молиявий ҳисобни юритиш учун МҲХС нормаларидан фойдаланиш қоидаларини ва кўпгина йўриқномаларни чиқариш керак бўлади. Жумладан фойда солиғини ҳисоблаб чиқариш учун солиққа тортиладиган фойда суммасини аниқлашнинг молиявий ҳисобини солиқ кодексига уйғунлашга холда, шу билан бирга бизнес эгалари ва инвесторлари учун фойдали кўринишдаги тартибни ишлаб чиқиш энг долзарб масалалар қаторига киради.

Адабиётлар шарҳи. Ўзбекистонда МҲХС.га ўтиш бўйича қарор қабул қилиниши билан мутахассислар томонидан бу борадаги хорижий ёндошувлар янада чуқурроқ ўрганила бошланди. Ҳозирда халқаро амалиётда бу борада иккита глобал ёндашув кўзатилади.

1. қонун чиқарувчи орган томонидан молиявий ва солиқ қоидаларининг юқори даражадаги ўзаро алоқадорлиги мавжуд бўлган тизим тузилади.

2. молиявий ва солиқ ҳисоби ўртасида кўрсаткичларнинг боғлиқлик даражаси жуда паст бўлган, ҳақиқатда ҳисоб юритишнинг икки тури, яъни молиявий ва солиқ ҳисоби амал қилади.

Биринчи ёндашув, яъни солиқ ва бухгалтерия қоидаларининг юқори даражада ўзаро боғлиқлиги Ғарбий Европа мамлакатларида амал қилади. Ушбу мамлакатларда молиявий ҳисобот, биринчи навбатда, кредиторлар ва давлат органлари, шу жумладан солиқ органлари учун маълумот манбаи ҳисобланади. Ўзбекистонда бухгалтерия ҳисоби миллий стандартлари мана шу ёндашувга яқинроқ саналади.

Иккинчи ёндашув Буюк Британия, АҚШ каби айрим мамлакатларга хос бўлиб, уларда ҳисобнинг иккита тизими – солиқ ҳисоби ва молиявий ҳисоб мавжуд.

Айниқса фойда солиғини ҳисоблаб чиқаришда даромадлар ва жаражатларни тан олиш масаласида тадбиркор ва солиқ тизими ўртасида кўплаб бахслар юзага келади. Бу борада бухгалтерия ҳисоби талаблари ва солиқ кодекси талабларида ҳам фарқлар мавжуд. Холатга ечим топиш мақсадида соҳада амалга оширилган илмий изланишларга мурожаат қиладиган бўлсак, бир қатор тадқиқотларни келтиришимиз мумкин. Жумладан З.Н.Қурбановнинг фикрича, “Корхона харажатлари биринчидан, унинг молиявий натижаларини аниқлашда қатнашса, иккинчидан, солиққа тортиш базасини аниқлашда қатнашади. Солиққа тортиш базасини аниқлашда қатнашиши натижасида солиқ харажатлари тушунчаси намоён бўлади. “Солиқ харажатлари” тушунчаси янги иқтисодий категория эмас, балки бу тушунчани биз кўпроқ солиқ ва бошқа мажбурий ажратмаларга тўловлар сифатида кўллаб келганмиз” (З.Н.Қурбанов. 2016) Солиқ харажатига 12-сонли “Фойда солиқлари” номли бухгалтерия ҳисобининг халқаро стандартида “Солиқ харажати – бу давр фойдаси ёки зарарини аниқлашда ҳисобга олинган жорий ва муддати узайтирилган солиқ бўйича умумий сумма” – деб таъриф берилган (БҲХС-12) Хорижий олимлардан Е.В.Егорованинг фикрича “солиқ мажбуриятлари корхоналар учун солиқ харажатлари бўлиб ҳисобланади”(Е.В.Егорова 2012). Бундан ташқари, Вадесанго Нюман, Таса Эдмор, К.Милондзо, Вадесанго Вонгаи Онгаи (2016), Энггар Арум (2018), Фуад Фуад, Агунг Жулиарто, Пужи Харто (2019)лар МҲХС ва молиявий ҳисобот сифати ўртасидаги боғлиқлик бўйича тадқиқот ўтказишган. Салем Боумедиене (2016), Дипак Кумар Адхана (2020), Марзуки, М.М. ва Ваҳоб, Э.А.А. (2016) МҲХСни амалга оширишдаги тўсиқларни кўриб чиқишган. Анна Висотская ва Мария Прокофиева (2013) жуда муҳим муаммо - мутахассисларнинг этишмаслиги ва уларни МҲХС дастури бўйича тайёрлаш зарурияти; Анна Висотская (2014) глобаллашув

шароитида ривожланаётган мамлакатларда халқаро ҳисоб тизимини уйғунлаштириш масалаларини ўрганиб чиқишган. (Т.ДАРГАЧЕВА ва Т.ШАЙДАНОВ. 2020) Молиявий ҳисобнинг халқаро стандартларини мамлакатимизда қўллаш, жумладан фойда солиғи кўрсаткичлари ҳисобининг айрим назарий ва методологик жиҳатлари, мамлакатимиз олимларидан Н.К.Ризаев, О.О.Баракаев, Д.Э.Норбеков, И.К.Очилов, Б.Уразов, З.Н.Қурбанов қаламига мансуб монографиялар, дарсликлар, ўқув қўлланмалар ва илмий мақолаларда ёритилган. Бироқ чоп этилган ишларда фойда солиғи кўрсаткичларининг яхлит тизими ишлаб чиқилмаган, жумладан улар бўйича ҳисоб ва ҳисоботда ахборотларни тизимли шакллантириш масалалари етарли даражада тадқиқ қилинмагани, илмий-амалий жиҳатдан аҳамиятга моликлиги фойда солиғи кўрсаткичлари ҳисобини молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартлари (МҲХС)га мувофиқлаштириш масалаларини чуқур тадқиқ қилишни объектив зарурат қилиб қўймоқда.

Тадқиқот методологияси. Тадқиқотлар илмий тафаккур, индукция ва дедукция, таҳлил ва синтез, тадқиқот объектлари ва олинган натижаларни баён қилиш каби усуллар асосида олиб борилди. Методологияда амалдаги қонун ҳужжатларини ўрганиб чиқиш ва халқаро нормалар билан солиштириш усулидан ҳам фойдаланилди.

Таҳлил ва натижалар. «Фойда солиғи ҳисоб-китоби» шаклида «солиқ базасига доимий равишда қўшиладиган фарқлар», «солиқ базасига вақтинчалик қўшиладиган фарқлар» ва «солиқ базасидан вақтинчалик чегириладиган фарқлар» алоҳида қаторларда кўрсатилсада, бироқ уларга тузатилган фойда суммасига тегишли фойда солиғи суммалари алоҳида-алоҳида аниқланмайди. Ушбу кўрсаткичлар асосида фақат бюджетга тўланадиган фойда солиғи суммаси аниқланади ва бу сумма, мос равишда, ҳисобланган фойда солиғи сифатида тан олинади. Ҳисобланган ва бюджетга тўланадиган фойда солиқлари ўртасида фарқ махсус аниқланмаганлиги туфайли, мос равишда, ҳисоб-китобда «кечиктирилган солиқ активлари» ёки «вақтинчалик фарқлар бўйича кечиктирилган фойда солиғи» ва «фойда солиғи бўйича кечиктирилган мажбуриятлар» кўрсаткичлари фойда солиғи ҳисоб-китобида махсус қаторларда акс эттирилмайди. Бундай тартибни қонун ҳужжатлари билан белгиланиши фойда солиғига доир «кечиктирилган солиқ активлари» ёки «вақтинчалик фарқлар бўйича кечиктирилган фойда солиғи» ва «фойда солиғи бўйича кечиктирилган мажбуриятлар» кўрсаткичларини молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартлари асосида тузиладиган молиявий ҳисобот шаклига тўғри трансформация қилинишига ҳам имкон беради. Юқоридаги кўрсаткичларини амалиётда ишлатилишига эришиш учун амалдаги фойда солиғи ҳисоб-китоби такомиллаштириш талаб этилади. Зеро, Буюк соҳибқирон Амир Темур тузукларида таъкидланишича “Солиқлар

давлатнинг иқтисодий таянчидир”. Демак, иқтисодиётни тартибга солишда солиқларни аниқ ва тартибли бўлиши ҳам муҳим ўрин эгаллайди.

Муаммо. 2020 йил 24 февралда Ўзбекистон Президенти томонидан имзоланган "Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларига ўтиш бўйича қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида"ги ПҚ-4611-сонли қарорида, Ўзбекистонда бухгалтерия ҳисобининг миллий стандартларини МХХСга мувофиқ уйғунлаштириш вазифаси белгиланган. Шу вазифалардан келиб чиққан ҳолда Бухгалтерия ҳисобининг халқаро стандартлари ва Бухгалтерия ҳисобининг миллий стандартлари ўзаро солиштириб чиқилганда Биз таҳлил қилаётган 12-сонли “Фойда солиқлари” бухгалтерия ҳисобининг халқаро стандартига уйғун миллий стандарт мавжуд эмаслиги, бу стандартда белгиланган меъёрлар миллий қонунчиликда бошқа меъерий ҳужжатлар билан қисман тартибга солиб келиниши, фойда солиғини ҳисоблаш бухгалтерия ҳисоби солиқ кодексида белгиланган фойда солиғини ҳисоблаш солиқ ҳисобини юритиш билан чекланганлигини кўришимиз мумкин. Бу фойдадан солиқлар бухгалтерия ҳисобини юритишнинг асосий мақсади бўлган фойда солиғи бўйича бухгалтерия тартибини аниқлаш тамойили талабларига тўлиқ жавоб бермайди. Фойдадан солиқлар ҳисобот ва маълумотларини инвесторларга тақдим этишда, ҳисоботнинг солиқ ҳисоби асосида тайёрланиши, инвестор ва фойдаланувчилар фойдадан солиқлар бўйича халқаро талаблар асосидаги тўлиқ маълумотлар билан таъминланмаслигига сабаб бўлади. Бундан ташқари Ўзбекистон Республикасининг янги таҳрирдаги солиқ кодексининг 295-моддасида солиқ кодексида белгилаб берилган даромадлар ва харажатларнинг айирмасидаги мусбат фарқ фойда солиғи объекти деб эътироф этилади. Солиқ тўлангунига қадар бўлган фойда Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 1999 йил 5 февралдаги 54-сон қарори билан тасдиқланган “Маҳсулот (ишлар, хизматлар)ни ишлаб чиқариш ва сотиш харажатларининг таркиби ҳамда молиявий натижаларни шакллантириш тартиби тўғрисида низом” талаблари асосида аниқланган солиқ тўлангунига қадар фойда ва солиқ кодекси талабларига асосан аниқланган фойда ўртасидаги тафовутларни ҳисобини юритиш зарурийми? Агар зарурат бўлса қайси меъёрларга мувофиқ ҳисоб юритилади?

Хулоса ва таклиф.

- Ўзбекистон учун амалдаги молиявий ва солиқ ҳисоби БҲМС бўйича бухгалтерия ҳисоби деярли солиқ ҳисобининг такроридир. Бу вазиятдан унумли фойдаланиб, “Бухгалтерия ҳисобининг халқаро стандарти 12-фойда солиқлари” ва Миллий стандартлар бўйича ҳисобнинг амалдаги Ҳисобварақлар режаси негизида янги, солиқ кодекси талабларига кўра қайта ишланган БҲС қабул қилинадиган бўлса, хавф-хатарлар даражаси пасаяди. Корхоналарнинг солиқлар ҳисоб-китобига таъсир кўрсатадиган МХХС бўйича ҳисобдаги низоли масалалар талқин этилишига нисбатан хавотирланишига ҳожат бўлмайди. Солиқ органлари

эса текширилган, хужжатлар билан тасдиқланган, аниқ ва тўғри кўрсаткичлар келтирилган ҳисоботни оладилар.

- 2020 йил 24 февралда Ўзбекистон Президенти томонидан қабул қилинган "Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартларига ўтиш бўйича қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида"ги ПҚ-4611-сонли қароридан белгиланган топшириқлар ижросини таъминлаш мақсадида, Ўзбекистонда бухгалтерия ҳисобининг халқаро стандартларига уйғунлашган ва бухгалтерия ҳисобида фойдаланиладиган ҳуқуқий-меъёрий хужжатни ишлаб чиқиш, ушбу хужжат матнида солиқ ва бухгалтерия ҳисобида фойда солиғини ҳисоблашдаги фарқларни ҳисобини олиб бориш тартибини белгилаш, инвестициялар оқими ва хўжалик субъектлари ва солиқ хизмати органлари ўртасида солиқ низоларини юзага келиш хавфини қисқартиришга хизмат қилади.

- Шунингдек фойда ва фойдадан солиқларни ҳисобини юритиш самарадорлигини ошириш учун бухгалтерия фойдаси ва солиққа тортиладиган фойда, жорий фойда солиғи ва кечиктирилган фойда солиғининг моҳиятини олий таълим муассасалари талабалари, профессионал бухгалтер ва аудиторлар ўртасида ҳам кенгрок тушунтириб бориш, давра сухбатлари ташкил этиш, бухгалтерия ҳисобининг халқаро стандартларига уйғунлашган ва миллий бухгалтерия ҳисобида фойдаланиладиган ҳуқуқий-меъёрий хужжатларни янгидан ишлаб чиқишда қатор яхши фикр ва таклифларни йиғиш имконини беради.

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НАУКА КАК СОЦИАЛЬНОЕ ЯВЛЕНИЕ

Аннотация. Затрагивается тема бытия науки как социального явления, ее социальная организация, процесс её становления как социального института. Обсуждаются отношения между наукой и обществом.

Ключевые слова: наука, социальное явление, общество, социальный институт.

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DIGITAL LAND MANAGEMENT IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE

Annotation. The topic of the existence of science as a social phenomenon, its social organization, the process of its formation as a social institution is touched upon. The relationship between science and society is discussed.

Keywords: science, social phenomenon, social institute.

Актуальность затронутой проблемы. Социальная природа науки в последнее время подвергается все более масштабному анализу философии, что, безусловно, связано с ее возрастающей ролью в жизни общества.

В наши дни, когда объемы научной работы стали сравнимыми с масштабами традиционных отраслей общественного производства, особенно отчетливо стало видно, что наука является общественным, совместным трудом, который сетью прямых и опосредованных связей соотносится с другими видами общественной деятельности. Она вовлекает в свою орбиту сильные производственные и человеческие ресурсы, ждет для своего функционирования необходимой социальной организации и в значительной степени определяет направление развития сегодняшней цивилизации. Наука является одной из важных составных частей жизни внешнего общества, встраиваясь в систему ее организации через многочисленные связи, каждая из которых определяет параметры взаимодействия между ними. В этом смысле социальная организация общества оказывает значительное влияние и во многом определяет рост и функционирование науки. Научное сообщество уже само по себе представляет собой социальный организм, который является частью общества. Взаимоотношения и отношения внутри него не могут не влиять на его развитие и деятельность. Научные учреждения, организации, другие структуры также функционируют в рамках определенного общества и представляют собой систему.

Социальная организация отношений в рамках не может не влиять на нее, но также во многом зависит от социальной среды, в которой она существует.

Ключевой проблемой теории развития науки является вопрос о ее общественной природе. Данный вопрос можно сформулировать уже как вопрос об отношениях между наукой и обществом. Разрешить ее нельзя, если не рассматривать науку как социального явления.

Материал и методология исследования. В процессе исследования был проведен теоретический анализ философской и социальной литературы.

Результаты исследований и их обсуждение. Чтобы подойти к поставленной проблеме, нужно дать определение термина «наука» и понять, что это не просто совокупность знаний, а продукт определенного вида деятельности. Наука – это исторически сложившаяся система объективно истинных знаний, а также деятельность по их получению. Научная деятельность, как и любая другая форма общественного производства, включается в систему общественной жизни через продукт, который она создает: научное знание.

В процессе научной работы ученый вступает в особые отношения со всеми предыдущими и нынешними исследователями и с природой. Это порождает его характеристики. Карл Маркс называл научный труд в отличие от других форм труда «всеобщим трудом». Он основан на использовании предыдущих достижений многих поколений, наработанных ими знаний, навыков и культуры, результатов исследований

современников. Кем бы и где бы ни приобретались новые знания, они становятся достоянием всего человечества. Наука в любое время истории является результатом усилий всех предыдущих поколений, сотрудничества современников и

основа для ее дальнейшего развития. Уже отсюда понятно, что научная работа, даже если она и интеллектуальная, и творческая, и результаты относятся к определенному ученому, имеет четко выраженный социальный характер. Наука в своем развитии проходит ряд этапов. В соответствии с периодизацией В.С. Степина, разработанная на материале истории естественных наук — в первую очередь физики — в истории становления и развития науки можно выделить два этапа, которые соответствуют двум различным методам построения знаний и двум способам прогнозирования результатов деятельности. Первый этап показывает зарождающуюся науку (преднауку), второй — саму науку.

Следовательно, науке как таковой (то есть собственно науке) предшествует преднаука (доклассическая стадия), на которой появляются элементы (предпосылки) науки. Тут подразумеваются зачатки знаний на Древнем Востоке, в Греции и Риме, а также в Средние века, вплоть до XVI-XVII столетий. Именно этот период в наибольшей степени считается началом, отправной точкой естествознания (и науки в целом) как систематического исследования реальной действительности.

Наука как целостное явление появляется в Новое время как следствие зарождения философии и проходит в своем развитии три основных типа: классический, неклассический, постнеклассический (нынешний). На каждом из данных этапов вырабатываются соответствующие идеалы, нормы и методы научного изучения, формируется определённый стиль мышления, своеобразный понятийный аппарат и т.п. Критерием (основой) этой периодизации является взаимосвязь (противоречие) объекта и субъекта знания.

I этап. Классическая наука (XVII-XIX вв.) исследуя свои объекты, стремилась описывая и объясняя их теоретически устранить насколько это возможно все, что связано с субъектом, средствами, методами и операциями его деятельности. Это устранение изучалось как необходимое условие получения объективного и истинного познания о мире.

Тут присутствует объектный стиль мышления, стремление познавать объект себе, независимо от условий его изучения субъектом.

II этап. Неклассическая наука (первая половина XX в.) связана с развитием релятивистской и квантовой теории, бросает вызов объективизму классической науки, отвергает представление реальности как чего-то независимого от средств ее знаний, субъективного фактора. Она понимает связи между знанием объекта и характером средств и операций деятельности субъекта. Объяснение данных связей

рассматривается как условие объективноистинного описания и разьяснения мира.

III этап. Постнеклассическая наука (вторая половина XX — начало XXI в.), существенной особенностью которой является постоянное включение субъективной деятельности в «совокупность знаний». В нем учитывается соотношение характера получаемого знания об объекте не только с характеристикой средств и операций деятельности познающего субъекта, но и с ее ценностно-целевыми структурами.

Внутри самой науки существует своя социальная среда, в которую входят научные учреждения и организации, правовое поле, регулирующее деятельность, органы управления и обеспечения научной деятельности, сами ученые и многое другое. Это, в свою очередь, влияет на развитие науки. Чтобы результат работы ученого был признан и вошел в науку, он должен соответствовать стандартам, критериям, принятым в научном обществе.

Анализ литературы показывает, что организационные отношения играют существенную роль в науке. Его наличие обусловлено с тем, что наука — это определенная система организации научной работы, направленная на обеспечение процесса производства новых знаний. Наука имеет сложную организованную систему научных организаций, учреждений, предприятий, органов поддержки и управления научной деятельностью. Соответствие организационной структуры, организационных форм и отношений потребностям конкретной научной деятельности в производстве новых знаний является фундаментальным вопросом организации науки. Организационные формы научной деятельности зависят от технологии научной работы и от системы общественных отношений, особенно на ее высших уровнях (экономическая, политическая, правовая организация), и тесно связаны с природой этой социальной системы. Организация науки — один из тех каналов, через которые общество влияет на развитие науки, а сами организационные формы и отношения в ней отражают социальные условия развития. Чем лучше общество сможет организовать научную деятельность, ее поддержание и функционирование, тем лучше будут ее результаты.

Социальные отношения в науке связаны с организационными отношениями, выступая в качестве одного из существенных условий и предпосылок научной деятельности. Наука по сути своей является социальным явлением. Она представляет собой не только отношение ученого к реальности, с которой он знаком, но и определенную систему отношений между членами научного общества. Наука имеет свой специфический образ жизни, регулируемый системой, обычно неписаной, но нормы, передаваемые традицией, своя система ценностей. Конечно, способы социальной организации и отношения между

учеными на протяжении всей истории науки менялись в соответствии и с особенностями развития, изменением их статуса в жизни общества и развитием общества в целом. Продуктивность научного труда, эффективность науки во многом зависят от порядка общественных отношений в этой сфере. Конфликты и внутренняя напряженность в научной среде (к примеру, между научными коллегами), особенно если они долгое время не устраняются, резко снижают продуктивность научной деятельности и, наоборот, могут возникнуть мощные стимулы для повышения ее эффективности из социальной сферы науки. Так и внешне последствия, приводящее к внутренним конфликтам и напряженности, негативно влияют на их развитие. Организационно-социальные взаимоотношения в науке – это каналы, по которым осуществляется процесс социализации научного знания, то есть включение науки как социального института и научной деятельности в процесс функционирования других сфер жизни общества.

На состояние науки влияет система факторов как внеучного, так и внутринаучного порядка. Наука испытывает внешнее влияние со стороны материального производства, государства, идеологии, культуры в целом, т.е. базовых институтов или надстроек общества. Под влиянием этих факторов наука формируется как особый вид работы в системе ее социального деления. Это берет свое начало в XV-XVII вв. с появлением первых научных учреждений в странах Европы.

Наука на современном этапе включает в себя большое количество исследовательских, организационных, управленческих структур, частных и государственных научных организаций и предприятий. Через эти органы общество и наука влияют друг на друга. Все эти органы, организации, предприятия являются частью общества, его социальной организацией, поскольку они существуют не изолированно, а взаимодействуют друг с другом с другими аналогичными структурами (политическими, экономическими и др.), и во многом их деятельность определяется ими, хотя они также влияют на них. Сама система этих структур уже представляет собой определенную социальную среду, микрообщество, в котором существуют их социальные связи. Если мы пойдем дальше, то же можно сказать об отдельном научном коллективе, который представляет собой отдельную социальную среду. Объединяет всю эту систему не только общение, но и то, что ее члены являются представителями общества в целом. Это показывает, что наука является частью общества и тесные связи заложены в его структуре.

В истории сама наука, как и общество, не всегда обладала такой развитой системой органов и таким глубоким влиянием их на деятельность субъекта в познавательном развитии материального мира, которые существуют на современном этапе. В XX в, эти органы приобретают развитые формы. Они стали сопоставимы по своим параметрам с другими

социальными институтами. Процессы материального оснащения научного знания, превращения науки в социальный институт, стремительный рост в научной деятельности административных атрибутов стали широкой реальностью и глубоко влияют на научное творчество. В развитии этих аспектов современная наука опережает развитие других социальных институтов. Наука превратилась в достаточно развитую систему общего общественного производства, в отрасль общественного разделения труда. Коренным образом изменились характер, формы и методы научной деятельности. Он имеет четкоопределенную не только логическую, но и организационную, технологическую, информационную и административную структуру. Современная наука называется «Большой наукой». Его основные характеристики заключается в следующем: быстро возросшее число ученых (в конце XX в. более 5 млн.), рост научной информации (в XX в. мировая научная информация удвоилась за 10-15 лет), изменение научного мира (наука сегодня включает около 15 тысяч предметов, которые все более тесно взаимодействуют друг с другом), трансформация науки в специальную профессию. Все это вызывает глубокие качественные изменения в характере научной деятельности.

Наука как социальное явление является органической частью социальной системы. Она тесно связана с обществом и не может быть изолирована от него. Сами ученые являются представителями того или иного общества. Его мировоззрение, образовательный уровень, другие составляющие личности формируются в контекстуальном обществе. Они постоянно взаимодействуют с другими членами общества, и это оказывает на них и их деятельность определенное влияние. Таким образом, даже если ученый считает, что занимается наукой для себя, у него уже есть связь с обществом. Фактически общество и является субъектом познания.

Эффективное регулирование социальной жизни, рациональное управление функционированием социальных систем стало возможно только на основе научных рекомендаций, научно обоснованных программ и проектов. От открытий и достижений науки во многом зависит формирование мировоззрения, идеологических задумок, здравый анализ системы идеалов и ценностей человеческой культуры в целом.

Резюме. Наука как социальное явление представляет собой сложную системусистему, состоящую из множества элементов и связей, развитие и функционирование которых во многом определяется обществом. Наука не может существовать изолированно от него, являясь есорганической частью. Социальная система науки включает в себя научные институты, предприятия, организации разного уровня, органы управления и обеспечения их деятельности, самих ученых. Различные уровни научных сообществ — от крупных исследовательских комплексов и школ до отдельных коллективов — представляют собой отдельные микрообщества, социальные организмы. Их организация, связи между отдельными

элементами (к примеру, между двумя учреждениями или даже учеными) влияют на функционирование и развитие всей системы. Характер влияния общества на науку влияния может варьироваться в зависимости от его экономической, политической, социальной организации, господствующей культуры и др.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ПРАВОВОГО СТАТУСА ЛИЧНОСТИ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ПРОВОДИМЫХ РЕФОРМ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация: В статье раскрыты значение правового статуса личности в контексте проводимых реформ, благодаря чему были сформированы определенные выводы и предложения по совершенствованию законодательства и правовой работы в сфере правового статуса личности, которые в целом послужат ценным вкладом в юридическую науку о правах человека.

Ключевые слова: права человека, статус человека, политические права, экономические права, правосубъектность личности, задачи по совершенствованию статуса личности, механизм защиты прав личности.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF LEGAL STATUS OF THE PERSONALITY IN THE REFORMS CARRIED OUT IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: The article reveals the theoretical and legal issues of the legal status of the individual, the importance of the legal status of the individual in the context of the ongoing reforms, due to which certain conclusions and proposals were formed to improve legislation and legal work in the field of the legal status of the individual, which in general will serve as a valuable contribution to the legal science of human rights.

Key words: human rights, human status, political rights, economic rights, legal personality of the individual, tasks to improve the status of the individual, mechanism for protecting the rights of the individual.

Республика Узбекистан в свете бурного развития рыночной экономики и постоянно проводимых реформ в различных сферах уделяет много сил и внимания проблемам прав и свобод личности в условиях современного государства.

В рамках Стратегии действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан в 2017 — 2021 годах⁴⁸ за прошедший период принято около 300 законов, свыше 4 тысяч решений Президента Республики Узбекистан, направленных на коренное реформирование всех сфер деятельности государства и общества.

Узбекистан проводит реформы по принципу «интересы человека превыше всего». Поэтому обеспечение надлежащей защиты прав человека страна определила в качестве одного из приоритетных направлений.

Анализ демонстрирует, что работа в этой сфере имеет системный характер. Страна сделала рывок в обеспечении социально-экономических, гражданско-политических прав человека. Прежде всего, необходимо отметить, что в стране осуществлена масштабная работа по искоренению принудительного, а также детского труда в хлопкоуборочных кампаниях. Не секрет, что многие годы именно эти вопросы были пятном на международном имидже Узбекистана. В целях устранения проблем в данной сфере были Правительством осуществлено тесное взаимодействие с международными организациями (в т.ч. МОТ) и гражданскими активистами.

Следующим прорывным результатом проводимых реформ по обеспечению прав человека стало преобразование пресловутой системы «прописки». Общество в течение многих лет рассматривало ее как препятствие для свободы передвижения граждан. Президент Узбекистана Шавкат Мирзиёев назвал ее кандалами на ногах граждан и принял меры по ее коренному изменению⁴⁹.

Узбекистан проделал огромный путь в обеспечении религиозных прав и свобод граждан. Не секрет, что многие годы международное сообщество выражало беспокойство по данному поводу. Преобразования создали благоприятные организационно-правовые условия для реализации конституционного права на свободу вероисповедания. В пять раз снижен размер государственной пошлины за регистрацию религиозных организаций, отменена их ежеквартальная отчетность. Полномочия органа исполнительной власти – Министерства юстиции принимать решение о прекращении деятельности религиозной организации переданы в судебные органы. По инициативе Президент Ш.М.Мирзиёева в ООН принята специальная резолюция «Просвещение и религиозная толерантность». Еще одним примером признания прогресса в этой сфере служит полное исключение Узбекистана из Специального контрольного списка США по религиозной свободе.

⁴⁸ Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан, от 07.02.2017 г. № УП-4947. Стратегия действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан в 2017 — 2021 годах.

⁴⁹ *Послание Президента Республики Узбекистан Шавката Мирзиёева Олий Мажлису от 24 января 2020 года*

Свобода слова и СМИ стала визитной карточкой нового Узбекистана. В стране были разблокированы ранее недоступные сайты иностранных информационных ресурсов, страна открыла аккредитацию для иностранных журналистов («Голос Америки», Би-Би-Си, «TheEconomist» и др.), гражданские журналисты – т.н. «блоггеры» стали новой реальностью страны. Журналисты начали открыто поднимать ранее не затрагивавшиеся темы, критика и анализ стали чаще появляться на страницах печати.

Одним из главных достижений в обеспечении прав человека в стране стала системная работа по искоренению пыток и жестоких, бесчеловечных или унижающих достоинство видов обращения или наказания. Установлена строгая ответственность за использование доказательств, полученных в результате незаконных методов. Статья 235 Уголовного Кодекса (пытки) приведена в соответствие со статьей 1 Конвенции ООН по Противодействию Пыткам.

Еще одним важным направлением стали реформы по обеспечению гендерного равенства и прав женщин. Правительство Узбекистана разработало Стратегию по достижению гендерного равенства на период до 2030 года⁵⁰, введена специальная процедура, согласно которой все новые законопроекты анализируют с гендерной точки зрения. Создание в 2019 году в Узбекистане парламентской Комиссии по вопросам обеспечения гендерного равенства способствовало укреплению положения женщин в обществе и их статуса. На уровне законодательной и государственной политики в Узбекистане созданы механизмы обеспечения и защиты прав женщин. Закон «О гарантиях равных прав и возможностей для женщин и мужчин»⁵¹ гарантирует обеспечение равных прав для женщин и мужчин быть избранными в представительные органы власти и возможность выдвижения от политических партий кандидатов в депутаты.

Резюмируя вышесказанное можно сказать, что перечисленные факты свидетельствует о важных вехах пройденного Узбекистаном пути реформ по обеспечению прав человека и о признании международным сообществом проводимой в данной области политики.

Президент подписал Указ от 28.01.2022 г. «О Стратегии развития Нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы». Наряду со Стратегией развития Нового Узбекистана на 2022–2026 годы документом была утверждена и Государственная программа по ее реализации в «Год обеспечения интересов человека и развития махалли».⁵² В числе основных направлений Стратегии и Государственной программы находится построение гуманного

⁵⁰ Постановление Сената Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан, от 28.05.2021 г. № ПС-297-IV

⁵¹ Закон Республики Узбекистан, от 02.09.2019 г. № ЗРУ-562 «О гарантиях равных прав и возможностей для женщин и мужчин»

⁵² Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан, от 28.01.2022 г. № УП-60 «О Стратегии развития Нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы».

государства путем возвышения чести и достоинства человека и дальнейшего развития свободного гражданского общества, превращение принципов справедливости и верховенства закона в основополагающее и необходимое условие развития страны, ускоренное развитие национальной экономики и обеспечение высоких темпов роста, проведение справедливой социальной политики, развитие человеческого капитала, обеспечение духовного развития и поднятие данной сферы на новый уровень, подход к глобальным проблемам исходя из национальных интересов, укрепление безопасности и оборонного потенциала страны, ведение открытой, прагматичной и активной внешней политики.

В результате этого в нашей стране возникла необходимость перехода к следующему этапу развития общества. То есть, в целях определения приоритетных направлений реформ, направленных на дальнейшее повышение уровня жизни нашего народа, трансформацию отраслей и сфер экономики, ускоренное развитие предпринимательства, безусловное обеспечение прав и интересов человека и формирование активного гражданского общества, президентом Шавкатом Мирзиевым была утверждена «Новая стратегия развития Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы», а также утверждена программа «Год обеспечения интересов человека и развития махалли».

Проблемы личности, общества и государства, вопросы их взаимоотношения являлись и являются актуальными на протяжении всей человеческой истории. Человеку свойственно заниматься рефлексией, оценивать свое место в обществе, задумываться над смыслом своего существования, оценивать поведение свое и окружающих, определять границы дозволенного. Давая оценку происходящему, человек оперирует категориями добра и зла, свободы и необходимости и другими. Динамичное развитие общественных отношений требует и постоянного осмысления роли и значения человека и личности в настоящее время.

Отношения, возникающие между личностью, обществом и государством, имеют междисциплинарный характер, обуславливая значительный интерес к ним как правовых, так и иных наук. При этом изучение именно личности, границ свободы ее поведения, проблем реализации прав и обязанностей, гарантий имеет глубокое значение, поскольку от понимания сущности данных категорий зависит и решение ряда юридических вопросов.

Для современных условий развития общества характерно философско-юридическое осмысление некоторых естественных прав, соотношение неотчуждаемого права человека на жизнь и широко обсуждаемого возможного «права на смерть». Приоритет прав личности, являющийся конституционной основой и устойчивый вектор развития современного государства в рамках демократического русла требует и осмысления границ свободы человеческого поведения. Все это

необходимо для оценки правового статуса личности на сегодняшний день, поскольку механизм его реализации возможен только при условии реальной, а не декларативной реализации прав и обязанностей.

Само определение понятия «личность» и на сегодняшний день остается дискуссионным. Нам наиболее близко следующее его понимание.

Личность — это человек, который является субъектом свободного, правомерного, ответственного, целенаправленного поведения.

На наш взгляд, понятие «личность» отражает именно качественную сторону социально ориентированного субъекта. В то время как «человек» и «индивид» — определение скорее биологической принадлежности (*Homo Sapiens*). Считаем, что не каждый человек становится личностью, так же как и не каждый человек способен личностью остаться (чудовищные опыты фашистских концлагерей, советского ГУЛАГа яркое тому доказательство). Однако ни в коем случае нельзя понятие «личность» делать критерием отбора — разделение общества на людей и «недочеловеков» ужасный факт в истории человечества. Личность как понятие — это и цель развития человека, и «мерило» отношения к человеку (относись к каждому человеку как к личности — независимо от социального статуса, возраста, развития и других качеств). Из понимания того, что каждый человек — это личность, необратимо возникает понимание наличия прав и свобод, наличия и потребности некоей автономии, способности и возможности принимать решения и нести за них ответственность⁵³.

Важное философско-юридическое значение на сегодняшний день имеет понимание правового статуса личности. Права есть у каждого человека, но для обладания правовым статусом необходимо быть личностью. На наш взгляд, это не совсем верно. Действительно, права человека принадлежат каждому от рождения. Но для обладания правовым статусом быть личностью не обязательно. Определенным правовым статусом обладают и лица, признанные недееспособными. Да и не каждого дееспособного человека можно назвать личностью. Понятие «правовой статус личности» необходимо для выделения качеств именно дееспособной, социально активной части населения, способной в полной мере действовать в правовом пространстве, отстаивая свои права и исполняя возложенные обязанности.

Проблемы определения и реализации правового статуса личности обусловлены множеством причин и имеют самую разную природу возникновения: различное понимание терминов «личность», «общество», неоднозначность аксиологического свойства права, существование проблемных вопросов, связанных с установлением правового статуса.

⁵³ Витрук Н.В. Общая теория правового положения личности. - М.: Норма, 2008. - 411 с.

Личность, попадая под некоторую зависимость от государства, в то же время должна иметь возможность требовать от государства обеспечить ее права. В этой связи остро встает вопрос свободы, автономности личности как одного из важнейших ее качеств. Свобода означает автономию личности, которая проявляется в том, что личность может выбрать ту или иную ценность или полностью проигнорировать данную систему ценностей и обратиться к другой.

Правовой статус личности закрепляет правовыми средствами свободу и в то же время поневоле ограничивает ее, в том числе, вынуждая человека принять ту систему ценностей, которая лежит в основе существующего права.

Человек, обладая определенным правовым статусом, может и не принимать существующую и охраняемую правом систему ценностей. Особенно это становится заметно при смешении различных этнокультур. Характерным примером являются многочисленные проблемы Западной Европы. Несовпадение взглядов, ценностей приводит к не решаемым противоречиям.

Западная концепция свободы «соседствует» с иным пониманием свободы — как воли, не ограниченной ничем и порождающей анархизм, бесправие и отсутствие правовой ответственности, либо как свободы делать все для торжества религии. И если для «коренных европейцев» личная свобода ограничивается свободой и правами другого человека, то «воля» мигрантов, как правило, равнодушна к другому индивиду, направлена только на удовлетворение собственных потребностей, либо потребностей своей общины, диаспоры. Ярким примером являются беспорядки во Франции, события в Лондоне, Стокгольме. Социальные противоречия приводят к радикализации общества. Западные концепции свободы и толерантности пребывают в глубоком кризисе — они используются, но не принимаются мигрантами и переосмысливаются самими европейцами. Все чаще это приводит к акциям насильственного характера.

«Поспособствовать» соблюдению общественного порядка, в том числе путем некоторого ограничения свободы людей, могут носители специального правового статуса — сотрудники правоохранительных органов, органов исполнительной власти, судьи и т. п.

На первый взгляд, проблем быть не должно: их соотношение — это соотношение общего и частного. В идеале так и должно быть — на сотрудников органов внутренних дел должны распространяться как права и обязанности личности, совокупность прав, обусловленных специальным статусом.

Тем не менее, анализ международного законодательства позволяет сделать другие выводы. Так, в соответствии со статьей 7 Всеобщей декларации прав человека 1948 г., все люди равны перед законом⁵⁴.

Общий правовой статус в полном объеме присущ каждому гражданину. Обладание специальным правовым статусом добавляет человеку прав и обязанностей, но не уменьшает его прав как личности. К сожалению, правовая действительность не совпадает с данной схемой. Для нас характерна иная схема соотношения общего и специального правового статуса: становясь сотрудником органов внутренних дел, человек приобретает дополнительные права и обязанности и одновременно лишается части общечеловеческих прав и свобод. Приоритет отдается специальному правовому статусу⁵⁵.

Другим проблемным моментом является сложившаяся в Республике Узбекистан порочная практика предвзятого отношения к показаниям сотрудников органов внутренних дел. Представители судебной власти и надзирающих органов практически открыто демонстрируют позицию недоверия к показаниям сотрудников органов внутренних дел. Таким образом, сотрудники снова оказываются жертвами неравенства перед законом, что не только негативно сказывается на уровне защищенности сотрудников, но и может косвенно подтолкнуть их к нарушениям закона.

Республика Узбекистан в свете бурного развития рыночной экономики и постоянно проводимых реформ в различных сферах уделяет много сил и внимания проблемам прав и свобод личности в условиях современного государства. Так, Стратегия развития Нового Узбекистана⁵⁶ положила начало новому этапу нашего национального развития на основе нового принципа: «человек – общество – государство». Проведение новых реформ с этой целью стало объективной необходимостью, крупной стратегической задачей.

Стратегия действий начиналась с осуществления масштабных реформ в различных сферах, а Стратегия развития будет продолжать эти реформы, обеспечивая их непрерывность и совершенствование на базе накопленного опыта и возможностей. Важно отметить, что при Стратегии развития повышается коэффициент результативности и эффективность проводимых реформ. При разработке Стратегии развития учтены имеющиеся проблемы и отражены актуальные задачи, ожидающие своего решения. Следует подчеркнуть, что в подготовке данного документа значительно возросло участие граждан страны. Следовательно, не будет

⁵⁴ Всеобщая декларация прав человека. Принята резолюцией 217 А (III) Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН от 10 декабря 1948 года // Источник: https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/declarations/declhr.shtml

⁵⁵ Черненко А.К. Правовое государство: проблемы конструирования/ Гуманитарные науки Сибири/ Серия: Философия и социология. 2009 №1- стр.69-73.

⁵⁶ Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан, от 28.01.2022 г. № УП-60 «О Стратегии развития Нового Узбекистана на 2022-2026 годы».

ошибкой сказать, что это исторический документ, созданный народом и для народа.

Отдельного внимания заслуживает тот факт, что в основе стратегии - семи приоритетных направлениях лежит такая великая цель, как возвышение чести и достоинства человека.

Первое направление Стратегии «Построение народного государства путем обеспечения интересов человека и дальнейшего развития свободного гражданского общества» охватывает 12 целей.

Второе направление, которое включает в себя 8 целей, подразумевает превращение принципов справедливости и верховенства закона в основополагающее и необходимое условие развития страны, что играет немаловажную роль в совершенствовании правового статуса человека в Республике Узбекистан.

Другим значимым аспектом седьмого направления Стратегии развития можно считать систему оказания услуг гражданам Узбекистана за рубежом дипломатическими представительствами и консульскими учреждениями. Внедрение современных информационно-коммуникационных технологий в деятельность Министерства иностранных дел по оказанию консульских услуг гражданам, находящимся за границей и расширение охвата оказания услуг дипломатическими представительствами и консульскими учреждениями послужит важным моментом в вопросах повышения правового статуса личности в Узбекистане.

Личность — это человек, которая развивается и активно взаимодействует с обществом. Понятие «личность» отражает именно качественную сторону социально ориентированного субъекта. В то время как «человек» и «индивид» — определение скорее биологической принадлежности.

Проблемы определения и реализации правового статуса личности обусловлены множеством причин и имеют самую разную природу возникновения: различное понимание терминов «личность», «общество», неоднозначность аксиологического свойства права, существование проблемных вопросов, связанных с установлением правового статуса.

Правовой статус личности закрепляет правовыми средствами свободу и в то же время поневоле ограничивает ее, в том числе, вынуждая человека принять ту систему ценностей, которая лежит в основе существующего права. Общий правовой статус в полном объеме присущ каждому гражданину. Обладание специальным правовым статусом добавляет человеку прав и обязанностей, но не уменьшает его прав как личности.

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НЕСОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ЭЛИМИНАЦИИ МИКРООРГАНИЗМОВ ПРИ ЛЕЧЕНИИ ОСТРОГО ПИЕЛОНЕФРИТА

Аннотация: Основным направлением в лечении острого пиелонефрита на сегодня считается комбинированная антибактериальная терапия, направленная на элиминацию возбудителя из почки. Согласно медико-экономическим стандартам основой антибактериальной терапии являются антибиотики широкого спектра действия, при этом группами выбора чаще считаются аминогликозиды и цефалоспорины 1-3 поколений. Однако, надежды, возлагавшиеся на антибиотики, полностью не оправдались, а антибиотикотерапия оказалась далеко не безобидным методом лечения, дающим большое количество осложнений, побочных реакций, аллергий, угнетение иммунитета, при этом из-за устойчивости микрофлоры далеко не всегда обеспечивающей выздоровление.

Ключевые слова: пиелонефрит, инфекция мочевых путей, антибиотик, лечение, осложнение, аллергия, иммунитет.

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FAILURE TO ELIMINATE MICROORGANISMS IN THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE PYELONEPHRITIS

Annotation: The main direction in the treatment of acute pyelonephritis today is considered to be combined antibiotic therapy aimed at eliminating the pathogen from the kidney. According to medical and economic standards, broad-spectrum antibiotics are the basis of antibacterial therapy, while aminoglycosides and cephalosporins of 1-3 generations are more often considered groups of choice.

However, the hopes pinned on antibiotics were not fully justified, and antibiotic therapy turned out to be far from a harmless method of treatment, giving a large number of complications, adverse reactions, allergies, and

immunosuppression, while due to the stability of the microflora, it does not always ensure recovery.

Keywords: pyelonephritis, urinary tract infection, antibiotic, treatment, complication, allergy, immunity.

Актуальность: Широкое, зачастую бесконтрольное применение антибиотиков для лечения пиелонефрита, без учета чувствительности флоры, показало достаточно частую его несостоятельность в плане элиминации микроорганизмов, а нередко и отрицательное влияние на макроорганизм в виде выраженного угнетения иммунной системы, частых аллергических реакций, токсического эффекта. Кроме того, при остром пиелонефрите в большинстве случаев антибактериальная терапия начинается эмпирически, до получения посева мочи, что обусловлено необходимостью оказания неотложной помощи, а после получения посева оказывается, что к выбранному антибиотику чувствительности флоры нет.

Цель исследования – лечение острого неосложнённого пиелонефрита при непереносимости антибиотиков.

Материал и методы исследования: Для выполнения поставленных задач изучены ближайшие и отдаленные результаты лечения 114 больных острым необструктивным пиелонефритом с использованием общеклинических, лабораторных, иммунологических, ультразвуковых, рентгенологических, инструментальных и радиоизотопных методов исследования.

Все больные разбиты на 2 группы. В основную группу включено 54 пациента, у которых традиционные антибиотики широкого спектра действия не назначались из-за связанных с ними осложнений, в качестве антибактериальной терапии использовались только фторхинолоны и тропные к мочевым путям препараты, но все больные с момента поступления дополнительно получали иммуновит. Контрольную группу составили 60 пациентов, лечение которых проводилось традиционно с использованием антибиотиков широкого спектра, но без иммуновит.

Результаты исследований: Клинические проявления острого пиелонефрита в группах были идентичными по частоте и выражались в болях в поясничной области, лихорадке, потливости, дизурии и симптомах интоксикации.

При поступлении как в основной, так и в контрольной группах соотношение активных к неактивным лейкоцитам 1:4 и выше выявлено более, чем у половины больных, а к концу курса стационарного лечения в основной группе только в 6% выявлены активные лейкоциты 1:6 и ниже, в 94% признаков активного воспаления не было; в контрольной группе активные лейкоциты 1:4 и ниже выявлены в 5% наблюдений, в 95% активный воспалительный процесс купирован.

При изучении динамики клинических симптомов в процессе лечения установлено, что нормализация общего состояния и температуры тела, исчезновение болей и дизурии в основной и контрольной группах наступили в одинаковые сроки. Ни в одном случае при ранней диагностике и начале лечения не отмечено за изучаемый период перехода острого необструктивного пиелонефрита в гнойно-деструктивную форму, потребовавшего оперативного пособия, что резко снизило количество операций по поводу пиелонефрита в клинике вообще за последние годы и является одним из самых значительных достижений предлагаемой системы ранней диагностики и оптимизации лечения острого пиелонефрита.

Лабораторные показатели воспаления (лейкоцитоз крови, повышенная СОЭ, бактериурия, лейкоцитурия, наличие и количество активных лейкоцитов и патологических форм в осадке мочи) в сравниваемых группах при поступлении в целом также были идентичны. Через 10 дней лечения производился контроль этих показателей, установивший отсутствие статистически достоверной разницы положительной динамики признаков воспаления в группах.

При анализе результатов лечения оказалось, что средний койко-день стационарного лечения в основной группе составил $11,8 \pm 1,6$, в контрольной $12,1 \pm 2,1$ ($p=0,02$). Отдаленные результаты лечения изучены через 1 год: в основной группе у 1 больной (1,85%) через 8 месяцев была повторная атака пиелонефрита с той же стороны, купированная консервативно, а еще в 1 наблюдении (1,85%) выявлен латентный хронический пиелонефрит; остальные пациенты на фоне профилактического приема Иммуновита имели нормальные показатели анализов крови и мочи, сохранную структуру и функцию почек, отсутствие клинических признаков пиелонефрита. В контрольной группе повторные атаки пиелонефрита отмечены у 5 пациентов (8,3%), из них у 4 купированы консервативным лечением с использованием антибиотиков, к которым ранее была чувствительность флоры; в 1 случае при повторной атаке диагностирован карбункул почки, выполнена органосохраняющая операция. Еще у 3 больных (6,7%) контрольной группы выявлен латентный хронический пиелонефрит, все они продолжают амбулаторное лечение.

Таким образом, в отдаленном периоде стойкой ремиссии пиелонефрита удалось добиться у 95,2% обследованных основной группы и 82,2% контрольной, повторные атаки пиелонефрита на протяжении года перенесли 1 пациент (1,85%) основной группы и 5 (11,1%) контрольной, оперативное вмешательство в связи с переходом в гнойно-деструктивную форму выполнено в 1 случае в контрольной группе и не было таковых в основной, всего различные проявления пиелонефрита через год имели 2 (4,8%) пациента основной и 8 (17,8%) контрольной группы.

Вывод. Приведенные данные свидетельствуют о заметном преимуществе лечения острого необструктивного пиелонефрита с включением иммунонита.

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ПАТОГЕНЕТИЧЕСКОЕ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ НА ВОСПАЛИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПРОЦЕСС ПРИ ИНФЕКЦИИ ВЕРХНИХ МОЧЕВЫХ ПУТЕЙ

Аннотация: Традиционная антибактериальная этиотропная терапия больных острым пиелонефритом не всегда бывает успешной, поэтому сохраняется актуальность поиска новых средств и способов патогенетического воздействия на воспалительный процесс в почке, одним из которых по мнению авторов может быть комплекс пептидов почки (реналин), поддерживающий тканевой и клеточный гомеостаз.

Ключевые слова: почка, пиелонефрит, лечение, воспалительный процесс, антибиотик.

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PATHOGENETIC IMPACT ON THE INFLAMMATORY PROCESS IN UPPER URINARY TRACT INFECTION

Annotation: Traditional antibacterial etiotropic therapy of patients with acute pyelonephritis is not always successful, therefore, the search for new means and methods of pathogenetic influence on the inflammatory process in the kidney remains relevant, one of which, according to the authors, may be a complex of kidney peptides (renalin), which supports tissue and cellular homeostasis.

Key words: kidney, pyelonephritis, treatment, inflammation, antibiotic.

Актуальность. Традиционная антибактериальная этиотропная терапия больных острым пиелонефритом не всегда бывает успешной, поэтому сохраняется актуальность поиска новых средств и способов патогенетического воздействия на воспалительный процесс в почке, одним из которых по мнению авторов может быть комплекс пептидов почки (реналин), поддерживающий тканевую и клеточный гомеостаз. Базовым в лечении острого неосложнённого пиелонефрита на сегодня считается антибактериальная терапия с использованием антибиотиков широкого спектра бета-лактаминового ряда и аминогликозидов. Однако, антибиотикотерапия во многом исчерпала свои возможности из-за большого количества осложнений, резистентности флоры. Кроме того, антибактериальная терапия в большинстве случаев начинается эмпирически, до получения антибиограммы мочи, а затем в среднем у 20% больных определить чувствительность не удастся, а при получении результата не во всех случаях есть чувствительность к выбранному препарату.

Цель исследования – улучшение результатов лечения острого неосложнённого пиелонефрита с помощью назначения средств иммунологической защиты.

Материал и методы исследований. Для выполнения поставленных задач использованы данные историй болезни 114 больных с острым необструктивным пиелонефритом, находившихся на лечении в урологическом отделении клиники Андижанского государственного медицинского института имени Ю.Отабекова с 2018 по 2021 годы. Все больные распределены на 2 группы: основную и контрольную. В основную группу вошли 54 пациента, получавших лечение без традиционных антибиотиков широкого спектра действия (аминогликозиды, цефалоспорины), но получавших с момента поступления «Иммуновит» в качестве препарата, повышающего неспецифическую иммунологическую защиту организма. В контрольную группу включено 60 пациентов, получавших традиционное лечение с использованием антибактериальных препаратов группы аминогликозидов (гентамицин или амикацин) или цефалоспорины 1-4 поколений.

Результаты исследования. Результаты лечения оценивались по клиническим, лабораторным, ультразвуковым данным перед выпиской из стационара, затем через 1, 3, 6, и 12 месяцев при амбулаторном наблюдении (контроль в КДО ГКБ-64). При контроле в КДО исследовали общий анализ крови и мочи, осадок мочи фазово-контрастной микроскопией, посев мочи, проводили УЗИ почек.

Средняя длительность пребывания в стационаре в основной группе составила $11,61 \pm 0,39$ койко-дней, в контрольной $12,36 \pm 0,37$ койко-дней, разница статистически недостоверна ($p > 0,05$).

Динамика клинических симптомов при лечении ОНП в группах характеризовалась следующими показателями: нормализация температуры тела в группах наступала в одинаковые сроки.

Боли в области почки в основной группе в среднем прошли через $3,55 \pm 0,14$ дней, в контрольной - через $3,58 \pm 0,13$ дней, что статистически не отличается ($p = 0,887$). Дизурия в основной группе исчезла через $3,92 \pm 0,14$ дней лечения, в контрольной - через $3,86 \pm 0,13$ дней ($p = 0,763$).

Нормализация общего состояния, уменьшение симптомов интоксикации в основной группе в среднем наступило через $3,68 \pm 0,16$ дня, в контрольной через $3,74 \pm 0,16$ дня, разница статистически недостоверна ($p = 0,779$).

Вывод: Применение антибиотиков цефалоспоринового ряда и аминогликозидов не имеет преимуществ в улучшении клинических симптомов острого неосложнённого пиелонефрита в сравнении с антибактериальной терапией только фторхинолонами или нитрофуранами в сочетании со средствами иммунологической защиты.

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ТРАДИЦИОННЫЕ ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ НАЗВАНИЯ

Аннотация: Создать научное представление об истории географических названий, ставших традиционными в узбекском языке, особенностях написания, международных требованиях к ним, сложившихся традициях относительно переводимых и непереводимых названий.

Ключевые слова: Традиционное имя, интеграция имен, международные требования к ним, причины сокращения традиционных имен, создание и закрепление единой национальной формы.

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TRADITIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Abstract: To create a scientific understanding of the history of geographical names that have become traditional in the Uzbek language, the peculiarities of writing, international requirements for them, established traditions regarding translatable and untranslatable names.

Keywords: Traditional name, integration of names, international requirements for them, reasons for the reduction of traditional names, creation and consolidation of a single national form.

Традиционными названиями можно назвать географические названия, которые используются с древних времен и прочно вошли в местный язык. Они образуют определенную группу среди топонимов. Известный ученый-топонимист Х.Хасанов говорил, что различий в написании и произношении таких названий нет, они всегда пишутся в одной форме и в печати, и в учебниках и книгах, и на карточках. Примерами традиционных названий часто являются местные топонимы и географические названия, которые используются в течение длительного времени и занимают прочное место в просторечии [6.]

Известно, что такие названия, как Бухара, Самарканд, Хорезм, Фергана в составе топонимики республики Узбекистан уже несколько столетий используются в древних историко-научных источниках, путеводителях и художественной литературе. Они хорошо известны

нашему народу не только как «свидетели» прошлого, но и известные и знаменитые имена среди народов мира. Стало традицией произносить их на языке других народов так, как они произносятся на узбекском языке.

Многие названия в топонимике восточных стран, таких как Ирак, Египет, Индия, Аравия, Йемен, Иран, Багдад, Герат, Кашгар, Хорасан и др., давно заимствованы в узбекский язык и всегда пишутся в одной и той же форме. Эти имена произносятся на узбекском языке так же, как и на языке этой страны. Такие названия, ставшие традиционными в узбекском языке, нашли свое отражение и в топонимике республики Узбекистан. Примером тому служат названия населенных пунктов на территории республики, таких как Багдад, Хорасан, Кашгар, Миср (Египет), Балх [2.].

Несмотря на то, что названия некоторых восточных стран в языках европейских народов пишутся и произносятся по-разному, в узбекском языке их названия пишутся и произносятся одинаково как в давние времена, так и сейчас. Например, нынешнее государство Иран называлось Персией в Европе, в том числе и в России, до 30-х годов 20 века, но народы Средней Азии давно знают это государство как Иран. Другим примером является русское слово Египет, которое образовано от английского слова Египет. На самом деле местное название этой страны Миср, поэтому арабская форма была принята в узбекский язык, и сегодня название страны пишется и произносится на узбекском языке как Арабская Республика Египет.

Есть и такие традиционные названия, как Фарангистан, Согдиана, Уструшона, Чин, Шам, Ром, Дашти Кипчак, которые были известны в прошлом и теперь выбиты на исторических картах. В узбекском языке наряду с названием Китай уже много лет используется как синоним имя Чин. Можно сказать, что в прошлом имя Чин было более популярным и от слова чин также образовывались существительные и прилагательные (фарфоровый цветок, фарфоровая чаша, фарфоровая пиала и т. д.). В языке народов Средней Азии, в связи с тем, что китайская форма имени более употреблялась в течение последнего века, оно взяло верх над словом Чин как название государства и стало традиционным названием.

Поскольку некоторые имена, ставшие традиционными для нас сейчас, перешли через русский язык в узбекский, они часто пишутся и произносятся в русской форме. Например, (исходная местная форма пишется в скобках) Рим (Roma), Франция (France), Австрия (Esterreich), Неаполь (Napoli), Норвегия (Norge), Париж (Pari), Генуя (Genova), Женева (Hinebra), Финляндия (Suomi), Япония (Nippon) и другие. По мнению Х. Хасанова, в географии существует иной закон в использовании традиционных названий, то есть не следует забывать, что традиционное название относится только к одному месту [7.].

Места с таким же названием в других местах должны быть написаны так, как они написаны в этой стране, а не в традиционной форме.

Например, Александрия в Египте — традиционное для нас название, но ошибочно писать город Александрия в Соединенных Штатах как Александрия. Название одного из крупнейших городов Австралии пишем как Сидней, а одноименные города в Англии и США следует писать в форме Сидней. По словам ученого, в разных штатах США есть 12 мест, к названиям которых добавлено слово русский (англ. rash), но пишутся они как Rash согласно английскому произношению. (Ривер-Раш, Раш-Лейк, Рашвилл-Тауншип, Раш-Сити, Рашфорд и т. д.).

Наблюдается и явление замены ставших традиционными для нас на долгие годы имен новыми именами. Например, Чин - Китай, Гуржистон - Грузия, Юнонистон - Греция, Бахри Хазар - Каспийское море, Можористон

- Венгрия и т.д. Эти имена сейчас условны, менять их не нужно, но желательно стандартизировать в таком виде. Не следует забывать, что традиционное название должно упоминаться с уважением среди других названий, а все они являются равноправными географическими названиями в топонимике любой страны.

Среди названий, принятых в узбекский язык, в связи с тем, что они не отвечали спросу, имело место и явление замены его популярным и понятным. Нынешнее название Европы — яркий тому пример. Известно, что это название вошло в Среднюю Азию в виде Европы в конце 19 века. Уже более полувека это имя пишется в таких формах, как Авропа, Европа, Явропа. С 1949 года это имя предпочитают писать в европейской форме. Нельзя сказать, что все традиционные имена и дальше будут писаться в такой форме. Международные конференции, проводимые Организацией Объединенных Наций по стандартизации географических названий, рекомендовали сократить традиционные названия и принять только национальные формы. Это очень верно, но это сложная и кропотливая работа.

Многочисленное написание одного и того же имени указывает на то, что оно не является традиционным. По этой причине нельзя быть равнодушным к вопросу создания и укрепления их единой национальной формы. Если среди традиционных названий есть имена, ставшие случайными или неясными, от них лучше отказаться. После этого при заимствовании топонимов из других языков в узбекский язык, чтобы не повторять прежние дефекты, необходимо обратить внимание на транскрипцию географического названия и принять его в понятной и популярной форме, отвечающей требованиям грамматики современного узбекского литературного языка.

В настоящее время не существует единой процедуры - правила, которое используется специалистами в данной области для перевода географических названий и полностью соответствует международным требованиям. Это, в свою очередь, может привести к определенной

путанице в этой области. Возможно, по этой причине требования к закреплению узбекской формы имен, как переводимых, так и непереводимых, часто связаны с их языковыми особенностями.

Говоря о полном или частичном переводе названий, Х. Хасанов писал: «Не следует слишком стараться переводить географические названия полностью или частично, потому что не всякое название можно перевести [6.]. Из зарубежного опыта можно сделать следующий вывод: существует ограничение на перевод названий, с одной стороны, перевод используется меньше в политико-географических и административных объектах, но чаще в природно-географических объектах; с другой стороны, в то время как более мелкие и менее популярные географические названия редко переводятся, более крупные и более известные географические названия переводятся с большей вероятностью. Например, названия городов и стран вообще не переводятся, пишутся только по фонетической основе — в зависимости от произношения.

Также стоит отметить, что, вопреки общему правилу, в очень редких случаях первая часть названия какого-либо города или страны переводится как прилагательное. Например, Новый Орлеан, Великобритания, Новая Зеландия, Восточный Тимор, Западное Самоа, Нью-Дели, Южный Судан и др. Мировой опыт показывает, что некоторые названия частично или полностью переведены на все языки. Такая интернациональная традиция сохранилась и в узбекском языке. Среди названий, которые можно перевести на все языки, много названий, таких как Черное море, Мыс Доброй Надежды, Красное море, Скалистые горы, Край огней, Верхнее озеро, Южно-Африканская Республика, Средиземное море.

Географические названия, состоящие из двух компонентов, обычно переводятся первой частью - качеством, а вторая часть пишется по фонетическому признаку без изменений. Переводимая часть таких имен часто состоит из определяющих прилагательных. Примерами определителей являются прилагательные, обозначающие цвет (белый, красный, синий, желтый, черный), обозначающие стороны света (восток, запад, юг, север), большой, маленький, новый, старый, нижний, верхний. Маленький Атлас, Новая Зеландия, Южная Дакота, Северная Ирландия, Большой Канон, Голубой Нил, Великобритания, Южный Судан, Западная Двина и др.

По мнению специалистов, как бы ни был хорош перевод, он в определенной степени искажает смысл названия, частично утрачивает национально-географические особенности имени. Также следует помнить, что при увеличении количества переводимых названий географическая карта будет выглядеть как набор одинаковых, скучных названий. По этой причине топоним может служить долгие годы, если его перевести, тщательно изучив географические, лингвистические и исторические факторы, обусловившие его появление.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ БЮДЖЕТНОГО УЧЕТА И ВНУТРЕННЕГО АУДИТА В ПЕНСИОННОМ ФОНДЕ РФ

Аннотация: современные рыночные условия демонстрируют прогнозируемое положение некоммерческой организации, а также устойчивость экономического роста. Достижение максимально конкурентоспособного преимущества нереально без использования эффективной системы учёта и эффективной системы распределения, а также эффективной контрольной системы финансовых и материальных ресурсов.

Правильно настроенная и установленная система учёта позволит руководству реально и своевременно реагировать на изменения внутреннего и внешнего направления и осуществлять оперативное руководство субъектом хозяйствования.

Ключевые слова: пенсионный фонд, бюджетный учет, индивидуальный персонафицированный учет, стандарт.

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IMPROVEMENT OF BUDGET ACCOUNTING AND INTERNAL AUDIT IN THE PENSION FUND OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract: modern market conditions demonstrate the predictable position of a non-profit organization, as well as the sustainability of economic growth. Achieving the maximum competitive advantage is unrealistic without the use of an effective accounting system and an effective distribution system, as well as an effective control system of financial and material resources.

A properly configured and installed accounting system will allow management to respond realistically and in a timely manner to changes in the internal and external direction and to carry out operational management of a business entity.

Key words: pension fund, budget accounting, individual personalized accounting, standard.

Система учёта и контроля в бюджетных учреждениях занимает одно из главных мест, так как правильное функционирование любого бюджетного учреждения всецело зависит от неё.

Учреждение современного инновационного направления осуществляет разработку системы учёта в рамках определенных собственных потребностей, рабочих специфик, масштабов бизнеса и требований собственников учреждения.

Учёт в бюджетных учреждениях предполагает ведение деятельности учреждения не только в качестве одного целого. Важно понимать то, что для полноценного управления деятельностью учреждения, необходимо осуществление оценки эффективности работы отдельных подразделений в учреждении. Таким образом, учёт существует для того, чтобы демонстрировать определенную ситуацию в различных ракурсах, в различных детализациях, в определенных укрупнениях, а также единицах изменения, в том числе, денежных.

Система учёта и контроля направлена также на то, чтобы формировать стратегию деятельности субъекта хозяйствования и повышать эффективность и оперативность управления и эффективность системы бюджетирования, а также систему оптимизации и систему управления затратами.

Успешность реализации системы учёта и контроля заключается в том, чтобы существовала возможность её интеграции с системой бухгалтерского учёта в рамках существующей методологии учёта, а также наличия в учреждении персонала высокого уровня квалификации, наличия систем высокой степени автоматизации и систем хранения информации.

Пенсионный фонд Российской Федерации является крупнейшей и важнейшей системой оказания помощи и поддержки населению страны, предоставления государственных услуг гражданам, находящимся в трудной жизненной ситуации. В большинстве случаев люди, обращающиеся в ПФР, в силу своего возраста, благополучия, отсутствия экономических возможностей и других факторов ведут менее активный образ жизни, а также имеют большую возможность. Поэтому представляется необходимым решить проблему повышения качества обслуживания, пенсионные фонды могут стать хорошим полигоном для внедрения методов оценки качества, качественные и количественные стандарты были разработаны в соответствующих нормативных документах.

Установлены Федеральным законом от 01.04.1996 № 27-ФЗ «Об индивидуальном учете в системе обязательного пенсионного страхования» правовые основы и принципы организации бухгалтерского учета.

Необходимо рассмотреть порядок организации бюджетного учета участниками бюджетного процесса Пенсионного фонда Российской Федерации. В соответствии со статьей 161 Бюджетного кодекса Российской Федерации нормы, определяющие особенности правового положения казенных учреждений, распространяются на органы управления государственными внебюджетными фондами [2].

Отражение операций при ведении бюджетного учета участниками бюджетного процесса осуществляется в соответствии с разработанным и утвержденным рабочим планом счетов бюджетного учета.

Бюджетный учет в ПФР осуществляется в соответствии с Учетной политикой с учетом конкретных обстоятельств финансово-хозяйственной деятельности каждого из территориальных учреждений ПФР, которые формируются в рамках его учетной политики.

При оформлении фактов хозяйственной жизни применяются унифицированные формы первичных учетных документов, утвержденные соответствующими постановлениями Федеральной службы государственной статистики и приказами Министерства финансов Российской Федерации, первичные документы, утвержденные настоящей Учетной политикой, первичные документы, утвержденные субъектом бухгалтерского учета в рамках формирования его учетной политики.

Организация бюджетного учета получателем бюджетных средств (УПФР), администратором источников финансирования дефицита бюджета ПФР осуществляется согласно Постановления Правления ПФР от 25.12.2019 г. № 728п « Об утверждении Учетной политики Пенсионного фонда Российской Федерации».

Бюджетная отчетность на соответствующий финансовый год формируется и представляется участниками бюджетного процесса в соответствии с федеральным стандартом бухгалтерского учета для организаций государственного сектора «Представление бухгалтерской (финансовой) отчетности», утвержденным приказом Минфина России от 31.12.2016 №260н, приказом Минфина России от 28.12.2010 № 191н «Об утверждении инструкции о порядке составления и представления годовой, квартальной и месячной отчетности об исполнении бюджетов бюджетной системы Российской Федерации», [4].

Аудит исполнения бюджетов Фонда социального страхования Российской Федерации и Пенсионного фонда Российской Федерации за 2021 год показывает, что консолидированная бюджетная отчетность этих фондов является достоверной и отражает их объективное финансовое положение. Почти по всем показателям доходы выше, чем в 2020 году, и выше прогнозируемой суммы в 2021 году, фонды показывают высокий уровень исполнения расходов-около 99% [5].

Выявленные нарушения и недостатки относятся к ведению бюджетного учета и организации финансово-хозяйственной деятельности.

Пенсионный фонд России нарушил положения Федерального закона «О системе контрактов в сфере закупок товаров, работ, услуг для государственных и муниципальных нужд» (нарушение в части 2 статьи 34 и части 1 статьи 95-ФЗ «Управление государственной финансовой разведки»), также нарушает статью 242 Бюджетного кодекса Российской Федерации, поскольку возвращает излишек не использованного в 2019 году трансферта в Федеральный бюджет на софинансирование региональных социальных программ на три месяца позже установленного срока.

Контрольные мероприятия «проверка деятельности индивидуального (индивидуализированного) учета Пенсионного фонда Российской Федерации, расходования его операционных средств, а также соблюдения прав застрахованных лиц в период погашения в 2017-2020 и 2021 годах» свидетельствуют о том, что система индивидуального (индивидуализированного) учета организована в соответствии с принципами и целями, изложенными в Федеральном законе «Об индивидуальном (индивидуализированном) учете в системе обязательного пенсионного страхования». Страховые пенсии назначаются на основании данных, содержащихся в системе персонифицированного учета, которая обычно обеспечивает достоверность информации о стаже службы и доходах каждого застрахованного лица.

Выявленные нарушения, в том числе связанные с нарушением пенсионных прав граждан, явились результатом недостатков в организации деятельности территориальных учреждений ПФР, отсутствия надлежащего контроля за деятельностью ПФР, а также недостатков в работе программных продуктов.

Из 1061 проверенной пенсии граждан ошибки были обнаружены в 171 случае (16,1%). Потеря средств, выплаченных пенсионерам в ходе проверки, составила около 3 млн рублей. Также были установлены следующие факты: необоснованный отказ в назначении пенсии, отсрочка рассмотрения документов о его назначении, нарушение сроков перерасчета пенсий, оплата лицевых счетов страховщиков, добровольно вступивших в правоотношения по обязательному пенсионному страхованию. Выявлены нарушения при проводимых без заявлений пенсионеров перерасчетах пенсий (отсутствие доплат при изменении сведений за периоды работы до назначения страховой пенсии, необоснованное уменьшение размеров пенсий в результате их корректировки) [5].

Нестабильное время передачи пенсионных накоплений в доверительное управление возвращается в ПФР из негосударственного пенсионного фонда по решению суда (ранее незаконное перечисление средств из ПФР), в результате чего потеря пенсионных накоплений граждан равна потере пенсионных накоплений.

Для того, чтобы в дальнейшем избежать подобных нарушений необходима разработка конкретного стандарта предоставления государственных услуг, включающего полный перечень критериев для дальнейшего мониторинга и оценки качества предоставляемых населению услуг.

Следует отметить, что разработка стандартов рассматривается как способ повышения эффективности государственных услуг путем четкого определения материальных и людских ресурсов, необходимых для предоставления государственных услуг, и четкого определения объема затрат, необходимых для предоставления услуг отдельным пользователям. Выделение таких критериев очень актуально в связи с необходимостью ежегодно формировать государственное (муниципальное) задание для всего учреждения и других организаций, оказывающих государственные и муниципальные услуги. Поэтому стандарт призван оптимизировать работу по постановке государственных задач. Кроме того, стандарт позволяет предоставлять услуги, предоставляемые различными учреждениями, в едином формате, во избежание дискриминации пользователей одной и той же услуги в разных учреждениях Российской Федерации, муниципальных образованиях по одному и тому же субъекту.

В России под термином «стандарт» часто понимают описание определенного идеального процесса и установление норм и правил. Такой подход приемлем при разработке национальных стандартов и технических условий. В государственном секторе эту практику применять сложнее, поскольку государство обеспечивает конституционные права граждан при осуществлении ими своих функций. Несоблюдение новых более высоких стандартов не должно приводить к прекращению выполнения установленных государственных функций и отказу от конституционных прав и свобод. Необходимо зафиксировать мероприятия по выполнению установленных требований к оказанию услуг, утвердить планы работ. Даже если эти меры являются новыми, они могут быть включены в стандарт, внедрены в кратчайшие сроки и окажут положительное влияние на уровень удовлетворенности клиентов.

В Пенсионном фонде Российской Федерации документом, наиболее близким к этой концепции стандартов, является административный регламент предоставления услуг пенсионного фонда, который наиболее конкретно представляет:

- 1 процедура предоставления услуг начинается со времени ожидания, рассмотрения условий заявки и заканчивается процедурой и сроками подачи апелляции;
- 2 нормативное и правовое поведение для руководства деятельностью UPFR;
- 3 полный перечень услуг, предоставляемых населению;

4 виды групп граждан, имеющих доступ к конкретным услугам, а также перечень необходимых документов.

Следует отметить, что предложения по совершенствованию пенсионного законодательства Министерством труда Российской Федерации в настоящее время не поддержано.

Использованные источники:

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2 Федеральный закон «Об обязательном пенсионном страховании в Российской Федерации» от 15.12.2001 г. № 167-ФЗ (с изменениями и дополнениями от 26.05.2021 г.) [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://legalacts.ru/doc/FZ-ob-objazatelnom-pensionnom-strahovanii/>. – Дата доступа: 04.06.2021.

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ЧОРВОҚ СУВ ОМБОРИ АТРОИДАГИ ЭКОЛОГИК МУАММОЛАРИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада Чорвоқ сув омбори атрофида мавжуд экологик муаммолар ҳақида умумий маълумотлар берилган

Калит сўзлар: Экология, чанг, инсон саломатлиги. нафас олиш органлари, бронхит.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE CHORVOQ RESERVOIR AREA

Annotation: This article provides general information about the existing environmental issues around the Chorvok Reservoir.

Key words: Ecology, dust, human factor. respiratory system, bronchitis.

Кириш Тошкент шаҳридан 80 км. узоқликдаги Тошкент вилояти, Бўстонлик тумани, Хўжакент қишлоғи ҳудудидаги Чирчиқ дарёси хавзасида Чорвоқ сув омбори жойлашган. 1977 йил 27 октябр Чорвоқ гидроузели Давлат қабуллаш комиссиясининг қарори билан умумий фойдаланишга қабул қилинди. 1978 йил 11 апрел Чорвоқ сув омборидаги сув сатҳи лойихадаги белгига етди, 2 млрд. 6 млн кубометр сув йиғилди [1-2].

Ишнинг мақсади ва вазифалари. Мазкур тадқиқотнинг бош мақсади Чорвоқ сув омборининг атроф-муҳитга бўлаётган таъсири аниқлаш. Ушбу мақсадга мос равишда, Чорвоқ сув омборининг бугунги кундаги ҳолати, атроф-муҳитга бўлаётган табиий ва антропоген таъсирларни аниқлаш тадқиқотнинг вазифалари ҳисобланади.

Асосий қисм. Чорвоқ сув омбори Чирчиқ-Оҳангарон водийсида, Ғарбий Тяньшан тоғининг тармоқлари ҳисобланган Угом ва Писком тоғларининг оралиғида Чорвоқ тоғ оралиқ ботиғида жойлашган. Чорвоқ сув омборининг ғарбий, шарқий ва шимоли-ғарбий ҳудудлари Палеозой эрасининг Тошқўмир даври, Жанубий жануби-ғарбий қисмлари эса перм даври ётқизикларидан, шимолий қисми Кайназой эрасининг Неоген даври ётқизикларидан, Жануби-ғарбий ҳудудлари эса Кайназой эрасининг тўртламчи давр ётқизиклари билан қопланган бўлиб ҳудуднинг геологик жиҳатдан хилма-хил эканлигини ифодалайди. Рельеф ва ҳароратнинг ўзгариб бориши ҳудудда тоғ-водий шамолларини вужудга келишига сабаб

бўлган. Бугунги кунда Чорвоқ сув омборида атрофида Чорвоқ сув омбори атрофида 8 та маҳалла фуқоролар йиғини мавжуд. Сув омбор ҳудудидан йил давомида 960 тонна маиший чиқинди йиғиб олинади.

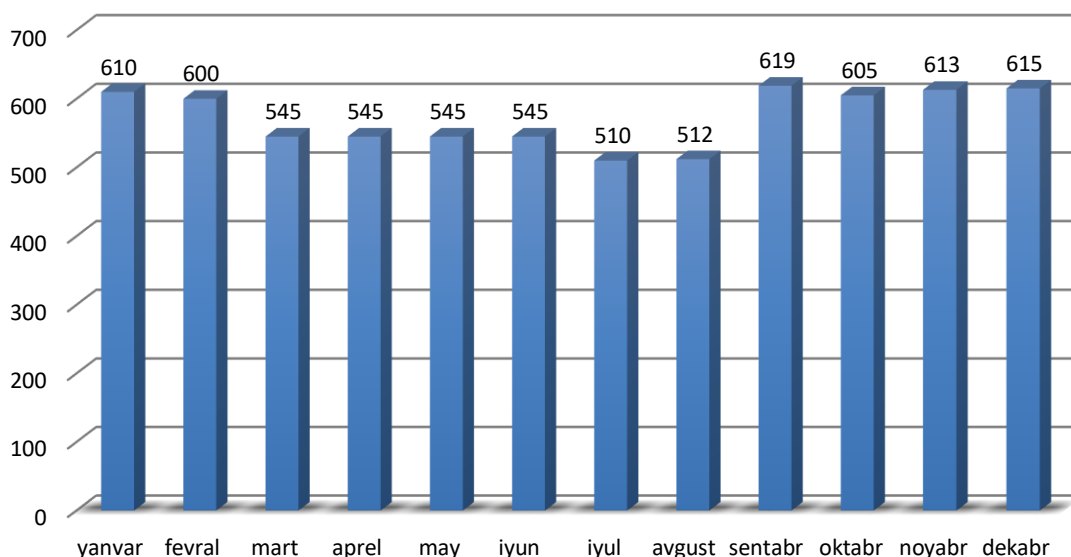
Бугунги кунда Чорвоқ сув омбори атрофида асосий локал экологик муммоларни келтириб чиқарувчи омилларга қуйидагиларни киритишимиз мумкин Иқлим, Туристларнинг тартибсиз оқими, Хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасида тизимли ишлар йўлга қўйилмаганлиги, Маҳаллий аҳолининг кундалик эҳтиёжлари

Иқлим Чорвоқ сув омборининг 2021-йил давомида сув режими ўзгаришини кузатадиган бўлсак сув сатҳининг кўтарилиши май ойдан бошланади. Мазкур ойда қор ва муз сувларидан тўюнувчи Чотқол, Писком, Кўсув дарёлари ва Қулоб, Мозор, Афғон, Қулченген, Янгикўрғон, Ноували, Қайнар, Эшаккўприк, Бойбақ, Чимган каби 3 та дарё ва 11 та сойнингэнг сур сув даври бўлиб мазкур ойларда Чорвоқ сув омборининг меёрий горизонтал сатҳи 886 метргача етади. Август ойдан қишлоқ хўжалиги учун кўп миқдорда сув сарфланиши ва қор ва муз сувидан тўйинувчи дарёларнинг суви камайиши ҳисобига Чорвоқ сув омбори сув сатҳи пасая бошлайди. Натижада дарё ва сойлар келтирилган лойқа жинслар сувдан бўшаб қурукликка айланиб қолади мазкур ҳолатда шамолга рўпаро бўлган ҳудудларда. Бурчмулла ва Яккатут (Навобод) МФЙ (Маҳалла фуқаролар йиғини) ҳудудлари атрофидаги соҳилда сув омборга сувни заҳира учун олиниши натижасида сув босган ҳудудларда лойқа жинслар ўртача ҳисобда йилига 25 см атрофида лойқа жинслар тўпланиши энг қалин ҳудудларда эса 1 м атрофида бўлиши аниқланди. Чорвоқ сув омборининг Бурчмулла, Яккатут каби аҳоли пунктларида соҳилидаги 200-300 га ер майдонда лойқа ётиши ва ушбу ҳудудлардаги сув қишлоқ хўжалиги мақсадида ишлатилган вақтда Чорвоқ ботиғида эсувчи тоғ-водий шамоли натижасида чанг-тўзон кўтарилиб аҳоли ҳонадонлари ва ўсимлик барглари чанг тўзон билан қопланиш ҳолатларини кузатишимиз мумкин.

Мазкур ҳудудда кўтарилган чанг-тўзон ноябр, декабр, январ, феврал, март ойларида эсиб айрим ҳудудларда кўриш масофаси 20-25 м масофани ташкил қилади. Бу эса аҳоли саломатлиги учун инфекция касалликларни келтириб чиқармоқда. Чорвоқ сув омбори атрофида жойлашган 8 та МФЙнинг деярили барчасида мазкур экологик муаммо кузатилиб келинмоқда. Ушбу чанг тўзон кўтарилиши натижасида аҳоли орасида юқори нафас олиш органлари, овқат ҳам қилиш тизими ва иммун тизимига салбий таъсирини кўрсатмоқда

Чангнинг асосий таъсири энг аввало нафас олганда вужудга келади. Чангли ҳаво билан нафас олиш асосан нафас органларининг зарарланиши: бронхит, пневмокониоз ёки умумий зарарланиш ривожланишини вужудга келтириши мумкин. Сижжак, Нанай, Боғистон, Болада, Бурчмулла, Яккатут, Янгикўрғон, Навобод маҳаллаларида 2021-йил давомида нафас

органлари билан боғлиқ касалликлар ўсиш динамикасига этибор берадиган бўлсак айнан Чорвоқ сув омборининг сув сатҳи пасайиши кузатиладиган даврга мос келади. Касалланиш асосан Сижжак ва Юсуфхона (Навобод) мфй ҳудудларида кузатилмоқда. Мазкур аҳоли пунктлари сув омборнинг шимолий ва жанубий қисмларида жойлашган. Баҳор ва куз ойларида шарқ томондан эсувчи тоғ водий шамолларига рўпара эканлиги ҳамда табиий ихотазорларнинг йўқлиги, ҳудуднинг тупроқ қатламида эрозия жараёни мавжудлиги каби бир нечта омиллар сабаб бўлмоқда.



1 расм Сув омбор атрофидаги аҳолининг нафас олиш тизими билан боғлиқ касалликлар

Туристларнинг тартибсиз оқими Чорвоқ сув омбори пойтахтга энг яқин табиати чиройли ҳудуд ҳисобланганлиги ва хизмат кўрсатиш даражаси юқори бўлганлиги учун маҳаллий ва хорижий сайёҳларни ташрифи ортиб бормоқда, айниқса ўсимликлар ўсиб гуллаш арафасида жуда кўплаб пойтахтликлар дам олиш кунларини чорвоқ сижжак сўқоқ каби ҳудудларда табиат қўйнида ўтказишни истаб қолиши ва бу саёҳатларни синхрон тарзда ташкил қилинмаслиги табиатнинг фақат маълум бир қисмига бўлган босимни ортириб юбормоқда

Хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасида тизимли ишлар йўлга қўйилмаганлиги Чорвоқ сув омбори атрофида бевосита расмий рўйхатдан ўтган туристик объектлар сони 700 дан зиёд бўлиб, асосий қисми сув омбор атрофидаги дарё ва сойлар бўйларида жойлашган мазкур ҳолат эса сув омбор атрофида маиший чиқиндиларни кўп ташланишига ҳамда оқава сувларни бевосита сув омборга оқизилиши натижасида сув ифлосланиш ҳолатлари кузатилмоқда

Маҳаллий аҳолининг кундалик эҳтиёжлари Чорвоқ сув омбори атрофида доимий яшайдиган аҳоли қатлами киш фаслида ўзи учун ўтин ва бошқа ёқилғи туридан фойдаланади. Бу эса, кўп йиллик дарахтларнинг

кесилиши эса мазкур аҳолининг маълум давр учун ёқилғи манбайи бўлиб ҳисобланиши дарахтларнинг кесилишига сабаб бўлмоқда

Хулоса Чорвоқ сув омбори атрофидаги экологик муаммоларнинг ҳаммаси ҳам антропоген омиллар натижасида вужудга келмаслигини инобатга олган ҳолда чанг кўтариладиган Сижжак ва Навобод аҳоли пунктлари яқинида табиий ихотазорларни барпо этиш ёки лойқа тўпланадиган сув омбор қисмиларида сув сатҳини йил давомида ушлаб турувчи маҳсус дамбаларни бунёд этиш орқали чанг миқдорини камайтиришга эришиш мумкинлиги аниқланди. Чорвоқ сув омбори ва унинг атрофига ташриф буюрувчи маҳаллий ва хорижий сайёҳлар оқимини синхрон тарзда ташкил қилувчи туристик маршрутлар ишлаб чиқиш орқали атроф-муҳитга бўлган антропоген таъсирни камайтириш мумкинлигини хулоса қилишимиз мумкин.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕЧЕНИЯ ОСТРОГО РЕСПИРАТОРНОГО ДИСТРЕСС-СИНДРОМА У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С COVID-19

Резюме: Острый респираторный дистресс-синдром (ОРДС) может начинаться как с альвеолярного эпителия, так и с эндотелия капилляров. Проникновение коронавируса COVID-19 в организм происходит при дыхании, и альвеолярные инфильтраты обычно обнаруживаются с помощью рентгенографии грудной клетки или компьютерной томографии (КТ).

В этой статье рассматривается тот факт, что COVID-19 является системным заболеванием, которое в основном повреждает эндотелий сосудов, повышенный риск развития полиорганной недостаточности и другие проблемы, которые остаются актуальными, если лечение не учитывает особенности повреждения эндотелия сосудов у пациента с COVID-19.

Ключевые слова: острый респираторный дистресс-синдром, COVID-19, пневмония.

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FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME IN PATIENTS WITH COVID-19

Resume: Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) can begin with both the alveolar epithelium and the capillary endothelium. The penetration of the COVID-19 coronavirus into the body occurs during breathing, and alveolar infiltrates are usually detected by chest X-ray or computed tomography (CT).

This article discusses the fact that COVID-19 is a systemic disease that mainly damages the vascular endothelium, an increased risk of developing multiple organ failure and other problems that remain relevant if treatment does not take into account the features of vascular endothelial damage in a patient with COVID-19.

Keywords: acute respiratory distress syndrome, COVID-19, pneumonia.

Актуальность. Острый респираторный дистресс-синдром (ОРДС) — остро возникающее диффузное воспалительное поражение паренхимы

легких, развивающееся как неспецифическая реакция на различные повреждающие факторы и приводящее к формированию острой дыхательной недостаточности (ОДН) (как компонента полиорганной недостаточности) вследствие нарушения структуры легочной ткани и уменьшения массы аэрированной легочной ткани [1,3].

Инфекция, вызванная тяжелым ОРДС, вызванным коронавирусом-2 (SARS-CoV-2), опосредуется связыванием вирусного спайка с ангиотензинпревращающим ферментом-2 на клетках альвеолярного эпителия 2 типа [3] Вирусная инфекция заставляет клетки реагировать, высвобождая хемокины и цитокины [1] Инфекция также может поражать эпителиальные клетки и вызывать их гибель через пироптоз, что приводит к высвобождению воспалительных поражений и молекулярных паттернов, связанных с патогенами.

Распознавание повреждений и связанных с патогенами молекулярных паттернов и цитокинов активирует альвеолярные макрофаги, а хемокины действуют, рекрутируя воспалительные иммунные клетки в легкие. Чрезмерное высвобождение иммунными клетками антимикробных эффекторов, таких как протеазы металломатрицы, эластазы и активные формы кислорода, вызывает повреждение коллатеральных тканей, что приводит к потере целостности эпителиальных и эндотелиальных барьеров и проникновению белковой жидкости в альвеолярное пространство [2,4].

Несмотря на то, что клиническая диагностика и лечение ОРДС значительно улучшились за последние 25 лет, она по-прежнему остается ведущей причиной смерти среди пациентов в критическом состоянии, при этом показатели смертности постоянно колеблются от 30 до 40 % [5,8]. Протоколы лечения ОРДС были разработаны для улучшения результатов лечения ОРДС

Кроме того, появляется все больше и больше данных, подтверждающих важную роль эндотелиальных клеток в инициации воспаления и развитии обширной внутрисосудистой коагулопатии легких, которая часто встречается у пациентов с COVID-19 [3,7]. В тяжелых случаях у пациентов с COVID-19 развивается диссеминированное внутрисосудистое свертывание крови (ДВС-синдром) [4].

Учитывая, что ключевой патологической особенностью COVID-19 является распространенность тромботической коагулопатии в легочной сосудистой сети, большое внимание было уделено тому, может ли антикоагулянтная или тромболитическая терапия обеспечить терапевтическую эффективность при ОРДС COVID-19. В свете нынешнего признания патофизиологической роли коагулопатии при инфекции SARS-CoV-2 было начато несколько клинических испытаний, направленных на установление роли эмпирического терапевтического дозирования антикоагулянтов при ОРДС COVID-19.

В дополнение к антикоагуляции в качестве спасительной терапии было предложено тромболитическое лечение пациентов с ОРДС COVID-19. Научное обоснование применения фибринолитической терапии при ОРДС COVID-19, а именно последовательные данные о тромбозе микрососудов легких, привели к началу столь необходимых клинических испытаний, изучающих роль антитромботических агентов при ОРДС COVID-19 [2].

Цель исследования. Изучить клинических и лабораторных показателях, в его основе лежит тактика ведения состояния ОРДС у пациентов с COVID-19 с учетом тяжести и характера этих заболеваний.

Материалы и методы исследования. ОРДС развивается у 42 % пациентов с пневмонией COVID-19, и 61-81 % из них нуждаются в лечении в отделении интенсивной терапии. ОРДС COVID-19 развивается предсказуемо в течение нескольких дней со средним временем интубации 8,5 дней после появления симптомов.

Результаты исследования. Неинвазивная вентиляция легких (NIV) не рекомендуется. Клинический опыт показал противоречивые преимущества NIV, и существует озабоченность по поводу образования аэрозолей и повышенного риска передачи вируса. Легкая вентиляция полезна при острых респираторных инфекциях COVID-19.

Положение человека на животе способствует более равномерной аэрации легких при ОРДС и может улучшить насыщение кислородом. В то время как искусственная вентиляция легких используется только примерно у 16 % пациентов с типичным ОРДС в COVID-19, она успешно применяется при раннем течении ОРДС, и ее рекомендуется использовать >12 часов в день. Венозная экстракорпоральная мембранная оксигенация (ЭКМО) может быть использована в качестве спасательного средства для взрослых с искусственной вентиляцией легких с COVID-19 и гипоксемией, которая сохраняется, несмотря на оптимизированную вентиляцию, использование методов спасательного лечения и искусственную вентиляцию легких.

Стратегия защитной вентиляции, используемая при типичном ОРДС, обеспечивает низкий дыхательный объем (6 мл/кг) и более высокие показатели ПИП. Для ОРДС COVID-19 предлагается изменить более высокие целевые показатели дыхательного объема, позволяющие достигать 8 мл/кг, и более низкие уровни РЕЕР для предотвращения повреждения легких у пациента (P-SILI).

Вывод. COVID-19 вызывает уникальное повреждение легких. Следует классифицировать пациентов и выделять фенотипы «L» и «H». Необходимы различные вентиляционные подходы, в зависимости от основной физиологии.

Инфекция COVID-19 вызывает вазоплегию, несоответствие VA/Q и гипоксемию. Это, в свою очередь (вместе со факторами, связанными с

вирусными заболеваниями), увеличивает дыхательную активность и усиливает респираторный драйв. Чтобы избежать каскада ухудшений («порочный круг VILI»), можно применять неинвазивную поддержку, такую как низко- или высокопоточный O₂ через назальные канюли, постоянное положительное давление в дыхательных путях (CPAP) или неинвазивная вентиляция (NIV). Если усилие вдоха снижается, таким способом, можно адекватно лечить пациента. Однако, если сильные инспираторные усилия сохраняются, показана ранняя интубация, седация и/или миорелаксанты.

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РОЛЬ ПСИХОФАРМАКОТЕРАПИИ У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С ПАРАНОИДНОЙ ШИЗОФРЕНИЕЙ

Резюме: Шизофрения – это хроническое эндогенное прогрессирующее заболевание, которое обычно проявляется у подростков таври и в молодом возрасте. Большая часть бюджета здравоохранения тратится на лечение этого заболевания. Антипсихотические препараты являются основным классом препаратов, используемых при лечении любой шизофрении, и часто назначаются в контексте психосоциальных вмешательств. Хотя течение и результаты значительно различаются у разных людей, шизофрения обычно приводит к ухудшению профессиональной и социальной активности у этих людей и создает большую нагрузку на их семью и окружение.

В статье представлены показания к психофармакотерапии при параноидном типе шизофрении, научные результаты обследования пациентов, изучивших тактику и эффективность их применения.

Ключевая слова: психофармакотерапия, параноидная шизофрения, эндогенная заболевания.

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THE ROLE OF PSYCHOPHARMACOTHERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA

Resume: Schizophrenia is a chronic endogenous progressive disease that usually manifests itself in adolescents of Tavri and at a young age. Most of the health budget is spent on the treatment of this disease. Antipsychotic drugs are the main class of drugs used in the treatment of any schizophrenia, and are often prescribed in the context of psychosocial interventions. Although the course and results vary significantly from person to person, schizophrenia usually leads to a

deterioration of professional and social activity in these people and creates a great burden on their family and environment.

The article presents indications for psychopharmacotherapy for paranoid type of schizophrenia, scientific results of examination of patients who have studied the tactics and effectiveness of their use.

Keywords: psychopharmacotherapy, paranoid schizophrenia, endogenous diseases.

Введение. Шизофрения является наиболее тяжелым психическим заболеванием, представляет собой значительную медицинскую, антропологическую, социальную проблему. Ее распространенность составляет 0,5-1% населения[3]. Шизофрения входит в число десяти наиболее частых причин нетрудоспособности лиц молодого возраста. Согласно данным ВОЗ, она входит в число десяти наиболее частых причин, приводящих к нетрудоспособности лиц молодого возраста (15-44 лет) [7]. Прямые и косвенные потери, связанные с лечением, психосоциальной реабилитацией, временной и стойкой утратой трудоспособности больных шизофренией составляют большую часть бюджета психиатрических служб экономически развитых стран [5].

Значительные потери общества ассоциированы с социальной дезадаптацией, нарушениями в макро- и микросоциальном функционировании, противоправными действиями больных шизофренией [2], и относимы к числу косвенных затрат, превышающих экономические потери при любой иной психической патологии [4].

Параноидная шизофрения – это наиболее распространенная форма шизофрении, которая характеризуется бредом, галлюцинациями, бредовыми идеями и ограничением социальных контактов[1]. Причины развития заболевания точно неизвестны, говорят о сочетании факторов, среди которых наследственность, пренатальные патологии, сильные стрессы, перенесенные в детском возрасте[6]. В пожилом возрасте заболевание может развиваться на фоне болезни Альцгеймера.

Параноидная шизофрения достаточно сильно влияет на повседневное функционирование, общение с окружающими, личную жизнь и рабочее состояние пациента.

Цель исследования. Выявление, анализ и определение значения социально-психологических факторов в формировании комплекса побочных эффектов психотерапии у больных параноидной шизофренией.

Материалы и методы исследования. Основным методом исследования был клинико-психопатологический с использованием клинического наблюдения, интервьюирования, анкетирования, анализа анамнестических сведений. В связи с психотическим состоянием больные получали лечение антипсихотическими препаратами, преимущественно в форме их комбинаций, что соотносится с литературными данными.

Результаты исследования. В основу исследования положено утверждение, что у больных шизофренией отношение к лечению нейролептиками, часто не зависит от назначенного вида препарата. По данным шкалы РЛИББ выделены две группы: с преобладанием негативных (n=71) и позитивных (n=40) синдромов. Использовалась единовременная оценка изучаемых параметров больными и исследователем. Установлено, что 77,48% (n=86) пациентов отрицали у себя наличие психического заболевания и считали себя психически здоровыми.

Клинико-психопатологическое исследование с помощью РАИББ показало разные степени выраженности не критичности к болезни, прослеживаемые у 84,68% (n=94) больных. При этом 95,5% пациентов (n=106) признавали у себя наличие отдельных болезненных симптомов.

Сравнение показателей критичности к болезни в целом и ее отдельным проявлениям обнаруживает достоверные различия ($p < 0,05$). Различие оценки критичности к психопатологическому состоянию с позиций больного и врача может быть связано как с болезненными проявлениями, так и с диссимуляцией.

Выявлено, что симптомы, характеризующие преимущественно «биологические» проявления болезни, не вызывающие социальной стигматизации: головная боль, неприятные ощущения в теле, сниженное настроение, апатия, нарушение сна получили высокие оценки больных (5-7 баллов). Параллельная оценка по РА№8 (шкалы соматической озабоченности, депрессии и пассивно-апатической социальной отгороженности), не обнаруживала достоверных различий, что свидетельствует о достаточно высокой критичности больных.

Симптомы, свидетельствующие о нарушении функционирования индивидуума в обществе, ведущие к стигматизации: нарушение внимания и памяти;

враждебность, раздражительность, вспыльчивость, проявления агрессивности, нарушения поведения, не укладывающиеся в рамки социальной нормативности, обманы восприятия, автоматизмы, получали низкие оценки у пациентов (1-3 балла), согласно РА^Б (4-6 баллов), что свидетельствует о низкой критичности больных к данным нарушениям.

Использование психоактивных веществ больными параноидной шизофренией для коррекции побочных эффектов психофармакотерапии. Проведено анкетирование 92 мужчин больных параноидной шизофренией, проходивших стационарное лечение второй и более раз. Помимо вышеуказанной когорты наблюдалось 17 больных, злоупотреблявших «цифром» в период проведения нейролептической терапии, а также 22 пациента, злоупотреблявших цифром и транквилизаторами-бензодиазепинами.

Без применения лекарственных препаратов, с побочными эффектами психофармакотерапии могли справиться 4,35% больных. От неприятных

ощущений, возникших в связи с приемом психофармакологических препаратов, по мнению респондентов, помогал избавиться прием корректоров-холинолитиков - 92,39%, транквилизаторов бензодиазепинового ряда - 42%. Данные средства принимались по назначению врача в 47,63% случаев, самостоятельно - в 41,3% случаев. Клинические проявления побочных эффектов, по мнению больных, снижалась при интенсивном курении - 46,74%, употреблении крепкого чая - 25%, приеме спиртного - 9,78%, пребывании на свежем воздухе - 7,61%, обильном питье минеральной воды, фруктовых соков - 5,43%, физических упражнениях - 3,26%.

Мнение о необходимости постоянного приема назначенных врачом психотропных препаратов поддерживали 37% больных, а недостаточность назначения корректоров-холинолитиков и транквилизаторов-бензодиазепинов подчеркивали 42,39% и 27,17% пациентов. О случаях единовременного приема психотропных препаратов и спиртного сообщили 41,3% опрошенных. Отрицательное отношение к ограничению употребления в психиатрическом стационаре чая и кофе выявлено у 57,61% больных.

В 70,65% случаев волнение, эмоциональное напряжение, чувство тревога способствовали увеличению интенсивности побочных эффектов психофармакотерапии. В 42,39% больные обменивались информацией о способах коррекции побочных эффектов. 69,57% пациентов, наблюдая у других больных проявления побочных эффектов, выносили собственные суждения об адекватности использования антипсихотических препаратов.

Представления душевнобольных о своем заболевании и общества о душевнобольных сформированы на основании индивидуально-психологического коммуникативного взаимодействия. Архетипические мифологические представления о психопатологии проецируются на социально-психологические характеристики взаимодействия психически больных и общества.

Анализ полученных результатов позволяет рассматривать комплекс побочных эффектов антипсихотической терапии, как следствие взаимодействия психопатологических, индивидуально-психологических и социальных факторов в рамках биопсихосоциальной концепции развития патологических процессов.

Вывод. Сущность работы обусловлена результатами исследования, позволившими конкретизировать и систематизировать представления о возникновении комплекса побочных эффектов терапии нейролептиками у больных параноидной шизофренией, выделить нефармакогенные факторы психосоциального и морбидного характера в их патогенезе.

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ РАЗВИТИЕМ КОМУНИКАТИВНОЙ СФЕРЫ СТУДЕНТОВ

Аннотация: в статье мы аргументируем важность исследований в области формирования коммуникативных умений и компетенций будущих специалистов, представлены методы по развитию коммуникативных умений.

Ключевые слова: образование, развитие, коммуникативные умения, компетентностный подход.

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MANAGEMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNICATION SPHERE OF STUDENTS

Abstract: in the article we argue the importance of research in the field of the formation of communicative skills and competencies of future specialists, methods for the development of communicative skills are presented.

Keywords: education, development, communication skills, competency-based approach.

В российской системе высшего образования проблема занятости молодежи является актуальной, в отличие от зарубежных стран, где рыночные отношения насчитывают более ста лет. Возрастает требования к выпускникам, уровню квалификации, умениям и навыкам. Несмотря на то, что разговоры о важности общения у студентов могут показаться банальными, стоит все же уделить ему особое внимание. Это будет способствовать лучшему пониманию необходимости грамотного взаимодействия с другими людьми в реальном мире и поможет лучше понять, что влияет на развитие коммуникативных способностей. Исследование по развитию коммуникативных способностей является актуальным, поскольку развитие коммуникативных способностей будет способствовать не только образовательной сфере, но и развивать студентов как личность.

Коммуникативные навыки чрезвычайно важны для формирования круга общения, встреч с друзьями, дружбы и ведения переговоров,

покупки товаров и услуг, заключения контрактов и ведения бизнеса, выстраивания продуктивных отношений, разрешения конфликтов и нахождения взаимопонимания с другими. Все больше студентов с эмоциональными проблемами, находящийся в состоянии аффективной напряженности [2]. И если человек не умеет общаться, на своем пути он столкнется с множеством проблем и трудностей, как в личной жизни, так и в профессиональной сфере.

Компетентностный подход как одно из оснований обновления образования призван обеспечить достижение нового современного качества дошкольного, общего и профессионального образования. Проблема профессиональной компетентности была ведущей в работах многих отечественных педагогов и психологов. Среди них М.Н. Скаткин, И.Я. Лернер, В.В. Кравский, Г.П. Щедровский, В.В. Давыдов, Д.А. Иванов, О.Е. Лебедев, Е.Я. Коган, В.В. Лаптев, Е.А. Ленская, А.А. Пинский, И.Д. Фрумин и др.

На сегодняшний день, как известно, идея компетентного подхода и список ключевых компетенций находит отражение в новых Государственных стандартах. Все больший приоритет получают требования системно - организованных интеллектуальных, коммуникативных, рефлексивных, самоорганизующих начал, позволяющих успешно организовывать деятельность в широком профессиональном, педагогическом и культурном контекстах.

Образовательное пространство современного общества, характеризуясь динамизмом и обновлением структурно-содержательных аспектов, предъявляет все более высокие требования к коммуникативной компетентности педагога. Однако на практике, будущие специалисты, владеющие на содержательном уровне объемом знаний по своей специальности, не всегда достигают максимального совершенствования прилагаемых педагогических усилий и результатов собственной деятельности в связи с недостаточной коммуникативной компетентностью. Поэтому в многопрофильном ССУЗе особую актуальность приобретает проблема организации повышения коммуникативной культуры будущего специалиста.

Поиск путей совершенствования современной модели образования стимулирует инновационные процессы в теории и практике, способствует созданию новых направлений педагогической мысли. Одним из них является компетентностный подход, который в последние годы стал особенно популярным. К настоящему времени концептуальные основы компетентностного подхода разработаны довольно отчетливо, его главное назначение – усилить практическую ориентацию образования, выйдя за пределы «знаниевой» педагогики.

Проблемам коммуникативной компетентности посвящены работы В. И. Байденко, Э. Ф. Зеера, И. А. Зимней, О. Е. Лебедева, Л. М. Митиной, Л.

А. Петровской, Дж. Равена, Г. К. Селевко, А. В. Хуторского, В. Д. Ширшова и др.

Исследователи определяют коммуникативную культуру учителя как специфически человеческие способы поведения, которые обеспечивают протекание процесса общения между людьми (О.И. Даниленко), рассматривают общие проблемы педагогической коммуникации (В.Д. Ширшов); характеризуют культуру речевого поведения учителя как важную составляющую профессионализма, который проявляется в том, что коммуникативные задачи он решает не столько на интуитивном, сколько на сознательном уровне, опираясь на знание психолого-педагогических закономерностей (И.И. Рыданова); анализируют понятие «коммуникативная компетентность», а также технологию коммуникативной деятельности (А.А. Реан, Я.Л. Коломинский). Разные аспекты формирования коммуникативной компетентности, речевой культуры, культуры общения исследованы в работах С.В. Беловой, Л. С. Зникиной, Л. Л. Лузяниной, В. В. Охотниковой, Л. М. Шаповаловой, Л. А. Поварничиной и др.

Исследователи, в ходе исследований в практике современной школы установили, что педагоги недостаточно готовы к системной работе по формированию коммуникативных умений учащихся через учебные предметы. Объясняя это, педагоги указывают разные причины: отсутствие необходимой методической литературы; трудности при выделении критериев сформированности коммуникативных умений; недостаточную профессиональную компетентность в данном виде деятельности.

Принимая во внимание существующую проблему формирования коммуникативной компетентности будущего учителя, следует признать целесообразным необходимость целенаправленного формирования коммуникативной компетентности будущего учителя, свободно владеющего речью, самостоятельно избирающего стиль профессионального общения и деятельности, активно использующего в своей работе обобщенное гуманитарно-педагогическое знание, отвечающее требованиям современной школы. Процесс формирования коммуникативной компетентности в условиях ССУЗа, должен ориентироваться на системно-деятельностный, личностно - ориентированный, компетентностный подходы, включающий в себя:

- диагностику сформированности коммуникативной компетентности будущего специалиста;
- определение содержания формирования коммуникативной компетентности на основе стартового уровня коммуникативной компетентности, а также с учетом мотивационных запросов студентов;
- поэтапную организацию деятельности, направленной на достижение максимально возможного в условиях образовательного процесса в вузе уровня коммуникативной компетентности студентов.

Работу по формированию коммуникативной компетентности со студентами возможно осуществить с помощью разнообразных, эффективных на наш взгляд, форм и методов работы.

Дискуссия – обмен взглядами по конкретной проблеме. С помощью дискуссии студенты приобретают новые знания, укрепляются в собственном мнении, учатся его отстаивать. Главная функция учебной дискуссии – стимулирование познавательного процесса.

Беседа – ведущая функция данного метода – побуждающая, но с не меньшим успехом он выполняет и другие функции. Метод беседы в практике педагога используется для решения комплексных задач усвоения нового, закрепление материала, развития творческих способностей, формирование общеучебных умений, что дает возможность студентам понять проблему с различных позиций.

Лекция-диалог. Содержание здесь подается через серию вопросов, на которые студенты должны отвечать непосредственно в ходе лекции. Диалоговый метод заключается в коллективном поиске истины (правильного ответа, решения проблемной ситуации) путем диалога социального педагога и аудитории. Данный метод имеет общие черты с проблемным методом, однако, предметом диалога не обязательно может быть спорное положение или проблемный вопрос. Педагог может поставить воспитанникам вопрос, касающийся одной или нескольких проблемных ситуаций, уяснить знание нормативов и тому подобное. Здесь правильный ответ может быть не сразу найден, потребуется выяснить мнения нескольких человек.

Мозговой штурм – рекомендуется проводить как с педагогами, так и с детьми. При проведении «мозгового штурма» запрещается критика и поощряется любая идея, даже шуточная или явно нелепая. Все высказанные идеи записываются для последующего их рассмотрения группой экспертов. После утверждения решения «генераторы идей» распределяются на его противников и сторонников с целью выявления слабых мест и их исправления.

Коммуникативный тренинг – это следующий вид социально-психологического тренинга, направленный на развитие социальной компетентности. Коммуникативный тренинг направлен на развитие следующих базовых умений: вступать в контакт, иницируя его; стимулировать партнера к прояснению его позиции, предложений, высказываний; слушать, услышать и понять то, что имел в виду партнер; воспринять и понять то, что партнер не в состоянии выразить; выравнять эмоциональное напряжение в беседе, переговорах, дискуссиях и др.

Семинары – конференции. Семинары – это такая форма организации обучения, при которой на этапе подготовки доминирует самостоятельная работа учащихся с учебной литературой и другими дидактическими средствами над серией вопросов, проблем и задач, а в процессе семинара

идет активное обсуждение, дискуссии и выступления студентов, где они под руководством педагога делают обобщение.

Реализации условий для обеспечения интенсивной речевой практики в относительно свободной творческой атмосфере способствует использование ролевой игры. Ролевое общение обладает большими возможностями для совершенствования знаний путем формирования и активизации у студентов умений и навыков творческой мыслительной, познавательной и коммуникативной деятельности.

Деловые игры – это специально созданные ситуации, моделирующие реальность, из которых студентам предлагается найти выход. Они предполагают организацию речевого общения по искусственно воссозданным ситуациям производственно-профессионального характера. Цель их – формирование у студентов навыков и умений профессионального общения, развитие на основе совместной коллективной деятельности творческой самостоятельности и инициативы, стимулирование интереса студентов к своей профессиональной деятельности и стремления к самосовершенствованию.

Использование информационных технологий в деятельности социального педагога открывает новые возможности для совершенствования профессиональной компетентности, основными из которых являются: расширение доступа к учебно-методической информации; формирование у студентов коммуникативных навыков, культуры общения, умение искать информацию; организация оперативной консультационной помощи; организация совместных исследовательских проектов и т.д. Укажем возможные варианты использования информационной технологий в социально-педагогической деятельности:

- использование готовых мультимедийных занятий с использованием информационных технологий, компьютерных программ;
- проведение диагностических процедур;
- поиск через Интернет ряд нормативно-правовых документов, учебно-методических материалов;
- создание мультимедийных презентаций;
- разработка студентами собственных web-страниц и размещение их в сети – еще одна форма использования Интернета;
- организация самостоятельной работы студентов с использованием ресурсов сети Интернет: написание реферата-обзора; рецензия на сайт по теме и т.д.

Ведущее место среди методов, обнаруженных в арсенале мировой и отечественной педагогической практики и направленных на формирование коммуникативной компетентности, принадлежит сегодня методу проектов. Проект отличается тем, что каждый студент в нем демонстрирует подлинную заинтересованность не только в материализованном продукте, получаемом в ходе его выполнения, но и в

самом процессе его осуществления, который сопровождается выстраиванием сложной системы отношений общения, поведенческих аспектов, самой проектной деятельности, т.е. через целостное и одновременно многогранное взаимодействие с другой личностью (преподавателя, студента). Взаимодействие в проектной деятельности всегда является активным процессом, предполагающим совершенствование коммуникативных умений.

Таким образом, профессия педагога относится к разряду коммуникативных, поскольку данная практическая деятельность подразумевает общение, и ее успех в значительной мере зависит от коммуникативной компетентности специалистов в межличностной коммуникации, межличностном взаимодействии, межличностном восприятии. Кроме того, интенсификация социальных связей, расширение поля общения увеличивают психологические нагрузки и создают напряженность в процессе общения. Высокий уровень коммуникативной компетентности защищает социального работника от этих нагрузок и способствует интенсивному межличностному общению. Использование разнообразных форм и методов совместной деятельности педагога со студентами позволит оптимизировать процесс формирования и развития коммуникативной компетентности студентов.

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НАРОДНЫЕ ДВИЖЕНИЯ ПРОТИВ РОССИЙСКОЙ ОККУПАЦИИ В ТУРКЕСТАНЕ

Аннотация: В статье на основе исторических источников и литературы анализируются колониальная политика Российской империи в Туркестанском крае, тяжелые условия жизни местного населения и вызванные этим народные движения в начале XX века.

Ключевые слова: Колониальная администрация, колониализм, протестные движения, государственные обязательства, джадиды, беспорядки.

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PEOPLE'S MOVEMENTS AGAINST THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION IN TURKESTAN

Annotation: In the article, the colonial policy of the Russian Empire in the Turkestan region, the difficult living conditions of the local population and the resulting popular movements at the beginning of the 20th century are analyzed on the basis of historical sources and literature.

Key words: Colonial administration, colonialism, protest movements, state obligations, Jadids, riots.

В начале XX века (1905-1914) в Туркестане возникли и получили развитие протестные движения местных рабочих, крестьян и ремесленников против русского колониализма. Стоит отметить, что в этот период в различных формах стала проявляться освободительная борьба крестьян. Например, отказ от уплаты налогов, действия по земельным и водным вопросам, нападения на царских чиновников, неподчинение их указаниям, неуважение к ним, отказ платить долги ростовщикам, захват земель богачей.

Положение в Туркестане в этот период было очень сложным. Суровое прошлое населения, то, что они жили чужаками в своей стране,

то, что у колонизаторов были особые возможности, и то, что нарушение прав местного населения было законным, является главной причиной и основой протесты. Например, в 1905 году военный губернатор Ферганской области писал генерал-губернатору Туркестана, что «...сельчане не только часто нарушают свои обязанности по уплате податей, но и в некоторых местах отказываются от исполнения государственных повинностей. [1. 244 стр.]

В стране между 1910 и 1914 годами значительно выросло осознание национальной идентичности. Недаром этим ходом обеспокоилась тайная полиция Русского Хоризма, созданная в Туркестане. Неслучайно в 1909 году доклад генерал-губернатора А.В.Самсонова о состоянии страны императору вызвал огромный переворот в сознании мусульман, и стремление к национальному единству и революционному движению постепенно показало свою силу. Настроение протеста людей усилилось. Следующая информация также подтверждает это. Только в Ферганской области колониальная администрация зарегистрировала 833 «уголовных дела» в 1911 г. и 1220 «уголовных дел» в 1913 г. «по борьбе с административными процедурами и общественным порядком». В Сырдарьинской области за такие «преступления» в 1911 году было привлечено к ответственности 3487 человек, а в 1913 году — 5394 человека. [2. 206 стр.]

Российская тайная политическая разведка и контрразведка в Туркестане не зря называется «Туркестанским областным управлением безопасности». Он действительно был защитником русской колониальной системы в стране. По их рекомендации царское правительство принимало немедленные меры для подавления выступлений против колониальных властей.

Использование труда крестьян и кунбайских рабочих несколько возросло, и все больше и больше крестьян, лишившихся крова, уходили на заработки в города. Например, тысячи людей приехали работать в Ташкент не только из соседних регионов, но и из Бухарской области. Возник местный рынок труда.

В условиях эксплуатации и постоянной национальной дискриминации между русскими и местными рабочими возникнет чувство братской солидарности и желание бороться за свои права. Туземные рабочие, по примеру русских рабочих, стали смелее подниматься на борьбу против капиталистической эксплуатации, колониального гнета и царизма.

В 1910 г. стало ощущаться оживление рабочего движения в узбеконаселенных районах Туркестана. Стали показывать себя горняки, земледельцы, железнодорожники. В конце 1909 года (с 4 августа) шесть дней бастовали рабочие Шоробского угольного разреза. В августе 1910 года у станции Даргомир, на угольных коях, принадлежавших «Вербову и

сподвижникам» в Сулюкте, а также на нефтяных промыслах «Санто» у станции Мельникова были забастовки. В декабре того же года забастовали рабочие (в основном узбеки) хлопкоочистительной и маслобойной фабрик Потеляхова в Коконе. Эта забастовка была вызвана объявлением администрации о снижении заработной платы рабочих кунбая и ойбая. Администрация завода, опасаясь, что завод останется без работы, восстановила прежнюю заработную плату. Дух бунта перекинулся на всех рабочих, и теперь бастовали табачники в Ташкенте (сигаретная фабрика Финкеля) и кузнечики в Мирзахоле. Летом 1911 г. рабочие Сулюктинских рудников «Вербов и сообщники» снова бастовали. Осенью 1911 г. бастовали швейные рабочие: 13 сентября в швейной мастерской Шнейдермана в Самарканде и 8 октября в швейной мастерской Кириллова в Ташкенте[3. 352 стр.] Возрождение рабочего движения в стране серьезно беспокоило царскую администрацию. Уже в январе 1912 года в «Туркестанских ведомостях» появился приказ генерал-губернатора Самсонова. Приказ запрещает «петь революционные песни», а также «подстрекать к беспорядкам, направленным на нарушение общественного порядка и общественного спокойствия». Полиция и силовики усилили бдительность и взяли под особый контроль крупные предприятия Ташкента. На предприятиях проводились обыски и обыски. В феврале 1912 года типография фирмы «Бреденфельд» в Ташкенте была окружена полицией. По сообщениям газет, во время обыска полиция обнаружила «несколько машинописных повесток» и «около 400 незаконных повесток» у одного рабочего. [4.143 стр.]

Активная деятельность туркестанских большевиков и расширение их связей с массами способствовали дальнейшему росту рабочего революционного движения в стране. В 1913-1914 годах к рабочему движению привлекалось все больше и больше выходцев из числа представителей национального пролетариата. Следует отметить, что в ряде случаев были и случаи, когда протестные акции общественности были эффективными. Так, например, весной 1905 г. беднота Наманганской уездной добилась избрания бедняков волостными управителями в некоторых волостях, например, в Сусамирской волости. Но богатые и другие «солидные» люди тут же начали борьбу с ними.

Весной 1905 г. крестьянские беспорядки в Ферганской области в ряде случаев приняли очень серьезный оборот. Отстаивая свои права, крестьяне стали бесстрашно выступать против царских властей и связанных с ними деревенских богачей. Например, в Чодакской волости Наманганского уезда при избрании старосты общины Тепакоргон, состоящей из двух аулов: Тепакоргон (151 двор) и Кирчин (85 дворов), произошли следующие события. 6 февраля на собрании, состоявшемся в селе Гурумсарай, старосты попытались избрать Мирзакарима Рагимова, бывшего старосту села, снискавшего расположение уездной

администрации. Рагимов был человеком, который подвергал население всевозможным пыткам и требовал многих жизней. Однако, несмотря на все усилия губернатора Чодакской волости Исматиллы Ходжаева, на собрании единогласно был избран крестьянин Эгамберди Хусанбоев. Однако правительственные чиновники не пожелали утвердить его старостой села и вновь поручили ходакскому волостному хокиму вновь созвать сельский сход и провести новые выборы. В ответ он настаивал на том, что «народ отказался от проведения выборов и сказал, что не хочет, чтобы Мирзакарим (Рагимов) был старейшиной. Мы оставим Эгамберди Хусанбоева, которого мы избрали единогласно, на этой должности и потребуем его одобрения. После этого волостной глава отправился в штаб участкового пристава – капитана Богаевского и сообщил, что «на повторных выборах, состоявшихся 16 февраля, на должность сельского старосты единогласно избран Мирзакарим Рагимов». Известно, что Мирзакарим был бывшим старейшиной, которую любили начальники.

Крестьяне села Терговчи Наманганского уезда также не остались в стороне в своей клевете на представителей царской власти. Как действовали следователи, подробно описано в протоколе, составленном 2 марта 1905 года. Когда Котович приехал в село Терговчи для избрания волостного головы и вошел во двор мечети, несколько собравшихся здесь местных жителей сказали ему: «Мы не хотим избирать нового волостного». Пристав проповедовал, что «выбирать можно кого хочешь», но «выборы должны проводиться не народом, а старейшинами». Через какое-то время ажиотаж прекратился, выборы начал проводить Котович. Однако народ снова сказал: «Мы хотим, чтобы новую волостную избирали не пятьдесят голов, а специально подобранные люди, это наше желание». Таким образом, люди говорили, что бывший начальник селения купил сотников и не доверял этим центурионам. Пристав ответил, что не может выполнить просьбу людей. «После этого снова начался шум, и нам пришлось потратить немало усилий, чтобы иметь возможность объявить, что если шум не утихнет и люди не выйдут из подъезда, то сегодня выборов не будет». В ответ толпа закричала «нет, пройдет!» и снова начался шум. Такое положение дел продолжалось до 2 часов пополудни, после чего я твердо убедился, что народ нельзя усмирить... ибо видя, что народ толпами бросается ко мне, и что те, кто не принимал участия в беспорядках отошли в страхе, я сказал: «Сегодня выборов не будет». Я твердо объявил и приказал им разойтись, но люди совсем не разошлись. После этого я ушел..." [5.224 с.]

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СХЕМЫ АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ИЗМЕРЕНИЙ И РЕГИСТРАЦИЙ ТЕМПЕРАТУРЫ СОЛНЕЧНЫХ УСТАНОВОК

Аннотация. В работе приведены схемы, в частности функциональная и принципиальная и описание по данным схемам устройства для измерения температуры солнечных энергетических установок.

Ключевые слова: имитатор, обработка результатов, микроэлектроника, функциональная схема, принципиальная схема.

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SCHEMES OF THE AUTOMATED SYSTEM FOR MEASURING AND RECORDING THE TEMPERATURE OF SOLAR INSTALLATIONS

Annotation. The paper presents diagrams, in particular, functional and principal diagrams, and a description according to these diagrams of a device for measuring the temperature of solar power plants.

Keywords: simulator, processing of results, microelectronics, functional diagram, circuit diagram.

Применение элементной базы современной оптоэлектроники и микроэлектроники даёт возможность создания более компактных и высокоточных оптоэлектронных устройств для измерения энергетических характеристик гелиотехнических установок. С развитием цифровых и процессорных средств управления компьютеризованной системы измерений, регистрации и обработки результатов позволяет автоматизировать процесс измерения и регистрации энергетических характеристик гелиотехнических систем.

Функциональная схема разработанной системы (рис.1) содержит следующие блоки: объект контроля (ОК), генератор прямоугольных импульсов (ГПИ), датчик измерения (ДИ), компьютерная система регистрации и обработки сигналов (КСРОС) и дисплей (Д).

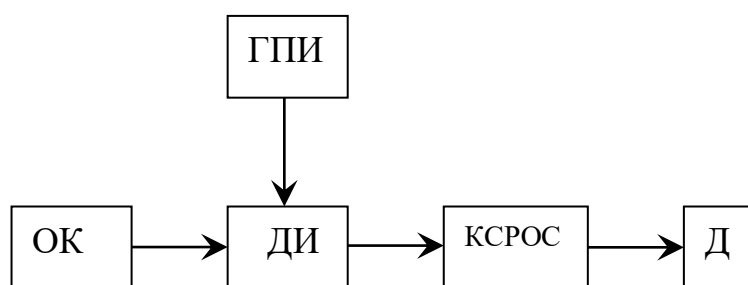


Рис. 1 Функциональная схема автоматизированной системы измерения температуры

Устройство работает следующим образом. На ДИ воздействует сигнал от объекта контроля. В результате чего, на выходе ДИ формируется пропорциональный сигнал измеряемой величины энергетического параметра объекта контроля. Этот сигнал подаётся на вход компьютеризированной системы регистрации и обработки сигнала, выход которой подаётся на дисплей. ДИ выполнен в виде измерительного моста, который питается от ГПИ. Использование ГПИ в данной системе позволяет повысить точность контроля измеряемой величины за счёт использования импульсного тока через измерительный мост. Кроме того, ГПИ необходим для подачи сигнала переменного тока на КСРОС.

Принципиальная схема автоматизированной системы для измерения температуры в фокальной плоскости концентратора показана на рис. 2.

Принципиальная схема содержит генератор прямоугольных импульсов (ГПИ) и измерительный мост (ИМ).

Генератор прямоугольных импульсов построен на инверторах КМОП структуры типа К561 серии ЛН2. Принцип работы генератора прямоугольных импульсов основан на перезарядке конденсатора С2. Резистор R1 и конденсатор С2 определяют его частоту выработки прямоугольных импульсов. В данном случае эта частота выбрана равным 100 Гц, исходя из соображений оптимальной обработки сигнала в звуковой карте.

В качестве термочувствительного элемента в разрабатываемой системе (рис.2) используется маломощный сверхвысокочастотный транзистор структуры р-п-р серии ГТ328. Параметром, зависящим от температуры, взят обратный ток коллектора, в связи с тем, что его зависимость от температуры полностью линейна.

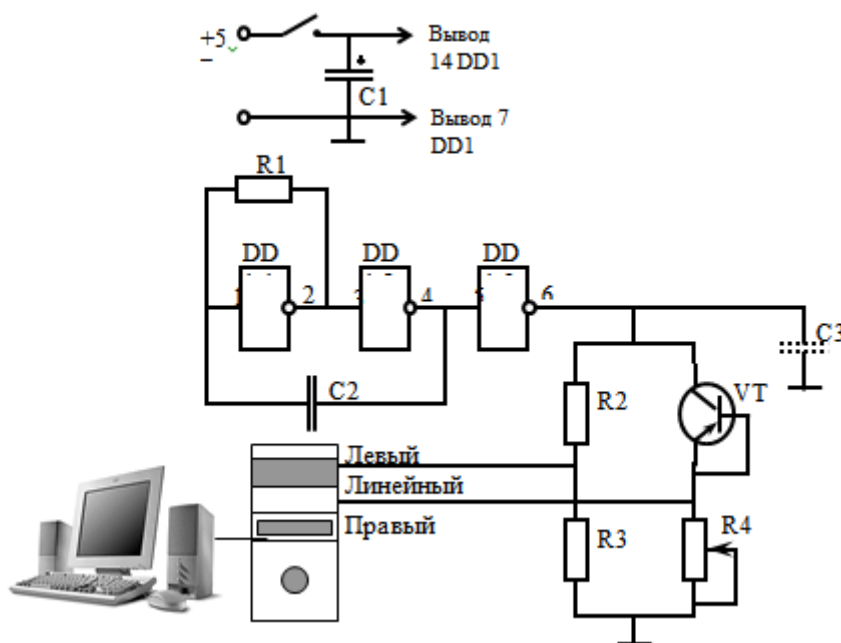


Рис.2. Принципиальная схема автоматизированной системы измерения температуры.

Принципиальная схема (рис.2) функционирует следующим образом. В момент подключения к питанию генератора прямоугольных импульсов, на выходе DD1.1 напряжение равно нулю. Этот логический 0 подается на DD1.2, на выходе которой устанавливается напряжение равное логической единицы. Таким образом, на выходе DD1.3 устанавливается логический ноль, а на выходе DD1.2 устанавливается логическая единица. Логическая единица с выхода DD1.2 через конденсатор C2 воздействует на вход DD1.1. В это время конденсатор C2 заряжается и напряжение на нём растёт линейно. Когда значение напряжения на конденсаторе C2 достигает значение порогового напряжения DD1.1, на выходе последнего начинает формироваться импульсное напряжение. Вследствие чего DD1.2 запирается и на её выходе формируется логический ноль, который устанавливает логическую единицу на выходе DD1.3. Эта логическая единица подается на измерительный мост. В промежутке времени $t_1 t_2$ конденсатор C2 разряжается до порогового уровня логического нуля, вследствие чего на выходе DD1.2 опять появиться логическая единица. Далее процесс повторяется. Ток измерительного моста проходит по двум плечам. Первое плечо построено на резисторах R2-R3, а второе плечо построено на резисторе R4 и транзисторе VT1. Ток проходящий через R2-R3, не зависит от температуры. Резистор R4 предназначен для установки балансамоста при температуре 20⁰C. Для данной схемы амплитуда этого напряжения равна 2,5 В. А напряжение на втором плече составляет 3 В при максимальной температуре. А максимальный сигнал разбаланса составляет

0,5 В. Данное значение вполне достаточно для дальнейшей обработки звуковой карты компьютера.

В данной принципиальной схеме подключение электрического измерительного датчика (транзистора или светодиода) к звуковой плате компьютера осуществляется без посредства дополнительных дорогостоящих плат-адаптеров.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ВИТАМИННО-МИНЕРАЛЬНОГО КОМПЛЕКСА В КОМПЛЕКСНОМ ЛЕЧЕНИИ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ ПАРОДОНТА У ПОДРОСТКОВ

Резюме. Профилактика заболеваний пародонта у детей и подростков преследует цель не только улучшить стоматологическое здоровье, но и здоровье в целом. Для достижения долгосрочного успеха необходимо придерживаться принципов лечения заболевания пародонта. Болезни пародонта составляют одну из важнейших проблем в связи с широкой распространенностью, комплексным характером поражения с вовлечением в патологический процесс помимо собственно тканей пародонта других органов и систем, а также нарушениями в различных звеньях гомеостаза организма человека. У детей, подростков и лиц молодого возраста в основном выявляются ранние формы воспалительных заболеваний пародонта- гингивиты, а с увеличением возраста пациентов нарастает частота и тяжесть деструктивных изменений в пародонте. Поэтому приобретает особое значение профилактика этих заболеваний.

Ключевые слова: гингивит, пародонтит, профилактика заболеваний пародонта у детей и подростков.

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USE OF VITAMIN AND MINERAL COMPLEX IN COMPLEX TREATMENT OF PERIODONTAL DISEASES IN TEENAGERS

Summary. Prevention of periodontal disease in children and adolescents aims not only to improve dental health, but also health in general. To achieve long-term success, it is necessary to adhere to the principles of treatment of periodontal disease. Periodontal diseases are one of the most important problems due to the wide prevalence, complex nature of the lesion with involvement in the pathological process, in addition to the periodontal tissues of other organs and systems, as well as disturbances in various parts of the

homeostasis of the human body. In children, adolescents and young people, early forms of inflammatory periodontal diseases - gingivitis - are mainly detected, and with increasing age of patients, the frequency and severity of destructive changes in the periodontium increase. Therefore, the prevention of these diseases is of particular importance.

Keywords: gingivitis, periodontitis, prevention of periodontal diseases in children and adolescents.

Актуальность. Как известно, проблема патологии пародонта имеет общемедицинское и социальное значение[1]. По данным ВОЗ 80% взрослого населения земного шара подвержено заболеваниям пародонта, приводящим к потере зубов, появлению в полости рта очагов хронической инфекции, снижению реактивности организма, микробной сенсбилизации, развитию аллергических состояний и других расстройств. В детском возрасте основное заболевание пародонта - хронический катаральный гингивит, который протекает без ярких клинических проявлений и не вызывает беспокойства детей[3]. К стоматологу дети попадают при прогрессировании заболевания и развитии осложнений[2]. Для выявления первых признаков заболеваний пародонта и проведения комплекса лечебно-профилактических мер необходимо ежегодное профилактическое обследование здоровых детей. Признаки патологии пародонта могут быть первыми симптомами серьезных заболеваний организма (эндокринных, гематологических и др.)[4], что повышает ответственность детского стоматолога за их своевременное выявление и лечение. Целью является предложить комплекс лечебно-профилактических мероприятий, позволяющие улучшить состояние гигиены полости рта и тканей пародонта, повысить уровень стоматологического здоровья и снизить потребность в лечении детей и подростков.

Профилактика должна способствовать правильному развитию организма во внутриутробном и раннем периоде после рождения, в процессе формирования и роста в детском и подростковом возрасте[5,6]. Женщины, у которых беременность протекает на фоне общей патологии, нуждаются в комплексном оздоровлении с участием соответствующих специалистов. Питание беременной женщины должно быть высококалорийным и витаминизированным[7].

Цель исследования: Целью исследования является изучение клинической эффективности витаминно-минерального комплекса в составе комплексного лечения больных с заболеванием тканей пародонта.

Материалы и методы: клинические исследования проводились у 20 пациентов в возрасте 16-18 лет обоего пола с диагнозом гипертрофический гингивит. Наблюдаемые нами пациенты ранее находились на ортодонтическом лечении. Всем пациентам проведено обучение правилам чистки зубов, профессиональная гигиена полости рта, лечение

гипертрофического гингивита по стандартной методике. От проведенного медикаментозного лечения были сформированы две группы наблюдения. Местное лечение основной группы включало применение витаминно-минерального комплекса «Аевит», а контрольной группы витаминного комплекса «Пиковит». Курс лечения составлял 30 дней. В течении этих дней группа которая находилась под нашим наблюдением принимала по одной таблетке утром, в обед и на ужин.

Результаты: применение препарата «Аевит» в комплексном лечении заболеваний пародонта не выявило каких-либо побочных реакций. Препараты хорошо переносились больными, не оказывали отрицательного влияния на состояние обследованных. В основной группе пациентов после лечения отмечено существенное снижение балльных показателей гигиенического состояния полости рта. После применения данного препарата наблюдалась стойкая ремиссия основного заболевания. Выводы: применение витаминно-минерального комплекса «Аевит» в терапии гипертрофического гингивита способствует: -быстрому снятию воспаления - устранению кровоточивости десен - исчезновению неприятного запаха изо рта, что явилось достоверным критерием возможности использования данного препарата с целью эффективности лечения исследуемой патологии пародонта.

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ВОПРОСЫ РАННЕЙ ДИАГНОСТИКИ, ЛЕЧЕНИЯ, ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ И РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ ДЕТЕЙ С ЦЕРЕБРАЛЬНЫМ ПАРАЛИЧОМ

Резюме: Детский церебральный паралич (ДЦП) – это полиэтиологическое заболевание центральной нервной системы, развивающееся в результате поражения, возникающего в перинатальный или ранний постнатальный периоды. В то же время влияние развивающихся факторов повреждения головного мозга определяет разнообразие сочетаний двигательных и эмоциональных расстройств и основывается на нарушении психических функций, что необходимо учитывать при обосновании восстановительного лечения и социальной реабилитации пациентов.

Данная статья включает меры, направленные на раннюю диагностику, лечение, прием олодина у детей с церебральным параличом и правильное назначение реабилитации детям, принадлежащим к этой группе, и, как следствие, улучшение качества их жизни.

Ключевые слова: детский церебральный паралич, ранняя диагностика, реабилитация, детской возраст.

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ISSUES OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT, PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY

Resume: Cerebral palsy (cerebral palsy) is a polyethological disease of the central nervous system that develops as a result of a lesion that occurs in the perinatal or early postnatal periods. At the same time, the influence of developing factors of brain damage determines the variety of combinations of motor and emotional disorders and is based on a violation of mental functions, which must be taken into account when justifying restorative treatment and social rehabilitation of patients.

This article includes measures aimed at early diagnosis, treatment, taking oloodin in children with cerebral palsy and the correct appointment of

rehabilitation for children belonging to this group, and, as a result, improving their quality of life.

Keywords: cerebral palsy, early diagnosis, rehabilitation, child's age.

Актуальность. Детский церебральный паралич (ДЦП) — полиэтиологичное заболевание ЦНС, которое развивается в результате поражения, возникшего в перинатальном либо в раннем постнатальном периодах.

Последнее десятилетие, наряду с традиционными методами лечения, в неврологическом отделении детской областной клинической больницы детям с ДЦП применяется одна из современных восстановительных методик лечения — метамерное обкалывание церебролизином по методике Скворцова-Осипенко. Данный метод основан на захвате и пиноцитозе введенных веществ нервными окончаниями вегетативных клеток. По орто- и ретроградному аксональному транспорту активные вещества направляются к центральным сегментарным структурам спинного и головного мозга, чем обеспечивается строгая топографическая направленность метода и точное попадание информных веществ с периферии в нужный сегмент. Один курс лечения состоит из 5 обкалываний. Используется, преимущественно, церебролизин, реже актовегин. В зависимости от возраста больного и распространенности патологического процесса, на курс расходуются 5-10 ампул. Курсы повторяются через 2,5-3,5 месяца, минимально пациент должен пройти 5 курсов, что составляет 1 тур. Обкалывание проводится через день, в присутствии родителей ребенка.

Описанная методика применяется в комплексе с лечебной гимнастикой, общим, дифференцированным и точечным массажем. В последнее время при спастических формах ДЦП стали использовать склеромерный массаж. Этот метод основан на том, что при массаже надкостницы в ней вырабатываются антагонисты субстанции Р — эндорфины, аналоги морфия, которые блокируют болевую чувствительность, уменьшают поток болевых импульсов к спинному мозгу, снижают тоническую активность нейронов, а затем и спастичу мышц.

Цель исследования. Научное обоснование эффективности комплексного использования современных технологий реабилитации у детей дошкольного возраста со спастическими формами детского церебрального паралича.

Материалы и методы исследований. Для решения поставленных задач исследование проводилось в течение 3х лет с 2019 по 2022 гг. на базе СПб городского центра восстановительного лечения детей с психоневрологическими нарушениями. В исследовании участвовало 80 детей (42 девочки и 38 мальчиков) со спастическими формами

церебрального паралича в возрасте 5-6 лет. Экспериментальную группу составили 40 детей (26 девочек и 14 мальчиков), контрольную также 40 детей (16 девочек и 24 мальчика).

Изучение контингента детей дошкольного возраста с церебральным параличом, проходившего курсы комплексной реабилитации в городском психоневрологическом центре восстановительного лечения выявило, что основную долю (69% в контрольной группе и 62% в экспериментальной) составляет спастическая диплегия.

Предложенная программа реабилитации, включающая такие компоненты, как лечебная гимнастика, механотерапия, массаж, позиционирование, функциональное биоуправление и эрготерапия, решает оздоровительные, образовательные и коррекционные задачи, направленные на уменьшение двигательных нарушений, увеличение общей двигательной активности, улучшение навыков самообслуживания детей 5-6 лет со спастическими формами церебрального паралича.

Комплексное использование современных технологий реабилитации оказало достоверное влияние на улучшение функционального состояния опорно-двигательного аппарата детей дошкольного возраста с церебральным параличом по показателям силовой выносливости мышц спины ($p < 0,01$), силовой выносливости мышц брюшного пресса ($p < 0,01$) и опороспособности нижних конечностей ($p < 0,001$) как в контрольной группе, так и в экспериментальной. Динамика функционального состояния опорно-двигательного аппарата детей контрольной и экспериментальной групп не выявила существенных различий в связи с тем, что в обеих группах проводилась одинаковая программа реабилитации, включающая лечебную гимнастику, массаж, механотерапию и функциональное биоуправление. Проведение эрготерапии достоверно улучшает манипулятивную функцию рук по всем показателям (схват, рисование, вырезание ножницами, сбор кубиков, бытовые навыки $p < 0,001$), что, в свою очередь, повышает активность в повседневной жизни.

Среди манипулятивных способностей детей с ДЦП, факторный анализ выделил способность, связанную с быстрым и правильным сбором пирамиды из пяти колец, - ввиду важности этого фактора для данного контингента детей, предложенный тест необходимо включать для оценки эффективности манипулятивной функции рук.

Использование эрготерапии в курсе восстановительного лечения детей с ДЦП приводит не только к достоверному улучшению показателей тестирования, но и к изменениям в факторной структуре функциональных и манипулятивных способностей детей, что свидетельствует о процессах дифференциации, происходящих в центральной нервной системе под воздействием представленной программы.

Основными задачами психокоррекционной работы с больными ДЦП являются развитие внимания, памяти, воображения, стимуляция сенсорных

функций с развитием кинестетического, осязательного, зрительного, слухового восприятия, стереогноза, сохранных сторон познавательной деятельности; формирование пространственных и временных представлений; развитие слухового восприятия неречевых звуков, темпоритмического чувства; формирование наглядно действенных и наглядно образных, а также вербально-логических форм мышления; развитие зрительно-моторной координации и функциональных возможностей кисти и пальцев, подготовка к овладению письмом; развитие эмоционального, речевого, предметно-действенного и игрового общения с окружающими.

Вывод. Полностью нерешенным вопросом остается роль наследственной предрасположенности и генетической патологии в структуре ДЦП. Нередко за диагнозом ДЦП стоят недифференцированные генетические синдромы, что особенно характерно для атаксических и дискинетических форм ДЦП. Так наличие атетоза и гиперкинезов, которые принято строго связывать с ядерной желтухой, при отсутствии достоверных анамнестических данных может иметь генетическую основу.

Таким образом, ранняя диагностика и комплексное лечение способствуют повышению эффективности реабилитационных мероприятий, снижению инвалидизации и повышению социальной адаптации детей с церебральным параличом.

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЗАНЯТОСТЬЮ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ В СУБЪЕКТЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Аннотация: в данной статье раскрыта сущность управления занятостью населения в субъекте Российской Федерации. Изучены вопросы государственного управления занятостью населения и направления совершенствования.

Ключевые слова: управление, занятость населения, государственное регулирование, рынок труда, органы власти.

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EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE SUBJECT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract: this article reveals the essence of employment management in the subject of the Russian Federation. The issues of public employment management and areas of improvement are studied.

Keywords: management, employment, state regulation, labor market, authorities.

Занятость населения занимает ведущее положение среди структурных элементов рыночной экономики, поскольку непосредственно связана с деятельностью человека, функционированием человеческого капитала.

Занятость представляет собой совокупность отношений, связанных с участием населения в трудовой деятельности, выражающих степень потребностей экономики в работниках и личных потребностей в рабочих

местах. Как социально-экономическое явление занятость отражает участие человека в следующих видах трудовой деятельности: в наёмном труде, предпринимательской деятельности, самозанятости и производстве ради личного потребления.

К занятому населению относятся лица, работающие на государственных предприятиях, в учреждениях и организациях, кооперативах всех видов, на частных предприятиях и предприятиях с коллективной формой собственности, в фермерских хозяйствах, а также занятые предпринимательской деятельностью [1, с. 15].

Занятость является важнейшим основополагающим элементом системы трудовых отношений. При этом отличительной особенностью следует признать её всеобщий характер, поскольку она имманентна любому способу производства и проявляет себя как определяющий фактор и основное условие функционирования и развития производительных сил.

Проблема неформальной занятости, то есть работа без официального трудоустройства, остается крайне негативной тенденцией в стране. Неформальная занятость и зарплата «в конверте» является одной из самых актуальных проблем в отношениях между работодателем и работником.

Управление занятостью представляет собой деятельность по стимулированию спроса на рабочую силу и по отождествлению структуры спроса на труд со структурой предложения.

На макроуровне высшие органы государственной законодательной и исполнительной власти решают кардинальные задачи политики занятости: согласование целей и приоритетов политики занятости с экономической, социальной, демографической и миграционной политикой; согласование системы целей и приоритетов политики занятости с финансово-кредитной, структурной, инвестиционной, внешнеэкономической политикой; выработка политики трудоустройства и социальной поддержки незанятого населения [2, с. 155].

Регулирование занятости населения в субъектах Российской Федерации осуществляет служба занятости, призванная содействовать найму, подготовке и переподготовке кадров, оказывать помощь безработным. Государственная политика занятости и регулирования рынка труда проводится на основе разграничения полномочий и солидарной ответственности ведомств, социальных партнеров и других субъектов рынка труда и занятости.

Выделяют два основных вида политики управления занятостью: активная и пассивная. Первая направлена на снижение уровня безработицы. Основными задачами, которые реализуются в рамках данной политики, являются формирование новых рабочих мест, максимизация стабильности сотрудника для минимизации увольнения, оказание содействия в трудоустройстве безработных лиц, оказание

профессиональных образовательных услуг и введение всевозможных льгот для малого бизнеса.

Пассивная политика представляет собой комплекс мер, которые способствуют сглаживанию последствий безработицы. В рамках данной политики осуществляется социальная защита участников рынка труда. Для привлечения лиц без работы к труду государство создает специализированные центры занятости, аккумулирующие информацию о вакантных местах и безработных лицах, организующие подбор работы и обучение потенциальных работников [3, с. 244].

Программы содействия занятости населения разрабатываются соответствующими органами государственной службы занятости с привлечением при необходимости других структур на основе анализа и прогноза рынка труда. В переходный период такие программы, как правило, носят краткосрочный характер.

Главная цель Федеральной программы содействия занятости населения – формирование благоприятных условий для занятости населения.

Региональные программы, должны исходить из общероссийской концепции регулирования занятости населения как фундамента разработки основных направлений такого регулирования. Эти программы, прежде всего в части создания и сохранения рабочих мест, должны учитывать прогноз социально-экономического и демографического развития региона в целом.

Для решения проблемы в области сбалансированности и рациональности рынка труда и занятости населения Липецкой области 16 октября 2013 года администрацией Липецкой области утверждена программа «Развития рынка труда и содействия занятости населения в Липецкой области».

В Липецкой области принят Закон Липецкой области от 24.02.2012 № 13-ОЗ «О финансовой поддержке граждан в сфере содействия занятости населения». Данный закон регулирует отношения, связанные с предоставлением финансовой поддержки гражданам в сфере содействия занятости населения на территории Липецкой области.

На территории Липецкой области оказываются следующие виды финансовой поддержки граждан в сфере содействия занятости населения:

- материальная поддержка в период участия в общественных работах и временного трудоустройства по направлению органов службы занятости;
- единовременная финансовая помощь при государственной регистрации в качестве юридического лица, индивидуального предпринимателя либо крестьянского (фермерского) хозяйства;
- финансовая поддержка при прохождении профессионального обучения и получении дополнительного профессионального образования в другой местности;

- финансовая поддержка при переезде или переселении в другую местность для трудоустройства [4, с. 65].

Таким образом, достижение эффективной занятости - это главная социально-экономическая функция рынка труда. Следовательно, главная рекомендация по совершенствованию занятости населения как на федеральном, так и на региональном уровнях является создание экономически выгодных условий, обеспечивающих наиболее эффективное взаимодействие между спросом и предложением труда.

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ХУДУДЛАРДА ИҚТИСОДИЙ ЎСИШНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШ ВА АҲОЛИ ТУРМУШ СИФАТИНИ ЯХШИЛАШНИНГ ТАШКИЛИЙ- ИҚТИСОДИЙ РИВОЖЛАНИШ ХОЛАТИ

Аннотация: Худудларда иқтисодий ўсишни таъминлаш ва аҳоли турмуш сифатини яхшилашнинг ташкилий-иқтисодий ривожланиш ҳолати ҳар бир худуднинг ўзига хос хусусиятларини, табиий ресурслар, демографик вазият, маъмурий-худудий тuzилиши ва салоҳиятига қараб иқтисодий ривожлантиришни талаб қилади. Ҳар бир худуд аввало ўз имкониятлари жиҳатидан бир-биридан фарқланади, шунинг учун унинг кенг қамровли ва комплекс баҳолаш имкониятини ўрганганда иқтисодий ўсиш даражаси, барқарор иқтисодий тараққиётни таъминлаш, рақобатбардошлик даражасини, янги иш ўрнининг яратилиши, демографик ҳолат, ижтимоий турмуш ва ижтимоий инфратузилмаси алоҳида эътиборга олинishi лозимлиги тўғрисида тавсиялар берилган.

Калит сўзлар: Табиий ўсиш, инфратузилма, турмуш сифати, даромад, камбағалликни қискартириш, қонун ва қарорлар, хориж тажрибаси, бошқариш органлари, тадбиркорлик, ишбилармонлик, статистика, самарадорлик, иқтисодий ўсиш, самарадорлик, истеъмол савати табиий ресурслар.

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THE STATE OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGIONS TO ENSURE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE

Annotation: The state of organizational and economic development of the regions to ensure economic growth and improve the quality of life of the population requires economic development depending on the specifics of each region, natural resources, demographic situation, administrative-territorial structure and potential. Each region differs primarily in terms of its capabilities, so its comprehensive and comprehensive assessment should focus on economic growth, sustainable economic development, competitiveness, job creation, demographic situation, social life and social infrastructure. recommendations on the need for

Key words: Natural growth, infrastructure, quality of life, income, poverty reduction, laws and regulations, foreign experience, government, entrepreneurship, business, statistics, efficiency, economic growth, consumer basket, natural resources.

Кириш

Мамлакатимизда ҳудудларнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланиши ва аҳоли турмуш даражасининг яхшиланишида давлат ва ҳукумат томонидан амалга оширилаётган ислоҳотларнинг натижадорлиги ифодаланади. Бундай ислоҳотлар самарадорлиги аввало кишилар учун муносиб турмуш тарзининг яратилганлигида ҳамда аҳолининг ҳар томонлама қулай шарт-шароитларда истиқомат қилишларига боғлиқ бўлади.

Адабиётлар таҳлили

Иқтисодий ўсиш фақат ривожланишни таъминлаш воситасигагина эмас, балки ривожланиш мақсадига айланди. Айрим мутахассисларгина иқтисодий ўсишга фақат ривожланиш воситаси деб қарар эдилар. Нобель мукофотининг лауреати Артур Льюис (1955) ривожланишнинг мақсади “инсон танловини кенгайтириш” деган хулосага келган Узоқ вақт давомида дунёда иқтисодий ривожланиш концепцияси якка ҳукмрон бўлиб келган.

Қисқача айтганда, ушбу концепциянинг моҳияти ниҳоятда содда ва тушунарли: иқтисодиёт ва меҳнат самарадорлигининг ўсиш суръати юқори бўлган, ялпи ички маҳсулоти (ЯИМ) ва аҳоли жон бошига ўртача даромади юқори бўлган мамлакат фаровон ҳисобланади[3].

Тадқиқот методологияси

Тадқиқот жараёнда тадбиркорлик фаолияти молиявий муносабатларининг ташкилий-услубий асосларини ўрганишга илмий-тадқиқотнинг танланма адабиётлар таҳлили, диалектик ва тизимли ёндашув, социологик тадқиқот, қиёсий ва солиштирма таҳлил, таққослаш, гуруҳлаштириш каби усулларидадан фойдаланилди.

Таҳлил ва натижалар муҳокамаси (асосий қисм)

Маълумки, иқтисодий ўсишни таъминлаш ва аҳоли турмуш сифатини яхшилашнинг ҳуқуқий асослари давлатимизда қабул қилинган Конституциямиз ва унинг асосида қабул қилинган бошқа меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар ҳисобланади.

Бу борада айниқса Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти томонидан тасдиқланган Инсон ҳуқуқлари бўйича Ўзбекистон Республикасининг миллий стратегияси ҳам бу соҳани янада ривожлантиришнинг муҳим ҳужжатларидан бири бўлди. Айни вақтда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Бирлашган Миллатлар Ташкилотининг 6 та асосий шартномаси, 4 та протоколига қўшилган бўлиб, иқтисодий ўсиш суръатлари

таъминланмоқда ва ҳукумат томонидан уни мустаҳкамлаш борасида янги устувор вазифаларнинг ижроси таъминланишига эришилмоқда.

Шу ўринда эътироф этиш керакки, иқтисодиётни тубдан ислоҳ қилишда ҳудудларнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий тараққиётини ривожлантириш алоҳида аҳамият касб этади. Ҳар бир ҳудуднинг ўзига хос хусусиятларини, табиий ресурслар, демографик вазият, муъмурий-ҳудудий тузилиши ва салоҳиятига қараб иқтисодий ривожлантириш талаб қилинади.

Бундан ташқари Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 08.августдаги “Ҳудудларнинг жадал ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланишини таъминлашга доир устувор чора- тадбирлар тўғрисида” ПҚ – 3182-сон қарори ҳудудларни комплекс ривожлантириш ва рақобатбардошлигини оширишнинг мақсадли йўналишларини тўғри белгилашда асос бўлди.

Мазкур қарорда “Ҳудудларни жадал иқтисодий ривожлантириш, шу жумладан, уларнинг табиий, иқтисодий ва инсон салоҳиятидан самарали фойдаланиш, қурилиши тугалланмаган объектлардан, фойдаланилмаётган ишлаб чиқариш ва ер майдонларидан оқилона фойдаланиш, маҳаллий бюджетларнинг даромад қисми ва ҳудуднинг экспорт имкониятларини кенгайтириш, жойларда замонавий бозор инфратузилмасини ташкил этиш, хизмат кўрсатиш, туризм соҳаларини ривожлантириш, тадбиркорлик субъектларига амалий ёрдам кўрсатиш ҳамда янги иш ўринларини яратиш бўйича комплекс чора-тадбирларни амалга ошириш[5]” алоҳида белгилаб берилган. Шу асосида мамлакатда тадбиркорлик ташаббуслари ва лойиҳаларини жадал амалга оширишни ташкил этиш, аҳоли турмуш тарзи, фаровонлигини ва иш билан бандлигини ошириш, ҳудудларни жадал ва комплекс ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожлантиришни таъминлашда маҳаллий ижроя ҳокимияти органлари раҳбарларининг шахсий жавобгарлигини ошириш бўйича тизимли ишлар амалга оширилмоқда.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕЧЕНИЯ ПАПИЛЛОМАВИРУСНОЙ ИНФЕКЦИИ УРОГЕНИТАЛЬНОГО ТРАКТА У ПАЦИЕНТОВ И СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ИХ КОРРЕКЦИИ

Резюме: Сегодня во всем мире широко распространена урогенитальная папилломавирусная инфекция (ПВИ), наиболее распространенная вирусная инфекция, передающаяся половым путем. Вирусы папилломы человека (ВПЧ) - это специфические вирусы, которые могут передаваться только человеку. Существует более 120 типов ВПЧ. Около 30 типов ВПЧ поражают урогенитальный тракт мужчин и женщин. Ежегодно регистрируется более 30 миллионов случаев урогенитальных бородавок. Большинство молодых женщин и мужчин (до 70%), особенно сексуально активных студентов, часто заражаются вирусами "высокого риска" в возрасте до 30 лет. В данной статье рассматриваются особенности отторжения папилломавирусной инфекции в органах мочеполовой системы, получившей широкое распространение среди пациентов в последние годы, вопросы их лечения и профилактики современными методами.

Ключевая слова: папилломавирусная инфекция, урогенитальный тракт, течения, коррекция.

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FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTION OF THE UROGENITAL TRACT IN PATIENTS AND IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR CORRECTION

Resume: Today, urogenital papillomavirus infection (PVI), the most common sexually transmitted viral infection, is widespread throughout the world. Human papilloma viruses (HPV) are specific viruses that can only be transmitted to humans. There are more than 120 types of HPV. About 30 types of HPV affect the urogenital tract of men and women. More than 30 million cases of urogenital warts are registered annually. The majority of young women and men (up to 70%), especially sexually active students, often become infected with "high-risk" viruses under the age of 30. This article discusses the features of rejection of papillomavirus infection in the organs of the genitourinary

system, which has become widespread among patients in recent years, issues of their treatment and prevention by modern methods.

Keywords: papillomavirus infection, urogenital tract, course, correction.

Введение. Заболевания, ассоциированные с вирусом папилломы человека (ВПЧ), в последние годы всё больше привлекают внимание врачей разных специальностей, в том числе акушеров-гинекологов и педиатров[2]. На сегодняшний день ВПЧ-инфекция является одной из наиболее распространённых инфекций передающихся половым путем (ИППП), которой инфицирована большая часть сексуально активного населения планеты[5]. Пик инфицирования ВПЧ приходится на молодой возраст от 15 до 30 лет, составляя по данным различных авторов от 17,6 до 20,8% среди женщин данной возрастной группы[1,4].

После 30 лет частота инфицирования ВПЧ колеблется в пределах от 8,6 до 9,9%, в то время как выявление дисплазий и рака шейки матки существенно возрастает. Около 35 типов ВПЧ вызывают поражение покровного эпителия слизистых оболочек половых органов и примерно 99,7% всех плоскоклеточных раков шейки матки содержат ДНК ВПЧ. ВПЧ является одним из основных этиологических агентов как генитального, так и негенитального канцерогенеза[5]. Ежегодно во всём мире выявляется более 600000 случаев онкологических заболеваний, ассоциированных с вирусом папилломы человека, что составляет 12% среди всех онкологических заболеваний, регистрируемых у женщин[3]. В дальнейшем подобные поражения стали связывать с сопутствующей интраэпителиальной неоплазией и иногда с инвазивной плоскоклеточной карциномой шейки матки[2,7]. В настоящее время рак шейки матки занимает лидирующие позиции по показателям женской смертности среди онкологических заболеваний.

Цель исследования. Оценить эффективность и приемлемость использования комплексного лечения кондиломатоза вульвы и влагалища методом аргоноплазменной аблации в сочетании с системной и местной противовирусной и иммуномодулирующей терапией.

Материал и методы исследования. 36 пациенткам в возрасте от 18 до 52 лет (средний возраст $27,9 \pm 6,3$ года) проведено комплексное лечение кондиломатоза вульвы и/или влагалища путем деструкции разрастаний факелом аргоновой плазмы и иссечения высокочастотным электрическим током в режиме радиоволны аппаратом «ФОТЕК EA141» и назначения системной и локальной противовирусной и иммуномодулирующей терапии препаратом Панавир.

Результаты исследования и их обсуждение. На кондиломатоз вульвы и влагалища в анамнезе показали 5 (13,9%) женщин, которым ранее проводилось криохирургическое лечение. У 10 (27,8%) пациенток были выявлены онкогенные типы (16, 18) вируса папилломы человека, 29

(80,6%) пациенток указывали на перенесенные в прошлом инфекции половых путей, которые были санированы до начала комбинированной терапии. Локализация высыпаний: у 27 (75,0%) женщин кондиломы имелись на половых губах, у 23(63,9%) — в преддверии влагалища, у 19 (52,8%) - в перианальной области, у 2 (5,6%) - на слизистой оболочке шейки матки и у 3 (8,3%) — на стенках влагалища.

Безопасность и переносимость лечения оценивалась на основе регистрации нежелательных явлений, сопутствующих заболеваний и лабораторных показателей. В 1-ю группу вошли 20 пациентов (12 женщин и 8 мужчин) в возрасте от 19 до 42 лет, которым было проведено комплексное лечение аногенитальных бородавок путем деструкции разрастаний факелом аргоновой плазмы и иссечения высокочастотным электрическим током в режиме радиоволны аппаратом ФОТЕК EA141 в сочетании с системной противовирусной и иммуномодулирующей терапией препаратом *гроприносин* по 1000 мг 4 раза в сутки в течение 10 дней. Во 2-ю группу вошли 20 пациентов (13 женщин и 7 мужчин), получавших только деструктивную терапию разрастаний факелом аргоновой плазмы и иссечения высокочастотным электрическим током в режиме радиоволны аппаратом ФОТЕК EA141. Пациенты обеих групп были сопоставимы по возрасту, полу, соматическому статусу, данным анамнеза и клиническим проявлениям заболевания ($p>0,05$).

На наличие аногенитальных бородавок в анамнезе указали 18 (45,0%) пациентов обеих групп. Все они ранее получали различные виды деструктивной терапии. Локализация высыпаний у 23 (92,0%) женщин — на половых губах, у 17 (68,0%) — преддверии влагалища, у 3 (12,0%) — в перианальной области, у 2 (8,0%) — на слизистой оболочке шейки матки и у 2 (8,0%) — на стенках влагалища. Локализация высыпаний в перианальной области у 2 (13,3%) мужчин, в области венечной борозды — у 9 (60,0%), на головке полового члена — у 6 (40,0%), на коже мошонки — у 5 (33,3 %) (поливариантный признак — сумма не имеет значения, так как у одного пациента возможно наличие более одного признака). Площадь поражения от 1 до 5 см² была у 5 (12,5%) пациентов, от 5 до 10 см² — у 29 (72,5%) и более 10 см² — у 6 (15,0%) пациентов. Высыпания в виде отдельных папул определялись у всех пациентов, а в виде «цветной капусты» — у 34 (85,0%). Кроме того, у 5 (12,5%) пациентов имелись трещины и кровоточивость. При назначении комплексного лечения остроконечных кондилом уrogenитального тракта и аногенитальной области, включающего деструкцию и применение системной противовирусной и иммуномодулирующей терапии у пациентов 1-й группы, отторжение струпа произошло в течение 3—5 дней — у 19 (95,1%), а через 5—10 дней — у 1 (4,9%)

Вывод. Таким образом, тактика лечения ВПЧ-инфекции должна быть индивидуальной. При лечении следует учитывать: возраст пациентов,

иммунный статус, сопутствующую соматическую патологию, сопутствующие урогенитальные инфекции, локализацию патологического процесса, характер патологических изменений на шейке матки, предшествующую противовирусную терапию.

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ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ГЕМОДИНАМИКИ У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С ХРОНИЧЕСКОЙ ОБСТРУКТИВНОЙ БОЛЕЗНЬЮ ЛЕГКИХ И ХРОНИЧЕСКОЙ СЕРДЕЧНОЙ НЕДОСТАТОЧНОСТЬЮ ПРИ СОПУТСТВУЮЩЕЙ ПАТОЛОГИИ

Резюме: В этой статье мы рассмотрели распространенность хронической сердечной недостаточности и хронической обструктивной болезни легких среди пациентов и вопросы лечения современными методами. Их сочетание усиливает системное воспаление и гипоксию, что, в свою очередь, приводит к эндотелиальной дисфункции, ригидности артерий, реактивности тромбоцитов, ускоренному атерогенезу, апоптозу клеток миокарда и скелетных мышц. Наличие обеих патологий у обследованных нами пациентов сопровождается повышенным риском нежелательных явлений в виде повторного инфаркта миокарда, частой декомпенсации ХСН и обострения ХОБЛ. Смерть, как правило, вызвана сердечно-сосудистыми причинами.

Ключевая слова: гемодинамика, сердечная недостаточность, хронической обструктивной болезнью легких, сопутствующая патология.

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HEMODYNAMIC PARAMETERS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE AND CHRONIC HEART FAILURE WITH CONCOMITANT PATHOLOGY

Resume: In this article, we examined the prevalence of chronic heart failure and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease among patients and issues of treatment with modern methods. Their combination increases systemic inflammation and hypoxia, which, in turn, leads to endothelial dysfunction, arterial rigidity, platelet reactivity, accelerated atherogenesis, apoptosis of myocardial cells and skeletal muscles. The presence of both pathologies in the patients examined by us is accompanied by an increased risk of adverse events in the form of repeated myocardial infarction, frequent decompensation of CHF and exacerbation of COPD. Death is usually caused by cardiovascular causes.

Keywords: hemodynamics, heart failure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, concomitant pathology.

Актуальность. В соответствии с определением Всемирной организации здравоохранения (ВОЗ): "хроническая обструктивная болезнь легких (ХОБЛ) — это болезнь легких, для которой характерно устойчивое нарушение движения воздушного потока из легких[3]. Это недостаточно диагностируемая, угрожающая жизни болезнь легких, препятствующая нормальному дыханию и полностью неизлечимая".

По данным за 2004 год во всем мире страдали от ХОБЛ около 64 миллионов человек. В следующем, 2005 году, от этого заболевания умерло более 3 миллионов человек, что составляет примерно 5% случаев всех смертей по всему миру[2,6]. Основная доля летальных исходов от ХОБЛ (около 90% случаев) пришлось на страны с низким и средним уровнем дохода на душу населения.

Ведущей причиной развития ХОБЛ является воздействие табачного дыма вследствие курения табака самим больным, либо в результате вдыхания табачного дыма, находясь в окружении курящих (пассивное курение)[4]. Анализ показывает, что ХОБЛ развивается среди женщин и мужчин и почти в равной пропорции.

Прогнозы экспертов свидетельствуют, что отсутствие или задержка в принятии мер, направленных на снижение влияния факторов риска развития ХОБЛ, в особенности, на уменьшение интенсивности влияния табачного дыма, общая смертность от данного заболевания в предстоящие 10 лет может возрасти более чем на 30%[5].

Формирование кардиоваскулярной патологии при ХОБЛ свидетельствует не столько о сочетании двух разных форм заболеваний, сколько о взаимодействии сердечно-респираторного континуума. В таком контексте ХОБЛ является не просто сопутствующей болезнью, а патологией, которая непосредственно участвует в формировании и прогрессировании ХСН, артериальной гипертензии (АГ) и ишемической болезни сердца (ИБС) [1]. Нередки случаи сочетанного воздействия легочной гипертензии, АГ и ИБС на миокард [7]. Высокая распространенность сочетания ХСН и ХОБЛ, сложность диагностического поиска ХСН у пациентов с ХОБЛ предрасполагают к дальнейшему изучению особенностей ремоделирования при указанной коморбидности[8]. Однако этиологические факторы развития ХСН у больных ХОБЛ остаются недостаточно изученными, что определяет актуальность исследований в этом направлении.

ХОБЛ является одной из ведущих причин заболеваемости и смертности в современной популяции. По данным ряда недавно выполненных исследований, ее распространенность в мире у людей старше 40 лет составляет 10,1 % (11,8 % у мужчин и 8,5 % у женщин). В странах, где значительная часть населения курит, она достигает 26,2 и 23,7 %.

Цель исследования: Выявить особенности нарушения внешнего дыхания, изменения показателей эхокардиографии у больных ХСН в сочетании с ХОБЛ, во взаимосвязи с клиническими особенностями, переносимостью физической нагрузки и качеством жизни.

Материалы и методы исследования. В исследование было включено 120 больных ХСН и ХОБЛ в стадии обострения, которые были разбиты на 3 группы: 1-я группа больные хронической обструктивной болезни легких (ХОБЛ) (40 чел.); 2-я группа -больные с сочетанной патологией ХОБЛ и хроническая сердечная недостаточность (ХСН) (40 чел.); 3-я группа - больные ХСН (40 чел.)

Результаты исследований и их обсуждение. Клиническая характеристика и качество жизни больных ХОБЛ в сочетании с ХСН

В соответствии со стандартами GOLD оценку влияния ХОБЛ на состояние здоровья проводили на основании результатов заполнения вопросника САТ.

Дисперсионный анализ показал, что суммарный балл САТ при сочетанной патологии (ХОБЛ+ХСН) был достоверно выше, чем в группе только ХОБЛ (соотв. $20,9 \pm 8,5$ ($n=40$) и $15,6 \pm 6,9$ ($n=39$), ($F=9,7$ ($p=0,0025$)). Это свидетельствует о более выраженном негативном влиянии на повседневную активность больных ХОБЛ в сочетании с ХСН.

Больные в группе ХОБЛ+ХСН реже ощущали проблемы со здоровьем, обусловленные обструктивным синдромом. Гистограмма у этих больных смещена в сторону более высоких баллов САТ в сравнении с группой ХОБЛ. Высокая степень негативного влияния ХОБЛ (суммарный балл САТ более 20) на состояние здоровья больных с ХСН выявлялась почти в 2 раза чаще - у 40,0% (16) больных, чем группе ХОБЛ - у 20,5% (8)

Более детальное изучение результатов ответов на вопросник САТ показало, что больные сочетанной патологией ХОБЛ и ХСН достоверно чаще отмечали сильное ощущение сдавления в грудной клетке, сильную одышку при подъеме вверх на один лестничный пролет, реже чувствовали себя уверенно при выходе из дома, чаще отмечали проблемы со сном.

Вывод. Полученные результаты лишней раз подтверждают необходимость скринингового использования ЭхоКГ и биохимических маркеров ХСН и системного воспаления у категории пациентов с сочетанной патологией. Своевременная верификация нарушений функции миокарда ПЖ и ЛЖ у пациентов с ХОБЛ, в особенности при подозрении на ХСН, позволит выявить группу высокого риска неблагоприятного развития заболевания, улучшить клиническое течение и прогноз посредством кардиотропной терапии.

Полученные данные, с точки зрения закономерностей механики дыхания, говорят о том, что ХОБЛ, в т.ч. у больных ХСН, приводит к усугублению механической негетогенности легочной ткани, изменению постоянной времени, связанной с растяжимостью и аэродинамическим

сопротивлением структурных единиц легочной ткани, что и приводит к накоплению воздуха в альвеолярном пространстве.

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СУЩНОСТЬ И ПОНЯТИЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО КРИЗИСА И ПРИЧИНЫ ИХ ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЯ

Аннотация: Кризисные явления появляются в ходе массовых перемен. Отличительный интерес следует уделить кризису накануне Первой мировой войны. Он был сопряжен с излишним перепроизводством. Его база находится в уменьшении уровня существования населения, укреплению безработицы и иных общественно - финансовых, неблагоприятных явлений. В европейских государствах кризис формируется циклически. Можно отметить, что при этом эволюции неизбежно его повторение.

Ключевые слова: экономический кризис, неконтролируемая инфляция, кризисные явления, денежно-кредитный, экономическая наука, экономический цикл.

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THE ESSENCE AND CONCEPT OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS AND THE CAUSES OF THEIR OCCURRENCE

Abstract: Crisis phenomena appear in the course of mass changes. A distinctive interest should be given to the crisis on the eve of the First World War. It was associated with excessive overproduction. Its base is in the reduction of the standard of living of the population, the strengthening of

unemployment and other socio—financial, adverse phenomena. In European countries, the crisis is formed cyclically. It can be noted that with this evolution, its repetition is inevitable.

Keywords: economic crisis, uncontrolled inflation, crisis phenomena, monetary, economic science, economic cycle.

Наблюдать ухудшение уровня жизни в стране способен практически любой гражданин. А вот понять причины возникновения такой ситуации возможно только при наличии определенных знаний в области экономической теории и сопутствующей терминологии. В этой статье мы рассмотрим понятие экономического кризиса, предпосылки к его возникновению, варианты решения этой проблемы.

Экономический кризис — это резкий спад экономических показателей государства, итогом которого является понижение благосостояния, уровня жизни граждан⁵⁷.

Процессами, отчетливо демонстрирующими возникновение кризиса, являются:

1. существенное снижение объемов производства;
2. Финансовая несостоятельность и, как следствие, банкротство предприятий;
3. разрыв связей, сложившихся в производстве;
4. рост безработицы в стране.

Признаками кризиса являются изменения в худшую сторону нормальных свойств субъектов экономической деятельности: производителей, покупателей, банковских структур, рынков и бирж, гос. учреждений и др.

Следующим итогом становится девальвация внутренней валюты и искусственное завышение котировок «твердых» валют. Начинается паника среди инвесторов: динамика стоимости акций становится непредсказуемой, все падает в цене.

В результате, боязнь и неуверенность в обществе приводят к значительному снижению потребления, смещению предпочтений в сторону накопления. А это, в свою очередь, ведет к сокращению объемов производства и предложения.

Можно сказать, что главной характеристикой кризисных явлений является общая нестабильность, возникающая вследствие непонимания причин возникновения кризиса и способов преодоления его.

Экономическая наука в настоящее время выделяет виды кризисов в зависимости от проблематики и масштаба (локальные, которые

⁵⁷ Бондаренко Н. А., Меньшикова Е. А., Сюпова М. С. Макроэкономика : учеб. пособие / Н. А. Бондаренко, Е. А. Меньшикова, М. С. Сюпова. – Хабаровск: Изд-во Тихоокеан. гос. ун-та. - 2014. – 156 с

затрагивают лишь некоторую часть системы, и глобальные, влияющие на все отрасли экономики)⁵⁸. К основным видам кризисов относят:

– Финансовый (денежно-кредитный), характеризующийся банкротством банков, повышением процентных ставок, сокращением объемов кредитования, падением котировок и изъятием вкладов;

– Циклический. Глобальный кризис, предшествующий началу нового цикла экономики и обусловленный перепроизводством;

– Структурный. Возникает при необходимости существенных перемен в самой структуре экономики. Длится несколько циклов;

– Отраслевой. Затрагивает определенную отрасль и некоторые ей сопутствующие. Вызывается подорожанием сырья, проблемой нехватки кадров и общим «устареванием» отрасли;

– Промежуточный. Кризис локального характера. Является реакцией на временное нарушение пропорций в экономике.

По характеру направления различают кризисы внутренние и внешние. Первые связаны с несовершенством управления, ошибками в стратегии маркетинга, в политике инвестиций и инноваций, вторые — с общей стратегией развития макроэкономики, состоянием конкуренции, ситуацией на политической арене.

Обобщая, можно выделить несколько основных причин возникновения кризиса:

– неконтролируемая инфляция,
– погрешности в управлении,
– ориентирование на определенную отрасль экономики в ущерб вниманию к другим сферам,

– прерывание стабильности в политической ситуации,

– недостаточные темпы модернизации производства.

Циклическость экономики, как основа кризисов

История доказывает, что любая экономика не может находиться в состоянии покоя. В своем развитии она проходит несколько стадий, которые складываются в повторяющийся цикл: за кризисом следует депрессия, затем - оживление экономики и, наконец, подъем. Рассматривая кризис, как фазу цикла, можно выделить несколько основных моментов:

1. Правильное понимание кризисных процессов возможно только при системном исследовании всего цикла экономики, всех стадий.

2. Кризис не только является нарушением пропорций производства и потребления, но и служит толчком к восстановлению баланса экономики.

3. Являясь причиной морального износа основного капитала, кризис катализирует массовые инвестиции на более высоком техническом уровне.

4. Для своевременной реализации комплекса мероприятий по преодолению кризиса, кризисный процесс, в свою очередь, также

⁵⁸ Францева-Костенко Е.И. Финансовые кризисы: сущность и формы проявления, /Е.И. Францева-Костенко// Тамбов: Грамота. - 2010. - № 12. - С. 197-200

необходимо разделить на различные стадии и на каждом отдельном этапе принимать определенные, конкретные меры.

Вывод: кризис является неизбежной фазой экономического цикла и в качестве таковой, становится предпосылкой для дальнейшего развития экономики.

Последствия экономического кризиса для социума обширны и многообразны. Они затрагивают все сферы гражданских взаимоотношений. Базой для этой предпосылки являются процессы, неизбежные при любом кризисе: сокращение доходов населения, рост инфляции, обесценивание сбережений, безработица.

В условиях кризиса наблюдается возрастание популярности государства, как работодателя. Поскольку гос. институты всегда обеспечены финансовым запасом, население отдает предпочтение стабильности заработной платы, даже в ущерб ее объему. Увеличение влияния государства на экономику становится при этом причиной роста коррупции.

Неизбежным следствием в этой ситуации является и культурный упадок. Интересы населения к нематериальным ценностям резко уменьшаются, снижается количество заказов актерам, художникам, музыкантам и т.д. То же самое касается и сферы туризма: развлечения и отдых имеют спрос только при достаточном материальном обеспечении. Однако, как показывает практика, кризис не оказывает негативного влияния на религию. Наоборот, при кризисе в этой области наблюдается значительный рост.

Логичным аспектом последствий кризиса является рост популярности государственной военной службы. В условиях тотальной безработицы служба в армии для многих становится реальным выходом из сложившейся ситуации.

Вывод: Кризис является причиной изменения образа жизни, приоритетов и даже мировоззрения населения.

Несмотря на общие предпосылки к возникновению и итоговые последствия, любой кризис является индивидуальным. Поэтому единой системы выхода из кризиса не существует⁵⁹. Тем не менее, некоторые шаги, которые способствуют решению этой проблемы, обозначить можно:

1. Увеличение степени контроля государства над ключевыми секторами экономики. Перераспределение бюджетных средств в пользу более важных отраслей.

2. Технологическая и техническая модернизация в промышленной сфере.

3. Уменьшение безработицы посредством создания дополнительных рабочих мест.

⁵⁹ Меркулова, И.В. Деньги, кредит, банки: учеб. пособие / И. В. Меркулова, А. Ю. Лукьянова // - М. : КНОРУС. - 2015г. - 352 с.

4. Проведение комплекса ознакомительных и рекомендательных мероприятий для населения.

5. Контроль в финансовой сфере (процентные ставки и обменные курсы).

6. Бюджетная диверсификация. Поиск оптимальных путей получения доходов.

7. Подробный анализ причин возникновения кризисной ситуации и разработка программы решения проблемы.

Подводя итоги, следует отметить, что в настоящее время существует теория, определяющая экономический кризис как положительный процесс. Несмотря на явные негативные аспекты в различных сферах - промышленной, социальной, политической - кризис все же является тем фактором, который заставляет экономику двигаться вперед, дает толчок находившимся в застое позитивным процессам.

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ФЕРГАНСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ В ГОДЫ ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается влияние политики реструктуризации на социально-экономические и политические процессы. Также дана информация об образе жизни и современном положении жителей Ферганской области и изменениях за период реконструкции.

Ключевые слова: социально-экономическая жизнь, экономический спад, политическая система, хлопковая монополия.

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FERGANA REGION IN THE YEARS OF RESTORATION

Abstract: In this article, the impact of restructuring policies on socio-economic and political processes. Also, information about the lifestyle and current situation of the residents of Fergana region and changes during the reconstruction period is given.

Key words: socio-economic life, economic decline, political system, cotton monopoly.

Сегодня не только на международной арене, но и в нашей стране с каждым днем возрастает интерес и внимание к изучению уникальных сторон нашей национальной истории. Известно, что в середине 80-х годов 20 века социально-экономическая и политическая депрессия достигла Советского Союза. 80-е годы XX века были периодом, когда в бывшем советском государстве наметилось состояние социального, экономического, политического и духовного упадка. В середине 80-х годов 20 века понятие реконструкции вошло в широкое употребление и означало движение, направленное на смену тоталитарного режима в Советском Союзе путем проведения реформ. Целью и задачей политики реконструкции было решение накопленных в стране проблем в общественно-политической, экономической, культурной и идеологической сферах путем «реконструкции». Многие факторы указывали на то, что к

кануну 1985 г. СССР переживал глубокую социально-экономическую и политическую депрессию, а реальный социализм так и не был реализован. По уровню и качеству жизни в советском обществе, средней продолжительности жизни, в частности, детской смертности, обеспеченности населения товарами и услугами СССР значительно отставал не только от развитых, но и от среднеразвитых капиталистических страны. Образование, трудовые навыки, исполнительская дисциплина в советском обществе не соответствовали требованиям высокоиндустриального общества и современных технологий. К этому времени стала ощущаться острая потребность в обновлении его экономических основ, общественной жизни, политического строя, духовной сферы. Но не сразу были поняты пути, формы и характер процесса обновления. Многие пришлось выявлять, исправлять и пересматривать на историческом этапе развития советского общества, известном как реконструкция. Одним словом, реконструкция не послужила полному решению накопившихся в СССР проблем. Она не имела практических результатов, поскольку не соответствовала идеалам независимости, демократии и свободы. В результате он дал определенный толчок к развалу КПСС и концу СССР. Однако реконструкция не оставила своего влияния на формирование новой политической и идеологической обстановки в Узбекской ССР. Эта ситуация окупилась, в частности, в 1989 году, когда к политическому руководству Узбекистана пришли новые люди.⁶⁰

Неудача политики «восстановления», основанной на административно-командитаризме, отрицала сохранение различных форм собственности на основе конкуренции, ставила абстрактные политические, классовые, общие интересы выше национальных интересов и еще раз на практике показала, что авторитарная система, основанная на принципе однопартийности, была совершенно бесперспективной. В это время экономическая жизнь Узбекистана находится в очень тяжелом положении, в частности, промышленность развивается в одностороннем порядке и приспосабливается к «хлопковому» промышленному комплексу, ухудшается экологическая ситуация, увеличивается смертность матерей и детей, возникают конфликтные ситуации в межэтнических отношениях, обостряются национальные конфликты, национальные традиции, подавление ценностей ставят республику в тяжелое положение.⁶¹

Известно, что к середине 80-х годов 20 века социально-экономические политические процессы в Узбекской ССР и их влияние на материальное обеспечение населения, особенно процесс «реконструкции» в СССР, с самого начала охватили политическую сферу. начало. А

⁶⁰ Қ.Ражабов. “Қайта қуриш ва унинг Ўзбекистонда янги сиёсий- мафқуравий вазиятнинг шаклланишига таъсири”. Илмий хабарнома, АДУ, №2 2014 йил.-Б.54

⁶¹ Холиқова Р.Э. Ўзбекистон тарихи. Ўқув қўлланма. –Тошкент: 2019.-Б.250

экономические реформы приобрели для него подчиненное значение. что население республики по ряду показателей отстает от среднего уровня Союза. В это время Узбекская ССР, входившая в состав СССР, тоже была втянута в вихрь реконструкции, следовала ее законам. Началась. Централизованная плановая экономическая система политики реконструкции не позволяла эффективно организовать экономическую и социальную жизнь. В Ферганской долине, являющейся демографически сложным регионом, обострились общие для всей республики проблемы. Отчетливо ощущалось влияние на материальное обеспечение населения Ферганской области. Хлопковая монополия отрицательно сказывалась на производстве других сельскохозяйственных продуктов. В частности, Ферганская долина считалась основной базой выращивания хлопка, и хлопковые поля из года в год увеличивались по сравнению с земельными площадями для выращивания другой сельскохозяйственной продукции. Перед Ферганской долиной, не занимающей большой территории в масштабах республики, была поставлена задача выращивать 30% всего урожая, 27% хлопкового волокна, 80% шелковых тканей. Одним из наиболее сложных аспектов Ферганской долины является то, что недостаточное внимание уделяется демографическим факторам, что негативно сказалось на материальном развитии населения. В период реконструкции сельское хозяйство стало доминирующим в экономике Ферганской области по сравнению с другими отраслями. Такое положение привело не только к материальному положению населения, но и к аграрно-экологическим проблемам, к сокращению сельскохозяйственных угодий, которые считались источником средств к существованию населения. Сокращение сельскохозяйственных угодий помешало населению заниматься животноводством, в результате чего резко сократилось производство мяса, молока и других товаров народного потребления.

Во второй половине 80-х годов 20 века уровень потребления отдельных видов продуктов питания на душу населения (в кг на душу населения в год)⁶²

	Мясо и мясо. кг	Молоко и молоко литр	Яйца (ед.)	Овощи и фрукты кг
Годовая норма	82	405	292	146
По данным СССР	64	341	272	94
По ССР Узбекистана	30,95	193,5	114,5	98
Андижан	17,45	104,1	82,5	88,8
Наманган	17,95	132,75	65	127,45
Фергана	23,65	172,3	115,5	83,6

⁶² XX асрнинг 80 йилларида Ўзбекистондаги миллатлараро муносабатлар тарихи (Фарғона фожеаси мисолида): Тарих фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) ... дис.- Тошкент, 2019.- Б.26

Также существующие технологии на многих производственных предприятиях Ферганской области достаточно устарели, что резко сказалось на их деятельности. Но производственные сети не реконструировались. В заключение можно сказать, что за годы реконструкции Ферганская область попала в тяжелое социально-экономическое положение. Однако в реализации политики реструктуризации не было определено четких стратегических планов. Вместо этого были проведены социально-экономические эксперименты, которые не были опробованы в жизни. На практике были предприняты попытки реализовать множество проектов, не соответствующих жизни страны и не соответствующих текущей ситуации. Хлопковая монополия разорила экономическую жизнь жителей Ферганской области. Кроме того, усилились изменения в общественной жизни, в частности, нехватка народного образования, здравоохранения, учреждений дошкольного образования.

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ОТДАЛЕННЫЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ КОМБИНИРОВАННОГО ЛЕЧЕНИЯ БОЛЬНЫХ РАКОМ ЖЕЛУДКА III СТАДИИ

Резюме. Проведен анализ отдаленных результатов хирургического лечения рака желудка за период 2017-2021г.г. Отдаленные результаты хирургического лечения рака желудка III стадии остаются неудовлетворительными и колеблются в значительных пределах от 11 до 42%.

Ключевые слова: рак желудка, отдаленные результаты, выживаемость.

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LONG-TERM RESULTS OF COMBINED TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH STAGE III GASTRIC CANCER

Summary. The analysis of long-term results of surgical treatment of gastric cancer for the period 2017-2021 was carried out. Long-term results of surgical treatment of stage III gastric cancer remain unsatisfactory and fluctuate within a wide range from 11 to 42%.

Keywords. Gastric cancer, long-term results, survival.

Актуальность. В настоящее время хирургический метод лечения рака желудка практически достиг предела своих возможностей, что

отражается на стабилизации показателей выживаемости прооперированных пациентов на протяжении последнего десятилетия [4,6]. Если при I–II стадиях 5-летняя и даже 10-летняя выживаемость составляет 80–95 %, то при III стадии она снижается до 15–50 %, а при IV – 5-летняя выживаемость не превышает 4 % [1,5]. Учитывая тот факт, что у 60–90 % больных РЖ заболевание впервые выявляется в III–IV стадии, при этом удельный вес IV стадии не имеет тенденции к снижению и составляет 50–60%, лечение больных РЖ в клинической онкологии представляет собой проблему, еще далекую от решения. Это во многом объясняет множество различных подходов и программ лечения при раке желудка. Считается, что результаты лечения РЖ можно улучшить за счет применения более агрессивных комбинированных операций, основным показанием к которым является определяемое визуально прорастание опухоли желудка в соседние органы при отсутствии отдаленных метастазов и диссеминации опухоли по брюшной полости[2,3].

Целью исследования явилось изучить результаты комбинированного лечения больных раком желудка за 5 лет.

Материалы и методы. Нами проанализированы отдаленные результаты радикального хирургического лечения больных раком желудка III стадии пролеченных в РИОРИАТМ АФ за период 2017-2021г.г. При анализе отдаленных результатов лечения в зависимости от объема операции установлено, что пятилетняя выживаемость после остальной субтотальной резекции составила $40,0 \pm 4,1\%$, после гастрэктомии $25,0 \pm 6,0\%$ и после проксимальной резекции $21,5 \pm 6,6\%$. В послеоперационном периоде выписано домой 204 (88,7%) больных. Умерло 26 (21,3%). Из 204 больных с III стадией рака желудка, которые были выписаны из клиники умерло на 1 году после операции 3 ($1,8 \pm 0,7\%$), на 2 году – 44 ($27,2 \pm 3,4\%$) больных, на 3 году – 45 ($27,8 \pm 3,5\%$) и на году – II ($6,8 \pm 1,9\%$) больных.

Общеизвестно, что у большего числа больных раком желудка в ближайшие годы, после радикальных операций, произведенных по поводу рака желудка III стадии, развивается рецидив и выявляются метастазы в лимфатических узлах. Больным раком желудка III стадии произведено комплексное лечение предоперационная неоадьювантная химиотерапия и адьювантная химиотерапия. Сравнение показателей выживаемости больных после комбинированных и комплексных методов показывает достоверное преимущество комплексных методов лечения.

Результаты. Так, 5-летняя выживаемость при чисто хирургическом лечении составила 27,2%, после комбинированного лечения 78,1% больных. Нами изучено влияние послеоперационной химиотерапии на отдаленные результаты лечения рака желудка II Iстадии препаратами 5-Фторурацил 750-1000мг 1-5 дни СДЗ,75-5гр, Цисплатин 80-100мг 1-й день. В наших наблюдениях из 230 больных, которым произведена радикальная

операция, 184 больным проведена профилактическая химиотерапия, из них: 146 (63,5%) больным проведено 4 курса адьювантной химиотерапии, 38 (16,5%) – 2 курса неоадьювантной химиотерапии. Из 204 больных, которые выписаны из клиники, у 127 (62,5%) больных в течение 5 лет появились рецидивы и метастазы, из них в течение 1 года жизни рецидив появился у 8 (6,3%) больных, 2 лет жизни у 63 (49,6%) больных, 3 лет жизни у 49 (38,6%) больных и 4 лет жизни у 7 (5,5%) больных.

При изучении рецидивирования и метастазирования рака желудка в зависимости от методов лечения нами выявлен очень важный фактор – о сроке появления рецидивов и метастатических поражений.

Если при чисто хирургическом лечении до 80% рецидивов и метастазов появляются в течении 2-х лет после операции, то в комбинированном методе лечения этот показатель составил в указанный срок соответственно 53,3% случаев.

Выводы. Таким образом, из изложенного следует, что использование при III стадии рака желудка комбинированных и комплексных методов лечения достоверно улучшает показатели пятилетней выживаемости по сравнению с **чисто хирургическим лечением на 50,4%.**

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ КОМПЬЮТЕРНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ОБУЧЕНИИ ХИМИИ БИОЛОГОВ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрена проблема использования компьютерных технологий при обучении химических дисциплин биологов-бакалавров Чирчикского государственного педагогического университета. Показано, что применение компьютерных технологий в учебном процессе биологов-бакалавров позволяет моделировать объекты, процессы и явления, способствует формированию умений обработки информации находящейся сети, и это обеспечивает самоподготовку студентов и оценку их знаний, формирует культуру учебной деятельности, повышает эффективность обучения и интерес студентов к изучению предмета, помогает совершенствовать различные формы и методы обучения.

Ключевые слова. компьютер; технология обучения; студент; лекция; лаборатория; практическая занятия; самоподготовка; мультимедиа; виртуальная лаборатория; тест.

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EFFECTIVE USE OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING CHEMISTRY TO BIOLOGISTS

Annotation. The article considers the problem of using computer technologies in teaching chemical disciplines to bachelor biologists of the Chirchik State Pedagogical University. It is shown that the use of computer technologies in the educational process of bachelor biologists makes it possible to model objects, processes and phenomena, contributes to the formation of information processing skills of the network, and this ensures self-training of students and assessment of their knowledge, forms a culture of educational activities, increases the effectiveness of learning and students' interest in studying the subject, helps to improve various forms and methods of teaching.

Keywords: a computer; learning technology; student; lecture; laboratory; practical lessons; self-training; multimedia; virtual laboratory; test.

XXI век является веком высоких компьютерных технологий. Что нужно современному молодому человеку для того, чтобы чувствовать себя комфортно в новых социально - экономических условиях жизни? Какую роль должна играть школа, и какой она должна быть в XXI веке, чтобы подготовить человека к полноценной жизни и труду? [1]. Выпускник современной школы, который будет жить и трудиться в грядущем тысячелетии в постиндустриальном обществе, должен уметь самостоятельно, активно действовать, принимать решения, гибко адаптироваться к изменяющимся условиям жизни, обладать высоким уровнем толерантности[2]. Одной из важнейших задач, стоящих перед образованием, является овладение информационными и телекоммуникационными технологиями для формирования обще учебных и общекультурных навыков работы с информацией[3]. Совершенно очевидно, что используя только традиционные методы обучения, решить эту задачу невозможно, в школе необходимо создать и уже создаются условия, способные обеспечить следующие возможности:

1. Вовлечение каждого студента в активный познавательный процесс[4];

2. Совместная работа в сотрудничестве для решенияразнообразных проблем[5];

3. Широкое общение со сверстниками из других школ, регионов[6];

Свободный доступ к необходимой информации в информационных центрах всего мира с целью формирования своего собственного независимого аргументированного мнения по различным проблемам.

И это задача не только и даже не столько содержания образования, сколько используемых технологий обучения. Поэтому уже в настоящее время возникла необходимость организации процесса обучения на основе современных информационно-коммуникативных технологий, где в качестве источников информации все шире используются электронные средства, в первую очередь глобальные телекоммуникационные сети Интернет[7].

Важной составляющей информатизации образовательного процесса является накопление опыта использования КТ на школьном уроке. Это совершенно новое направление в школьной педагогике[8].

Использование КТ в учебном процессе предполагает, что учитель умеет: а) обрабатывать текстовую, цифровую, графическую и звуковую информацию при помощи соответствующих процессоров и редакторов для подготовки дидактических материалов (варианты заданий, таблицы, схемы, чертежи, рисунки и т.д.);

б) создавать слайды по данному учебному материалу, используя редактор презентации MS Power Point и продемонстрировать презентацию на занятии[9];

в) использовать имеющиеся готовые программные продукты по своей дисциплине;

г) организовать работу с электронным учебником на занятии; применить учебные программные средства (обучающие, закрепляющие, контролируемые)[10];

д) осуществлять поиск необходимой информации в Интернете в процессе подготовки к занятиям и аудиторным мероприятиям [11];

е) организовать работу с учащимися по поиску необходимой информации в Интернете непосредственно на занятии;

ё) разрабатывать тесты, используя готовые программы - оболочки или самостоятельно, и проводить компьютерное тестирование.

В принципе, студенты сегодня готовы к занятиям разных дисциплин с использованием КТ. Для них не является новым и неизвестным ни работа с различными редакторами и процессорами, ни использование ресурсов Интернета, ни компьютерное тестирование. Со всем этим ученики знакомятся на уроках информатики, здесь они получают как представление о возможностях тех или иных КТ, так и конкретные практические умения[12].

Проводятся ли сегодня уроки с использованием КТ по другим дисциплинам, кроме информатики? В нашей школе да. Да и то только некоторая часть преподавателей заинтересована в применении КТ. Почему?

Сегодня основная проблема в учителях - не все из них готовы (не могут или не хотят) использовать КТ на своих занятиях, не хотят уходить от традиционных методов обучения. Вторая проблема заключается в недостаточной обеспеченности школ современными компьютерами и компьютерными программами[13].

Компьютерные технологии позволяют:

- построить открытую систему образования, обеспечивающую каждому студенту собственную траекторию обучения;

- коренным образом изменить организацию процесса обучения студентов, формируя у них системное мышление;

- рационально организовать познавательную деятельность студентов в ходе учебно - воспитательного процесса;

- использовать компьютеры с целью индивидуализации учебного процесса и обратиться к принципиально новым познавательным средствам;

- изучать явления и процессы в микро- и макромире, внутри сложных технических и химических систем на основе использования средств компьютерной графики и моделирования;

- представлять в удобном для изучения масштабе различные физические и химические процессы, реально протекающие с очень большой или малой скоростью.

- проводить лабораторные работы в условиях имитации реального опыта или эксперимента.

В процессе преподавания аналитической и физ-коллоидной химии студентам биологом - бакалаврам мы использовали мультимедийные презентации при чтении лекций и проведении лабораторных работ, компьютерное тестирование для проверки знаний студентов и выявления степени их подготовленности к занятиям, видеоролики с демонстрацией метода аналитического анализа[13,14].

Использование КТ целесообразно на любом этапе проведение занятий: при чтении лекций, при отработке умений и навыков (обучающее тестирование), а также во время проведения химического практикума. Такой подход помогает решить следующие дидактические задачи: усвоить базовые знания по предмету; систематизировать усвоенные знания; сформировать навыки самоконтроля; сформировать мотивацию как к изучаемому предмету, так и к учению в целом; оказать учебно-методическую помощь студентам в самостоятельной работе над учебным материалом [15,16, 17].

При проведение лекционных занятий по дисциплине «аналитической и физ-коллоидной химии» (раздел «Аналитическая химия») нами используются компьютерные технологии виды презентации. Наиболее ценными, на наш взгляд, являются иллюстрации к таким темам, как «Основы аналитической химии», «Качественный анализ», «Количественный анализ», «Физико-химические методы анализа» и др. Благодаря КТ, звуковым и динамическим эффектам учебный материал становится запоминающимся, понятным, обеспечивает прочное усвоение студентами материала, повышает интерес к предмету и развивают интеллектуальные способности студентов.

В качестве примера приведем проведение занятия по теме «Гравиметрия».

ГРАВИМЕТРИЯ
Гравиметрические методы основаны на определении массы (аналитический сигнал).
Разделяют:
- метод осаждения
- метод отгонки
Этапы гравиметрического анализа:
1. Подготовка раствора.
2. Осаждение.
3. Старение осадка.
4. Фильтрация.
5. Промывание осадка.
6. Высушивание и прокаливание.
7. Взвешивание.
8. Расчет содержания аналита.


В методе осаждения анализируемый компонент:
1. переводится в малорастворимый осадок;
2. фильтруется;
3. отмывается от примесей;
4. переводится с помощью подложного теплового воздействия в продукт известного состава, взвешивается.
5. Расчет содержания определяемого компонента проводится на стехиометрических уравнений.
Продукт известного состава называется **гравиметрической формой**.
Например:
 $\text{Ca}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4(\text{s})$ — осадочная форма.
 $\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{CaO}(\text{s}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$ — гравиметрическая форма.
Осадочная и гравиметрические формы не совпадают.

В методе отгонки
1. анализируемый компонент переводится в летучее соединение, удаляемое;
2. взвешивается (прямая отгонка).
Содержание определяемого компонента может быть определено косвенно по убыли массы исходного вещества.
Пример:
Определение гидроксидов Na в таблетках: анализ проводится в колбе со взвешенной асорбционной трубкой CO_2 нужно удалить и взвесить.
 $\text{NaHCO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{NaHSO}_4 + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Утечка газа компенсируется асорбционной трубкой.
Для этого используют гидроксид натрия на неволокнастом сыпучем
 $\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

РАСЧЕТЫ В ГРАВИМЕТРИИ
A - определяемый компонент
 $\omega_A = \frac{m(A)}{m_{\text{обр}}} \cdot 100\%$
 $m(A) = \pi \cdot \text{грав. ф.}$
обычно $m(A) = \pi \cdot \text{грав. ф.}$
 $\omega_A = \frac{\pi \cdot \text{грав. ф.}}{m_{\text{обр}}} \cdot 100\%$
где F - гравиметрический фактор, который рассчитывается как
 $F = \frac{a \cdot M_A}{b \cdot M_{\text{грав. ф.}}}$
a и b - стехиометрические коэффициенты;
 M_A - молярная масса определяемого компонента;
 $M_{\text{грав. ф.}}$ - молярная масса гравиметрической формы.
Расчеты в гравиметрии

Определение ионов бария в виде BaSO_4
 $F = \frac{M_{\text{Ba}}}{M_{\text{BaSO}_4}}$
Определяемое вещество | Гравиметрическая форма | Гравиметрический фактор
MgO | Mg2P2O7 | $F = \frac{2MMg}{MMg2P2O7}$
Fe3O4 | Fe2O3 | $F = \frac{2Fe3O4}{3Fe2O3}$
Физический смысл F:
как относится молярные массы **определяемого компонента и гравиметрической формы**, такова масса **определяемого компонента** находится в π **гравиметрической формы**.

ПОДГОТОВКА РАСТВОРА
• Требуется отделение мешающих компонентов.
• В растворе необходимо создать условия, обеспечивающие полную растворимость осадка и получение его в форме, удобной для фильтрации.
необходимо учитывать
• объем раствора в колбе осаждения,
• диапазон концентраций,
• наличие и состав других компонентов,
• температура,
• pH.

<p>СВОЙСТВА ОСАДИТЕЛЯ</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Осадитель должен быть специфичным или хотя бы селективным, например, аммонийным является специфическим для ионов никеля. Должен иметь осаждаемую форму, удовлетворяющую требованиям Органического осадителя более селективны. <p>Требования к осаждаемой форме</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Осаждаемая форма должна быть малорастворима. Хорошо фильтроваться и легко отделяться от присосы. Не должна взаимодействовать с окружающей средой, атмосферой. Осаждаемая форма должна переходить в гравиметрическую форму стехиометрического состава. Если осаждаемая и гравиметрическая формы совпадают, то осаждаемая форма должна также иметь стехиометрический состав. 	<p>Коагуляция - это агломерация (укрупнение) коллоидных частиц, осаждаемых под действием силы тяжести (осаждение).</p> <p>В обычных условиях (без внешнего воздействия) коллоидные растворы устойчивы, т.е. коллоидные частицы заряжены. Частицы с одинаковыми зарядами отталкиваются. Поэтому раствор устойчив во времени. Частицы заряжены из-за наличия двойного электрического слоя (ДЭС) на поверхности, образующийся в результате адсорбции (удерживания на поверхности).</p> <p>Обратным процессом коагуляции является пептизация.</p> <p>Пептизация - процесс возвращения к ионному состоянию сгущенного коллоида (инверсионный процесс). Пептизацию предотвращают промыванием аморфного осадка раствором легучего электролита.</p> 	<p>СОСЖАДЕНИЕ является причиной загрязнения осадка</p> <p>Сосаждение - осаждение растворимых компонентов вместе с осадком.</p> <p>Возможны 4 типа сосаждения:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> адсорбция; Образование смешанного кристалла (изоморфизм); Окисление; Падкозия.  <p>Адсорбция практически не встречается как загрязнение кристаллического осадка. Имеет значение только для аморфных осадков. Различные ионы могут адсорбироваться осадком.</p>
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Работа студентов включает следующие этапы:

1. Изучение теоретического материала по данной теме. Выступления студентов с подготовленными самостоятельно презентациями.

2. Опрос студентов по нескольким направлениям: а) химический диктант по формулам для расчета растворимости веществ по значениям произведения растворимости веществ, оптимальной массы исходной навески в косвенном методе отгонки, относительной ошибки определения, гравиметрического фактора для различных соединений, массы навески анализируемой пробы и объема осадителя; б) проведение компьютерного тестирования;

в) устный опрос. Что называется гравиметрическим анализом? Какие основные методы гравиметрического анализа вам известны? Какой из методов использовался в данной лабораторной работе? Назовите основные этапы определения железа по методу осаждения. Как производится взятие навески исследуемого вещества? Как производится процесс осаждения? Что понимают под гравиметрической формой? Какие основные требования к ней предъявляются? Как осуществляется перевод осадка в гравиметрическую форму? Каким способом это осуществлялось в данной лабораторной работе?

3. Выполнение индивидуального задания – расчетные задания с учетом лично ориентированного подхода к студенту.

4. Студенты выполняет лабораторной работу по теме «Гравиметрический анализ».

Варианты для компьютерного тестирования:

1. Укажите, к каким методам анализа относится «гравиметрия»:

А. Качественным. В. Количественным. С. Методам разделения и концентрирования веществ. D. Инструментальным методам.

2. Абсолютная погрешность – это: А. Разность между практическим выходом определяемого компонента и его теоретическим значением; В. Отношение массы осаждаемой формы к гравиметрической; С. Отношение массы гравиметрической формы к осаждаемой; D. Разность между массой осаждаемой формы и массой навески.

3. Ожидаемая масса гравиметрической формы определяемого вещества, если осадок кристаллический, составляет:

А. 0,5г В. 0,1гС. 0,01гD. 0,05г

4. Ожидаемая масса гравиметрической формы определяемого вещества, если осадок аморфный, составляет:

A. 0,5г B. 0,1г C. 0,01г D. 0,05г

5. Точность гравиметрического анализа составляет:

A. 0,1% B. 0,02% C. 1% D. 2%

6. Минимальная погрешность измерения массы вещества будет при взвешивании

A. 0,5г B. 0,1г C. 0,01г D. 0,03г

7. Чувствительность аналитических весов с рейтером составляет

A. 0,0002г B. 0,0001г C. 0,01г D. 0,00005г

8. Гравиметрический анализ состоит в определении:

A. массы веществ; B. объема раствора; C. концентрации раствора; D. гравиметрического фактора.

9. Гравиметрический фактор вычисляется по формуле:

A. $F = A(\text{опред.в.}) / M(\text{грав.ф.})$; B. $F = a \cdot A(\text{опред.в.}) / v \cdot M(\text{грав.ф.})$;

C. $F = M(\text{грав.ф.}) \cdot A(\text{опред.в.})$; D. $F = M(\text{грав.ф.}) \cdot A(\text{опред.в.}) / m(\text{грав.ф.})$.

10. На какое число следует умножить молярную массу хромата бария для расчета гравиметрического фактора при определении дихромат-иона в виде осадка BaCrO_4

A. 2; B. 4; C. 1; D. 3

После проведения компьютерного тестирования проводится устное собеседование по теме и выставляется отметка. Быстрота и легкость проведения тестирования дает возможность регулярного контроля и четкого представления у преподавателя об уровне знаний студентов. Поскольку результаты тестирования учитываются при сдаче зачета, студенты стараются повысить качество обучения.

Чтобы сформировать полноценные химические знания, необходимо сочетать теоретические знания и химический эксперимент. Студенты имеют возможность принимать активное участие в подготовке к лабораторным занятиям – готовят презентации при проведении творческих занятий (учебная самостоятельная работа) и отчеты по результатам проведения лабораторных работ, в результате чего формируют навыки самостоятельной работы и навыки владения КТ.

На основе проведенной работы преподавателей кафедры химии Чирчикского государственного педагогического университета можно сделать заключение, что использование КТ в учебном процессе по химическим дисциплинам значительно повышает не только эффективность обучения, но и помогает совершенствовать его формы и методы, повышает заинтересованность студентов в глубоком изучении программного материала. Средства информационных технологий позволяют осуществлять визуализацию знаний, моделирование объектов, процессов и явлений; создавать и использовать информационные базы данных;

осуществлять доступ к большому объему информации, представленному в занимательной форме. Применение этих средств способствует формированию умений обработки информации, который обеспечивает самоподготовку; формирует культуру учебной деятельности.

В заключение хотелось бы отметить, что с помощью информационных технологий мы воздействуем на зрительное и слуховое восприятие студентов, концентрируем их внимание наглядностью, которая на занятиях химии, биологии часто отсутствует. При создании презентации развиваются творческие способности студентов. Используя возможности компьютера, преобразуем дидактические материалы, создаем базу данных преподавателя химии, биологии и используем новый вид учебников – электронные учебники. Несомненно, что КТ относятся к развивающимся технологиям, и должны шире внедряться в процесс обучения. Очень важно не останавливаться на месте, ставить новые цели и стремиться к их достижению - это основной механизм развития личности как студента, так и преподавателя.

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АНАЛИЗ ДВИЖЕНИЯ КАМНЕЙ В УСОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАННОМ КАМНЕУЛАВЛИВАЮЩЕМ УСТРОЙСТВЕ

Аннотация: В статье описывается предлагаемая уловитель камней в хлопке-сырце и теоретические анализы движение мелких камней в трубе по массе. При основной массы мелких камней до $(10\div 15)10^{-2}$ кг обеспечивается скорость движения камня $(0,4\div 1,0)$ м/с.

Ключевые слова: Камни, уловитель, хлопок, устройство, скорость, труба, движения.

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ANALYSIS OF THE MOVEMENT OF STONES IN AN ADVANCED STONE TRAPPING DEVICE

Annotation: The article describes the proposed stone catcher in raw cotton and theoretical analyses of the movement of small stones in the pipe by mass. With the bulk of small stones up to $(10\div 15)10^{-2}$ kg the speed of movement of the stone is provided $(0.4-1.0)$ m/s.

Key words: Stones, catcher, cotton, device, speed, pipe, movements.

На рабочем процессе хлопкоочистительного завода проблема отделения тяжелых примесей от состава хлопка-сырца не решается в достаточной мере существующими камнеулавливающими устройствами. Устройства, применяемые на заводах, имеют очень низкий КПД, захватывают в основном крупные тяжелые предметы, а мелкие предметы передаются в технологический процесс [1].

Кроме того, существующие камнеуловители обладают высоким аэродинамическим сопротивлением. Это со временем приводит к резкому снижению давления воздуха в пневмотранспортных трубах, а карманы камнеуловителя заполняются хлопком и смешиваются с отходами.

По результатам анализа предложена новая схема разработки отвечающего требованиям производства устройства способного работать в системе пневмотранспорта, максимально улавливающего из состава хлопка-сырца как крупные, так и мелкие тяжелые инородные предметы и автоматически выбрасывает собранные инородные предметы наружу (рис. 1).

Предлагаемый камнеуловитель работает следующим образом. Хлопка-сырец транспортируется воздухом через входной патрубок в

камеру сепарации, где ударяется о стенки роликов, мелкие тяжелые смеси отбрасываются через зазоры роликов и попадают в камеру для камней, а по мере того, как крупные камни теряют скорость в камере, они также остаются в камере уловителя и выводятся через приспособление камневыталкиватель.

Подготовлен экспериментальный образец, разработана методика и определены цели и задачи исследований по обоснованию основных параметров и режимов работы усовершенствованного устройства предназначенный для улавливания тяжелых примесей из состава хлопка-сырца.

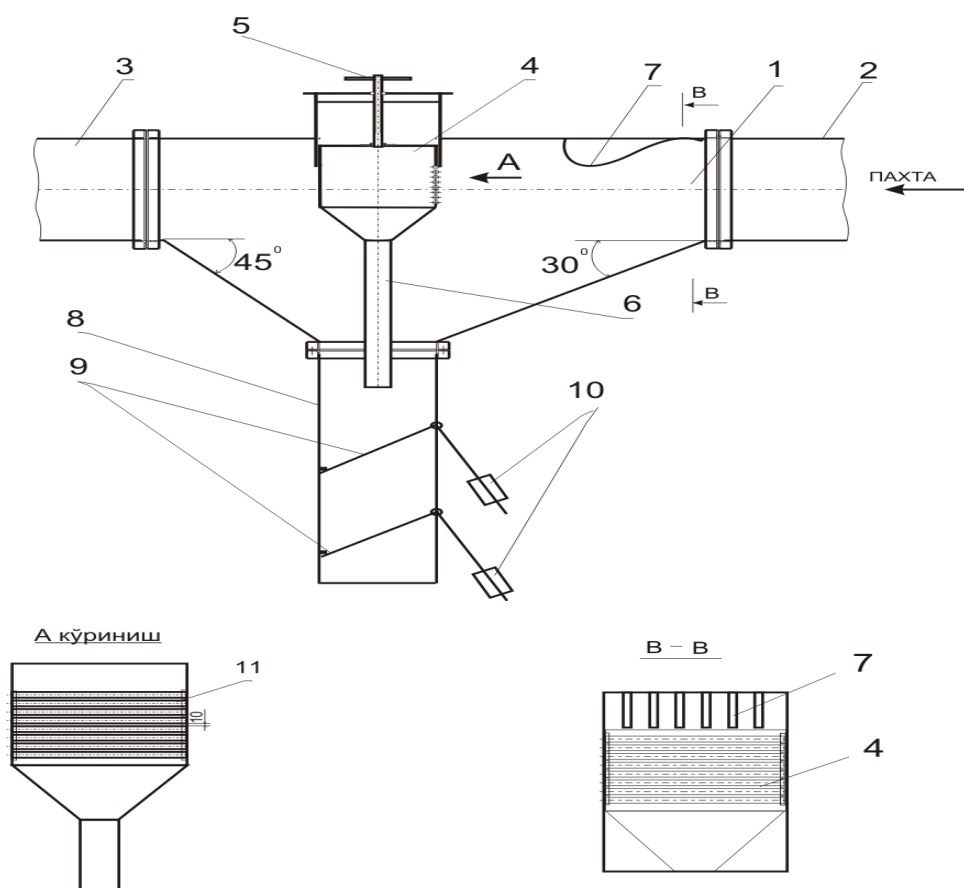


Рисунок-1. Схема предлагаемого камнеуловителя.

1- улавливающая камера; 2-я трубка ввода хлопка; 3- выходная труба хлопка-сырца; 4-отражатель; 5-регулирующий винт; 6 каменный трубопровод для вывода мелких камней; 7-разрылитель-направитель; 8-камнеуборочное устройство; 9- лоток для сбора камней; 10-противовес; 11-роликовое приспособление.

В предложенном камнеуловителе поток воздуха, хлопка, мелких камней поступает в зону роликового устройства, мелкие камни проходят между роликами, после чего под действием собственного веса падают вниз по трубе. Основная часть камней ударяется о поверхность качения конической части трубы, затем опускается по трубе и собирается в

двухступенчатой карманной части. Здесь, важно определить траекторию движения мелких камней, пропущенных между роликами. Потому что неуместно, чтобы траектории камней продолжали двигаться вместе с хлопком - сырцом. Поэтому определяем траектории мелких камней.

На рис. 2 показана расчетная схема движения камней, перебрасываемых из щели между роликами.

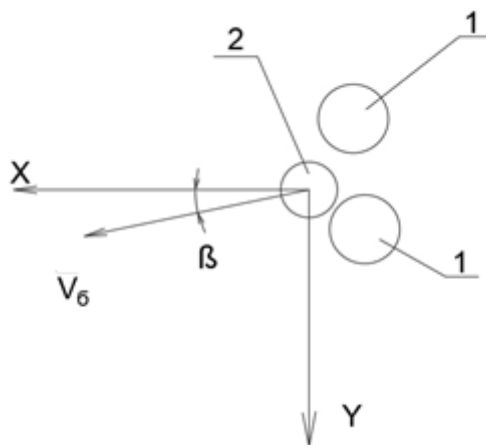


Рисунок- 2. Расчетная схема для определения траектории движения мелких камней в трубе перебрасываемых из щели между роликами.

1-ролики, 2- отделённые мелкие камни.

Используя существующую методику, определим пропущенных камней между роликами по законам движения X и Y осей и запишем следующую систему дифференциальных уравнений [2, 3].

$$m_{\bar{m}}\ddot{x} = 0; m_{\bar{m}}\ddot{y} = G_m; (1)$$

Здесь: $m_{\bar{m}}$ -масса камня; $G_m = m_m g$; g - ускорение свободного падения.

Когда камень находится в исходном положении $X_b = 0$; $G_b = 0$;

$$\text{Тогда, } \dot{X} = V_b \cos \beta; \dot{Y} = V_b \sin \beta; (2)$$

Следует отметить, что начальная скорость камня соответствует скорости воздуха;

$$V_b = V_x;$$

Соответственно решение второго уравнения системы (1) основано на следующем:

$$\dot{y} = gt + V_0 \sin \beta;$$

$$y = \frac{gt^2}{2} + V_0 \sin \beta t; (3)$$

Затем, используя определяющее уравнение системы (3), определяем время падения небольшого камня на коническую поверхность;

$$t = \frac{V_0}{g} \sin \beta \pm \sqrt{V_0^2 - \sin^2 \beta + 2g(h - e_1 \sin \alpha)} \frac{1}{g}; \quad (4)$$

Соответственно, если подставить (4) и (2) в первое уравнение;

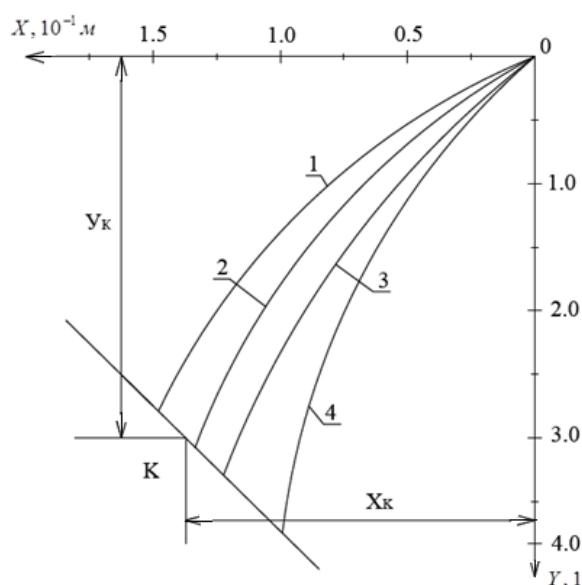
$$X = \left[V_0 \sin \beta \pm \sqrt{V_0^2 - \sin^2 \beta + 2g(h - e_1 \sin \alpha)} \right] \frac{V_0}{g} \cos \beta; \quad (5)$$

Для определения уравнения движения мелких камней учитывались значения следующих параметров:

$$V_0 = (3,0^0 \div 10^0) \text{ м/с}; \quad \beta = (20^0 \div 24^0); \quad \alpha = (15^0 \div 40^0);$$

$$m_m = (0,2 \div 0,4) \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ кг}; \quad g = 9,81 \text{ м/с}^2; \quad n = 360 \text{ мм}$$

На основе численного решения задачи строятся траектории движения мелких камней в камере (рис. 3).



К- Конусная часть трубы

$$1 - V_0 = 10 \text{ м/с} \quad \alpha = 50^0$$

$$2 - V_0 = 7,5 \text{ м/с} \quad \beta = 30^0$$

$$3 - V_0 = 5,0 \text{ м/с} \quad \gamma = 55^0$$

$$4 - V_0 = 2,5 \text{ м/с}$$

Рисунок 3. Графики зависимости траектории движения мелких камней в трубе от начальной линейной скорости.

На рис. 3 представлены графики траектории движения мелких камней в трубе зависимости от начальной линейной скорости.

Анализ графиков показывает, что по мере уменьшения начальной скорости улавливаемых камней из состава хлопка - сырца, время их падения на коническую поверхность трубы уменьшается, а угол отклонения траектории увеличивается.

Здесь, если начальная V_0 скорость составляет 2,5 м/с, а координаты падения камня на коническую поверхность $X = 1,26 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ м}$ и $y = 3,64 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ м}$, тогда, при увеличении начальной скорости до 10 м/с координаты падения камня на конусную поверхность будет $X = 1,84 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ м}$ и $y = 2,84 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ м}$.

Поэтому требуется высокая начальная скорость для отделения мелких камней и их выброса из трубы.

Но при начальной скорости хлопка траектория камней увеличивается, снижая эффективность падения камней в трубу. Рекомендуемые значения в этом случае будут нижеследующие:

$$V_0 = (3.5 \div 7.4) \text{ м/с}; \alpha = (40^\circ \div 45^\circ); \beta = (35^\circ \div 45^\circ); \gamma = (50^\circ \div 55^\circ);$$

В этом случае эффективность улавливание камней с массой $m_m \leq 10 \cdot 10^{-3}$ будут высокие.

Для определения удара мелких камней об коническую поверхность трубы составлена расчетная схема, которая представлена на рисунке 4.

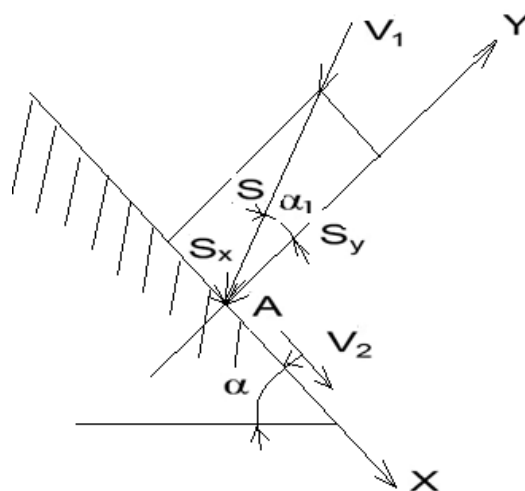


Рисунок 4. Расчетная схема удара мелкого камня по конической поверхности трубы

Мелкие камни, отделившиеся от потока хлопка-сырца, проходят между роликами камнеуловителя, падают в трубу и ударяются о коническую поверхность. В этом случае величина изменения кинетической энергии от движения камня переносится в энергию импульса силы при ударе о коническую поверхность. Поэтому запишем следующее выражение: S-импульсная поверхность

$$\frac{1}{2} m_m (V_1^2 - V_2^2) = S \frac{V_1 - V_2}{2}, \quad (6)$$

Здесь, $V_1 - V_2$ -линейные скорости мелкого до и после удара камня соответственно.

Следует отметить что проекция V_2 относительно на ось будет равен к нулю (рисунок-4).

$$V_2 = V_1 + \frac{S}{m_m} \left(\sin \alpha_1 - \lambda \frac{(\kappa_1 + 1)}{\sin \alpha_1} \right) \quad (7)$$

здесь: λ - коэффициент трения между камнем и металлической поверхностью; $K1$ - коэффициент восстановления после удара.

Численное решение задачи проводилось при следующих начальных значениях параметров.

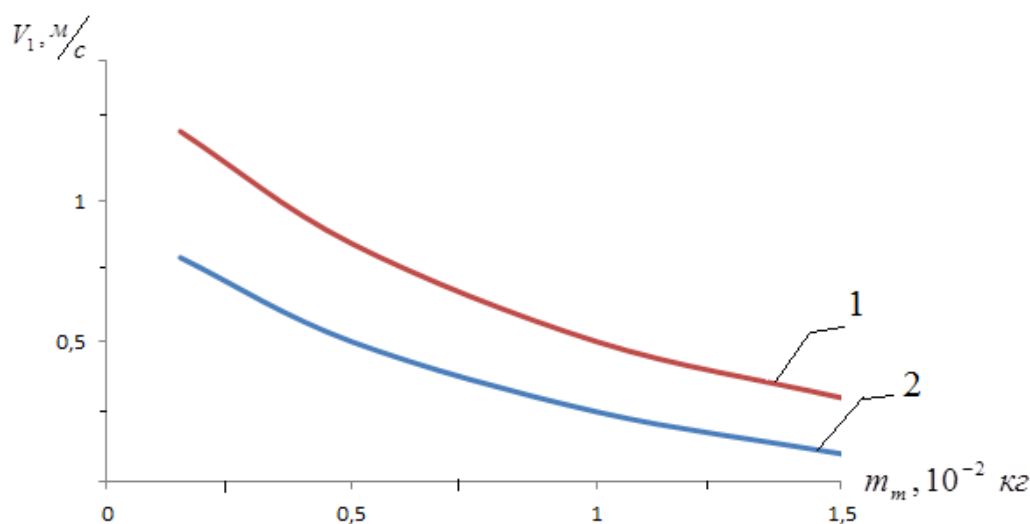
$$V_1 = (0.5 \div 3.0) \text{ м/с}; \alpha_1 = (50^\circ \div 60^\circ); \geq \alpha_2 = (15^\circ \div 25^\circ);$$

$$m_m = (0.2 \div 2.4) 10^{-2} \text{ кг}; S = (4.0 \div 12) \text{ н}; \lambda = (0.1 \div 0.2);$$

$$X_1 = (0.25 \div 0.35);$$

Известно, что величина ударной массы определяет силу импульса и скорость после удара. Анализируем значения V_2 на основании (7) при заданных значениях параметров.

На рис. 5 представлены графики зависимости массы отделившихся камней после удара о коническую поверхность в камнеуловителе.



1- $V_1=2,5 \text{ м/с}$; 2- $V_1=1,5 \text{ м/с}$.

Рисунок-5. Графики зависимости массы отделившихся камней после удара о коническую поверхность в камнеуловителе.

На основании анализа графиков, при увеличении массы мелкого камня, отделившегося от хлопка-сырца, движущегося вниз между роликами и ударяющегося о коническую поверхность с $0,25 \times 10^{-2} \text{ кг}$ до $1,5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ кг}$, при скорости после удара $V_1 = 1,5 \text{ м/с}$, значения V_2 снижаются по нелинейной закономерности от $0,76 \text{ м/с}$, до $0,113 \text{ м/с}$.

Вывод

Соответственно при увеличении начальной скорости до $2,5 \text{ м/с}$ значения V_2 уменьшаются с $1,5 \text{ м/с}$ до $0,28 \text{ м/с}$ в нелинейной связи (рис. 5, график 2). Большая скорость камня после удара обеспечивает его более быстрое перемещение в зону выхода. Поэтому при основной массы мелких камней до $(10 \div 15) 10^{-2} \text{ кг}$ обеспечивается скорость движения камня $(0,4 \div 1,0) \text{ м/с}$.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ИНТЕРНЕТ-КУЛЬТУРЫ У МОЛОДЕЖИ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются реформы, проводимые в нашей стране в сфере формирования культуры пользования Интернетом у молодежи и вопросы популяризации их среди широких слоев населения.

Ключевые слова: социальные сети, информационная атака, глобализация, интернет, информационная безопасность, духовность, образование молодежи.

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PROBLEMS OF FORMING THE INTERNET CULTURE OF THE YOUTH

Annotation: This article discusses the reforms implemented in our country in the formation of the culture of Internet use among young people and the issues of promoting them to the general public.

Key words: social networks, information attack, globalization, internet, information security, spirituality, youth education.

Тот факт, что в нашей стране осуществляются масштабные реформы во всех сферах и что все мы активно участвуем в этих реформах, несомненно, является нашим гражданским долгом. В нынешнюю эпоху глобализации самое главное – воспитать молодежь национально грамотной, патриотичной, гуманной и глубоко мыслящей.

Стремительное развитие информационных технологий в последние годы не может не оказывать сильного влияния на все события и процессы. Создание механизмов использования информационно-коммуникационных технологий для защиты молодежи от информации, наносящей вред ее здоровью и нравственности, внедрение использования программно-технических средств, направленных на защиту детей от неправомерного

информационно-психологического воздействия на сознание детей, побуждение их к заниматься антиобщественными действиями, безопасным использованием сети Интернет и средств мобильной связи; практическими мерами, такими как формирование культуры, предотвращение попадания в зависимость от сети Интернет и интернет-игр и совершения противоправных действий, обеспечение участия общественных организаций и граждан в предупреждении о вредоносной информации. распространяться в социальных сетях и проводить массовую пропагандистскую работу.

В частности, ведется работа по принятию законов, направленных на профилактику, борьбу и устранение угрозы экстремизма, направленных на устранение ситуаций, угрожающих безопасности в Узбекистане. Ведь президент Ш. Как отметил Мирзиёев: «Опасность международного терроризма, экстремизма и радикализма возрастает в мире, в том числе в окружающих нас регионах, а в некоторых регионах продолжают вооруженные конфликты. Такая нестабильная ситуация требует от нас соответствующих действий»[1.23]

В частности, не будет преувеличением сказать, что с этим связаны духовные угрозы через Интернет, рост информационных атак, направленных на захват сознания молодежи. В частности, такие виды манипуляции общественным сознанием, как размывание национально-духовных ценностей, пропаганда совершенно чуждых нашему менталитету иноземных ценностей, противоречащих здоровым убеждениям религиозных воззрений, лишение наций исторической памяти, кибернетика. терроризм получил широкое распространение. Натиск информации, разъедающий сознание молодежи, с каждым годом усиливается. Мы не можем жить в их окружении, потому что распространение информации невозможно предотвратить. Электронные СМИ могут легко пересекать национальные границы. На данный момент мы не можем отказаться от ИТ, компьютера, интернета и современных электронных СМИ. В своем выступлении на 72-й сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН 20 сентября 2017 года Президент нашей страны заявил, что основным фактором способности противостоять моральным угрозам и информационным атакам является население, особенно «наиважнейшей задачей является формировать и воспитывать мышление молодежи на основе просвещения» [1].

Наилучший способ обеспечить безопасность пользователей в Интернете – это развитие культуры его использования. Однако киберпреступления, идеологические и технические (хакерские) нарушения, распространенные сегодня в мире Интернета, вызваны тем, что пользователи не следуют нормам интернет-культуры. Поскольку информация поступает через быстрый интернет, большинство его пользователей составляют молодые люди. В то время как информационная

сфера либерализуется, различные политические, идеологические и иные силы в странах ближнего и дальнего зарубежья (около 120 стран работают над организацией информационных атак) используют средства массовой коммуникации в своих корыстных интересах, злоупотребляют свободой информации и дают информацию молодому поколению, не секрет, что, показывая угрозы, он отвлекает молодежь, еще не сформировавшуюся в своем сознании и взглядах на жизнь, и укрепляет ее стремление занять свои умы и сердца. В мире создан ряд правовых механизмов для защиты молодежи от нездоровых информационных потоков. Также пять важных инициатив, выдвинутых Президентом Шавкатом Мирзиёевым по поднятию морального духа молодежи и содержательной организации ее досуга, в том числе реализация поставленных задач по организации эффективного использования компьютерных технологий и сети Интернет среди населения и молодежи, практичны для широкого использования информационных и коммуникационных технологий в этой сфере и требуют развития инновационных исследований. В сегодняшний век стремительно развивающихся информационных технологий это считается самым разумным и правильным решением. В целях недопущения пребывания несовершеннолетних в «интернет-кафе» и «компьютерных клубах», доступа к сайтам, пропагандирующим моральное и моральное разложение, организуется общественный контроль, разъясняются обязанности родителей по отношению к детям, привлекаются нарушители к правосудию. На данный момент основное внимание должно быть сосредоточено на защите несовершеннолетних от моральных угроз и информационных атак внутри этой системы. Не секрет, что основная форма информационной атаки происходит через интернет-сети и мобильную связь.

В век информации молодые люди нуждаются в знаниях и опыте, чтобы уметь пользоваться освещаемой информацией, в частности, уметь защищаться от нездоровой информации, уметь правильно пользоваться средствами коммуникации. В связи с этим они нуждаются в духовной и духовной поддержке взрослых, особенно родителей и педагогов. На самом деле, пока в информационном пространстве есть угрозы, ограничить наше национальное информационное пространство невозможно. Поэтому создание здоровой информационной среды для молодежи и защита целостности ее духовного мира – одна из наших главных задач.

В заключение считаем допустимым привести следующие поучительные моменты:

- Человеку лучше по полчаса каждый день заботиться о своем ребенке, чем подавать милостыню. (Мухаммад с.а.в.) [2; 255 стр.]

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ НА УРОКАХ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ШКОЛЫ)

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается история становления педагогических технологий, а также передовые методики проведения занятий по физическому воспитанию в общеобразовательных школах, организация учебного процесса, использование информационно-коммуникационных технологий для эффективной организации уроков, использование интерактивных методов в образовательном процессе.

Ключевые слова: Педагогические технологии, информационно-коммуникационные технологии, категория, инновационные технологии, подвижные игры.

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EFFECTIVE USE OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION LESSONS (BY THE EXAMPLE OF A SCHOOL)

Annotation: The article discusses the history of the formation of pedagogical technologies, as well as advanced methods of conducting physical education classes in secondary schools, the organization of the educational process, the use of information and communication technologies for the effective organization of lessons, the use of interactive methods in the educational process.

Key words: Pedagogical technology, information and communication technologies, category, innovative technologies, action games.

Идеей национальной независимости, формирующейся в независимой Республике Узбекистан, является установление гуманного, демократического, правового государства и общества, признанного в Конституции Республики, а также поднятие его на более высокие уровни социально-экономического и культурного развития, и занять достойное

место в рядах мирового сообщества." служит реализации направленных благих целей.

В повышении активности учащихся большое значение имеют их интеллектуальный потенциал, участие в общественных отношениях, содержание и объем деятельности, умение оценивать ситуации, проявлять духовно-нравственные качества, наличие конкретной точки зрения, что может быть выражается в различных аспектах их деятельности.

В настоящее время большинство учителей предпочитают активное участие учащихся в уроке и поэтому используют различные интерактивные методы. Урок по интерактивным методам существенно отличается от традиционного урока в виде лекций, к которому привыкли учителя. Использование интерактивных методов является эффективным приемом укрепления дружеских отношений между учащимися. Например, метод работы в группах позволяет им чувствовать себя частью группы, даже если другие дети отличаются от них. Такая организация образования превращает образ мышления учащихся с «Я и от них» на «Нас». Преимущества работы в группах перед традиционными занятиями:

- все активно участвуют в этом методе;
- никто не остается без внимания;
- каждый участвует со своим мнением;
- не понимающим помогают талантливые люди в группе, т. е. объясняют;
- будет демократическая среда;
- застенчивые студенты будут иметь возможность рисковать;
- наблюдается атмосфера сотрудничества.

Подводя итог вышесказанному, можно сказать, что использование интерактивных методов в учебном процессе дает хороший эффект и способствует повышению активности учащихся. Ведь в основе всех позитивных изменений, осуществляемых в нашей стране, лежит приоритетная цель заботы о подрастающем поколении, всесторонне развитом, физически здоровом, психически зрелом, обладающем современными знаниями и навыками, способном самостоятельное и творческое мышление, обладает высоким интеллектуальным потенциалом.

Использование интерактивных методов в образовательном процессе получает широкое распространение в системе образования. Это, в свою очередь, требует либерализации, демократизации и кооперации образовательного процесса. Одним словом, в центре образовательного процесса должен находиться учащийся, а образовательный процесс должен быть направлен на него. Индивидуальное обучение служит движущей силой организации воспитательной работы учащегося, силой, реализующей интерес, стремление, стремления. Такое образование дает учителю и ученику возможность для непрерывного творческого поиска и

постоянного самосовершенствования. Положительное развитие этой ситуации является гарантией качества и эффективности образования.

Правильное использование физических упражнений на уроках физической культуры в школах положительно влияет на физическое развитие и подготовленность учащихся. Физические нагрузки студентов помогают улучшить их физическую форму и укрепить здоровье. Одним из основных направлений совершенствования физической подготовленности учащихся на занятиях по физическому воспитанию в общеобразовательных школах является эффективное использование динамических игр в упражнениях, адаптированных к возрасту, развитию и полу учащихся. Обычно двигательная активность детей ограничивается 50% при переходе из дошкольных образовательных учреждений в общеобразовательные школы. Сегодня ни для кого не секрет, что недостаток активности может стать причиной различных заболеваний. Роль динамических игр на занятиях по физической культуре в повышении двигательной активности несравнима. Большое значение имеет использование подвижных игр на уроках и внеурочной деятельности младших школьников.

На уроках физкультуры важно уметь управлять и направлять учащихся на выполнение заданий в команде или индивидуально. Его основными методами являются команда, задача, счет, просмотр, голос и условные символы. Приказ должен быть кратким, четким и понятным. Порядок выполнения команд в младших и старших классах обязан быть разным. В процессе выполнения заданий, данных на занятиях по физической культуре, команды могут быть условными, звонкими или маркированными. В этом случае порядок исполнения согласовывается заранее. Например, аплодисменты, аплодисменты, жесты руками и так далее. При практическом методе учителя физкультуры показывают учащимся физические упражнения и физические движения в качестве стартовых, а учащиеся повторяют движения учителя. В ходе практических занятий студенты развивают физические навыки. В процессе контроля за выполнением упражнений преподаватель дает студентам практические и методические навыки. Видео и фильмы, презентации по формированию техники и тактики физических движений и спортивных движений могут быть показаны в демонстрационном стиле. Тем не менее, использование активных игр на всех возрастных этапах имеет положительный эффект. Внедрение интерактивных технологий в обучение в системе образования заключается не в обеспечении учащихся знаниями, а в создании у них внутренней потребности, интереса и мотивации к получению научных знаний, в предоставлении им возможности действовать самостоятельно и свободно, в побуждении к мышлению. логически рассматривается педагогико-дидактическая деятельность, направленная на создание учебной деятельности. Разработка научных основ использования

педагогических технологий. Педагогические инновации связаны с авторскими школами и экспериментами с новыми технологиями. Это требует разработки и обобщения определенной системы опытов. Обоснование классификаций педагогических технологий, уточнение содержания видов технологий, определение способов применения этих технологий в образовательном процессе позволили повысить эффективность обучения на всех этапах. В последнее время в нашем обществе каждый человек имеет право на получение знаний в любой области, независимо от его исходного уровня образования, и стало принято привлекать его в учебные заведения, чтобы в будущем получить хорошую карьеру в государственных учреждениях..

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ОБЩЕЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИЕ ЦЕННОСТИ В РАЗВИТИИ ДУХОВНО- ПРАВСТВЕННЫХ КАЧЕСТВ МОЛОДЕЖИ

Аннотация: В данной статье освещаются общечеловеческие проблемы, влияние ценностей на духовную жизнь молодежи, вопросы правильного формирования у них нравственной культуры и нравственных качеств. Также подробно объясняется, что социальная активность молодежи является важным аспектом нравственного сознания и деятельности.

Ключевые слова: Молодежное нравственное сознание, ценности общечеловеческие проблемы, молодежная общественная активность политические социальные духовные изменения.

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GENERAL HUMAN VALUES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPIRITUAL AND MORAL QUALITIES OF YOUTH

Annotations: This article highlights universal human problems, the influence of values on the spiritual life of young people, the issues of the correct formation of their moral culture and moral qualities. It also explains in detail that the social activity of young people is an important aspect of moral consciousness and activity.

Key words: Youth moral consciousness, values universal problems, youth social activism political social spiritual changes.

Значительную часть населения Узбекистана составляют молодые люди, которые служат залогом обеспечения великого будущего страны. Огромный потенциал Узбекистана ярко проявляется в образе современного молодого поколения, вступающего сегодня в общественную жизнь в качестве решающей силы, досконально освоившего секреты

современных знаний и профессии. Как отметил Президент Узбекистана Ш.Мирзиёев, - «воспитание подрастающего поколения всегда было важным и актуальным. Но в XXI веке этот вопрос действительно становится вопросом жизни и смерти». Президент Ш.М.Мирзиёев назвал 2022 год «годом почитания человеческого достоинства и активного соседства», и перед нами, молодыми людьми, стоят ответственные задачи, мы должны глубоко понимать, что они молодые люди. Благодаря отеческой заботе нашего Президента о представителях науки и образования, молодых ученых и молодежи нашей страны в целом, сегодня вопрос молодежи в нашей стране поднялся на уровень государственной политики. Ведь быть достойным такого внимания накладывает на каждого из нас уникальную ответственность. Сегодня развитие нашей страны в первую очередь опирается на науку и молодежь с высоким интеллектуальным потенциалом. Будущее Узбекистана зависит от воспитания всестороннего, компетентного поколения. Изучение наших ценностей и развитие нравственной культуры и нравственного поведения молодежи имеет большое значение в реализации столь актуальной задачи. Политические, экономические и духовные перемены, происходящие сегодня в нашей республике, по своему масштабу и значимости являются историческими событиями. В этих процессах социальная активность молодежи будет инициировать коренные изменения в нравственном сознании и поведении социальной жизни нашего общества. В наше время общественная активность карамайской молодежи во всех сферах видится в формировании их нравственной культуры. Стоит помнить, что в первые годы независимости от старых ценностей отказались, новых ценностей и общественных отношений еще не было. сформировалась, а идеологическая брешь в духовной жизни общества была создана агрессивными идеями, отражающими их узкие цели. Оживление деятельности деструктивных течений и объединений, таких как ваххабизм, Хизбут-Тахрир, которое призвано заполнить народом, стала серьезным препятствием в формировании гражданского общества в нашей стране. Их главными целями было создание в нашей стране исламского государства вопреки желанию и воле нашего народа, осуществление управления обществом и государством на основе законов и требований шариата, повернуть вспять прогресс и развитие страны, идущей по демократическому пути. развития, а также нарушать права и свободы людей. Как мы все знаем, сегодня ни один регион или страна в мире не свободны от угрозы разрушительных сил. Чрезвычайно опасно, что действия и деятельность этих сил напрямую связаны с подрывной деятельностью и терроризмом во многих странах. В этом смысле не будет ошибкой сказать, что XX век был периодом напряженной борьбы деструктивных сил за расширение сферы своего влияния различными путями. Характерно также, что главным полем боевых действий стали страны Азии и Африки. В процессе формирования

гражданского общества необходимо бороться с деятельностью деструктивных сил любого рода, противоречащих интересам нашей молодежи, направленных на срыв развития государства и общества, препятствующих утверждению демократических ценностей, обеспечение их полезным трудом, всемерная поддержка предпринимательской деятельности, создание всех условий для полной реализации молодыми талантами и талантливыми людьми своего потенциала.

Известно, что будущее любого общества – это молодежь. Поэтому развитие их нравственного сознания зависит от того, как они получают образование и как развивают свою нравственную культуру. В осуществлении социально-экономических преобразований необходимо в полной мере использовать дух нашего народа, его исторические и национальные особенности, традиции и обычаи, человеческие качества, накопленные за богатый исторический период. Необходимо правильно использовать лучший опыт, накопленный мировым мышлением и практикой. Естественно, что эти принципы служат нравственной основой нашего общества. Использование национальных и общечеловеческих ценностей в образовательном процессе и развитие нравственного сознания и поведения является важнейшим требованием сегодняшнего дня, которое заключается в том, чтобы внести серьезные изменения в мировоззрение молодежи, в ее образ мышления и в ее повседневную жизнь. виды деятельности. Считаю очень важным показать роль нравственного воспитания в семье, проанализировать важность приобретения нравственных качеств, унаследованных от наших отцов и дедов. Философско-исторический анализ проблемы ценностей восходит к старинным сказаниям, повестям, легендам, повестям, былинам, образцам народного устного творчества, созданным в нашей стране. В фольклоре больше внимания уделяется общечеловеческим и общечеловеческим ценностям, а их содержание и сущность интерпретируются по-разному. В частности, в былинах о Спетемене, Алпомыше, Томарисе и Широке их патриотизм, борьба за мир и свободу страны художественно описаны с духом самопожертвования. Эти эпосы можно сравнить с древнегреческими эпосами «Илиада» и «Одиссея». Он включает в себя национально-духовное богатство, созданное, обогащенное, сохраненное узбекским народом, передаваемое из поколения в поколение, нравственные традиции, обряды, нравственные учения и т.д., оставленные предками. В этом смысле великий мыслитель Захриддин Мухаммед Бабур описывает многие духовно-нравственные качества, характерные для узбеков, в своем произведении «Бобурнома». Это вера, преданность, любовь к семье, ребячество, честность, непредательство чьих-либо прав, доброта детей к родителям, братьям, сестрам, родственникам, соблюдение религиозных ценностей, грамотность, великодушие, доброта, милость, мужество. воображение, щедрость, трудолюбие и другие. В своей книге «История

Бухары или Маворуннахра» Герман Вамбери показал, что узбеки в Золотой Орде были воспитаны по-мусульмански, в торговле были очень сдержанны, честны и искренни, чисты, имели сильную уважения и веры в своих родителей, они не первыми садились за стол, не первыми говорили, не знали мугомбирства. Концепция воспитания совершенного человека сформировалась в научном наследии наших ученых-энциклопедистов Аль-Хоразми, Абу Насра Фараби, Абу Райхана Беруни, Абу Али Ибн Сины и других мыслителей. Кроме того, у каждого человека своя цель в жизни. Он может меняться и улучшаться в зависимости от пространства и времени. Уровень важнейшей жизненной цели находит свое отражение и в нравственном сознании и нравственном поведении человека. Сочетание внутренних и внешних факторов формирует положительную гражданско-личностную мотивацию, воспитывает и развивает нравственное сознание молодежи. Сегодня нашей молодежи желательно наблюдать и активно участвовать в общественно-политических процессах, знать верховенство закона, являющегося основой общества, подчиняться ему, иметь представление о деятельности общественных организаций в территории, являющейся основой общества, и участвовать в том или ином общественном объединении на добровольной основе. Молодежи необходимо идти в ногу с мировым сообществом при сохранении своей нравственной ценности, иметь активную гражданскую позицию, уметь полноценно, правильно и своевременно использовать имеющиеся возможности и условия, развивать добросовестный труд, предпринимательские качества, и иметь качества ставить интересы большинства на первое место. Уместно признать, что внимание к молодежи находится в центре работы, проводимой нашим государством. Президент Шавкат Мирзиёев сказал: «Мы воспитаем молодых людей самостоятельными и рационально мыслящими людьми, обладающими благородными качествами, основанными на современных знаниях и опыт, национальные и общечеловеческие ценности». Его комментарии показывают, насколько он доверяет нашей молодежи. В то время как творчество наших великих предков было ориентировано на личные интересы, в то же время все изменения и нововведения, осуществленные в нашей независимой стране, были призваны служить, прежде всего, будущему человечества. В современном образовательном процессе необходимо опираться на духовно-воспитательные основы национального наследия. В нашей стране необходимо широко пропагандировать национально-духовные ценности, популяризировать лучшие обычаи и традиции нашего народа, осуществлять активная агитация и пропаганда идей добрососедства.

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СИНФ ИЧИДАГИ ЎХШАШЛИК ВА СИНФЛАРАРО ФАРҚЛАНИШ КЎПАЙТМАСИГА АСОСЛАНГАН МЕЗОН БЎЙИЧА ЕЧИМНИНГ МАВЖУДЛИГИ ҲАҚИДА

Мақолада объектларни синфларга ажратиши ва прогноз масалаларини ечишдаги ошкор ўлчам бирлигига эга бўлмаган жаловчи, умумлашган кўрсаткичларни мисол келтириши мумкин: бемор касаллигининг оғирлик даражаси, кредит беришдаги банк миқдорнинг қарзни тўлашга қодирлиги. Худуднинг экологик ҳолатининг баҳоси ва ҳоқозо. Умумлашган кўрсаткичлар турли тоифадаги (сифат ва миқдорий ўлчамлардаги) аломатлар фазосида ҳисобланади. Ҳисоблаш жараёнида берилган базасини интеллектуал таҳлил қилиш усулларидан фойдаланилади.

Калит сўзлар: ўхшашилик ва синфлараро, ечимнинг мавжудлиги, асосланган мезон, Синф ичидаги.

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ON THE AVAILABILITY OF A SOLUTION BASED ON THE MULTIPLICATION OF INTRA-CLASS SIMILARITY AND INTER- CLASS DIFFERENCE

In the article, it is possible to give an example of general indicators that do not have a transparent unit of measurement for classifying objects into classes and solving forecasting problems: the severity of the patient's illness, the ability of the bank client to repay the loan. Evaluation of the ecological condition of the area and its description. Generalized indicators are calculated in the space of symptoms of different categories (of qualitative and quantitative dimensions). In the process of calculation, methods of intellectual analysis of the given base are used.

Key words: similarity and cross-class, existence of a solution, based criterion, Intra-class.

Фараз қилайлик $\pi_1, \dots, \pi_p, \dots, \pi_{l+1}$, ($\pi_i < \pi_{i+1}$) –ўзаро кесишмайдиган $[\pi_1; \pi_2]$ интерваллар чегаралари бўлсин, x_a аломатнинг K_i , $i = 1, \dots, l$ синф

объектларини тавсифлашдаги интерваллари $(\pi_2; \pi_3], \dots, (\pi_l; \pi_{l+1}]$ ва $u^p_i - K_i$ синф объектларининг $[\pi_p; \pi_{p+1}]$ интервалдаги ўлчанган қийматлари сони бўлсин.

Интервалнинг $\pi_1, \dots, \pi_p, \dots, \pi_{l+1}$ чегаралари қуйидаги мезон бўйича аниқланади

$$\left(\frac{\sum_{p=1}^l \sum_{i=1}^l (u_i^p - 1) u_i^p}{\sum_{i=1}^l q_i (q_i - 1)} \right) \left(\frac{\sum_{p=1}^l \sum_{i=1}^l u_i^p \left(q - q_i - \sum_{j=1}^l u_j^p + u_i^p \right)}{\sum_{i=1}^l q_i (q - q_i)} \right) \rightarrow \max_{\pi_1 < \pi_2 < \dots < \pi_{l+1}} \quad (1)$$

Умумлашган кўрсаткичлар (баҳоларни) олиш масаласини ечишнинг ўзига хос хусусияти шундаки, мақсад функцияси (оқибатни) қийматини боғлиқ кўрсаткичлар (сабаблар) қийматлари орқали аниқлашдир. Алоҳида муҳим муаммолардан бири сифатида ҳар хил тоифали аломатлар фазосида боғлиқ кўрсаткичларни қайта ишлаш алгоритмлари ва методлари ишлаб чиқиш масаласини кўрсатиш мумкин[1].

Касалликнинг оғирлик даражасини аниқлаш учун комбинацияли умумлашган кўрсаткични ҳисоблашга уринишлар С.М.Зуев (1) ва Г.И.Марчук (2) ишларида келтирилган. Касалликнинг оғирлик даражасини миқдор аломатларининг ўртача қийматлари бўйича регрессия моделларида ҳисоблаш таклиф қилинган. Чизиқли ва чизиқсиз регрессия боғланишлари қаралган[2].

Одатда, мақсад функциясини (умумлашган кўрсаткичли) ҳосил қилишда соҳа бўйича эксперт-тажриба маълумотлари ишлатилади ва улар қуйидаги шаклларда бўлади(3). Экспертларнинг балл баҳолари; тадқиқот объектларидаги таҳлил қилинаётган хоссаларнинг намоён бўлиш дажаларини экспертлар томонидан тартибланиши билан; жуфт таққослашларнинг бул матрицаси кўринишида[3].

Юқорида келтирилган усулларнинг камчилиги – уларда экспертларнинг субъектив фикрларига таянишдир.

Тадқиқот мақсади. Умумлашган кўрсаткичларни ҳисоблаш орқали тажриба берилганлар базасидан билимларни ажратиб олиш ва уларни билимларини тасвирлаш моделларида ифодалаш тадқиқот мақсади ҳисобланади. Методика сифатида турли тоифадаги, миқдорий ва номинал аломатлар фазосида умумлашган кўрсаткичларни ҳисоблаш имконини берувчи устунлик интерваллари усули қўлланилади ва олинган билимларни ноаниқ мантиқ моделида тавсифлаш амалга оширилади.

Масаланинг қўйилиши. Стандарт равишда қўйилган образларни англаш масаласи қаралади. Иккита ўзаро кесишмайдиган K_1, K_2 синфлар вакиллари ўз ичига олган $E_0 = \{S_1, \dots, S_m\}$ объектлар тўплами берилган деб ҳисобланади. Объектлар n та турли тоифадаги (миқдорий ва сифат) аломатлар билан тавсифланган бўлиб, уларнинг x таси интервалларда (I

тўп), n - х таси номинал (J тўп) ўлчамларда ўлчанади. Ўнғайлик учун K_1 синф вакиллари рўй берган ҳолатлар (ҳолатлар) ва K_2 - рўй ҳолатлар (но ҳолатлар) деб ҳисоблаймиз. Икки синфли масала қаралишига сабаблардан бири – ҳар қандай объектнинг умумлашган баҳоси нисбийдир, у қарама –қарши синф объект ларига қийслаш натижасида юзага келади. Иккинчидан, ҳар қандай $k (k > 2)$ синфли масалани икки синфли масалалар каскада кўринишида ечиш мумкин[4].

Ҳар бир миқдорий аломат учун, чегаларида “ҳолат” ёки “ноҳолат” синфи устун бўлган интервалларни танлаш масаласи тадқиқ қилинади. Ихтиёрий мумкин бўлган объектнинг миқдорий аломатининг қиймати устунлик интервалларининг бирортасига ҳам тушмаган ҳолати мазкур тадқиқотда қаралмайди[5].

Умумлашган кўрсаткичларни ҳисоблашнинг интервал усули.
Берилган c аломатнинг $(c \hat{I} I)$ қиматлари ўсиш тартибланади:

$$r_{c_1}, r_{c_2}, \dots, r_{c_m}. \quad (1)$$

Айтайлик, $d_1^i(u, v), d_2^i(u, v)$ - мос равишда $\mathbb{E}_{c_u}, r_{c_v}^i$ интервалдаги K_1, K_2 синфлар вакиллари миқдори бўлсин. r_{c_u}, r_{c_v} қийматларини ва $t \hat{I} \{1, 2\}$ синф устунлиги индексларини танлаш

$$\frac{d_t^i(u, v)}{|K_t|} - \frac{d_{3-t}^i(u, v)}{|K_{3-t}|} \text{® max} \quad (2)$$

мезони бўйича аниқланади. Келтирилган мезон бўйича (1) кетма-кетлик t_c та ўзаро кесишмайдиган $\mathbb{E}_{c_u}, r_{c_v}^i, 1 \leq u, u \leq v \leq m, i = \overline{1, t_c}$ интервалларга бўланади[6].

Биринчи, $\mathbb{E}_{c_1}, r_{c_v}^i, v < m$ интервалнинг чап чегараси (1) кетма-кетликнинг биринчи элементи билан устма-уст тушади, иккинчи $\mathbb{E}_{c_p}, r_{c_q}^2$, интервал $p = v + 1, q \leq m$ қийматидан бошланади ва ҳоқозо. (2) мезон бўйича энг кам интерваллар сони $t_c (r_{c_1} < r_{c_m} \text{ holati uchun})$ 2 га тенг.

Ҳар бир $\mathbb{E}_{c_1}, r_{c_v}^i, i = \overline{1, t_c}$ интервал учун (2) бўйича оптимал ажратиш натижаларини $h_{1i} = \frac{d_1^i(u, v)}{|K_1|}, h_{2i} = \frac{d_2^i(u, v)}{|K_2|}$ билан

белгилайлик. У ҳолда c - аломатнинг $\hat{c}_{c_u}, r_{c_v}^i$, интервал бўйича K_1 синфга тегишлилик функциясининг қийматини $f_c(i) = \frac{h_{1i}}{h_{1i} + h_{2i}}$ кўринишида аниқлаймиз. Агар аломат номинал бўлса, $f_c(i)$ функциясидаги h_{1i}, h_{2i} қийматлари c - аломат i - градациясининг мос равишда K_1, K_2 синфлардаги микдорлари[7].

$S \hat{I} E_0 \zeta K_d, S = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$ объектининг умумлашган баҳоси

$$R(S) = \frac{1}{|K_{3-d}|} \sum_{S_j \hat{I} K_{3-d}} \sum_{c \hat{I} I} \frac{f_c(i) |b_c - x_{jc}|}{\hat{c}_{c_u}, r_{c_v}^i}, b_c, x_{jc} \hat{I} \hat{c}_{c_u}, r_{c_v}^i + \sum_{c \hat{I} J} \frac{f_c(i), b_c^{-1} x_{jc}}{\hat{c}_{c_u}, r_{c_v}^i}, b_c^{-1} x_{jc} \hat{I} \hat{c}_{c_u}, r_{c_v}^i \quad (3)$$

формуласи билан ҳисобланади. Бу ерда $S_j = (x_{j1}, x_{j2}, \dots, x_{jn})$ ва t_c та градацияли $c \hat{I} J$ номинал қийматлари $\{1, 2, \dots, t_c\}$ тўпламга тегишли қаралади.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ ЛИПЕЦКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация: в данной статье представлены нормативно-правовые аспекты демографической политики в России. Так же раскрыты основные направления демографической политики Липецкой области, разработаны рекомендации по ее совершенствованию.

Ключевые слова: демографическая политика, население, Липецкая область, миграционные процессы, рождаемость, смертность.

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THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY OF THE LIPETSK REGION

Resume: This article presents the regulatory and legal aspects of demographic policy in Russia. The main directions of the demographic policy of the Lipetsk region are also disclosed, recommendations for its improvement are developed.

Key words: demographic policy, population, Lipetsk region, migration processes, birth rate, mortality.

Демографическая политика является одним из важнейших направлений государственной политики России. Значение данного направления трудно переоценить, так как благодаря реализации мероприятий в рамках государственной демографической политики воспроизводство населения может иметь положительную динамику, и показатели, характеризующие динамику численности населения будут расти по всем аналитическим разрезам.

Важнейшим нормативным правовым актом, регулирующим демографическую политику в России, является Концепция демографической политики Российской Федерации на период до 2025 года, утвержденная Указом Президента РФ от 9 октября 2007 г. № 1351.

Распоряжением от 16 сентября 2021 года №2580-р был утвержден новый план ее реализации с учетом актуальных социально-демографических изменений [1, с. 103]. Основными демографическими проблемами, на решение которых ориентированы данные нормативные правовые акты, являются снижение продолжительности жизни, рост смертности, снижение рождаемости и проблемы, связанные с миграцией. Мероприятия, направленные на решение данных проблем, приведены в национальном проекте «Демография». Целями современной демографической политики России являются:

- 1) увеличение численности населения;
- 2) увеличение ожидаемой продолжительности жизни;
- 3) увеличение суммарного коэффициента рождаемости;
- 4) обеспечение ежегодного миграционного прироста [3, с. 110].

Федеральные цели демографической политики относятся и к региональным. Говоря о состоянии демографической сферы Липецкой области, отметим, что она характеризуется как наличием как позитивных, так и негативных тенденций. К числу негативных относятся снижение численности населения на 2,42% за последние 5 лет, а также рост убыли населения. В 2020 г. убыль составила 4,6 тыс. человек, а в 2021 г. – 11,2 тыс. человек. Исследователи обуславливают наличие данной проблемы такими причинами, как отрицательный естественный прирост, высокая смертность от болезней, а том числе от вируса COVID-19.

Существенной демографической проблемой Липецкой областью является старение населения. Доля населения старше трудоспособного возраста в Липецкой области составила 28,4%, что составило более четверти населения нашего региона. В 2020 г. численность трудоспособного населения выросла относительно 2019 г. на 8,7 тыс. человек (13,9%), а по итогам 2021 года она сократилась на 1,6% и составила 61,4 тыс. человек. Если и в дальнейшем будет выявлен нисходящий тренд, то это приведет к росту нагрузки на социальную сферу Липецкой области [4].

Благоприятной тенденцией является рост численности трудоспособного населения в 2018-2021 гг. Если по итогам 2018 г. данный показатель составил 54,4 тыс. чел., то по итогам 2021 г. – 61,4 тыс. чел. Темп прироста численности трудоспособного населения составил 11,4%. Положительную динамику демонстрирует такой показатель, как рост численности многодетных семей в Липецкой области. С 2017 г. данный показатель вырос на 16,5% (с 12453 до 14917 многодетных семей) [4].

Таким образом, как показал проведенный анализ, основными демографическими проблемами Липецкой области являются сокращение численности населения и его старение населения. Для решения данных демографических проблем предложена система мероприятий, к важнейшим из которых относятся повышение объемов региональной

государственной поддержки семьям, имеющим детей, разработка эффективных региональных программ по укреплению здоровья и борьбы с заболеваниями, что будет способствовать росту средней продолжительности жизни, а также разработка мероприятий по формированию миграционной привлекательности региона и повышение эффективности мер, направленных на поддержку малого и среднего бизнеса в Липецкой области.

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АНАЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО БАЛАНСА

Аннотация: Статья посвящена исследованию аналитических возможностей бухгалтерского баланса. В статье определены цели бухгалтерского баланса и поставленные задачи для выполнения цели, а так же детально описаны аналитические возможности бухгалтерского баланса.

Актуальность темы заключается в необходимости эффективного управления предприятием, грамотном управлении его деятельностью, способности и умении анализировать и принимать верные своевременные решения.

Ключевые слова: бухгалтерский баланс, вертикальный анализ, горизонтальный анализ, расчет финансовых коэффициентов.

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ANALYTICAL CAPABILITIES OF THE BALANCE SHEET

Abstract: The article is devoted to the study of analytical possibilities of the balance sheet. The article defines the goals of the balance sheet and the tasks set for the fulfillment of the goal, as well as describes in detail the analytical capabilities of the balance sheet.

The relevance of the topic lies in the need for effective management of the enterprise, competent management of its activities, the ability and ability to analyze and make the right timely decisions.

Keywords: balance sheet, vertical analysis, horizontal analysis, calculation of financial ratios.

Одна из форм бухгалтерской отчетности, элемент метода учета, равенство стоимости имущества предприятия и сумм по источникам его формирования, двухсторонняя таблица - все это про бухгалтерский баланс.

Бухгалтерский баланс выступает центром, вокруг которого определяются все остальные формы. На основе данных бухгалтерского баланса можно оценить абсолютные показатели имущественного положения компании и рассчитать относительные показатели, характеризующие ее финансовую деятельность.

Основной целью анализа бухгалтерского баланса является изучение содержания процессов деятельности организации, которые находят отражения в бухгалтерском балансе. Для достижения указанной цели, необходимо выполнить следующие задачи:

- 1) Проанализировать состав, структуру и динамику активов, собственного капитала и обязательств организации;
- 2) Дать оценку ликвидности баланса;
- 3) Провести анализ платежеспособности;
- 4) Установить степень вероятности банкротства;
- 5) Рассчитать финансовые коэффициенты и определить уровень финансовой устойчивости организации;
- 6) Реализовать методику анализа независимости организации в формировании материально-производственных запасов.

Бухгалтерский анализ может проводиться различными способами, в зависимости от того, какие задачи стоят перед бухгалтером.

Таблица – Способы анализа бухгалтерского баланса

Способ	Вертикальный анализ	Горизонтальный анализ
Значение	Показывает, что занимает наибольший и наименьший удельный вес в общей величине источников, а также как изменились показатели во времени	Показывает, как изменились показатели по сравнению с предыдущим периодом.
Формула	Абсолютное изменение = Значение показателя/Итоговое значение раздела баланса * 100%	Абсолютное изменение = Текущее значение – Базовое значение.
Плюсы	Изучать результаты финансово-хозяйственной деятельности на основе относительных показателей; Проводить межхозяйственные сравнения различных организаций, различающихся по величине используемых ресурсов и другим показателям объема.	Позволяет установить тенденцию в деятельности предприятия на основании изменения показателей и постоянства данных изменений во времени; На основании результатов анализа возможно проводить сравнение компаний, отличающихся по масштабам деятельности.

Финансовые коэффициенты применяют для анализа финансового состояния предприятия. Это относительные показатели, которые

определяются по данным бухгалтерского баланса и отчёта о финансовых результатах. Для анализа финансового состояния необходимо рассчитать платежеспособность, прибыльность, эффективность использования активов, финансовая устойчивость и деловая активность. Выделяются следующие критерии оценки, занесенные в таблицу.

Таблица – Финансовые коэффициенты по балансу

Коэффициент	Формула расчета из статей баланса
Коэффициент текущей ликвидности (для инвесторов) показывает способность компании погашать текущие (краткосрочные) обязательства за счёт только оборотных активов. Чем больше значение коэффициента, тем лучше платежеспособность предприятия. Этот показатель учитывает, что не все активы можно продать в срочном порядке.	$\text{стр.1200} / (\text{стр.1500} - \text{стр.1530} - \text{стр.1540})$
Коэффициент абсолютной ликвидности (для поставщиков сырья и материалов) показывает, какая доля краткосрочных долговых обязательств будет покрыта за счет денежных средств и их эквивалентов в виде рыночных ценных бумаг и депозитов, т.е. абсолютно ликвидными активами.	$(\text{стр. 1240} + \text{стр. 1250}) / (\text{стр. 1500} - \text{стр. 1530} - \text{стр. 1540})$
Коэффициент критической ликвидности (для банков) показывает, насколько возможно будет погасить текущие обязательства, если положение станет критическим. При этом исходят из предположения, что у товарно-материальных запасов нет ликвидационной стоимости. Для правильного расчета коэффициента быстрой ликвидности оценивают качество ценных бумаг и дебиторской задолженности.	$(\text{стр.1240} + \text{стр.1250} + \text{стр.1260}) / (\text{стр.1500} - \text{стр.1530} - \text{стр.1540})$
Коэффициент финансовой зависимости показывает, в какой степени организация зависит от внешних источников финансирования, сколько заемных средств привлекла организация на 1 руб. собственного капитала. Он показывает также меру способности организации, ликвидировав свои активы, полностью погасить кредиторскую задолженность.	$\text{стр.1700} / \text{стр.1300}$
Коэффициент рентабельности продаж показывает, какую сумму прибыли получает предприятие с каждого рубля проданной продукции.	$(\text{стр.2200} / \text{стр.2110}) * 100 \%$
Коэффициент рентабельности оборотных средств показывает, какая сумма чистой прибыли приходится на каждый рубль, вложенный в оборотные активы.	$(\text{стр.2400} / \text{стр.1200}) * 100 \%$
Коэффициент рентабельности активов характеризует степень эффективности использования имущества организации, профессиональную квалификацию менеджмента предприятия. Данный показатель называют нормой прибыли.	$\text{стр.2400} / ((\text{стр.1600} \text{ нач.период} + \text{стр.1600} \text{ конеч. период})/2)$
Коэффициент рентабельности собственного капитала показывает величину прибыли, которую получит предприятие на единицу стоимости собственного капитала.	$\text{стр.2400} / ((0.5 * (\text{стр.1300} \text{ нач} + \text{стр.1300} \text{ кон} + \text{стр.1530} \text{ нач} + \text{стр.1530} \text{ кон})) * 100$

	%
Коэффициент эффективности использования активов показывает количество полных циклов обращения продукции за период анализа. Или сколько денежных единиц реализованной продукции принесла каждая денежная единица активов. Или иначе показывает количество оборотов одного рубля активов за анализируемый период.	$\frac{\text{стр. 2110}}{((\text{стр.1600 нач.п.} + \text{стр.1600 конеч.п.})) / 2}$
Коэффициент финансовой устойчивости показывает, какая часть актива финансируется за счет устойчивых источников, то есть долю тех источников финансирования, которые организация использует в своей деятельности больше года.	$(\text{стр.1300} + \text{стр.1400}) / \text{стр.1700}$
Фондоотдача показывает, какова отдача на каждый вложенный рубль в основные средства, каков результат этого вложения средств.	$\frac{\text{стр.2110}}{((\text{стр.1150 н.Форма 1} + \text{стр.1150 к.Форма 1})) / 2}$
Общий коэффициент покрытия показывает способность компании погашать текущие (краткосрочные) обязательства за счёт только оборотных активов. Чем больше значение коэффициента, тем лучше платежеспособность предприятия. Этот показатель учитывает, что не все активы можно продать в срочном порядке.	$\frac{\text{стр.1200}}{\text{стр.1500} - \text{стр.1530} - \text{стр.1540}}$

В балансе отражена информация о состоянии хозяйственных средств в денежной оценке на определенную дату, их классификация, источники формирования, размещение. Анализ информации, представленной в бухгалтерском балансе, позволяет выявить успехи и недостатки в деятельности организации, наметить наиболее правильные пути ее дальнейшего развития. Благодаря анализу на основе аналитических возможностей баланса мы исследуем плановые, фактические данные, выявляем резервы повышения эффективности производства, оцениваем результаты деятельности, принимаем управленческие решения, вырабатываем стратегию развития предприятия.

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ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ИНТЕРНЕТ-МАРКЕТИНГА В СФЕРЕ ЖИЛИЩНО-КОММУНАЛЬНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА НА ПРИМЕРЕ АО «ВОДНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ»

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются сущность и специфика интернет-маркетинга в сфере жилищно-коммунального хозяйства. Обосновывается необходимость применения современных маркетинговых коммуникаций в сфере ЖКХ. Рассматриваются существующие на сегодняшний день инструменты интернет-маркетинга. На примере предприятия сферы ЖКХ Самарской области приводятся направления и технологии интернет-маркетинга, позволяющие достичь эффективной коммуникации с получателями коммунальных услуг.

Ключевые слова: интернет-маркетинг, технологии маркетинга, каналы коммуникации, SMM, жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство.

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INTERNET-MARKETING TECHNOLOGIES IN THE SPHERE OF HOUSING AND COMMUNAL SERVICES ON THE EXAMPLE OF JSC «WATER TECHNOLOGIES»

Abstract: The paper deals with the essence and specificity of internet-marketing in housing and communal services. The necessity of modern marketing communications in the sphere of housing and communal services is substantiated. The article considers existing Internet-marketing tools. On an example of enterprise in the sphere of housing and communal services of the Samara region the directions and technologies of Internet-marketing, allowing to achieve effective communication with receivers of communal services are resulted.

Keywords: internet-marketing, marketing technologies, communication channels, SMM, housing and communal services.

Развитие сети Интернет изменяет подходы к управлению бизнесом и маркетингом. Интернет-среда становится одним из важнейших каналов

маркетинговой деятельности компании. Актуальность и новизна исследования технологий интернет-маркетинга в сфере жилищно-коммунального хозяйства обусловлена ростом потенциальных участников интернет-рынка, заинтересованностью предприятий в сфере ЖКХ в построении коммуникации со своей аудиторией для формирования лояльности, эффективностью внедрения современных методов интернет-маркетинга при создании коммуникации компании с клиентами.

В научной литературе и публикациях недостаточно разработана тема интернет-маркетинга в сфере жилищно-коммунального хозяйства. Так, Л. А. Шутова [6] рассматривает особенности маркетинга в ЖКХ, но не затрагивает вопросы интернет-коммуникации. Практическая реализация коммуникативной политики в сфере ЖКХ с использованием инструментов интернет-маркетинга упоминается в публикации А. Б. Цветковой, В. А. Евстафьева [5]. В учебном пособии «Управление маркетингом в сфере ЖКХ» [4] автор не упоминает методы и технологии интернет-маркетинга, хотя пособие вышло в свет в 2020 году. Несколько работ, поднимающих тему исследования, появилось в 2021 году усилиями О. В. Карпухина [2; 3].

Сущность интернет-маркетинга в сфере ЖКХ обусловлена спецификой деятельности таких предприятий. Жилищно-коммунальные предприятия предоставляют услуги по водо-, газо- и электроснабжению, водоотведению, отоплению, утилизации отходов. Эти услуги дают населению соответствующее качество жизни и культуры быта. Одновременно с этим, существуют проблемы в этом секторе экономики, заключающиеся в низкой конкуренции на рынке управляющих компаний, высокой изношенности коммунальных сетей, непрозрачности процедур формирования тарифов на услуги ресурсоснабжающих организаций, регулярном росте тарифов на коммунальные услуги [1, с. 134].

Одной из целей маркетинга является повышение качества сервисного обслуживания клиентов для наилучшего удовлетворения их потребностей. Использование технологий интернет-маркетинга предприятиями жилищно-коммунального хозяйства способствует достижению этой и других маркетинговых целей (рыночных, контрольных, управленческих) через применение цифровых технологий.

Развитие интернет-среды обуславливает наличие большого числа технологий интернет-маркетинга. Разными исследователями выделяются такие инструменты, как: контекстная реклама, баннерная (медийная) реклама, рассылка по адресам электронной почты, а также в социальных сетях и мессенджерах, поисковая оптимизация (SEO), продвижение в социальных сетях (SMM), использование прайс-агрегаторов и маркетплейсов, блоггинг, партнерские программы, вирусный маркетинг, геймификация и многие другие. Но на алгоритм выбора технологий интернет-маркетинга влияет ряд факторов, среди которых сфера

деятельности организации, цели и задачи бизнеса, позиционирование компании, рекламный бюджет, инструменты, используемые конкурентами, социально-демографические характеристики аудитории, потребительское поведение аудитории, структура поискового спроса, эффективность реализуемых проектов в сфере маркетинга.

Наиболее оптимальным вариантом для сферы жилищно-коммунального хозяйства является использование комплекса инструментов. Но в первую очередь, должна быть понятна цель использования той или иной технологии. В рамках исследования были определены основные направления маркетинговой политики акционерного общества «Водные технологии», которое осуществляет деятельность по водоснабжению-водоотведению в Самаре для юридических и физических лиц. Результаты исследования позволили разработать мероприятия и план внедрения современных методов интернет-маркетинга в АО «Водные технологии».

Цель применения интернет-маркетинга компании в сфере ЖКХ заключается в следующем: создание положительного имиджа АО «Водные технологии» в сети Интернет, продвижение посредством digital-технологий для укрепления позиций бренда, снабжение клиентов правильной и достоверной информацией.

Основная деятельность в сети Интернет должна быть направлена на:

- оптимизацию сайта компании для мобильных устройств в целях увеличения общего отклика посетителей и снижения количества отказов;
- продвижение в социальных сетях («ВКонтакте», «Telegram», «Яндекс.Дзен») для удержания и привлечения новой аудитории: размещение контента, таргетированная реклама, прямые эфиры со специалистами;
- профилактику публикации негативных отзывов в социальных сетях и поисковых системах, так как наблюдается нарушение обратной связи с аудиторией. Не все отзывы, комментарии, вопросы получают ответы со стороны компании. Работа с отзывами позволяет повысить лояльность клиентов, защитить бренд от заказных негативных отзывов от конкурентов, создать положительное информационное поле.

В заключение необходимо отметить, что применение данных технологий интернет-маркетинга обосновано слабой собираемостью сборов платежей с населения, низкой осведомленностью аудитории о деятельности компании, негативом со стороны аудитории к деятельности предприятия, необходимостью применения новых каналов коммуникации с аудиторией. Внедрение технологий интернет-маркетинга в предприятиях сферы жилищно-коммунального хозяйства помогает улучшить систему управления, снизить задолженность компании перед поставщиками услуг, улучшить сбор денежных средств путем улучшения коммуникации с

аудиторией, привлечь инвестиционные средства для дальнейшего развития компании.

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ВЯЖУЩИЕ ВЕЩЕСТВА: ПРОИЗВОДСТВО И ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ

Аннотация: в данной статье рассматриваются виды и классификация вяжущих веществ, их свойства, особенности производства и применение.

Ключевые слова: битум, дёгти, затворение, гидравлические, воздушные, тампонажные, расширяющиеся, портландцемент.

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ASSIGNING SUBSTANCES PRODUCTION AND USE

Annotation: This article discusses the types and classification of binders, their properties, features of production and application.

Keywords: bitumen, gum, clip, hydraulic, air, tamponal, expanding, Portland cement.

Современная строительная индустрия невозможна без применения вяжущих веществ, которые используют для получения большинства искусственных строительных материалов. Вяжущими называются порошкообразные вещества, которые после затворения водой переходят в вязкое, а затем, твёрдое состояние, так как соединяют друг с другом

частицы разных заполнителей – песка, щебня, мраморной крошки. Вяжущие вещества классифицируются на органические и неорганические. Особенностью органических вяжущих веществ является то, что они начинают связывать заполнители под воздействием высоких температур или специальных органических растворителей. К ним относятся битум, клеи животного происхождения, дёгти и другие высокомолекулярные соединения.

Неорганические вяжущие вещества затворяются водой или водными растворами солей. Они проще в эксплуатации и широко применяются в строительной индустрии. К ним относятся гипс, известь, цементы, глина, растворимое стекло.

В зависимости от того, в какой среде они затвердевают, вяжущие материалы делятся на следующие:

— воздушные (затвердевают и приобретают прочность только на воздухе);

— гидравлические (после затвердевания на воздухе продолжают затвердевать и увеличивать прочность в воде). К воздушным материалам относятся:

— гипсовые вяжущие;

— магнезиальные вяжущие;

— воздушная известь.

К гидравлическим вяжущим материалам относятся:

— гидравлическая известь;

— романцемент;

— портландцемент и его разновидности.

Гидравлические вяжущие вещества в надземных, подземных и гидротехнических сооружениях, испытывающих воздействие воды. В зависимости от состава, различают обычный, алитовый, белитовый, алюмоферритный, ферритный, магнезиальный цементы.

Также выделяют так называемые специальные виды цементов:

— тампонажные;

— напрягающие;

— расширяющиеся.

В строительные растворы и бетоны, изготавливаемые из вяжущих веществ, нередко вводят различные добавки. Это делается для того, чтобы уменьшить расход вяжущих и придать растворам особые смеси.⁶³

Типичными представителями специальных вяжущих являются кислотоупорные вяжущие, которые после затвердевания на воздухе способны противостоять длительному воздействию минеральных кислот. К этой группе вяжущих относятся: кислотоупорный цемент, кварцевый

⁶³ Вяжущие материалы <https://www.firmastr.ru/osnovy-stroitelstva/vyazhushchie-stroitelnye-materialy.html> (дата обращения 23.11.2022)

кремнефтористый цемент и другие. Их применяют в тех случаях, когда затвердевший камень должен работать в кислой среде.⁶⁴

Особенностью автоклавных вяжущих веществ является то, что они интенсивно твердеют при обработке насыщенным паром и под давлением 0,8-1,5 Мпа. К ним относятся известково-шлаковые, известково-кремнеземистые, известково-золевые и другие вещества. Их применяют при изготовлении пористых (газосиликат, пеносиликат) — для теплоизоляции элементов наружных стен и покрытий зданий; плотных, — для конструктивных элементов.

Несмотря на многообразие, основным сырьём для производства вяжущих веществ, являются горные породы - гипсовые, карбонатные, глинистые, кремнеземистые и отходы промышленного производства — доменные и топливные шлаки и золы.

Для придания цементам тех или иных свойств, или в целях снижения стоимости вяжущего, применяют еще и так называемые добавки к вяжущим, которые по основному назначению подразделяются на:

- активные минеральные (гидравлические), такие как трассы, пемзы, вулканические туфы, пеплы, диатомиты, трепелы, опоки, горелые породы, кислые и основные доменные шлаки, глинисты, цемянки;

- наполнители инертные — пески кварцевые и другие, песчаники, известняки, доломиты, природная доломитовая мука, природный пылевидный кварц, лесс, топливная зола, доменная мука;

- наполнители кислотостойкие — тонкоизмельченные андезит, бештаунит, гранит, плавленые диабаз и базальт, фарфор, природный пылевидный кварц, кварцевые пески;

- наполнители жароупорные — тонкоизмельченный шамот, кварцевый песок, зола ТЭЦ, гранулированный шлак, хромит, магнезит, пемза;

- вещества, ускоряющие твердение, применяемые для получения быстротвердеющих бетонов и растворов - хлористый кальций, хлористый натрий и соляная кислота;

- вещества, замедляющие схватывание; для портландцемента обычной добавкой такого рода является гипс; аналогичное действие оказывают сернокислое окисное железо и слабый раствор серной кислоты; для гипсовых вяжущих веществ применяют кератиновый замедлитель, животный клей, микропенообразователь БС;

- поверхностно-активные вещества, подразделяемые на пластифицирующие, гидрофобно-пластифицирующие и микропенообразующие.⁶⁵

⁶⁴ М. И. Кузьменков, Т. С. Куницкая Вяжущие вещества и технология производства изделий на их основе Минск 2003 г. Стр. 6 (дата обращения 23.11.2022)

⁶⁵ О.А. Ларсен, Н.А. Гальцева, О.В. Александрова, В.Г. Соловьев Вяжущие вещества. Учебное пособие. Москва 2018 г. (дата обращения 23.11.2022)

На современном этапе в Узбекистане широким спросом пользуются такие вяжущие вещества, как цементы, гипсовые, известь. Увеличивается спрос и на органические вяжущие материалы –мастики, битумные и дёгтевые эмульсии, пасты.

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НОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕ БЕТОНА И ЖЕЛЕЗОБЕТОННЫХ ИЗДЕЛИЙ

Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются новые технологии в производстве бетона и железобетонных изделий и перспективные разработки.

Ключевые слова: нанотехнологии, самовосстанавливающийся, гибкий, электропроводящий, светящийся фотокаталитический бетон.

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NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN THE PRODUCTION OF CONCRETE AND REINFORCED CONCRETE PRODUCTS

Annotation: The article discusses new technologies in the production of concrete and reinforced concrete products and promising development.

Key words: nanotechnology, self-healing, flexible, electrical conductive, luminous photocatalytic concrete.

Невозможно представить современную строительную индустрию без железобетонных и бетонных изделий. Бетон используют в качестве перекрытий, как строительный материал для несущих конструкций, как

декоративный элемент. По сути, бетон – это искусственный камень, получаемый при затвердевании композитной массы. В отличие от натурального камня, бетону легко придать необходимую форму, размер и цвет. Но основным достоинством бетона является его прочность. При строительстве зданий, для придания прочности при предполагаемом растяжении конструкций, в зону растяжения закладывается металлическая или стеклопластиковая арматура. Не менее важной характеристикой железобетонного изделия является плотность. Чем выше плотность бетона, тем более прочным он будет, так как от попадания воды в полости могут образовываться микротрещины. Бетон с высокой плотностью используют при строительстве дорожных и аэродромных плит, а так же, фундаментальных блоков.

Стремление повысить качество и снизить себестоимость железобетонных изделий, заставляет производителей внедрять новые технологии в производственный процесс. Одной из основных тенденций производства бетоны является снижение доли цемента и увеличение содержания минеральных добавок.

Эффективность цемента можно повысить (а, следовательно, снизить его расход), увеличив тонкость его помола. Хорошо известно, что основные свойства цемента, в том числе его активность и скорость твердения, определяются не только химическим и минералогическим составом клинкера, формой и размерами кристаллов алита и белита, наличием тех или иных добавок, но и, в большей степени, тонкостью помола продукта, его гранулометрическим составом, а также формой частичек порошка.⁶⁶

В качестве пластификаторов используют поликарбонат и полиакрилат. Незначительное добавление этих веществ повышает устойчивость материала к растрескиванию и прочность бетона.

Новшеством на рынке бетонных изделий стал кевларобетон – декоративный и сверхпрочный материал с глянцевой поверхностью. Этот бетон относится к армированным мелкими волокнами, в данном случае кевлара, но основная суть его получения заключается в процессе. Перемешивание производится в гравитационных смесителях с поочередным добавлением всех ингредиентов. Главный момент – добавление воды, количество которой строго дозируется. В результате в смесителе образуются шарики (скатыши) размером 2-5 см, которые исключают в своем составе воздух. Эти шарики и засыпают в форму, а в процессе вибрирования они равномерно ее заполняют, как бы растекаясь по всему объему.⁶⁷

⁶⁶ А. Черниговский. Внедрение новых технологий в производство бетонных изделий с целью экономии цемента. Стр. 3 <https://allbeton.ru/upload/iblock/9ba/vnedrenie-novih-tehnologiy-v-proizvodstvo-betonnih-izdeliy-s-celyu-ekonomii-cementa-hchernigovskiyi.pdf> (дата обращения 24.11.2022)

⁶⁷ Новые технологии в бетоне. <https://qwizz.ru/новые-технологии-в-бетоне/> (дата обращения 24.11.2022)

Технологии не стоят на месте и уже сейчас учёные разных стран разрабатывают совершенно новые виды бетона. В 2016 году ученые из сингапурского университета в Наньяне представили свой вариант гибкого бетона. Для получения гибкости в него добавляется специальное ультратонкое волокно, которое равномерно воспринимает нагрузки, распределяя их по всей площади бетона. Подобные волокна не бетонируются «намертво». Они как бы проскальзывают под давлением относительно друг друга.⁶⁸ Преимущество гибкого бетона состоит в том, что он после деформации сохраняет свою форму.

Идея самовосстанавливающегося бетона состоит в том, что в состав бетона были введены бактерии и молочнокислый кальций для их питания. Поедая кальций бактерии выделяют известняк, который закупоривает трещины.

Российские ученые из Дальневосточного федерального университета (ДВФУ) создали электропроводящий бетон. Новый бетон не только может проводить электричество, но и на 30-35 процентов прочнее, чем гостовские образцы. Часть цемента в новом бетоне заменили на зольные и шлаковые отходы энергетических производств и отходы обработки гранита, поэтому его производство экономичнее и экологичнее, чем обычных бетонов и существующих аналогов. Для электропроводимости вместо дорогих карбоновых нанотрубок в смесь добавили обычные и очень доступные карбоновые наночастицы.⁶⁹

В Мексиканском университете UMSNH доктор Хосе Карлос Рубио создал бетон, который в течение дня энергию солнца, а ночью может освещать здания и дороги, экономя электроэнергию.

Чтобы решить проблему загрязнения окружающей среды, учёные предлагают в качестве строительного материала фотокаталитический бетон. В его состав входят диоксид титана и катализаторы, которые, при наличии солнечного света, расщепляют любые загрязнения на поверхности.

На основе всего вышеперечисленного можно сделать вывод: современное производство бетона и железобетона – высокотехнологичный процесс, призванный не только сократить расходы на его производство и повысить прочность, но и создать совершенно новые бетонные изделия, которые будут не только долговечными, но и выполнять дополнительные полезные функции.

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⁶⁸ Каким будет бетон будущего: пять перспективных разработок. <https://bsrbest.com/blog/kakim-budet-beton-budushchego-5-perspektivnykh-razrabotok/> (дата обращения 24.11.2022)

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ПРОФИЛАКТИКА СЕРДЕЧНО-СОСУДИСТЫХ ОСЛОЖНЕНИЙ У БОЛЬНЫХ COVID-19

Аннотация: Одним из факторов появления осложнений со стороны сердечно-сосудистой системы после COVID-19 можно назвать недостаточное внимание в сторону профилактики данной группы заболеваний. Совершенствование профилактических мер способствует решению вопросов, связанных с возникновением осложнений. Это, в свою очередь, положительно влияет на частоту появления и тяжесть патологии.

Ключевые слова: COVID-19, профилактика, сердечно-сосудистые осложнения, статистика.

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PREVENTION OF CARDIOVASCULAR COMPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH COVID-19

Annotation: One of the factors of the occurrence of complications from the cardiovascular system after COVID-19 can be called insufficient attention towards the prevention of this group of diseases. The improvement of preventive measures contributes to the solution of issues related to the occurrence of complications. This, in turn, has a positive effect on the frequency of occurrence and severity of pathology.

Keywords: COVID-19, prevention, cardiovascular complications, statistics.

Введение. Острый COVID-19-ассоциированный сердечно-сосудистый синдром представлен аритмиями (фибрилляцией предсердий, желудочковой тахикардией и фибрилляцией желудочков), острым миокардиальным повреждением, фульминантным миокардитом (что значимо для развития СН), выпотным перикардитом, тампонадой сердца, артериальными и венозными тромботическими нарушениями в виде острого коронарного синдрома (ОКС), инсульта, тромбоза легочной артерии (ТЭЛА), тромбоза глубоких вен (см. таблицу). У большинства больных выявляются признаки легочной гипертензии. Кардиальные

проявления могут быть первичным феноменом при COVID-19 (помнению ряда исследователей, это «сердечный фенотип» заболевания), но они также могут быть вторичными по отношению к легочному повреждению (смешанный легочносердечный фенотип) [11].

По мере изучения механизмов влияния SARS-CoV-2 на организм было доказано, что вирус проникает в клетки и прикрепляется к белку ACE2, имеющийся в эндотелии, легких, сердце и в других органах. Вирус, проникая в эти клетки, частично разрушает их и вызывает повреждение сердечной ткани, уменьшая кровоснабжение сердца, что увеличивает риск его воспаления. Миокардит – одно из самых опасных осложнений коронавирусной инфекции, так как длительное время может развиваться бессимптомно. Вовремя незамеченный миокардит приводит к серьезным осложнениям:

- аритмия — нарушение проводимости электрических импульсов, которые проявляются тахикардией, экстрасистолией, фибрилляцией предсердий;

- кардиомиопатия — сердечная недостаточность, которая сопровождается изменением объема желудочков, увеличением предсердий, нарушением выброса крови из сердца в сосудистое русло;

- формирование внутрисердечного тромба;

- внезапная смерть.

Воспалительные изменения в миокарде нарушают электрическую стабильность сердца, что приводит к возникновению тахиаритмии, которая усиливается при физических нагрузках. Поэтому часто пациенты, у которых ранее не было проблем с сердцем, после перенесенной инфекции жалуются на плохую переносимость физической нагрузки. Также аритмию могут вызывать препараты, которые назначаются для лечения COVID-19.

Одной из причин негативного влияния коронавирусной инфекции на сердце является значительное поражение легких человека. При нарушении дыхательной функции кровь недостаточно насыщается кислородом, сердце начинает работать в усиленном режиме, чтобы обеспечить все органы питанием. Чрезмерная нагрузка приводит к быстрому утомлению сердечной мышцы. Отдельно стоит сказать еще о таком явлении как цитокиновый шторм. Цитокины выделяются прежде всего Т-лимфоцитами для привлечения к месту воспаления еще большего количества иммунных клеток. И если уровень цитокинов слишком высок, повреждаются здоровые ткани и нарушаются функции всех систем организма. У пациентов с COVID-19 при выраженном цитокиновом шторме возникает молниеносный миокардит, при котором быстро развивается острая сердечная недостаточность, кардиогенный шок [6].

Патофизиологические механизмы развития сердечно-сосудистых осложнений, реализуемые SARS-CoV-2, разнообразны, один из них – гипоксемия – нарушает системный метаболизм и функции других

жизненно важных органов, включая сердце [7]. Обусловленный SARS-CoV-2 «цитокиновый шторм» активирует Т-клетки и макрофаги, которые при проникновении в миокард могут приводить к развитию тяжелого миокардита. Системное воспаление, прямая и опосредованная кардиотоксичность, ишемия миокарда являются механизмами прогрессирования и декомпенсации сердечной недостаточности. Гиперреактивность иммунитета может потенциально дестабилизировать атеросклеротическую бляшку, повреждение которой и коронарный тромбоз обуславливают развитие острых коронарных синдромов [7, 8]. О спектре и механизмах развития сердечно-сосудистых событий, возникающих у пациентов с COVID-19, сформировано представление, разработаны алгоритмы ведения и наблюдения как лиц с развившимися кардиологическими осложнениями, так и лиц из групп риска.

Научный и практический интерес вызывает роль РААС в целом и непосредственно ангиотензинпревращающего фермента 2 (АПФ2) в патогенезе развития коронавирусной инфекции, реализации эффектов системного воспаления и в прогрессировании полиорганной недостаточности. АПФ и АПФ2 – ключевые ферменты РААС, которые при своей структурной гомологичности обладают противоположным действием.

Высокий риск ССО при COVID-19 определяет интерес клиницистов к правильной тактике назначения симпатомиметических кардиотоников и вазопрессоров, а также к целесообразности использования кардиопротекторных лекарственных средств. Возможность повреждения миокарда и СН определила повышенное внимание к своевременному назначению добутамина.

В методических рекомендациях «Анестезиолого-реанимационное обеспечение пациентов с новой коронавирусной инфекцией COVID-19» указано, что у больных с артериальной гипотензией, несмотря на введение норадреналина, и признаками миокардиальной дисфункции следует назначить добутамин, а не увеличивать дозу норадреналина. Эта рекомендация чрезвычайно важна, так как добутамин является единственным симпатомиметическим кардиотоником, способным вызывать легочную вазодилатацию.

Факторы риска подвергаются коррекции поэтапно для достижения конечных целей лечения у практически здоровых людей, пациентов с установленным атеросклерозом и с СД. Поэтапный подход рационален, он представляет собой клиническую практику, где интенсификация лечения рассматривается исходя из ожидаемой пользы, оценки побочных эффектов, а также предпочтений пациента. Лечение атеросклероза и его факторов риска рекомендовано практически здоровым пациентам без СД, ХБП, редких или генетических нарушений липидного обмена и регуляции АД, имеющим высокий риск ССЗ.

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РАЗВИТИЕ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО АУТСОРСИНГА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация. В данной статье показано, как эффективно использовать услуги аутсорсинга на предприятиях и в организациях, чтобы сэкономить затраты и время, а также рабочие места и обеспечить качественный сервис.

Ключевые слова. Аутсорсинг, сервис, предприятие, организация, бухгалтерия, секторы экономики.

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DEVELOPMENT OF ACCOUNTING OUTSOURCING IN UZBEKISTAN

In this state, it is shown how to effectively use outsourcing services to enterprises and organizations in order to save time and money, as well as work places and provide quality service.

Key words. Outsourcing, service, enterprise, organization, accounting, economic sector.

В настоящее время в развитых странах мира активно развивается аутсорсинг бухгалтерских услуг [1, 2]. Достаточно сказать, что в США около 90% компаний передают бухгалтерию сторонней организации, в европейских странах — около 85%, лидером аутсорсинговых услуг на одну компанию является Израиль — около 96% [3]. В значительной мере столь широкое распространение бухгалтерского аутсорсинга обусловлено тем, что в США и Евросоюзе техническая часть бухучета сведена до минимума и может выполняться секретарем, а для расчета налогов, составления налоговых деклараций и финансовой отчетности один раз в год приглашаются специалисты из бухгалтерских компаний.

Значение аутсорсинговых услуг очень велико в устойчивом развитии мировой экономики, в эффективном функционировании макроэкономических отношений между различными отраслями и секторами, государством, домохозяйством и сектором бизнеса. В отраслях

экономики развитых стран услуги аутсорсинга в основном предоставляются через систему предприятий и организаций, при этом созданы возможности для обеспечения высокого порядка работы предприятий и оказания услуг на основе достоверной информации, а также защиты права предприятий и организаций. Потому что таким образом можно обеспечить переход к современной рыночной экономике, оказать качественные аутсорсинговые услуги, укрепить финансовое положение, повысить экономическую эффективность, а также усилить конкурентоспособность.

В Республике Узбекистан рынок услуг по ведению бухгалтерского учета силами сторонних субъектов хозяйствования появился относительно недавно - около 5-6 лет назад. По оценкам некоторых специалистов [4] количество бухгалтерских компаний со штатом более 10 человек, оказывающих аутсорсинговые услуги, превысило в 2020 году 24. По нашей оценке, основывающейся на изучении рекламных интернет-предложений аутсорсингов, число аутсорсинговых бухгалтерских компаний в Узбекистана существенно меньше - около 12. При этом следует отметить, что часть аутсорсинговых услуг оказывается индивидуальными предпринимателями, а также некоторыми аудиторскими компаниями. С учетом того, что по состоянию на 01.01.2021 г. количество субъектов хозяйствования в Узбекистане составило 384,3 тыс., в том числе юридических лиц - 142,4 тыс., индивидуальных предпринимателей - 241,9 тыс. [5], а одна аутсорсинговая компания обслуживает в среднем 3-5 клиентов, в целом можно говорить о том, что охват бухгалтерским аутсорсингом субъектов предпринимательской деятельности составляет в Узбекистана максимум 1900 субъектов, или не более 1 % от общего их числа. В результате увеличения объемов и качества аутсорсинговых услуг предприятиям и организациям нового Узбекистана, развития аутсорсинговой инфраструктуры, внедрения электронных и цифровых платформ в бухгалтерском учете повышается конкурентоспособность и экономическая эффективность аутсорсинговых услуг.

В настоящее время предприятия и организации занимаются несколькими видами деятельности в отраслях экономики нашей страны, и наем специально квалифицированных бухгалтеров для каждого вида деятельности, обеспечение их ежемесячной заработной платой, рабочим местом, программным обеспечением и т.д. вызывает огромные затраты. В каких случаях, если штатный бухгалтер по каким-то причинам увольняется, кому можно доверить ведение бухгалтерского учета?

В такой сложной ситуации хорошо воспользоваться услугой аутсорсинга. Слово «аутсорсинг» взято из английского языка, и уместно пользоваться услугами предприятий и компаний, оказывающих услуги аутсорсинга, отдавать часть сервисной функции предприятия и

организации другому исполняющему предприятию или кампании на основании контракт из внешних источников или ресурсов.

Аутсорсинг (от англ. outsourcing (outer-source-using) - использование внешнего источника / ресурса) - передача организацией на основании договора определенных видов или функций производственной предпринимательской деятельности другой компании, действующей в нужной области. В Узбекистане, других странах постсоветского пространства на аутсорсинг чаще всего передают такие функции, как ведение бухгалтерского учета, расчет заработной платы, обслуживание офиса, администрирование компьютерной информационной инфраструктуры и т.д. Бухгалтерский аутсорсинг - один из вариантов бухгалтерского обеспечения функций учета и отчетности на предприятии.

Аутсорсинговая компания (аутсорсер) может полностью выполнять все функции бухгалтерии предприятия вплоть до исполнения банковских платежей и выставления первичных документов контрагентам. По сути, аутсорсер продает свои процедуры, свою эффективность и постоянную готовность на профессиональном уровне выполнить за клиента часть его функций, связанных с ведением бизнеса. Понятие «аутсорсинг бухгалтерских услуг» национальным законодательством Узбекистане не определяется. С учетом содержания понятия «аутсорсинг» под «аутсорсингом бухгалтерских услуг» следует понимать выполнение функций, связанных с ведением бухгалтерского учета и составлением финансовой и налоговой отчетности субъекта хозяйствования, силами сторонней организации или индивидуальным предпринимателем, специализирующихся на оказании подобного вида услуг по договорам с заказчиком таких услуг. Любое необдуманное действие в бухгалтерском учете предприятий и организаций, даже небольшие ошибки и упущения, могут привести к неквалифицированному подходу к работе, неточности расчетов и даже большим штрафам.

Поэтому спрос на высококвалифицированных и опытных бухгалтеров, мастеров своего дела, растет с каждым днем. Высока значимость эффективного использования услуг аутсорсинга при исчислении налогов, уплачиваемых в бюджет предприятиями и организациями.

В штате крупных предприятий и организаций возможен прием на работу бухгалтеров, отвечающих вышеуказанным требованиям и, в свою очередь, требующих высокой заработной платы. Однако вновь созданный малый и средний бизнес и частные предприятия не готовы к таким большим затратам. По этой причине руководители некоторых предприятий хотят оказывать услуги на основании устного договора, без каких-либо документов, но в этом случае может возникнуть множество проблем.

Именно поэтому бухгалтерский аутсорсинг – это ведение бухгалтерского учета удаленно квалифицированными специалистами.

Аутсорсинг бухгалтерского учета, в отличие от договорного учета, предполагает долгосрочное договорное сотрудничество, а не частичную или временную передачу бухгалтерского учета. Поставщики аутсорсинговых бухгалтерских услуг являются аутсорсингами.

Соответственно, в случае, когда организация передает ведение учета на аутсорсинг, лицо, отвечающее за ведение учета и составление отчетности заказчика, должно также иметь сертификат профессионального бухгалтера, что на практике может не соблюдаться (учет ведется специалистом, не имеющим сертификат, документально ведение учета возложено на специалиста, имеющего такой сертификат).

Для крупных предприятий и организаций не столь эффективно полностью переходить на использование аутсорсинговых бухгалтерских услуг, поскольку в таком случае из-за удаленной работы снизится оперативность ведения бухгалтерского учета и возрастут затраты. Во избежание такой ситуации целесообразно отдать бухгалтерию на аутсорсинг не полностью, а частично, например, ежемесячный расчет заработной платы, сдачу отчетности и т.д.

Следует отметить, что аутсорсинг бухгалтерских услуг является наиболее оптимальным методом ведения бухгалтерского учета для малого и среднего бизнеса и предприятий, занимающихся частным предпринимательством. При этом предприятие является высококвалифицированным и ответственным, а получить консультацию можно не только в области бухгалтерского учета, но и по кадровым, юридическим и налоговым вопросам.

По нашему мнению, независимо от того, кем осуществляется бухгалтерский учет организации – собственным штатом бухгалтеров организации или же внешней организацией (индивидуальным предпринимателем), руководство бухгалтерским учетом в любом случае должен осуществлять руководитель организации. В противном случае руководитель организации будет ограничиваться передачей по договору ведения учета и составления отчетности соответствующей информации аутсорсеру - без какой-либо ответственности за правильность этого учета. Следует также иметь в виду, что на аутсорсинг может передаваться не вся система бухгалтерского учета, а отдельные ее блоки (составление налоговых деклараций, расчет заработной платы и т.п.).

Как поступать в таком случае в части распределения ответственности между заказчиком отдельных бухгалтерских услуг и аутсорсером? Ответа законодательство не содержит. По нашему мнению, даже в случае, если ведение учета передается аутсорсеру, ответственность за организацию учета и достоверность формируемых в ходе учета финансовых результатов должен нести руководитель организации, передавший учет на аутсорсинг. Естественно, это не снимает и оговоренную в договоре между сторонами ответственность за

добросовестное и качественное выполнение аутсорсинговых услуг с аутсорсера.

Преимущества бухгалтерского аутсорсинга хорошо известны и подробно описаны в работах многих ученых, в том числе узбекских специалистов:

- меньшие затраты на ведение бухгалтерского учета в связи с тем, что оплата аутсорсинговых услуг меньше (в ряде случаев в разы), чем расходы на содержание штатного бухгалтера;

- отсутствие финансовых затрат на поддержание и повышение профессионального уровня бухгалтера, на приобретение и содержание бухгалтерской информационно-правовой базы, поскольку такие затраты несет аутсорсинговая компания или непосредственно аутсорсер;

- отсутствие финансовых затрат на создание рабочего места бухгалтера (оборудование, компьютерная техника, программное обеспечение и т.д.);

- высвобождение площадей офиса, которые были бы задействованы для рабочего места штатного бухгалтера, для хранения бухгалтерской документации;

- постоянное бухгалтерское сопровождение финансово-хозяйственной деятельности организации, в то время как при работе штатного бухгалтера этот бухгалтер может болеть, находиться в отпуске, на курсах повышения квалификации и т.д.;

- ответственность за качество аутсорсинговых услуг (достоверность отчетности, правильность исчисления налогов и т.д.) несет, как правило, аутсорсинговая компания.

Несмотря на обозначенные выше преимущества, в постсоветских странах, в том числе в Узбекистане, аутсорсинг находится в начальной стадии становления, его услугами пользуется очень ограниченное количество субъектов хозяйствования. Основными причинами такого положения являются, по нашему мнению, следующие:

- наличие значительного количества крупных предприятий с преобладающей долей государства в их уставном капитале;

- отсутствие необходимой законодательной базы, которая бы регламентировала вопросы организации и осуществления аутсорсинга бухгалтерских услуг;

- в ряде случаев деятельность субъектов хозяйствования имеет глубоко выраженный отраслевой характер с множеством нюансов в организации и ведении учета, в связи с чем не каждая аутсорсинговая компания может справиться с ведением учета таких организаций;

- учредители и руководство организаций в стремлении минимизировать свои расходы, в частности в части уплаты налогов, нередко используют незаконные или сомнительные способы учета, в то

время как при ведении учета аутсорсинговой компанией такие способы будут исключены;

➤ работа «со своей бухгалтерией», находящейся в прямом подчинении руководителя позволяет, как правило, обеспечить большую оперативность в работе, чем в случае, когда учет ведется сторонней организацией;

➤ у многих субъектов бизнеса сформирован собственный штат специалистов по автоматизации ведения бухгалтерского учета.

Исследования показали, что аутсорсинговые услуги имеют несколько преимуществ в области бухгалтерского учета:

➤ сотрудничество с предприятиями и организациями, оказывающими аутсорсинговые бухгалтерские услуги, обеспечивает ряд удобств для предпринимателей;

➤ задачи на аутсорсинг качественны, оперативны и рентабельны, так как предприниматели освобождаются от ежемесячных налогов на заработную плату, оргтехнику, материально-техническое обеспечение, расходы на аренду, связь и интернет, так как услуги аутсорсинга не в их состоянии. Позволяет улучшить финансовые результаты на 20-30% за счет оптимизации затрат;

➤ предотвращено разглашение конфиденциальной информации при использовании аутсорсинговых бухгалтерских услуг;

➤ используя услугу аутсорсинга, можно иметь не одну, а несколько высококвалифицированных групп специалистов по бухгалтерскому учету;

➤ избавляет от ошибок и недостатков в учете, излишних отвлекающих факторов;

➤ помимо бухгалтерского и налогового учета аутсорсинг предлагают другие дополнительные услуги, такие как кадровые и юридические услуги. Следует отметить, что бухгалтеры в штате не всегда берутся за решение таких дополнительных вопросов, а наем дополнительных специалистов увеличивает затраты предприятия;

➤ возможна передача учета на аутсорсинговые компании и кампании на любом этапе. Если бухгалтерский учет предприятия ведется без применения специальных программ с ошибками и пропусками, аутсорсинг бухгалтерского учета предприятия приведет к правильному и точному состоянию за счет восстановления бухгалтерского учета, не отвечающего таким требованиям.

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ОСТРЫЙ КОРОНАРНЫЙ СИНДРОМ У БОЛЬНЫХ ПЕРЕНЕСШИХ COVID-19

Исследования показали, что действие COVID-19 на сердечно-сосудистую систему включает не только прямое кардиотоксическое действие вируса, но и повреждение миокарда за счет нарушения гемодинамики, системной гипоксии, дестабилизации атеросклеротических бляшек вследствие эндотелиальной дисфункции, повышения потребности миокарда в кислороде, как ответ на системное воспаление, коагулопатию и другие. Большую роль играет вовлечение в патологический процесс эндотелия сосудов.

Ключевые слова: COVID-19; новая коронавирусная инфекция; острый коронарный синдром; ишемическая болезнь сердца.

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ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME IN PATIENTS WITH COVID-19

Studies have shown that the effect of COVID-19 on the cardiovascular system includes not only the direct cardiotoxic effect of the virus, but also damage to the myocardium due to hemodynamic disorders, systemic hypoxia, destabilization of atherosclerotic plaques due to endothelial dysfunction, increased myocardial oxygen demand as a response to systemic inflammation, coagulopathy and others. Involvement of vascular endothelium in the pathological process plays an important role.

Keywords: COVID-19; new coronavirus infection; acute coronary syndrome; coronary artery disease.

Введение. Ишемическая болезнь сердца широко распространена в популяции и наблюдается у 4,2–25% болеющих COVID-19. У пациентов, находящихся в отделениях интенсивной терапии встречаемость ИБС, как правило, выше. Так, в Китайской Народной Республике ишемическая болезнь сердца (ИБС) встречалась у 4,2% пациентов с COVID-19, и у 22,7% умерших от COVID-19 [3]. Можно выделить две группы пациентов, имеющих сочетание ОКС и COVID-19. Первая — это пациенты, у которых ОКС диагностирован на фоне имеющейся COVID-19 и находящиеся, как

правило, на стационарном лечении в специализированных инфекционных отделениях. Вторая группа представлена пациентами, доставленными с подозрением на ОКС, у которых COVID-19 выявлен при обследовании в сосудистых центрах.

В данном клинико-морфологическом случае, кроме поражения легких, описывается острый коронарный синдром (морфологически проявлявшийся ишемической дистрофией миокарда) и дисциркуляторная энцефалопатия, субстратом для развития которых служат хроническая гемодинамически значимая субокклюзия кровеносных сосудов. Таким образом, наличие преморбидного фона (ИБС, артериальная гипертензия) у пожилых пациентов приводят к развитию острой легочно-сердечной недостаточности, отеку легких, головного мозга [5].

Одним из ключевых аспектов патогенеза ОКС является тромбоцитарное звено гемостаза. Согласно результатам ряда исследований, пациенты с тяжелой пневмонией имеют склонность к тромбоцитопении, а значит к высокому риску кровотечений. По данным одного метаанализа 9 исследований, включившего данные 1779 пациентов с COVID-19, было обнаружено значимое снижение числа тромбоцитов у пациентов с тяжелым течением вирусной инфекции по сравнению с остальными формами [13]. Механизм тромбоцитопении в данном случае представляется мультифакторным и свидетельствует о развитии тяжелой органной дисфункции, выраженных нарушений гемостаза, сосудистой коагулопатии, часто приводящей к синдрому диссеминированного внутрисосудистого свертывания [24]. По данным другого исследования, 71,4% умерших пациентов отвечали критериям диссеминированного внутрисосудистого свертывания, развившегося на фоне COVID-19 [5].

Актуальный ретроспективный анализ 449 клинических случаев тяжелого течения COVID-19 показал, что в подгруппах пациентов с коагулопатией или со значимым повышением уровня Д-димера (более чем в 6 раз по сравнению с референтными значениями) введение в профилактической дозе низкомолекулярного гепарина >7 дней уменьшало 28-дневную летальность [7].

Вирусная инфекция и вирус-индуцированные иммунные реакции в большинстве случаев лежат в основе воспалительного процесса при миокардите. Инвазия в клетку-мишень вирусной частицы, обладающей тропностью к миокарду, прямое цитопатогенное действие вируса и включение неспецифичных механизмов противовирусной защиты (реализуемых макрофагами и НК-клетками) являются ведущими механизмами повреждения миокарда в острой фазе заболевания.

Активированные макрофаги и другие клетки иммунной системы посредством продукции хемокинов привлекают в очаг воспаления Т- и В-лимфоциты. Последние реализуют механизмы клеточноопосредованного цитолиза и обеспечивают выработку противовирусных антител —

запускается механизм апоптоза кардиомиоцитов с дальнейшей систолической дисфункцией миокарда. Спорадические случаи аутопсии и сообщения о случаях тяжелого миокардита с систолической дисфункцией левого желудочка после перенесенного COVID-19 позволяют предположить возможность инфильтрации миокарда интерстициальными мононуклеарными воспалительными клеткам. Исследования кардиальных биомаркеров указывают на высокую распространенность повреждения миокарда у госпитализированных пациентов, являющегося важнейшим прогностическим фактором при COVID-19 [6].

Исходя из вышеперечисленного, пациенты с сопутствующей сердечно-сосудистой патологией относятся к очень высокому риску тяжелого течения инфекции и смерти. Согласно опыту иностранных коллег, спектр поражения сердечно-сосудистой системы при COVID-19 включает миокардит, ОКС, нарушения ритма, сердечную недостаточность и кардиогенный шок [1, 3, 8].

Механизм тромбоцитопении в данном случае представляется мультифакторным и свидетельствует о развитии тяжелой органной дисфункции, выраженных нарушений гемопоэза, сосудистой коагулопатии, часто приводящей к синдрому диссеминированного внутрисосудистого свертывания [2, 4]. По данным другого исследования, 71,4% умерших пациентов отвечали критериям диссеминированного внутрисосудистого свертывания, развившегося на фоне COVID-19 [7].

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COVID-19 КАК ФАКТОР РИСКА СЕРДЕЧНО-СОСУДИСТОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ

Как известно, коронавирус попадает в клетку путем присоединения белка пепломера к рецептору ангиотензин-превращающего фермента 2 типа (ACE 2). Рецепторы ACE 2 представлены на клетках дыхательного тракта, почек, пищевода, мочевого пузыря, подвздошной кишки, сердца, центральной нервной системы.

Ключевые слова: COVID-19; рецепторы ACE 2; острый коронарный синдром; ишемическая болезнь сердца.

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COVID-19 AS A RISK FACTOR FOR CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

As is known, the coronavirus enters the cell by attaching the peplomer protein to the angiotensin-converting enzyme type 2 receptor (ACE 2). ACE 2 receptors are present on the cells of the respiratory tract, kidneys, esophagus, bladder, ileum, heart, and central nervous system.

Keywords: COVID-19; ACE 2 receptors; acute coronary syndrome; coronary artery disease.

Введение. В условиях пандемии новой коронавирусной инфекции COVID-19 (COronaVIrus Disease 2019) системы здравоохранения всех стран встретились с тяжелым испытанием. На момент написания статьи, по данным университета Джона Хопкинса, эта инфекция выявлена у >103 млн человек по всему миру, ~2,3 млн из них скончались [1]. Несмотря на то, что бессимптомно болезнь протекает, в среднем, в 50% случаев, а легкое течение заболевания наблюдается у 80% пациентов, достаточно значимая часть инфицированных переносит COVID-19 в тяжелой форме [2]. В подавляющем большинстве исследований сердечно-сосудистые заболевания (ССЗ), артериальная гипертензия (АГ), сахарный диабет (СД), ожирение являются основными факторами риска, а коморбидность — ключевым независимым предиктором тяжелого течения и даже летальных исходов при COVID-19 [3-5]. Течение инфекционного процесса может служить как причиной декомпенсации хронических ССЗ, так и

провоцировать возникновение острых. Несмотря на поступающие, на первый взгляд, оптимистичные статистические данные из различных стран о снижении более чем на 40% госпитализаций пациентов с острым коронарным синдромом (ОКС) в период всеобщего локдауна, данное снижение вполне можно считать тревожным признаком потенциального увеличения частоты внезапной сердечной смерти, ухудшения течения ОКС, увеличения количества осложнений в будущем [9].

Хотя вирус SARS-CoV-2 в первую очередь поражает легкие, он также влияет на сердечно-сосудистую систему. Это воздействие включает не только прямое кардиотоксическое действие вируса (воспалительный миокардит), но и повреждение миокарда за счет нарушения гемодинамики, системной гипоксии, дестабилизации атеросклеротических бляшек вследствие эндотелиальной дисфункции, повышение потребности миокарда в кислороде, как ответ на системное воспаление, коагулопатию и другие, что в совокупности приводит к шестикратному повышению риска развития инфаркта миокарда (табл. 1) [6].

Таблица 1. Вероятные механизмы повреждения миокарда при COVID-19 [6].

Тип повреждения	Ведущий механизм	Последствия
Инфаркт миокарда 1 типа	Разрыв нестабильной бляшки; Тромбоз «нативной интимы»; Ослойка интимы коронарной артерии	Тромбоз коронарных артерий, развитие ишемии и повреждения миокарда
Инфаркт миокарда 2 типа	Системная гипоксемия; Дисфункция эндотелия	Диффузное или очаговое повреждение миокарда с развитием миокардиальной дисфункции
Миокардит	Токсическое действие на миокард; Повреждение миокарда вследствие аутоиммунного воспалительного ответа.	Диффузное повреждение миокарда с развитием миокардиальной дисфункции
Стрессовая миокардиопатия	Эндотелиальная дисфункция	Развитие сердечной недостаточности, как правило, обратимое
Венозные тромбозы		Повреждение и дисфункция правого желудочка

Имеются данные о манифестации болезней сердечно-сосудистой системы на фоне COVID-19. По результатам аутопсии пациентов, умерших от COVID-19, описаны повреждения миокарда в виде множественных очагов воспаления с повреждением кардиомиоцитов, лимфоцитарной и, гораздо чаще, макрофагиальной инфильтрации [6].

Миокардиальное повреждение, определяемое по повышению кардиоспецифических ферментов, может развиваться как вследствие ишемии, так и неишемического процесса, включая миокардит. Положительный тест на тропонин описан у значительной части пациентов с COVID-19, причем уровень повышения отличался среди выживших и впоследствии умерших. В метаанализе из 4 исследований, включавшем

341 пациента, среди которых тяжелое течение наблюдалось у 36% (123), уровни тропонина I были выше у пациентов с тяжелым течением болезни (25,6, 95% доверительный интервал (ДИ) 6,8-44,5).

Интересно также, что количественный показатель фермента оставался на одном уровне у выживших, в то время как у умерших пациентов наблюдался его рост в геометрической прогрессии. Значительное повышение тропонина наблюдалось за неделю до наступления летального исхода. Также сообщается, что сопутствующие изменения на электрокардиограмме (ЭКГ) и эхокардиографии (ЭхоКГ) ассоциируются с более тяжелым течением и худшим прогнозом: у 7-17% госпитализированных пациентов отмечались вышеописанные изменения, причем значимо чаще они встречаются у нуждающихся в интенсивной терапии (22,2% vs 2,0%, $p < 0,001$), а также среди умерших пациентов (59% vs 1%, $p < 0,0001$) [7].

Современная диагностика вирусного миокардита имеет ряд трудностей. Основным диагностическим критерием миокардита являются связь кардиальных симптомов с перенесенной инфекцией и наличие признаков воспаления. В этом случае помогает комплексное клинико-лабораторное и инструментальное обследование пациента, а также проведение эндомиокардиальной биопсии по определенным показаниям для исключения воспалительной природы поражения сердца [2, 8].

Существующие данные свидетельствуют о высокой встречаемости сопутствующей патологии у пациентов с COVID-19 среднего и старшего возраста. Среди сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний преобладают АГ (около 15%), сахарный диабет (7,4–20%) и ИБС (около 2,5%). Пациенты с COVID-19 и сердечно-сосудистой коморбидностью имеют высокую вероятность развития ТОРС, септического шока и летального исхода. Остро возникшая дисфункция сердца и ТОРС рассматриваются в качестве предикторов неблагоприятного прогноза пациентов с COVID-19. Необходимо дальнейшее изучение особенностей скрининга, диагностики, клинических проявлений, профилактики и лечения у пациентов с COVID-19. По мере распространения болезни и появления новых данных целесообразно определить факторы риска развития сердечно-сосудистых осложнений у таких пациентов.

Заключение. На фоне COVID-19 также повреждается сердечно-сосудистая система, особенно тяжелое течение заболевания приобретает у гериатрических пациентов с предсуществующим поражением сердца на фоне ишемической болезни сердца и прогрессивного атеросклероза [5].

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КАСБ-ХУНАР ТАЪЛИМИДА ТАЛАБАЛАРНИНГ ФАОЛЛИГИНИ ОРТТИРИШНИ ЎЗИГА ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақола ёшларга касб-хунар ўргатиш жараёнида назарий ва амалда ишлаб чиқариш таълимини қўшиб олиб борилишини ўзига хос хусусиятларини ҳамда ўқувчиларни касбий қизиқишларни, яъни шахс танлаган касбининг жамият ва ўзи учун аҳамиятини англаган ҳолда, уни муваффақиятли эгаллаш учун йўналган фаолияти ифодаланади.

Калит сўзи: Касб-хунар, касбий қизиқиш, билим, кўникма, малака, маҳорат, тарбия.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF INCREASING THE ACTIVITY OF STUDENTS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Annotation: This article describes the specific features of combining theoretical and practical production education in the process of vocational training for young people, as well as the activities aimed at making students understand their professional interests, that is, the importance of their chosen profession for society and themselves, and to successfully acquire it.

Key word: Profession, professional interest, knowledge, skill, competence, skill, education.

Замонавий касб-хунар таълимида ёшларга касб-хунар ўргатиш жараёни ўзига хос хусусиятга эга бўлиб, уни ўрганиш ва амалда ташкил этиш эса, ўзига хос талабларни кўяди.

Касб-хунар таълимининг энг муҳим ва аҳамиятли жихати - бу жараёнда ёш авлодни меҳнат жамоасида ўқиб - тарбияланиши бўлиб ҳисобланади. Ҳар бир меҳнат жамоаси жамиятимиз анъаналари, меҳнат ва ахлоқий принципларига амал қилади. Бу принцип ва анъаналарнинг ёш мутахассис шахсини шаклланиши, муайян касб-хунар эгаллашига таъсир кўрсатиши муқаррардир. Буларнинг ҳаммасини англаш, ўқувчи шахси таркибида касб-хунарга оид билим, кўникма ва малакаларни шакллантириш ва касб маҳоратини эгаллаши учун психологик замин яратади. Касб - хунар таълими тизими - психологик дидактик қонуниятлар ва принциплар асосида яратилган, ўзига хос хусусиятларга эга бўлган

педагогик ташкил этувчилар (ўқитиш мазмуни, уни ўқувчиларга ўргатиш-ўзлаштириш усуллари) мажмуасидир. Уларнинг ҳар бири ўзига хос хусусий характер ва аниқ психологик - педагогик йўналишга эга бўлади. Экспериментал тадқиқотларда аниқланганидек, ишлаб чиқариш таълими бу тизимнинг энг муҳим ташкил этувчиси бўлиб ҳисобланади. Бунда ишлаб чиқариш таълими, ўқитишнинг осондан қийинга (иш усуллари-меҳнат амаллари-меҳнат амаллари мажмуаси -иш тури) кетма-кетлигидан иборат муайян элементлар мажмуасидан иборат, деб тушунилади. Ишлаб чиқариш таълимини босқич ва даврлар бўйича амалга оширилиши, унга хос бўлган энг муҳим жиҳат бўлиб ҳисобланади.

Техникумларда назарий ва ишлаб чиқариш таълимини қўшиб олиб борилиши, ўқувчиларнинг дастлаб ўқув-ишлаб чиқариш устахоналари, ўқув хўжалиги ва ўқув-машқ майдон (полигон) ларда, сўнгра бевосита ишлаб чиқаришда моддий бойликлар яратишда иштирок этишлари – буларнинг ҳаммаси ўқув-тарбиявий жараёни ташкил этишга ўзига хос дидактик ва психологик ёндашувни тақозо қилади. Касб-ҳунар таълими жараёнида ўқувчилар фақат касбий билим, кўникма ва малакаларни эгалловчи фаол субъект сифатида иштирок этмайди. У бир вақтнинг ўзида унумли меҳнатда иштирок этади, яъни меҳнат жараёнида ўқувчи шахси, унинг маънавий қиёфаси, дунёқараши ҳам шаклланиб боради. Буларнинг ҳаммаси ўқувчиларнинг касбий фаолият ва нисбатан ўзига хос мотивларини шаклланишини белгилайди. Бу мотив таркибига касбни юқорироқ малака даражасида эгаллашга интилиш, моддий манфаатдорлик, ўз меҳнати билан жамоада ҳурмат қозониш каби ташкил этувчиларни киритиш мумкин [1].

Касбий қизиқиш - шахс танлаган касбининг жамият ва ўзи учун аҳамиятини англаган ҳолда, уни муваффақиятли эгаллаш учун йўналган фаолиятидир. Касбий қизиқишларни шакллантиришни касбга оид билимлар бериш ва уларни ўзлаштириш каби икки йўналишнинг бир-бири билан чамбарчас боғлиқлиги сифатида таъсаввур этилади. Техникумга қабул қилинган айрим ўқувчиларда ўргатилаётган касбга оид дастлабки қизиқиш уйғонмаган бўлиши мумкин. Бу ҳолда, уларда энг аввало, касбга оид дастлабки қизиқишларни уйғотиш ва сўнгра, уларни касбий қизиқишлар даражасигача ривожлантириш лозим. Шундай қилиб, касбий қизиқишларни шакллантириш, ўқувчиларни касбга оид билим, кўникма ва малакаларни эгаллаш жараёнида амалга оширилади. Шу билан бирга, касбий қизиқишларнинг мавжудлиги, ўқувчилар томонидан касбга оид янги билим, кўникма ва малакаларни эгаллашлари учун ҳам имконият яратади.

Ўқувчиларда махсус фанлардан ўтказилаётган назарий, лаборатория ва амалий машғулотлар, фан ва техник ижодкорлик тўғарақлари машғулотларида, ўқув хоналарини ва ўқув устахоналарини жиҳозлашда иштирок этишида касбий қизиқишларни шакллантириш мумкин. Шу

билан бирга, ўқувчилар касб меҳнат предметлари билан танишиши ва улар билан ишлаши натижасида касб малакалари шакллантиришга эришилади. Уларда ишлаб чиқаришда сифат ва малака даражасини оширишга, сиёсий ва техник тасаввурни кенгайтиришга, касбга оид кўп ҳаётий жараёнлар билан чуқурроқ танишишга интилиш уйғонади.

Касбий қизиқишлар ва уларни шахсга таъсири жамият тараққиёти жараёнида такомиллашиб боради. Техника ва технологиянинг ривожланиши ишчилар малакасини ва касблар таркибига туб ўзгаришлар киритиб боради [2]. Касбий қизиқишларнинг интеллектуал ташкил этувчиси таълим жараёни ахборотлар технологияси билан боғлиқ бўлади. У ўқувчиларни ижодий изланишига, ўз фикрини ифода этишда фаолликка, ҳар томонлама фикрлашга ундайди. Техника соҳасида мувоффақиятли ишлаш учун инсонда фазовий тасаввур этиш қобилияти етарли даражада ривожланган бўлиши зарур.

Техника билан боғлиқ бўлган ишларда ўқувчиларнинг мувоффақиятли ишлаб кетишлари учун касб-ҳунар таълими жараёнида ўқувчилар психологиясининг қуйидаги хусусиятларини ривожлантиришга алоҳида эътибор бериш керак бўлади:

- техник кузатувчанлик;
- техник объектларни идрок қилиш;
- техник тафаккур, бу топшириқни бажаришга оқилона ёндашиш, материаллар хусусиятларини эътиборга олиш;
- бажариладиган амалларни ақлий тасаввур этиш;
- техник масалаларни ҳал этишда янгилик элементларини киритишлари.

Касбий қизиқишларнинг шаклланиш жараёни яхлит тизимини ташкил этувчи ва алоҳида функцияларни бажарувчи бир неча таркибий қисмлардан иборат бўлади. Касб-ҳунар таълими ва касбий қизиқишлар чамбарчас боғлиқдир. Таълим жараёнида шахс ҳар томонлама камол топади, тафаккури кенгаяди, дунёқараши шаклланади, теварак-атрофидаги борлиқни ҳаққонийроқ идрок қила бошлайди, фикрлаш қобилияти такомиллашади [3].

Барқарор касбий қизиқишларни шакллантириш – бу ўқувчиларда танланган касб бўйича ахлоқий жавобгарликни, унинг ижтимоий аҳамиятини онгли равишда тасаввур этишни шакллантиришдир.

Мантиқий фикрлаш билиш жараёнида қизиқувчанликни ривожлантиради, яъни у ёки бу масалани, муаммони ечишни яхши кўришни уйғотади ва бу ҳаётий зарурият бўлиб қолади. Янгиларни билишга ўрганиб қолган одам у ҳеч қачон тўхтамайди, хамиша билмаган нарсаларни билишга интилади ва доимо, баъзан тушунмаган (сезмаган) холда ўзини олдига қўйган масала ва муаммони ечиш устида ўйлайди.

Изланишлар шуни кўрсатадики, касбий қизиқишларни шаклланиши асосан мухандис – педагог фаолияти ва ўқувчиларнинг ўқув ишлаб чиқариш бўйича фаолияти каби икки таркибий қисмлардан иборат бўлади:

- касбий қизиқишларни шакллантирувчи, унинг мақсадини амалга оширувчи воситалари (методлар, ташкилий шакллар, кўргазмали қурол, техник восита, дидактик материаллар кўринишидаги ёрдамчи воситалар).

- бошқарув субъекти – мухандис-педагог бошқараётган тизимни тўлалигича ўзида мужассамлаштириши ва уни ўқувчиларга бевосита таъсир эттириш мақсади томон йўналтириши.

Бошқарилаётган тизим таркибига ўқувчилар жамоаси (у орқали мухандис-педагог ўқувчиларга таъсир этади), ўқувчи ва унинг индивидуал педагогик-психологик хусусиятлари, ўқувчиларнинг ўқув-ишлаб чиқариш фаолияти ва унинг ташкил этувчилари ҳам киради.

Касбий қизиқишларнинг бундай таркибий тузилишини яратишда қизиқишларга оид мавжуд тадқиқот натижалари ва касбий қизиқишларнинг ўзига хослиги асос қилиб олинган. Бу хослик ўқувчиларнинг назарий ва амалий тайёргарлик даражаларида ўз ифодасини топади. Ёхуд, уларни муайян касбга оид назарий билимлари ҳамда амалий кўникма ва малакаларга интилиши, бўлажак мустақил меҳнат фаолиятига руҳан тайёр бўлиши назарда тутилади.

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ОТНОШЕНИЕ ДЖАДИДОВ ТУРКЕСТАНА К ТЕХНОЛОГИЯМ, ВХОДЯЩИМ В СТРАНУ

Аннотация: В данной статье речь идет об отношении джадидов Туркестана к новым технологиям, об изменениях в условиях Туркестана промышленного производства, периодическая печать, о пользе технического оснащения отраслей региона.

Ключевые слова: Туркестан, джадидизм, экономическое развитие, новые технологии, промышленное производство, периодическая печать, газета, идеология, культура.

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JADID OF TURKESTAN'S ATTITUDE TO TECHNOLOGIES ENTERING THE COUNTRY

Annotation: This article deals with the attitude of the Jadids of Turkestan to new technologies, changes in the conditions of industrial production in Turkestan, periodicals, and the benefits of technical equipment for the industries of the region.

Key words: Turkestan, Jadidism, economic development, new technologies, industrial production, periodical press, newspaper, ideology, culture.

Местные прогрессисты, бывшие непосредственными участниками событий, происходивших в Туркестане в конце XIX - начале XX века, тесно связаны с борьбой модернистов за реформы, просвещение, обновление, развитие и независимость. особое значение имеет исследование политических процессов. В конце XIX - начале XX века в мировое хозяйство вошли новые элементы капиталистического производства. Открытие новых технологий и их использование в производстве стали популярными, а использование новых технологий в неразрывной связи с этим поднялось на новый уровень. Как передовые мыслители своего времени, джадиды выражали свое отношение, призывая к принятию этих изменений, происходящих в мире. Само собой

разумеется, что в это время серьезным вопросом оставалось развитие колонии Туркестан и вхождение ее в число ведущих стран мира. «В начале XX века основной идеей в программах наиболее передовых представителей джадидизма было развитие западного типа капитализма и демократии», — пишет историк Д. Алимова. Национал-прогрессивисты пытались раскрыть суть времени, в котором они жили, и смогли дать свою объективную оценку происходящим событиям.

В результате общественно-политических движений, происходивших в Туркестане в конце XIX века, проживающие здесь народы стали стремиться к восстановлению своей культурной целостности. Особое значение приобрела роль национальной печати в просвещении народа, создании современной системы образования, широкой пропаганде религиозных и светских наук, использовании научных достижений развитых стран, признании прав человека женщин-мусульманок. 14 октября 1897 г. военный губернатор Ферганской области Швайковский в своем рапорте Туркестанскому генерал-губернатору А. Вревскому заявил, что он надеется получить положительные результаты от учреждения периодических изданий и в Туркестане, и что царская администрация могла легко русифицировать местное население, быть в курсе всех беспокоящих их проблем, а создание ее было призвано предотвратить возможные волнения, и прежде всего, содействовать империи.

26 июля 1898 г. генерал-губернатор Туркестана С. М. Духовский в ответ на письмо военного губернатора Ферганской области Швайковского сказал: «Безусловно, очень необходимо создать периодическую печать. Пора открывать региональную прессу», — сказал он и разрешил работу печатных изданий в регионе. Например, в журнале «Ойина» М. Бехбуди, в журналах и газетах типа «Садой Фергана» О. Махмудова можно найти много материалов, посвященных решению проблемы. В частности, через информацию и сообщения, подаваемые в рубриках «Хокандские новости», «Дохлия новости», «Туркестанские и Ферганские новости», «Военные новости», «Зарубежные новости», «Литературная дискуссия», «Объявления» Садой Фергана». Газета призвала своих читателей не только быть в курсе современных событий, но и стать их активными участниками.

Например, Абдулхамид Чолпон дал высокую оценку деятельности газеты: «...Апрель 1914 года был для нас, туркестанцев, месяцем, достойным называться «народным праздником». Потому что 2 или 3 апреля по инициативе уважаемого Абиджона Эфанди Махмудова, бизнесмена из Коканда, 3 раза в неделю выходила газета «Садой Фергана». Весь Туркестан воспринял это известие с великой радостью и волнением», — сказал он.

Понимая, что банковская система служит важным орудием формирования капиталистических отношений в Туркестане и что она является главным фактором сохранения прибыли от иностранного

капитала в казне страны и развития местного капитала, Джадидлар поставил формирование национальная банковская система на повестке дня. Джадиды уже поняли, что привлечение новых технологий крайне важно для развития экономики Туркестана. По этой причине он предупреждал, что ремесленники и мастера различного уровня, производящие изделия, основанные на ручном труде, если они не применят к своей работе современные приемы, потерпят неудачу и не смогут выдержать конкуренцию, сложившуюся в условиях рыночная экономика. К тому же призывал, например, и Мунаввар Кори народ Туркестана своими словами: «Народы Европы и Америки летают по воздуху, плавают под морем, без средств сообщаются с самыми дальними уголками мира и достигли одного культура».

М. Бехбуди сказал: «У нас есть Шахи Адрас, Бекасам, Алоха... Бофианцы. Если у нас будут техники и инженеры, эти машины будут отремонтированы, и население будет в достатке. Боже, в ближайшее время "доки" исчезнут, как и наши дураки. Потому что Европа делает мир лучше с помощью нового инструмента. Таким образом, слова «наша школа, магазин, предприятие, медресе и все должны быть современно реформированы» показывают, что он пытался объяснить, насколько необходимы новые технологии для производства передовых людей, и выступал за реформы во всех областях экономики.

Такие усилия национальных прогрессистов окупились, хотя и в определенной степени. Немного изменился процесс внедрения новых технологий в производство. Например, новая конструкция стала использоваться в процессе производства местных ремесел, в том числе кирпичного производства. В ташкентских дегрезах вместо примитивных деревянных балок, обеспечивающих подачу воздуха, внедрено использование аппаратов ИВЛ. Обивщики и ковроделы стали использовать различные синтетические красители. Простые швейные машины и ророр распространены. В этот период в ювелирной сфере можно наблюдать уникальные изменения. В частности, они стали изготавливать серебряные украшения, заливая молоко и песок в бронзовую форму.

Во взглядах джадидов необходимость улучшения и развития экономики для развития страны и достижения свободы постоянно ставится как злободневный вопрос дня. Для этого, как они отмечали, «смысл сдерживания хозяйства состоит в том, чтобы довести торговлю, промышленность и сельское хозяйство до уровня совершенства и поставить их на путь развития».

Одним словом, национал-прогрессивисты изучали лучший опыт других народов и стран, сохраняя при этом самобытность и облик Туркестана, пытались определить подходящий для них путь экономического развития. Они изучали глобальные изменения, достижения в социально-экономической жизни капиталистических стран,

поддерживали производство и применение новых технологий в сельском хозяйстве. Прогрессисты пытались развивать реформы в каждой области в соответствии с национальными интересами как частью мирового развития. В связи с этим у них были свои самостоятельные взгляды, концепция экономического развития в целом.

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ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЕ РЕШЕНИЯ РЕКОНСТРУКЦИИ ЗДАНИЯ «МАДРАСАИ МИР» В ГОРОДЕ КОКАНД

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются проблемы и предлагаемые методы реставрационно-реконструкционных мероприятий для обеспечения долговечности здания «Мадрасаи Мир» в городе Коканд.

Ключевые слова: строительство, здание, сейсмостойкость, пространственная жесткость, осадка, реконструкция, проектное решение.

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ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE «MADRASAI MIR» BUILDING IN KAKAND

The article deals with the problems and proposed methods of restoration and reconstruction measures to ensure the durability of the “Madrasai Mir” building in the city of Kokand.

Keywords: construction, building, seismic resistance, spatial rigidity, settlement, reconstruction, design solution.

Здание «Мадрасаи мир» построено в 1799 году под историческом названием «Норбутабек мадрасаси» и является историко-архитектурным памятником Республики Узбекистан. Реставрация и реконструкция объекта требует особого подхода, при этом важную роль играют изучение и понимание инженерных решений национального зодчества Кокандского ханства в XVIII веке [1].

Габаритные размеры и планировочные особенности здания. Здание состоит из четырех отсеков-порталей, которые с четырех сторон обрамляют двора мечети. Габаритные размеры главной – Северной порталы: длина 49,4 м, ширина 24,5 м; Южной порталы: длина 50,7 м, ширина 8,9 м; Восточной порталы: длина 49,4 м, ширина 9,0 м; Западной

порталы: длина 49,4 м, ширина 9,0 м. Здание одноэтажное, имеет три купола, два находятся в главной портале, одна находится в южной портале здания, по четырем углам здания расположены незавершенные минареты. Худжры, находящиеся на пересечении взаимно перпендикулярных частей мемориального комплекса, разделены по диагонали на две треугольные комнаты при помощи отдельных смежных стен, то есть устроен своеобразный осадочный и сейсмический шов.

Главный портал в медресе традиционен, со стрельчатой нишей, разбитой на два яруса. В первом ярусе в углублении находится входная стрельчатая арка с деревянной дверью, над которой, в углах прямоугольной ниши, мозаики выполнен растительный орнамент. Во втором ярусе располагается балкон-галерея. В верхней части портала выполнены арочные ниши с имитацией решетки. В боковых частях портала чередуются арочные и прямоугольные ниши. По углам портала традиционные гульдасты с декоративными фонарями и гофрированными куполами. Ствол гульдасты выполнен кирпичной кладкой в «елочку», по диагонали.

В углах медресе возвышаются купола дарсханы, стоящие на невысокой платформе четверика, переходящего в восьмерик. Барабан расчленен на оконные стрельчатые проемы с панджарой.

Основание здания. На основании вырытого шурфа и литологического разреза грунтов основания ближе расположенного здания определили мощности и другие механические показатели грунтовых пластов. 1-пласт – насыпной слой, мощностью 0,4 м, состоит из супеси, песка, гравия с содержанием строительного мусора; 2-пласт – несущий слой основания, где закладываются тела фундаментов, супесь от коричневого до темно-серого цвета, водонасыщенная, от пластичной до текущей консистенции, с прослоями суглинка, с включением карбонатных конкреций до 20 %, мощностью в среднем 4 метров; 3-пласт – гравийно-галичниковые отложения с песчаным заполнителем, водонасыщенные, состоят из осадочных и изверженных пород. Уровень грунтовых вод – 3,6 м.

Фундаменты здания. Фундаменты под стен – ленточные, возведены на двух слоях, нижний слой на грунтовом-глиняном растворе из бутовых не обтесанных камней, толщина слоя – 300 мм, свес (консоль) со стены на верхней части – 320 мм; верхний слой – пятирядовая кирпичной кладка на ганчевом растворе, толщина кирпича 60-65 мм, толщина раствора 25-30 мм, общая высота кладки 400 мм, свес (консоль) со стены на верхней части 650 мм. Общая форма фундамента на поперечном разрезе – клинообразная, меньшая сторона направлена вниз.

Расчетная несущая способность грунта основания (супеси) по КМК - 2.02.01-98 и результатам инженерно-геологических изысканий $R_0 = 630$ КПа. При расчете деформаций основания с использованием расчетных

схем, указанных в п.2.40КМК -2.02.01-98, среднее давление под подошвой фундамента p не должно превышать расчетного сопротивления грунта основания. Произведённые расчеты нагрузок на основание здания показали что, это требование выполняются. По частям здания значения давление под подошвами фундаментов здания p колеблются от 3-20 КПа до 550 КПа. Однако, в отдельных участках ленточных фундаментов имеются локальные повреждения. Но в целом непрерывность и согласованность соседних частей в пригодном состоянии сохраняются. Исследованиями и опытом эксплуатации исторических зданий тоже установлены, что известковым и глинистым растворам свойственна гибкость, которая часто сопровождается смещением, не подвергая напряжению отдельных валунов и кирпичей, из которых состоит конструкция фундамента.

Стены здания. Стены возведены из обожженного «мусульманского кирпича», квадратной формы со сторонами 240-260 мм.на ганчевом растворе, толщина кирпича 55-72 мм, раствора 20-30 мм.Объемный вес (средняя плотность) кирпича $-1,45 \text{ г/см}^3$, предел прочности при сжатии 8,6 МПа, это соответствует прочности современного кирпича марки М75, прочность ганчевого раствора при сжатии 3,0-6,5 МПа, соответствует прочности раствора марки М50. Для определения механической прочности кирпича и ганчевого раствора из натуральных образцов выпиливали кубики, для раствора с гранями 10 мм, для кирпича с гранями равной толщине отшлифованного натурального кирпича. Испытания на сжатии проводились при помощи пресса Р50. Толщина основных несущих стен в среднем 1100 мм (четыре кирпича). Высота обрамляющих наружных стен боковых сторон – 4900 мм, Высота стен наружной фасадной части – 6200 мм.

Кровли здания. Кровли комнат и куполы возведены путем арочной кладки, где используется клиновидная кладка по размеченным дугам окружностей, клиновидность кладки обеспечивается изменением толщины кладочного раствора, она изменяется в прелелах 10-40 мм. Толщина кладок равна размеру одного кирпича – 250-280 мм.Стрела подъема полуарок потолков комнат – 1600-1620 мм. Пролет арок 4200 мм. Основания полуарок непосредственно связаны с несущими стенами, являются продолжением кирпичной кладки несущих стен.

Проектные решения реставрации и реконструкции здания

При реставрации поврежденных участков кирпичной кладки рекомендуются произвести следующие мероприятия:

-продувка и промывка всех трещин компрессорными установками под давлением не менее 10 атм.

- заделка трещин специально подготовленными жидкими сильно сцепляющими материалами ВРЦ (водонепроницаемый расширяющийся цемент) М400;

- восстановление поврежденной кирпичной облицовки фасадов;
- реставрация уникальной мозаики куполов, фасадов, портала;
- изготовление и установка панджар по существующему аналогу;
- воссоздание резьбы по ганчу в технике «пардоз»;
- облицовка цоколя мраморными плитами;
- реставрация дверных и оконных блоков;
- облицовка поверхностей гулдаста майоликовыми сталактитами
- установка на верхнем уровне порталей горизонтального усиливающего хомута (швеллер 24х9,5) и фермы жесткости высотой 600 мм, с поясами из двутавровой профили №15 и раскосами соответствующего размера, хомуты затягивать на фермы жесткости при помощи резьбовых металлических тяг диаметром 20 мм. Фермы жесткости установить горизонтально.

Произведённый сбор нагрузок и его анализ показал целесообразность предусмотренных реконструкционных и восстановительных мероприятий. После реконструкции расчетные вертикальные нагрузки до 35 процентов уменьшаются. Это служит предотвращению неравномерных осадок основания, повышению долговечности, общей устойчивости и сейсмостойкости сооружения.

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ЭВРИСТИЧЕСКИЕ СТРАТЕГИИ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье приводятся суждения о перспективах применения эвристических стратегий в образовании и научно-творческой деятельности

Ключевые слова: эвристика, эвристические стратегии, теория познания, философия науки, интуитивизм, научные и управленческие решения, логический подход, эвристический подход, творчество, креативность.

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HEURISTIC STRATEGIES FOR INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION

Annotation: The article provides judgments about the prospects for the use of heuristic strategies in education and scientific and creative activities.

Key words: heuristics, heuristic strategies, theory of knowledge, philosophy of science, intuitionism, scientific and managerial decisions, logical approach, heuristic approach, creativity, creativity.

Каждый из нас, наверное, встречал такого человека, который удивлял нас своим необычайно развитым мышлением, оригинальным, интуитивным мышлением. Такого человека называют творческой личностью. Если в обществе будет больше творческих людей, развитие приобретает массовый характер и прогресс общества ускорится коренным образом.

Хотя мы это знаем, мы не можем сказать, что развитию интуиции учащихся, способности быстро усваивать новые идеи, способности быстро усваивать новые идеи в средних школах, высших и средних специальных учебных заведениях уделяется достаточное внимание. Педагоги

ориентируются на логические методы даже при решении творческих задач [1].

Эвристические методы широко используются в учебных заведениях многих развитых стран, в различных курсах по бизнесу и менеджменту. Эвристические стратегии стремительно входят в систему образования наших стран. Опираясь на эвристические методы, эффективно решаются задачи образовательного процесса, научных исследований, управления и корпоративного сотрудничества.

Эвристическая стратегия заранее отбрасывает нелогичные варианты и не анализирует все варианты исходя из здравого смысла. В результате количество опций, включенных в набор выбора, будет уменьшено как минимум в 3 раза.

Если же необходимо разделить существующие способы решения творческих задач по приоритету логико-эвристических (интуитивных) подходов и сопутствующих им правил деятельности, то их можно разделить на две большие группы:

а) логические методы - такие методы, в которых приоритетными являются логические правила анализа, сравнения, обобщения, классификации, индукции, дедукции и дедукции;

б) эвристические методы

Термин «эвристика» происходит от греческого слова «*heuresko*», что означает «ищу», «открываю». В настоящее время этот термин используется и понимается по-разному:

- теоретико-практическая наука, изучающая творческую деятельность (в то же время следует отметить, что создатели ее теории и признанных основных правил официально не зафиксированы);

- способы принятия решений по проблемным (творческим, нестандартным, креативным) вопросам в условиях неопределенности, такие способы обычно противопоставляют формальным методам, опирающимся на точные математические алгоритмы;

- образовательный метод;

- методы творческого поиска и научного поиска [2].

Согласно одним источникам, понятие «эвристика» впервые появилось в трудах Папы Александрийского, жившего во второй половине III в. первый раз. Имеются также сведения о том, что учение об эвристических методах впервые было применено на практике Сократом.

Ряд авторов упоминают, что Раймунд Луллия (ок. 1235-1315) внес большой вклад в эвристику, он пытался создать машину на основе общей классификации понятий для поиска решений различных задач еще в 14 веке.

Имре Лакатос (1922 - 1974) в своем исследовании природы научных открытий ввел понятия положительной и отрицательной эвристики. В кругах научной школы некоторые правила определяют, по каким путям

следует идти в дальнейших дискуссиях. Эти правила являются положительной эвристикой. Другие правила указывают, каких путей следует избегать, это отрицательная эвристика.

В целом основы эвристики составляют современная философия науки, а также развивающаяся отрасль психологии, конкретно их творческое или продуктивное мышление. Например, в вычислительной технике использование эвристических методов технического творчества (прямой и обратный мозговой штурм, эвристические методы, морфологический анализ и синтез) помогает учащимся развивать техническое воображение и способности, делать первые шаги к изобретательству, создавать новые технические идеи. дает возможность создавать решения. Если эвристические пути являются предметом эвристической логики как готовые схемы действий, то реальные процессы эвристической деятельности являются предметом психологии. Но эвристические способы могут быть представлены как форма определенной логической схемы, то есть выражены математическим языком, и в то же время следует отметить, что на современном этапе развития науки эвристическая деятельность не имеет свою полную математическую интерпретация, которую необходимо подчеркнуть.

В результате проведенного исследования были сформированы следующие выводы:

- повышение эффективности принимаемых решений в сфере управления является важным ресурсом повышения эффективности всего общественного производства;

- эвристическая стратегия заранее отбрасывает нелогичные, необоснованные варианты, взамен количество вариантов, входящих в набор выбора в процессе принятия решения, сокращается не менее чем в 3 раза, в результате значительно сокращается время, необходимое для принятия решения сокращено, обходя стереотипы, создавая возможности для необычайно новых, неожиданных и оригинальных персонажей;

- эвристические методы повышают вероятность создания работоспособного решения, но не всегда могут гарантировать приемлемое решение по творческой работе, этого не позволяет неполнота той или иной теории, неполные и недостоверные данные;

- ориентация на объяснение и объяснение происходящих явлений означает уникальность эвристических методов, соответственно, на начальных этапах научного исследования появляются эвристические методы, а на заключительных этапах научного исследования, как правило, приоритетными становятся алгоритмические методы;

- эвристические стратегии эффективно используются в современных интерактивных методах обучения и других инновациях. Дебатные клубы (клубы), действующие в ведущих высших учебных заведениях Соединенных Штатов Америки, Великобритании, Германии, Италии,

Японии и Южной Кореи, привлекают большое количество студентов. Научные семинары, проводимые известными учеными в Московском политехническом музее, имеют многовековую историю, в которых широкое место отводится дебатам и другим методам эвристических стратегий;

- стоит отметить важность методов эвристической стратегии в формировании известных научных школ и достижении комплексных результатов. Величайшие открытия и изобретения являются результатом взаимного обмена идеями, непрерывных споров и дискуссий внутри научных школ и между смежных школ;

- Эвристические стратегии сыграли важную роль в развитии восточной мудрости и научного мышления. В Хорезмской академии Маъмуна, багдадской астрономической школе Байтул-Хикмаси, Ахмада Фаргани и Улугбека эвристические методы эффективно использовались при решении научных проблем и экономических и социальных вопросов [4];

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЕЙ

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THE ESSENCE OF GLOBALIZATION OF THE WORLD ECONOMY

Abstract. The beginning of the 21st century was marked by the gradual completion of fundamental transformation processes in the world economy - the formation of a global model of economic development.

Keywords: global model of economic development, international economic system, economic integration.

The last quarter of the 20th century is characterized by the beginning of the transition of the world economy to a new stage of its development. This new stage is completely different from the previous stages of development. The growing interdependence of the countries and peoples of the world, despite all the differences in their level of development, culture, and historical traditions, has reached such a stage that this stage is called "globalization".

The beginning of the 21st century was marked by the gradual completion of fundamental transformation processes in the world economy - the formation of a global model of economic development. The components of the international economic system are getting stronger, creating the latest internal integrity and harmony. As a result of the influence of innovative strategies of economic activity and the main trends of global economic development, the main trend of modern world economic development implies the following:

- 1) Transnationalization of the national economy and deepening of their interdependence;
 - 2) Further strengthening of regional and subregional integration processes;
 - 3) Socialization of the world economy;
 - 4) Formation of the global institutional environment of economic activity.
- Theoretical and methodological analysis of the development of the

economic integration of foreign countries, determining the uniqueness of modern globalization and its impact on the development of national economic systems, based on the marketing approach and the world economic system in evaluating the practical factors of integration

analysis of structural changes in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan during the integration process is one of the most urgent issues.

The study of the problems of globalization shows the need to start from imagining the world as a global space in understanding the main trends of the 21st century. Globalization of the world economic system is the driving force of the world economy today.

This methodological instruction is devoted to the most important issues of the emergence and development of the system of economic relations in the global space, theoretical principles and practical materials are covered on a chronological basis.

In the context of the globalization of the world economy and international economic relations, it is important to study the factors affecting national economic development. Every specialist whose professional activity is related to the economic sphere, regardless of whether it is a bank, a factory or a trading company, must know and take into account the factors influencing the processes of the world market.. In this case, the analysis of the specific features of the globalization of the main manifestations of international economic relations, the study of the factors of adaptation to them is one of the most necessary conditions for targeted awareness of the global and national economic conjuncture at the macro and micro levels. Therefore, the subject of "Global Economic Development" plays an important role in training advanced specialists in the field of economy and economic relations, deepening economic reforms in the republic, ensuring the country's effective integration into the world economy in the process of economic liberalization and modernization.

Global economic relations were studied in the form of the world economy until the 90s of the 20th century, and these relations had a regional character. With the transformation of the world economy to the level of the global economy, these relations have expanded and deepened and acquired a global character.

The global economy is usually characterized by the absence of certain internal restrictions that countries establish at their borders against the flow of goods, services and production factors. The global economy is usually characterized by the absence of certain internal restrictions that countries establish at their borders against the flow of goods, services and production factors.

Several aspects of globalization and integration can be distinguished:

- regional and national economy (macro level);
- commodity, financial and currency markets, labor markets (mesolevel);
- private companies (micro level).

In addition, due to low competitiveness, not all traded goods may be traded in foreign markets. Observations show that no country in the world can achieve a permanent competitive advantage in all types of goods produced.

Secondly, relatively free movement of labor and capital is observed in each national economy, accordingly, relevant markets are formed and operate in the country. Although there is a slight difference in the amount of wages in the regions, the free movement of the labor force relatively reduces this difference.

A relatively different situation is observed in the global economy. Immigration laws, costs associated with moving workers from country to country, and other barriers prevent equalization of differences in wages across countries. Barriers to the international flow of capital are relatively rare compared to the flow of labor. Such differences, in turn, significantly affect the flow of goods and the efficiency of internal trade operations. Thirdly, business economics studies the activities of firms that trade freely within the country and do not use state support, while international trade theory studies various restrictions on foreign trade and their impact on trade flows.

Fourthly, macroeconomics studies the business environment in all regions of the country. Fiscal and monetary policy applied by the state is valid only within national borders. However, the fundamental differences between these policies implemented by the state have different effects on the flow of goods and the validity of international agreements.

Fifth, as a rule, each country has its own currency, the level of its supply is controlled by the Federal Bank. Macroeconomics studies the functioning of such a single currency and its impact on real situations. In the global economy, currency markets, exchange rates, which create the relationship between the currencies of countries participating in global economic relations, and the changes that occur as a result of the intervention of states are considered as an object of research.

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THE NATURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF GYPSUM BINDERS

Annotation: Building materials and objects based on gypsum binders are considered very promising. Gypsum adhesives and materials based on them have a number of valuable properties.

Key words: Gypsum, fillers, gypsum binders, dry construction mixtures, gypsum compositions, modification.

Kalit so'zlar: gips, plomba moddalari, gips bog'lovchilari, quruq qurilish aralashmalari, gips kompozitsiyalari, modifikatsiya. Currently, with the development of the construction network, the demand for the quality, cheapness of building materials and products based on mineral and man-made raw materials of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the need for industrial production are increasing. Therefore, it is necessary to develop effective types of materials and products that are characterized by high physical and mechanical properties and allow to reduce the cost of construction. These requirements are fully met by dry gypsum mixtures and composites, which are made on the basis of local raw materials, are environmentally friendly, sufficiently high-tech, and their production has a low energy capacity.

Building materials and objects based on gypsum binders are considered very promising. Gypsum adhesives and materials based on them have a number of valuable properties. The production of gypsum viscous substances is non-toxic, characterized by low specific consumption of fuel and energy (4-5 times less than in the production of cement). Currently, in the practice of construction, it is clearly visible that modified dry construction mixtures and composites are used. Because dry construction mixtures with improved physico-chemical properties and gypsum composites will have properties and long-term performance with guaranteed high functionality.

Building mixtures made on the basis of gypsum or anhydride adhesives are called dry gypsum mixtures (qga). Dry gypsum mixtures consist of carefully dosed and mixed dry components – gypsum adhesives, fractional fillers (fillers), pigments and modifier additives of different purposes, expressing in themselves the optimal uniform composition of scattering materials.

In accordance with the existing classification, dry plaster mixtures can be divided into the following main types: for plaster, for putty, for assembly, clay, for leveling, floor screed (floor leveling). The most common are mixtures for

plaster and Putty, the effectiveness of which is due to a number of unique properties of gypsum adhesives. They include: the ability to control solidification times over a wide range, a sufficient degree of strength of the solidified material, and hardness and the speed with which they are achieved, relatively low thermal conductivity and good sound quenching ability, high vapor permeability, high fire resistance, environmental purity. Low water resistance to the sentence and low values of hardening time are undesirable plaster mixing negative properties, reducing the possibility of their application in construction.

By expressing the composition of the gypsum composite itself from hardened plaster, it will have increased pores left over from the water and will have reduced density, improved isolationism and acoustic properties. These include fence plates and panels, small donabay Wall items, ventilation blocks, etc.

Their properties and simple methods of controlling the structure of the gypsum Stone include the inclusion of fillers and production waste of mineral origin in the composition of the gypsum adhesive.

The following fillers are used in Qga: felt domain and steel casting slag, ash, quartz sand, glass crumbs, lime, dolomite, zeolite minerals, Tuff, pumice, microkremnezem, felt ceramic brick, ceramzite, ceramzite dust, perlite sand prepared according to GOST 10832-91; perlite sand prepared according to the composition of mixtures for plastering mixtures and floor devices, the benefits of which are vermiculite sand, quartz sand according to gost 21 38-91, etc.

In binding compositions, complementary composite building materials play a structure-forming role at the level of Physico-mechanical influences in accordance with the cases of polystructure theory. A mixed structure is formed with the introduction of the filler in optimal quantities and optimal dispersibility, in which, as a result of the reduction of private volumetric deformations in the hardening process, a microstructure of an artificial stone with reduced technological damage is formed. When a certain level of filling is reached, a sharp drop in the density of the artificial stone occurs as a result of the direct interaction of the filler grains and the formation of tension sections.

The physical and mechanical effects of structure formation are conditionally divided into 2 stages:

- cross-particle interactions that form structure aggregates;
- expansion of the volume of aggregates leading to fine particle interactions at the border of adjacent blocks [20].

When introducing thin dispersive fillers into such systems, it becomes possible to control the mechanism of Organization of the structure at all slopes of the formation of the structure. An important role in this is played by the average size of the granules and the surface activity of the filler. It is established that at the first stage of crystallized carcass formation, the deorganization effect of thin dispersing fillers leads to a decrease in the strength of gypsum

compositions, when introducing dimensional fillers close to the dimensions of gypsum adhesive granules, the same as fraction sizes.

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SOLUTIONS OF STAIR CONSTRUCTIONS IN MULTI-STORY BUILDINGS

Abstract: This in the article Stairs common classification. The congregation buildings and in his sketches applicable and not designed of stairs marches materials. In residential buildings used of stairs proportions of steps dimensions such as data given. Your floors height account received without design for example and of the matter solutions cause passed.

Key words: pillapoya, marche, non-smoking stairs, Staircase horizontal, always used service stairs.

Introduction

Staircase or the staircase one from the floor to the other take going one or one how many stairs There are new playgrounds _ poles, handles, fences and addition parts own into takes _ The stairs are it stairs placed building across vertical respectively stretched out division.[2] Bedrooms for families with children must be placed in separate sections or blocks with a stairwell for separate evacuation not higher than the 3rd floor. In buildings with a height of 4 floors and more, as transparent light-transmitting parts to doors, transoms (in doors, landings and walls, including stairwell walls) and landings. doors should be without transparent parts or made of reinforced glass parts. [3]

Requirements for stairs:

The stairs are solid. It should be convenient and safe for food and people's movement and protected from fire. Placement of stairs in the building, their number and dimensions are determined depending on the function of the building, whether it is large or small, and whether it is convenient to evacuate people at the specified time.

Stairs structure

Stairs from marches and stairs from the fields consists of will be Marsh construction own in turn pillapoya and him carrying standing from the hammer consists of will be Staircase grounds floor plane and floors between is located will be Of people safe rise or fall for stairs height was 0.9 m _ handle bars with equipped will be Vertical edge of pillapoya with pillapoya march horizontal edge *pillapoya face* is called _ Staircase march stalks the most high and the most from the bottom except one different to look and to size have will be If the open

stairs of the building wing are more than 2.5 m wide, additional separating handrails should be installed.

Results.

According to their function, stairs are divided into the following types: Main or main stairs (always used service stairs), Evacuation stairs, External evacuation stairs, Service and emergency stairs.

To species is divided. From the stairs shortcoming used some in buildings helical in the form of stairs is used. It's crooked linear main stairs to be used permission will, however in the turn of steps narrow part exit of width the most less the amount is 22 cm from less not to be condition.[4] Staircase horizontal grounds between one 3 on the march less didn't happen and from 16 did not increase on the steps rise up in the eye to be caught permission will be (slanted linear stairs from this except). Only one marshal or 3 marchers on the 1st floor level of the stairs one from 18 on the march a lot didn't happen on the steps rise up in the eye eclipse can _ Staircase of the march width accident in the situation people evacuation to do to provide account take is selected. That's it according to, the main zines march width two layered in buildings at least 900 mm, three and from him a lot layered 1050 mm in buildings acceptance will be done. Staircase grounds width from the width of the march larger - at least 1200 mm acceptance will be done. [5]

Floors between marches to the number according to stairs types.

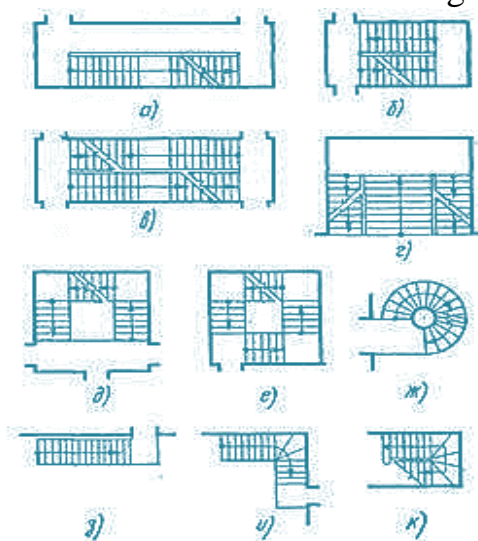


Figure 1 marches the number according to stairs.

з. One marshal; а, б, с, з Two marshal; д, Three marshal; Yes, Four march

The stairs floor height account received without design for issue solve the rule. The rule and in the standards basically pillapoya width 250-300 mm, height and 150 mm, some 180 mm only in cases goes In this people average step horizontal without 600 mm, on the stairs in his walk while this size is 450 mm equal to that is, 300 mm + 150 mm = 450 mm is taken.

Staircase and pillapoyani dimensions building height looking to determine the following in the example seeing we go out

An example. Building floor height $H= 3.3$ m, march width $b=1.05$ m, stairs the slope was 1:2 residential building for two marshal stairs dimensions define

This issue in solving pillapoya dimensions of 300x150 mm, stairs making the width $B=2b+100= 2\cdot 1050 +100=2200$ mm is taken, this number 100 on earth marches between slit width One march height: $H/2=3300/2=1650$ mm. One on the march pillapoyas number: $n=1650/150=11$, from this pillapoyas making the number 10 is taken.

Height from 28 m high has been in buildings the staircase cells fire smoke not included by doing design a must Two the staircase from the cage one or the staircase cells a lot has been without 50% of them are type done to them access external open fire smoke not included pass is open balcony or not opened open loggia type corridor through to be need.[3]

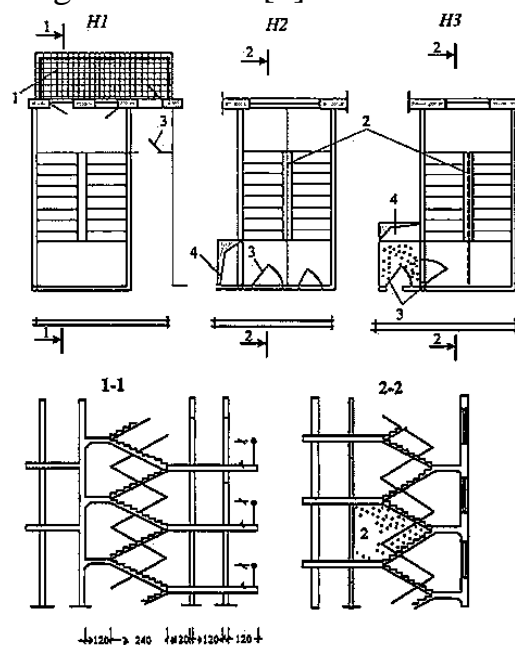


Figure 3 is smoke not included stairs types. 1. air zone, 2. against fire slot, 3. doors, 4. smoke extractor mine

28 meters increased in buildings smokeless stairs design necessary Of people himself himself evacuation to do corridor being service doer this constructions collection not only Maybe a place to stay public also wide in the buildings apply important importance occupation is enough (Figure 3)

Summary

Projecting in processes non-smoking stairs design people evacuation to do for amenities cause releases Stairs floor height according to count constructions as well right choose for help gives Stairs different different in appearances solutions while each how in the form of to buildings right will come and to be projected makes it easier.

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AERABLE CONCRETE AND MODERN FACING MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS BASED ON THEM

Annotation: It is recommended to increase the temperature of lightweight concrete wall panels in thermoforms for 2-3 hours, isothermal exposure at 90-95°C for 3-5 hours. Forms for heating large-panel structures are made in mobile horizontal thermoforming machines. For the preparation of thermoforms, a special molding device is used.

The cassette method is a type of stand technology, and products are made in vertical mold-cassettes. Mold-cassettes consist of molds located side by side, separated from each other by metal plates. Reinforced concrete products are molded and heat treated in the cassette plant.

The concrete mixture poured into form-cassettes is compacted with the help of suspension or depth compactors (Fig. 1). They have special devices adapted to heat the item with steam or electricity. In cassettes, the product is heat treated at a temperature of 85-95 °C for 6-10 hours.

Heat-treated and sufficiently hardened products are removed from slightly loosened molds by means of a bridge crane. The product is transported to the warehouse of finished products using a special transport or bridge crane. In the cassette method, external and internal wall panels and plates, cover panels, stair marches and landings, balcony plates and similar thin reinforced concrete structures with a flat surface are made. Compared to other methods, this method is distinguished by high labor productivity, small production area, energy efficiency, and does not require a strict rhythm.[1]



Figure 1 Cassette method

Cassette technology used in the production of reinforced concrete products has a number of advantages and disadvantages. When the product is prepared in cassettes, the precision of the assembled details is achieved, and the concrete surface is flat. As a result of contact heating of concrete, its strength is 10-20% higher than in open formwork. Due to the small open surface of the concrete in the cassette, the temperature rises quickly (60-70°C). The item in the cassette can be heated without pre-holding, and the temperature of concrete reaches 100°C in cassette devices, and this indicator does not exceed 85-90°C in deep-shaped chambers. However, the strength of the concrete prepared in the cassette is different at different heights. This is especially true when the heating process is short.

Light concrete wall panels made on the basis of porous fillers are recommended to be heated in thermoforms for 2-3 hours, isothermal holding at 90-95°C for 3-5 hours. Molds for heating large panel constructions are made in movable horizontal thermoformers. A special molding device is used to prepare the thermoform.

During heat treatment, the heating environment in the mold is brought to a rational level for each item. At the start of heating, the required pressure is present, the relative humidity at the beginning of heating is 50-60% and during heating is 90-95%. When the product is heated in molds, the heat is supplied from both sides. The strength of products heated in the mold increases by 20-25% compared to those processed at atmospheric pressure, and its other properties also increase. This method is used in conveyors and mainly in the preparation of items for large panel constructions. The technological line includes thermoforming molders, mold cleaning and lubrication stations, and molding stations. [2]

391 is used in structures where fiber electrodes are longer than wide. Examples of these are columns, procons, piles and other hokozas. External wall panels made of lightweight and cellular concrete are recommended to be heated in horizontal forms. As one electrode, the mold plate is used, and for the other, the reinforcement mesh located closer to the surface of the object is used.

Internal walls and roof slabs are usually heated in cassette devices, where the separation walls and outer barrier are used as electrodes.

Electric heating stations are marked in specially designated areas. In order to reduce heat loss and electricity consumption, the molds containing the product are placed layer by layer on non-conductive materials. If steel boards or pallets are used as electrodes, other elements of the formwork should be covered with a non-conductive layer or they should not touch the heated concrete. In cassette devices, when heated by an electrode, internal steam chambers are used to mold the product. Separating walls - electrodes are surrounded by insulating material, bushings and other materials from the frame of the cassette device and from each other. For electric heating of objects, a sufficiently gentle mode is usually chosen, and the rate of heating and cooling should not exceed 20°C per hour. Isothermal holding is at 80-90°C, and when using fast-hardening portland cement, it should not exceed 60-70°C. Before heating with electricity, the item should stand in the mold for at least 2-3 hours. In cassettes, the product is heated in a faster mode: the temperature rises to 90°C at a rate of 30°C per hour, and the cooling mode is also carried out for 3-5 hours.

In contrast to electric heating, electric heating of the concrete surface is carried out with high-temperature infrared heaters or low-temperature heaters. Heat enters the product mainly due to thermal conductivity. The main advantage of electric heating is that this method can be implemented regardless of the number of fittings in the product and the way they are located. Unlike electric heating, this method consumes a lot of electricity. Because the main part of the released heat is spent on the environment, heating of the heat-protecting element and heating of the mold elements. High-temperature heaters with infrared heaters include heaters that raise the temperature above 250°C, radiant lamps, spirals, TENs. Low-temperature heaters include flexible mesh, wire, Ugolokstergen, heaters, heater cords, etc. When choosing electric heaters, it is necessary to pay attention to their characteristics. For example, 394 heaters made of non-ferrous metals, while they conduct heat well, are less durable, are made of rare materials, are expensive and fail quickly. Compared to them, electric heaters made of ferrous metals are more durable, simple, cover a wider range and cost less. [3]

The use of mirror fabric heaters for heating concrete in cassettes and heating molds is one of the promising directions. They are light in weight and consume less electricity. The widespread use of such heaters is limited due to their low industrial production. The type of heater to use depends on the appearance, size, structure of the mold and the power of the electric power of the object to be heated.

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PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF BUILDINGS IN CITIES

Abstract: In this scientific article, the issue of increasing the reliability of construction products by strengthening authorship, technical and state control in the field of saving energy sources in cities today, as well as a brief summary of how an energy-efficient building creates comfortable living conditions in a residential area and minimizes the efficiency of resource use information has been provided.

Key words: Energy saving, thermal insulation, passive solar design strategies, energy saving equipment.

You know that the honorable President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has set the task of launching a single platform covering information such as financial indicators of construction enterprises, solvency, state procurement, and qualifications of workers. In addition, it is necessary to pay attention to the energy efficiency of the buildings under construction, and we must say that the buildings must be built in accordance with the requirements of the present time. We must say that the question of increasing the reliability of the construction product by strengthening authorship, technical and state control in the construction sector is also an urgent problem. Use of world experience, use of new innovative materials and equipment in the field of construction is required. In recent years, the concepts of energy efficiency and energy saving of buildings are often mentioned and introduced at innovative exhibitions, exhibitions of models of buildings with a new, modern, non-traditional appearance, and roundtable discussions. Energy efficiency is innovation aimed at reducing energy consumption, while energy efficiency, on the contrary, means efficient use of energy. As a result of energy efficiency and energy saving based on innovative solutions, reduction of utility expenses of the population, increase of productivity and competitiveness of industrial production, limitation of the amount of harmful gases released into the environment, and ultimately reduction of fuel costs are achieved. It is known that population growth and economic development on Earth lead to an increase in demand for energy resources and an increase in demand for them. The government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, from the first days of our independence, adopted a number of regulatory and legal documents on the implementation of alternative energy

sources. To date, the results and effects of the reforms carried out by our respected President Shavkat Mirziyoyev are clearly visible. As an example, we can say that high-rise buildings, cities and eco-cities can be examples of densely populated areas. Regulatory documents include indicators of efficient use of energy during energy generation and consumption, as well as energy consumption in production processes, heating of areas, buildings and structures, maintaining uniform temperature and humidity, air exchange, heat, water, gas and indicators of energy consumption for electricity supply and electric lighting have been established. One of the modern trends in urban housing construction is the design and construction of the planned houses, taking into account their comfort, environmental and energy efficiency. Almost half of the energy consumption in developed countries falls on houses. Therefore, one of the main ways to save resources is to improve the energy efficiency of buildings. Improving the energy efficiency of buildings consists of the following main criteria:

- natural lighting;
- ventilation, heating and cooling;
- thermal insulation.

In our republic, in the hot and warm period of the year, approximately 60-70% of the demand for hot water supply of residential buildings and household service facilities can be met due to the use of solar energy. The construction of solar power plants along with traditional sources of electricity production, at the initial stage, will cost 2 billion per year. cubic meters it will allow us to save natural gas and produce an additional 6 billion kWh of electricity in a year only at the expense of solar energy. Only the replacement of heating boilers with modern energy-saving boilers can save about 20% of natural gas consumption. This will ensure the energy efficiency of buildings and structures and the use of energy-saving technologies can save 1.1 billion cubic meters of natural gas (946 thousand tons of oil equivalent) per year. In the face of rising energy prices and increasing scarcity of natural resources, one of the ways to reduce energy costs is to improve energy efficiency to optimize existing resources and plan proper investments in new technologies. This helps manage operational costs and better deliver services to customers, while reducing environmental impact and reducing risk. In addition, a documented commitment to sustainable development is a powerful and effective way to demonstrate social responsibility and meet changing customer preferences. It is known that the maximum consumption of available energy resources is observed due to the dense population in urban areas. If we manage to reduce household consumption in urban areas, resources can reach rural residents in remote areas and increase their utilization. In conclusion, it can be said that an energy-saving building creates comfortable living conditions in a residential building and minimizes the efficiency of resource use. As energy prices rise and the energy crisis is an imminent reality, the need to ensure energy-efficient building design becomes

even more important. An energy-efficient building balances all aspects of energy use in a building by providing an optimized mix of passive solar-design strategies, energy-efficient equipment, and renewable energy sources. In energy-efficient buildings, active strategies help to provide favorable conditions when passive strategies are insufficient. They need power to operate and increase the building's energy demand. To optimize energy supply and supply, to ensure sustainable development, technically qualified specialists should be hired to design and construct energy-efficient buildings. If an old house is to be renovated, the first step is to prioritize maximum improvements in energy efficiency. Saving energy and using it effectively should become our duty to preserve reserves of important resources such as energy and natural gas for future generations and to pay special attention to environmental protection.

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ОПЫТ ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ СТРАН В УПРАВЛЕНИИ ТРАНСПОРТНО-ЛОГИСТИЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМОЙ

Аннотация: в статье проанализирован зарубежный опыт в создании системы управления транспортной логистикой на примере стран, занимающих лидирующие позиции в мире в сфере развития и совершенствования логистики. Выделены принципы управления транспортно-логистической системой, позволяющие достигать высокой эффективности логистической деятельности. Отмечены характерные единые аспекты развития логистической сферы, особенности и пути достижения высоких экономических и социальных достижений транспортно-логистической отрасли.

Ключевые слова: логистика, управление логистикой, транспорт.

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EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS SYSTEM

Abstract: the article analyzes foreign experience in creating a transport logistics management system on the example of countries that occupy leading positions in the world in the development and improvement of logistics. The principles of management of the transport and logistics system are highlighted, which allow achieving high efficiency of logistics activities. The characteristic common aspects of the development of the logistics sector, features and ways to achieve high economic and social achievements in the transport and logistics industry are noted.

Key words: logistics, logistics management, transport.

В настоящее время логистика является одним из основных двигателей экономического прогресса. Совершенствование логистических

процессов в отраслях производства, транспорта, распределения и потребления продукции способствует достижению экономического благополучия страны и является показателем уровня ее развития [1]. Вопросы стимулирования логистической сферы имеют большое значение как для страны в целом, так и для каждого предприятия в отдельности. Современным компаниям, работающим в условиях острой конкуренции, важно совершенствовать собственные цепи поставок. Требования потребителей к сервису растут с каждым днем, потребность клиента в своевременной доставке товара в надлежащей целостности расширилась до необходимости обеспечения свободного контролирования и управления грузом, получения оперативной информации о его местонахождении, сокращения времени доставки, упрощения операционного документооборота, уменьшения в целом затрат на перевозку продукта [2]. Чтобы удовлетворять растущие потребительские запросы, компаниям необходимо постоянно развивать логистический сервис, внедрять новые технологии, перенимать прогрессивный зарубежный опыт.

В настоящее время, в соответствии с логистическим рейтингом, представленным Всемирным банком, странами лидерами в логистической отрасли являются: США, Германия, Япония, Франция, Великобритания.

Самая объемная логистическая сеть в мире создана в США. Транспортная отрасль этой страны лидирует по протяженности автомобильной, железнодорожной сетей, количеству аэропортов, уступая Китаю только в области морской инфраструктуры. Совокупный объем экспорта в США в 2021 году составил 1,75 трлн долларов, основная доля товаров экспортируется железнодорожным и морским путем. Перевозки товаров внутри страны осуществляются в большей степени автотранспортной отраслью. 80% всех объемов грузоперевозок приходится на небольшие частные компании, автомобильный парк которых составляет не более 5 грузовых автомобилей грузоподъемностью 22-23 тонны. Крупные транспортные компании, имеющие более 500 транспортных единиц, чаще всего, имеют узкую специализацию перевозок: контейнеровозы, рефрижераторы, автоцистерны и т.д. Интенсивное применение информационных технологий в транспортно-логистической сфере США позволило повысить эффективность на всех этапах логистических процессов, сократить не только бюрократические бумажные процессы при оформлении перевозок, но и оптимизировать человеческие ресурсы, снизить сопутствующие расходы [3]. Все логистические операции основаны на упрощенном документообороте и общении путем цифровых технологий. Компании, осуществляющие диспетчерское и экспедиционное управление, представляют собой брокеров, в основном все заказы по грузообороту происходят онлайн на специализированных биржах. У железнодорожных перевозок в США также есть свои индивидуальные особенности. В частности, неразвиты

электрифицированные железнодорожные пути – в основном используется дизельная тяга. Соответственно, отсутствуют ограничения по высоте перевозимых грузов, что позволяет при грузоперевозках применять контейнеры грузоместимостью 53 футов. 20% всех контейнерных перевозок приходится именно на железнодорожный транспорт. Вся железнодорожная инфраструктура США принадлежит многочисленным частным компаниям, создающим на рынке перевозок здоровую конкуренцию, способствующую постоянному повышению качества услуг, автоматизации и цифровизации всех процессов.

Эффективность управления транспортно-логистической системой в США достигается путем соблюдения логистическими компаниями следующих принципов:

- соблюдения системного подхода;
- выполнения регулярного анализа транспортных и производственных издержек;
- стремления к постоянному совершенствованию сервиса;
- постоянного мониторинга каналов распределения [4].

Германия, территориально находящаяся в центре Европы и обладающая современными развитыми транспортными системами, разветвленными сетями аэропортов, обеспечивает широкие возможности взаимодействия с международным рынком. Такие преимущества позволили стране занять лидирующие позиции в масштабах управления транспортно-логистической инфраструктурой, создать обширные сети логистических центров. Немецкие логистические центры созданы на основе крупных портов, железнодорожных развязок, дорожных линий муниципального значения. Большинство логистических центров работает на синхронизации взаимодействия автомобильных и железнодорожных дорог [5].

Можно отметить следующие особенности развития транспортно-логистических центров Германии:

- значительная государственная помощь в развитии логистических центров, от лоббирования соответствующих законов до участия во всех этапах формирования логистических центров;
- осуществление широкой финансовой поддержки строительства и обеспечения функционирования логистических центров на всех уровнях государственного бюджетирования, привлечение инвесторов, целевых дотаций, кредитования, частного финансирования;
- в состав аппарата управления транспортно-логистическими центрами, возведенными при государственной поддержке, входят участники, выполняющие наблюдательно-курирующие функции – это могут быть различные ассоциации, органы муниципалитета, инвесторы.

Крупные мультимодальные логистические центры Германии, расположенные в Дрездене, Бремене, Нюринбурге, Тревире, Гамбурге и

других развитых транспортных узлах, основывают свою работу на стремлении к обеспечению высокого уровня логистического сервиса, включающего в себя своевременную доставку грузов, хранение и необходимую обработку. Доходы в бюджете Германии от функционирования логистических центров составляют 25%. Оптимизация работы транспортно-логистических центров позволяет снизить расходы на осуществление погрузочно-разгрузочных операций и хранению товаров до 30%, сократить транспортные затраты до 20% и уменьшить прочие затраты, связанные с логистической деятельностью, до 35% [6].

Достижение высоких производственных показателей и экономической эффективности функционирования логистических центров способствуют развитию единой международной сети, включающей в себя более 2500 транспортно-логистических компаний функционирующих на территорию 10 европейских стран. Масштабные европейские транспортно-логистические центры, находящиеся в морских портах, сообщаются между собой с помощью более 30 крупных железнодорожных ветвей, что дает возможность осуществлять грузоперевозки на европейском пространстве с максимальным временем доставки до 48 часов. Дальнейшее планирование развития общеевропейской логистической системы предполагает объединение всех логистических центров, находящихся на территории европейских государств, что позволит оптимизировать пути движения товаров и сократить время на доставку международных грузов [7].

Таким образом, анализируя особенности развития управления в транспортно-логистической сфере на примере стран, занимающих лидирующие позиции в мире в сфере развития логистики, можно отметить следующие характерные им аспекты:

1) участие и всесторонняя поддержка государства на всех направлениях развития транспортно-логистической отрасли;

2) предварительный анализ эффективности при планировании места для размещения транспортно-логистических центров, строительство логистических центров в местах, обладающих преимущественными характеристиками: крупных транспортных узлах, свободных экономических зонах или в регионах с активным экономическим развитием;

3) оптимизация логистических процессов, основанная на применении цифровых технологий и автоматизации технологических операций;

4) развитие многофункциональных транспортно-логистических центров, способных обеспечить эффективное взаимодействие разных видов транспорта (железнодорожного, автомобильного, воздушного, морского и т.д.), комплексное складское обслуживание в том числе реализацию всех необходимых таможенных операций и при

необходимости обеспечить весь объем коммерческо-консультационных и сервисных услуг;

5) объединение отдельных участников транспортно-логистической сферы в единую систему, способствующую оптимизации транспортных процессов и свободному развитию логистической сети, сокращению сроков доставки грузов.

Опыт стран-лидеров в организации управления транспортно-логистическими процессами позволяет акцентировать внимание на важности в современных рыночных условиях расширения сферы логистических услуг, включающую в себя не только перевозку грузов, но и остальных процессов, сопутствующих сфере управления поставок от хранения и переработки до оптимизации этапов транспортных коридоров. Не менее важным является и задача внедрения единых технологических операции между сообщающимися структурами логистической сети, приведения всех систем управления транспортной логистикой к единым стандартам. Достижение единства операционного, технологического, документарного взаимодействия и целостного транспортного пространства значительно упрощается при формировании крупных транспортно-логистических центров, позволяющих достичь экономической эффективности реализуемых мероприятий в гораздо более короткие сроки за счет масштабов грузооборота.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ОРГАНОВ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ВЛАСТИ В СФЕРЕ САНИТАРНО – ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО НАДЗОРА В СУБЪЕКТЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Аннотация: в статье рассмотрены направления совершенствования деятельности органов государственной власти в сфере санитарно-эпидемиологического надзора в субъекте Российской Федерации. Изложены перспективы использования автоматизации и цифровизации в деятельности органов власти в сфере санитарно-эпидемиологического надзора. В работе анализируются недостатки работы органов государственной власти по санитарно-эпидемиологическому надзору в современных условиях.

Ключевые слова: санитарно-эпидемиологический надзор, санитарно-эпидемиологическое благополучие населения, цифровизация, контрольно-надзорные мероприятия.

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IMPROVING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BODIES STATE AUTHORITIES IN THE FIELD OF SANITARY – EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE IN THE SUBJECT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract: the article considers the directions of improving the activities of public authorities in the field of sanitary and epidemiological surveillance in the subject of the Russian Federation. The prospects of using automation and

digitalization in the activities of authorities in the field of sanitary and epidemiological surveillance are outlined. The paper analyzes the shortcomings of the work of state authorities on sanitary and epidemiological surveillance in modern conditions.

Keywords: sanitary and epidemiological surveillance, sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population, digitalization, control and supervisory measures.

Повышение уровня санитарно-эпидемиологического благополучия населения при одновременном устранении избыточных административных барьеров для деятельности юридических лиц и индивидуальных предпринимателей является важнейшим направлением совершенствования деятельности органов государственной власти в регионах РФ. Современная система государственного санитарно-эпидемиологического контроля закреплена законодательно и обеспечена соответствующей институциональной структурой, что и обуславливает её устойчивое функционирование.

В развитие идей цифровизации и автоматизации деятельности органов государственной власти как направления совершенствования деятельности в сфере санитарно-эпидемиологического надзора в субъектах РФ предусмотрена разработка концепции дистанционного контроля/мониторинга.

Среди перспективных на данный момент времени инструментов для обеспечения санитарно-эпидемиологического благополучия субъектов РФ следует выделить:

- Автоматизация сбора и анализа данных о санитарно-эпидемиологическом благополучии населения.
- Внедрение цифровых методов анализа данных с применением геоинформационных систем (ГИС).
- Применение искусственного интеллекта для анализа больших объемов данных о состоянии здоровья населения и факторов среды обитания.

Все вышеперечисленное обуславливает необходимость создания Единой цифровой платформы для сбора, систематизации и анализа медико-демографических, социально-экономических и санитарно-эпидемиологических данных [1].

Анализ деятельности органов государственной власти в сфере санитарно-эпидемиологического надзора в субъектах РФ за последние годы показывает, что работа по формированию управленческих решений требует совершенствования, и в первую очередь сокращения времени от получения информации о состоянии здоровья населения и факторов среды обитания до принятия решения.

Причинами недостаточной оперативности в реакции являются:

- отсутствие постоянно действующих информационных потоков на основе цифровых технологий между территориальными органами и организациями;
- разобщенность системы сбора информации о результатах лабораторных исследований (сбор по отделам и профильными отделениями), неодинаковая схема аналитической обработки данных;
- отсутствие системного анализа.

Схема автоматизации контрольно-надзорной деятельности Роспотребнадзора приведена на рисунке.1.



Рисунок 1 - Схема автоматизации контрольно-надзорной деятельности Роспотребнадзора [2].

Несмотря на значительный объем собираемой информации по результатам лабораторных исследований и инструментальных измерений отсутствие единого информационного потока, отправочных баз данных в отдельных филиалах ФБУЗ «Центр гигиены и эпидемиологии», оперативных отделах не позволяет делать выводы о причинно-следственных связях в области «среда-здоровье». Одной из актуальных проблем при оценке состояния санитарно-эпидемиологического благополучия населения является анализ больших данных, пространственно привязанных к территории (карте).

К числу таких задач в первую очередь следует отнести анализ инфекционной и паразитарной заболеваемости населения, оценки качества

питьевого водоснабжения, обеспеченности населения Российской Федерации качественной питьевой водой [3] и т. п.

Решение подобных задач в настоящее время не представляется возможным без современных систем автоматизированного сбора и анализа данных на основе геоинформационных систем (ГИС) серверного типа, обеспечивающих возможность многопоточной загрузки большого объема данных различными пользователями, автоматического формирования и обновления баз данных, анализ и визуализацию данных с применением картографических сервисов.

Совершенствование существующей системы санитарно-эпидемиологического надзора в субъектах РФ для соответствия ее современным задачам критически важно внедрение цифровых интерактивных инструментов на основе ГИС. Это особенно актуально при комплексной оценке состояния санитарно-эпидемиологического благополучия в разрезе больших территорий, выполнение которой сопряжено с необходимостью анализа больших данных.

Таким образом, на основе проведенного исследования можно сделать вывод, что цифровизация является основным направлением совершенствования деятельности органов государственной власти в области санитарно-эпидемиологического надзора в субъектах РФ. Для более эффективного практического применения необходимо расширение функционала в части инструментов статистического и пространственного анализа данных, а также автоматического обновления и подгрузки актуальных данных о факторах среды обитания и состоянии здоровья населения из различных существующих информационных систем.

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ФОТОКАТАЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ КЕРАМИЧЕСКИХ СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ

Аннотация. Процесс самоочистки строительных материалов в основан на нанесении нанотитана на открытые наружные поверхности. Для достижения высокой эффективности самоочистки при наружном применении необходимо, чтобы нанотитан находился в форме анатаза, а размеры частиц находились в нанодиапазоне. Размер частиц и минералогический состав фотокаталитических слоев определяли с помощью сканирующего электронного микроскопа (СЭМ) и Рамановской спектроскопии.

Ключевые слова: фотокатализ; Рамановская спектроскопия; нанотитан; анатаз; диоксида титана.

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PHOTOCATALYTIC EFFICIENCY OF CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS

Abstract. The self-cleaning process of building materials is based on the application of nanotitanium to exposed external surfaces. To achieve high self-cleaning efficiency in external applications, it is necessary that the nanotitanium be in the anatase form and that the particle sizes be in the nanorange. The particle size and mineralogical composition of the photocatalytic layers were determined using a scanning electron microscope (SEM) and Raman spectroscopy.

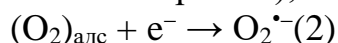
Keywords: photocatalysis; Raman spectroscopy; nanotitanium; anatase; titanium dioxide.

1. Введение. Для снижения затрат и улучшения долгосрочного эстетического вида открытых поверхностей строительных материалов можно наносить покрытия из нано-TiO₂ с фотокаталитическими и гидрофильными свойствами. Если TiO₂ освещается УФ-светом, жир и другие загрязнения органического происхождения разлагаются, а когда поверхность TiO₂ становится супергидрофильной, его высокое сродство к воде приводит к эффекту самоочистки, так как дождевая вода может удалять грязь с поверхности из-за его преимущественной адсорбции [1]. Начальный процесс фотокатализа состоит из генерации заряженных носителей, электроны и дырки после поглощения титаном эффективной энергии фотонов ($h\nu \geq E_g = 3.2 \text{ eV}$); e⁻ – электроны в зоне проводимости, а h⁺ – электронная вакансия в валентной зоне полупроводника, такого как TiO₂.

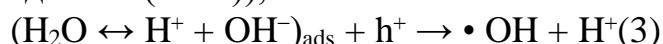


Разделенные e⁻ и h⁺ могут рекомбинировать по объему или на поверхности частиц, образуя пары e⁻ – h⁺ и вызывая дезактивацию фотокаталитической реакции.

При сохранении разделения зарядов e⁻ и h⁺ могут мигрировать к поверхности частиц TiO₂, где они вступают в реакции с адсорбированной водой и кислородом образуя реакционноспособные радикалы. Последние затем реагируют с органическими молекулами и грязью; e⁻ участвует в реакции с окислителем, т.е. является молекулой-акцептором (кислородом из воздуха) для получения восстановленного продукта (ионы супероксида O₂^{•-}, которые также обладают высокой реакционной способностью и способны окислять органические материалы);



h⁺ (дырки) участвуют в реакции с адсорбированным донором (водой) с образованием продукта окисления (высокореакционноспособного гидроксильного радикала (•OH));



Затем и супероксидные ионы, и гидроксильные радикалы начинают окислять адсорбированные органические молекулы. Например, жиры и масла могут быть полностью минерализованы до состояния углекислого газа и воды [2].

Цель работы, представленной в данной статье, состояла в том, чтобы подготовить фотокаталитические образцы в лаборатории и сравнить свойства покрытий из нанотитана после проведения процесса обжига в отношении размера, минералогической фазы и эффективности самоочистки [3].

2. Экспериментальная часть (фотокаталитические испытания). Образцы сначала подвергали предварительному облучению в камере облучения, оснащенной двумя параллельными лампами УФ-А (40 Вт, Osram Eversun, $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 360 \text{ нм}$, 10,0 Вт/м²) для разложения любых возможно

оставшихся органических загрязнителей путем фотокаталитического окисления. К каждому образцу с помощью силиконового клея прикрепляли стеклянную кювету цилиндрической формы с внутренним диаметром 40 мм. Поскольку подложки склонны адсорбировать молекулы красителя, предварительную адсорбцию поверхности проводили метиленовой синью (водный раствор с концентрацией 20 $\mu\text{моль/л}$). После завершения процесса адсорбции красителя адсорбционный раствор заменяли 40 мл испытуемого раствора (10 $\mu\text{моль/л}$) и образцы подвергали воздействию УФ-А света в камере облучения с использованием ламп Osram Eversun (40 Вт, $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 360 \text{ нм}$, 10,0 Вт/м²). Скорость разложения красителя под действием УФ-А излучения определяли путем измерения его максимального спектра поглощения при 664 нм с помощью спектрофотометра UV/VIS (Ocean Optics Inc.) каждые 2 часа. Фотокаталитическую активность TiO_2 определяли как скорость фотодеградациии красителя (т.е. скорость уменьшения концентрации красителя) и рассчитывали по уравнению [4]:

$$\text{Эффективность фотодеградациии } (\eta) = \frac{A_0 - A_t}{A_0} \cdot 100\% \quad (4)$$

где A_0 – начальное поглощение красителя, A_t – поглощение красителя при заданном времени УФ-облучения.

Для оценки фотокаталитической эффективности образцов, покрытых TiO_2 , были также проведены измерения на инертном лабораторном стекле, который был обозначен как «пустой» образец [3].

3. Результаты испытаний. Образцы, приготовленные в лаборатории, а также приобретенные на рынке, были проанализированы в отношении морфологии покрытий из нанотитана и на наличие минералогической формы анатаза. Их фотокаталитическую эффективность определяли метиленовой синью (по изменению окраски).

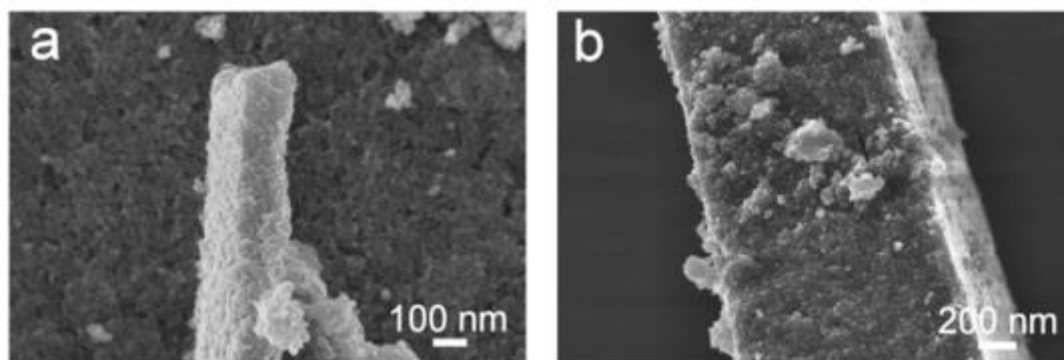


Рис. 1. Толщина слоя диоксида титана в случае нанесения (а) 1% и (б) 4% раствора нанотитана и после сушки при 100 °С [3].

Образец, приготовленный из 1% раствора нанотитана, имел более тонкий слой TiO_2 , чем образцы, приготовленные из 4% раствора. Толщина слоя TiO_2 определяли с помощью СЭМ, которую проводили на

предварительно поцарапанной поверхности (рис. 1а и 1b). В случае нанесения 1% раствора толщина слоя составляла порядка 100 нм, тогда как в случае 4% раствора она составляла 1 микрон [3].

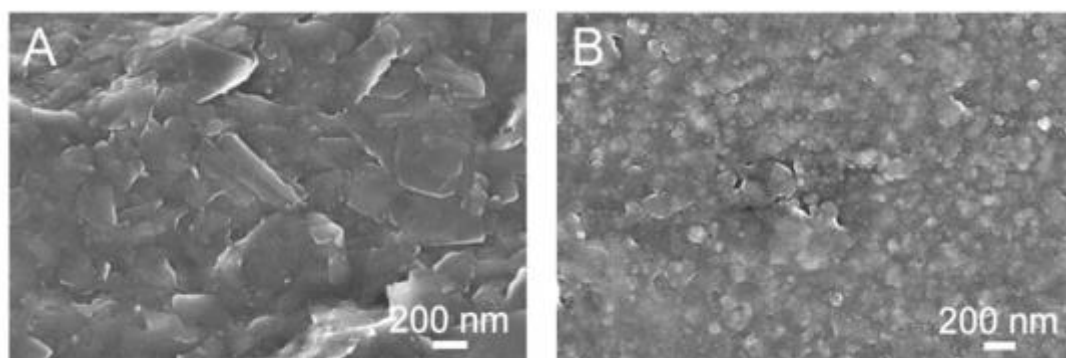


Рис. 2. СЭМ-изображения четырех различных коммерческих образцов: самоочищающейся керамической плитки (А, В) [3].

Исследование коммерческих образцов также подтвердило наличие на их поверхности наноразмерных частиц (рис. 2). Зерна легче всего различить на стеклянных поверхностях. На других поверхностях, особенно на керамической плитке (образцы А и В), видно, что частицы нанотитана частично покрыты глазурью [3].

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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЙ ПОДХОД К ОЦЕНКЕ ПОРТФЕЛЯ РЕАЛЬНЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ НЕФТЕГАЗОВОЙ КОМПАНИИ

Аннотация: Инвестиционный портфель нефтегазовой компании в современных условиях нуждается в четком определении и пересмотре. Нефтегазовая отрасль постоянно кажется изобилующей неопределенностью и потенциальной волатильностью. Между ростом и снижением потребительского спроса, колебаниями цен и, конечно же, геополитическими проблемами, когда тот или иной глобальный поставщик угрожает прекратить поставки, каждый день таит в себе сюрпризы и риски. Но 2022 год, похоже, повышает ставки с точки зрения риска и неопределенности. Геополитическое обострение ситуации из-за специальной военной операции на Украине является напоминанием о том, как быстро изменения геополитического ландшафта могут повлиять на нефтегазовый рынок страны и стабильность развития нефтегазовых компаний. В настоящей статье автором предложена методика оценки инвестиционного портфеля проектов в нефтегазовой отрасли, актуализированная в контексте складывающихся рыночных условий.

Ключевые слова: нефтегазовая отрасль; портфель проектов; инвестирование; факторы; отбор проектов.

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METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH TO ASSESSING THE PORTFOLIO OF REAL INVESTMENTS OF AN OIL AND GAS COMPANY

Annotation: The investment portfolio of an oil and gas company in modern conditions needs a clear definition and revision. The oil and gas industry constantly seems to be rife with uncertainty and potential volatility. Between rising and falling consumer demand, price fluctuations and, of course, geopolitical issues when one or another global supplier threatens to cut off supplies, every day is fraught with surprises and risks. But 2022 appears to be upping the ante in terms of risk and uncertainty. The geopolitical aggravation of the situation due to a special military operation in Ukraine is a reminder of how quickly changes in the geopolitical landscape can affect the country's oil and gas market and the stability of the development of oil and gas companies. In this

article, the author proposes a methodology for evaluating the investment portfolio of projects in the oil and gas industry, updated in the context of emerging market conditions.

Key words: oil and gas industry; project portfolio; investment; factors; project selection.

Среди инструментов, используемых для экономической оценки активов и проектов, в настоящее время наибольшее распространение получила концепция дисконтированных денежных потоков (DCF). Концепция DCF была разработана для анализа финансовых активов в середине 20-го века [4], но в настоящее время широко используется для оценки всех видов проектов. Существуют модификации этой концепции для нефтегазовых проектов, которые учитывают колебания цен на природные ресурсы (цены на нефть и газ) и производственные мощности. По мере роста значимости инжиниринговых услуг и потребности в инженерных решениях при разработке месторождений нефти и газа [1], как концепция DCF, так и ее модификации теряют свою актуальность из-за технологической сложности и увеличения количества рисков. Многие эксперты отрасли указывают на недостатки использования метода DCF и его многочисленных модификаций [4]. Теория экономической оценки признает тот факт, что на чистую приведенную стоимость (NPV) прогнозируемых денежных потоков, связанных с инвестиционным проектом, влияют два ключевых фактора: периоды денежных потоков и неопределенность денежных потоков. На величину дисконтирования непосредственно влияют риск и время. В методе DCF эти два фактора учитываются в виде ставки дисконтирования.

Проблема объединения риска и временной стоимости денег при расчете NPV проекта заключается в том, что при таком подходе стоимость денежных потоков, которые будут генерироваться в отдаленном будущем, представляется слишком маленькой и преувеличивается стоимость более ранних денежных потоков [30,31]. Эксперты в области анализа нефтегазовых проектов сходятся во мнении, что стандартный метод DCF часто искажает показатели эффективности проекта, поскольку не дифференцирует различные риски, связанные с проектами данной категории. Среди прочего, долгосрочная стоимость природных запасов регулярно недооценивается, метрики часто показывают необходимость достижения очень высоких темпов добычи на начальных этапах, и они часто недооценивают будущие затраты, что приводит к недооценке выгод от использования передовых технологий с низкими операционными расходами [3].

Проведенное исследование показало, что в настоящее время оценка эффективности портфелей проектов в нефтегазовом секторе основана на

определении индексов CAPEX и расчете традиционных показателей NPV, DPP, IP, IRR.

В современных условиях беспрецедентного давления на нефтегазовую отрасль приоритетом в оценке инвестиционных портфелей должны стать параметры импортозамещения и конкурентоспособности проектов в отношении:

- проектов, основанных на использовании зарубежных технологий ушедших с рынка компаний до их полного износа;
- проектов, с привлечением технологий-аналогов из дружественных стран.

Для начала, автор предлагает составить таблицу, где приведены все параметры конкурентоспособности объекта исследования, на которые может повлиять инвестиционный проект. Пример формы оценки приведен в таблице 1.

Таблица 1. Параметры оценок показателей инвестиционного проектирования

Показатели конкурентоспособности проектов	P_i	k_i	$P_i * k_i$	Удельный вес важности x_i
Параметр 1 - NPV	x	1,5	x	x
Параметр 2 - IP	x	1,5	x	x
Параметр 3 - PP	x	1,2	x	x
Параметр 4 - DPP	x	1,5	x	x
Параметр 5 - IRR	x	1,5	x	x
Параметр 6 – Чувствительность проекта к риску	x	1,2	x	x
		Σ	x	1

Источник: авторская методика

Каждому параметру присваивается рейтинг от 0 до 5. Дополнительно вводится поправочный коэффициент важности показателей инвестиционной привлекательности, принимающий следующие значения:

- 1,5 – параметр является приоритетным, при выборе инвестиционного проекта;

1,2 – параметр средней важности;

1 – параметр второстепенен.

На основании полученных оценок рассчитываются относительные рейтинговые оценки портфеля проектов.

Далее, предложенные инвестиционные проекты сравниваются по предложенным параметрам конкурентоспособности. Каждому инвестиционному проекту присваивается балльная оценка, где 9 – максимальный балл, 0 минимальный балл.

Таблица 2. Формирование и заполнение «Матрицы инвестиций»

Показатели конкурентоспособности проектов	xi	Инвестиционный проект		
		Проект импортозамещения технологий в нефтегазовой отрасли	Проект, с привлечением технологий-аналогов из дружественных стран	Проект, основанный на использовании зарубежных технологий ушедших с рынка компаний до их полного износа
Параметр 1 - NPV	x	x	x	x
Параметр 2 - IP	x	x	x	x
Параметр 3 - PP	x	x	x	x
Параметр 4 - DPP	x	x	x	x
Параметр 5 - IRR	x	x	x	x
Параметр 6 – Чувствительность проекта к риску	x	x	x	x

Источник: авторская методика

Условный индекс инвестиционных проектов рассчитывается по следующему выражению:

$$E_y = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \times y_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m x_i \times y_{ij}} \cdot 100, (1)$$

где x_i - относительная рейтинговая оценка показателя;

y_{ij} – оценка силы влияния j -го инвестиций на i -ый показатель конкурентоспособности;

n – количество показателей конкурентоспособности;

m – количество инвестиционных проектов.

Безусловный индекс определяется по формуле:

$$E_6 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \times y_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \times y_{ij \max}}, (2)$$

где x_i - относительная рейтинговая оценка показателя;
 $u_{ij} \max$ – оценка максимальной силы влияния инвестиций на показатели конкурентоспособности;

n – количество показателей конкурентоспособности [5].

По результатам проведенного расчета выбирается приоритетный инвестиционный проект, рекомендуемый к реализации в компании.

Основным критерием, позволяющим разделять эти две группы, является устойчивость конкурентного преимущества во времени. По мнению А.Ахметова [1], операционное конкурентное преимущество связано как с эффективностью реализации портфеля инвестиций, так и с предложением большей в сравнении с конкурентами ценности при удовлетворении потребности. Опираясь на модель цепочки создания ценности М. Портера, Ж.Ж. Ламбен выделяет функциональные сферы деятельности, в которых осуществляется поиск конкурентных преимуществ.

Сами по себе ресурсы и организационные способности предприятия не являются конкурентными преимуществами, но могут стать их источниками, когда применяются для достижения конкретных целей на конкретном рынке. Хотя выделенные Ж.Ж. Ламбеном источники конкурентоспособности экономического объекта относятся к его внутренней среде, многие из них функционально обслуживают связи экономического объекта с внешней средой, этим и создаются предпосылки для устойчивости дифференциации. Возведение барьеров входа на рынок может принести желаемые преимущества на стабильных рынках, однако в условиях быстрых технологических изменений преимущество обеспечивается передовыми организационными навыками, либо непрерывным потоком идей по созданию рынков «завтрашнего дня». В значительной степени положение предприятия на рынке определяет используемая им информация и методы ее переработки, которые могут быть отнесены к нематериальным активам [3].

Кроме того, в современных условиях, когда уровень неопределенности изменений среды чрезвычайно высок, прогнозирование последствий рыночных действий и реакции конкурентов становится довольно трудным делом. Конкурентное преимущество, как отмечает Д. Дж. Тис, может быть приобретено или утрачено в зависимости от того, насколько правильно реализуется стратегия доступа к комплементарному активу. Влияние правительства на состояние конкуренции также очевидно. Возможность сочетания стратегий дифференциации и низких издержек убедительно доказана на практике и обоснована теоретически.

Подводя итоги можно заключить, что нефтяные и газовые компании часто сталкиваются с чрезвычайным давлением, стремясь обеспечить глобальные потребности мира в энергии и при этом сохранить отличные экономические показатели. Хотя международные и национальные

нормативные акты обеспечивают частичное решение проблемы глобальных экономических угроз от деятельности по разведке, добыче и переработке нефти и газа, степень успеха этого регулирования была ограниченной. Широкий спектр параметров оценки портфелей реального инвестирования в нефтегазовой сфере России, применявшийся до событий 24 февраля 2022 года, мог обеспечивать баланс в принятии инвестиционных решений.

Вместе с тем в условиях обострившейся геополитической обстановки и беспрецедентного санкционного давления на отрасль нефтегаза российские компании должны использовать модели оценки конкурентоспособности инвестиционных проектов, основанные на приоритетном выборе импортозамещающих технологий, а также их перспективной оценке.

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ОЦЕНКА СЕЙСМОСТОЙКОСТИ И СЕЙСМОУСТОЙЧИВОСТИ ЖЕЛЕЗОБЕТОННЫХ КАРКАСНЫХ ЗДАНИЙ И СООРУЖЕНИЙ МЕТОДОМ ПРЕДЕЛЬНОГО РАВНОВЕСИЯ

Аннотация: В статье обоснуется возможность применения метода предельного равновесия при оценке сейсмической несущей способности железобетонных камно-каркасных зданий.

Ключевые слова: здание, каркас, железобетон, пластический шарнир, перераспределение усилий, сейсмостойкость.

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EVALUATION OF SEISMIC RESISTANCE AND SEISMIC RESISTANCE OF REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAME BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES BY THE LIMIT EQUILIBRIUM METHOD

Annotation: The article substantiates the possibility of applying the limiting equilibrium method in assessing the seismic bearing capacity of reinforced concrete stone-frame buildings.

Key words: building, frame, reinforced concrete, plastic hinge, redistribution of forces, seismic resistance.

О характере и основополагающей причине сейсмического разрушения зданий имеются различные научные представления и мнения. Многие специалисты отмечали, что определяемые резонансно-колебательной теорией усилия и вызываемое ими разрушения не соответствуют действительности. Во-первых, из широкого спектра частот колебаний грунта выбираются именно те, которые совпадают с частотой собственных колебаний здания, и, якобы, от этого совпадения наступает резонанс. Во вторых, реальные здания за счёт неупругих деформаций и трещинообразования будут уходить от резонанса. В 1987 г. В. Т. Рассказовским (институт механики и сейсмостойкости сооружений АН

УзССР) «сделан вывод, что резонансные явления не наблюдаются» [1]. Вывод В. Т. Рассказовского имеет принципиально важный, основополагающий характер при выборе форму колебания, по которой происходит разрушение здания

При проектировании важно установить факт: надземная часть здания сохраняет своё положение в пространстве или она перемещается вместе с подземной частью. Остаточные сейсмические смещения грунта и устойчивость здания взаимно связаны. При учёте остаточных сейсмических смещений затруднён расчёт устойчивости (несмещаемости) всего здания. Обычно при действии на объект горизонтальных сил N_h его смещению препятствуют силы трения (коэффициент трения $K_{тр}$ помноженный на вертикальная нагрузка N_v) по подошве фундамента $\tau_{тр} = K_{тр} N_v$, действующие в противоположном этим горизонтальным силам направлении, и пассивное давление грунта $E_{пас}$. Равновесие будет обеспечиваться, если $N_h \leq \tau_{тр} + E_{пас}$. Эти силы рекомендуется учитывать (принимая $\leq \tau_{тр}$ в качестве сил удерживающих) и в [3], где остаточные сейсмические смещения и меры борьбы с ними не рассматриваются. В момент землетрясения и смещений грунта силы трения будут иметь одинаковое направление с силами, воздействующими на вертикальные поверхности подземной части. Возникает вопрос: за счёт чего здание может сохранить равновесие, не сместиться? Полагаем, что продольные волны Релея (при распространении которых частицы грунта после радиального движения вперёд совершают «кульбит назад», воздействуя на подземную часть здания, далее, непосредственно за ним не распространяются, и на некотором расстоянии остаточные сейсмические смещения будут отсутствовать. Это называется, для краткости, «сейсмической тенью». Грунт в этой «сейсмической тени», будет оказывать пассивное давление на тыловую вертикальную поверхность здания, помогая сохранять равновесие здания $F_{h,eq} \leq \tau_{тр} + E_{пас}$, где $F_{h,eq}$ - горизонтальная составляющая сил сейсмического воздействия.

О доминировании сдвиговых усилий говорит характеристика 9 балльного землетрясения по шкале MSK (в редакции шведского сейсмолога М. Бата): «...Здания смещаются относительно своих фундаментов» (правильнее - фундаменты смещаются относительно своих зданий, В.С.). О причинах среза фундаментов, роли массы здания говорит высказывание Дж. А. Эйби «Опасность, связанная с инерцией, менее очевидно для строителей небольших общественных и жилых зданий. Когда земля под каким-нибудь объектом смещается, то чем больше его масса, тем сильнее тенденция противостоять движению» [2]. Чётко улавливается суть происходящих явлений: горизонтальное воздействие грунта, инерция здания, срез фундаментов. Укладываются в эту схему и факты меньшего разрушения зданий из лёгких конструкций. Чем меньше масса здания, тем меньше «тенденция противостоять движению», меньше

срезающие усилия. Надземная часть здания может сместиться вместе с подземной частью. Малая масса - «переезжает» вместе с фундаментом, большая масса, большие инерционные силы – это якорь. Это подтверждает развитую А. Г. Назаровым «концепцию сейсмического удара, предполагающая возможность представления сейсмического воздействия в виде импульса».

Конструкции и основания зданий (сооружений), проектируемые для сейсмических районов, по нормам должны рассчитываться на основные и особые сочетания нагрузок с учетом сейсмических воздействий. При этом значения расчетных нагрузок следует умножать на коэффициенты сочетания: для постоянных нагрузок – 0,9; для временных и длительных нагрузок – 0,8; для кратковременных (на перекрытия и покрытия) нагрузок – 0,5.

Согласно КМК 2.01.03-19. Строительство в сейсмических районах [6] здания (сооружения), строящиеся в сейсмически активных районах, в течение расчетного срока эксплуатации должны отвечать требованиям сейсмостойкости, в том числе:

обеспечивать безопасное пребывание людей, сохранность конструкций, ценного оборудования, а также объектов повреждения которых могут привести к загрязнению окружающей среды и опасности для населения при землетрясениях расчетной интенсивности; обеспечивать режим нормальной эксплуатации, сохранять ремонтпригодность конструкций при землетрясениях интенсивностью ниже расчетной;

сейсмостойкость зданий (сооружений) должна обеспечиваться комплексом мероприятий, направленных:

- а) на снижение сейсмических нагрузок;
- б) на повышение сопротивляемости сейсмическим воздействиям.

Действующие нормы допускают при расчете зданий (сооружений) на сейсмические воздействия могут использоваться:

- а) динамический метод расчета на реальные или синтезированные сейсмические воздействия, характерные для района строительства;
- б) спектральный метод расчета на сейсмические (условные статические) нагрузки, определяемые для идеально упругих систем в соответствии с указаниями п.2.13. Норм [6].

Проведенный обзор и анализ опыта сильных землетрясений, поведения зданий и сооружений при сейсмических воздействиях, а также, изучение научных и нормативных литератур по сейсмостойкому строительству позволяют сформулировать следующие выводы:

1. Потери несущей способности статически неопределимых строительных конструкций резко отличается от разрушения статически определимых конструкций. Достижение предельному значению прочности отдельного элемента в статически определимых конструкциях приводит потери общей несущей способности всей составной конструкции. В

статически неопределимых несущих конструкциях достижение предельному значению прочности отдельным элементом, как правило, означает образование пластического шарнира, происходит перераспределение усилий между смежными составными элементами конструкции, включаются в работу ресурсы и резервы прочности целой системы. Поэтому требования обеспечения надежности сделают целесообразными отдавать предпочтение многократно статически неопределимым конструкциям, обеспечивающим перераспределение усилий между элементами, создавать возможность развития в определенных элементах конструкций допустимых неупругих деформаций.

2. Учет работы сооружений в упругопластической стадии связаны с серьезными, по сравнению с упругими расчетами, уточнениями. Обстоятельство связано с тем, что при упругопластических деформациях изменяются жесткостные характеристики, это в большинстве случаев приводит к уменьшению сейсмических нагрузок. Вместе с этим, следует отметить, что при работе в нелинейной области конструкция поглощает значительно большее количество энергии, чем при упругих колебаниях, что также ведет к уменьшению динамической нагрузки.

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DESIGN PROBLEMS AND ARCHITECTURE OF PENSIONATES. (IN THE EXAMPLE OF FERGANA PROVINCE)

Abstract: Ferghana in the region today's in the day recreation of the population and treatment for residences organize reach problems Also in our country health to keep belongs to has been decision and decrees. Architectural when designing boarding house and sanatoriums solutions cause passed. Graph materials master plans. Functional connection plans schemes cause passed.

Key words: recreation, gardens, murabba, right rectangle shaped gardens, zoning, heart key places.

Introduction.

In our country, systematic work is being carried out in the directions of developing the health care system and improving the quality of medical services provided to the population. In this regard, the implementation of the requirements and tasks defined in the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, approved by the Decree of the head of our state Shavkat Mirziyoyev on February 7, 2017, is of great importance. On the basis of this program document, great importance is attached to quality health care of workers and their family members in sanatoriums of the federation system of trade unions, strengthening the material and technical base of boarding houses, improving the quality of services by constantly improving the qualifications of employees. The main treatment procedures in the resort are carried out using natural resources in a wide range. Including drinking mineral water and mineral baths in the area of the pension Treatments such as bathing, use of medicinal honey, use of therapeutic baths with " Iodine healing " plasma are provided. Apart from this, treatment is widely carried out with the help of paraffin, high and low frequency currents, infrared and ultraviolet rays, therapeutic physical culture, rinsing the

gums, washing the stomach and intestines, and using the methods of extraction. There is also a modern endoscope for examining the stomach and 12-gauge intestine, UTT medical equipment, EKG apparatus, and biochemical clinical laboratory rooms. Causes of inflammation in the stomach and duodenum, types of hepatitis V and C with the help of immuno - enzyme analysis in the laboratory Thyroid hormones are detected.

Methods.

A visit holiday makers for service show bin ova facilities convenience;

Vacationer of people to the pension location and them waiting get residences organize to be done;

Medical open the sky under is located I'm dead of dwellings selection bohs of the plan of the terrain solutions;

Tourism and tourism in the field be divided organize to be done;

In pensions stationary vacationers for separately block placement.

Above necessary of zones and of conditions satisfaction Ponsionat rest of dwellings of architecture sure planned basically project to do for basis is considered

Results.

A lot sanatoriums treatment or rehabilitation for (diet and physical exercises on) with together therapy which provides institution Also rest and wellness institution (convalescents on): chronic the sick treatment for institution as design can

" Ponsionate " complex the following from the blocks organize finds:

main buildings;

kitchen;

treatment department;

rest get location;

economy zone;

parking lot.

Recreational of regions organize of pensions project as part of master plans the most main joint is considered Ixota and of trees the abundance provide a lot yearly bushes and medicine plants zone organize will be done. The patient or of vacationers open in the air walk reach for gardens organize will be done. Gardens right rectangle or murabba in the form of design can



1.1 Fig. General plan of the pension

the master plan of the pension, it is in A) zone The population is older people for blue key abode organize, B) in the zone medium young representatives for heart key location, G) in the zone young people for heart key residence designed. Pensions function and how diseases to treatment looking heart key residences to groups being design mean is caught. Recreational zones while heart key of their dwellings noises one to one the effect reduce in order to central to the part placing necessary

Gardens design in the process recreational of regions around wrapping standing shapes with enriched without is designed. Ferghana " pensionats " are short in the region term medical to the service needs has been patients rest for residences and rest residences for service pointer is considered

Ferghana province from the sea long in the distance location in consideration will receive if we this in the area of the population to pensioners has been desire there is of the population reproductive health recovery and bully their illnesses prevention get and them treatment for of pensions construction necessary This region in the area of pensions when designing the most a lot getting sick high has been city or of districts statistics by learning going center architectural project my friends to give important

Conclusion.

Health storage in the field all kind of of buildings today's and future architecture constant from the analysis not only to skip the boorish Ferghana in the example perhaps whole republic in the example application to do for basis being service does Pensions to patients open into the air outputs for intended being their their bodies disease withstand the attack will receive level strengthens One year during continuously the work activities conduct for planned in consideration get and constant tree groves by multiplying to go zoning formation important is counted. Pensionate in the buildings of the

population young category according to separately separately zones design efficient solution is considered Industry regions sanitation to the regions has been protection zones education reached without of projects area choose necessary.

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PRINCIPLES OF SELITEB AREA DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN OF ROADS AND STREETS

Abstract: this in the article Seliteb regions big cities micro regions, districts in the master plans of towns apply such as solutions given of the city one part as projectable select of regions of the streets ways their schematic appearances and haircuts cause passed. Seliteb of master plans of regions give examples passed.

Key words: seliteb area, Electric cars, industry territory, separate protection, tram ways.

Introduction.

Available cities design and again to build Uzbekistan Republic people of the farm prospect plans, development release of forces location system, zoning to the plan is carried out according to New city to build or is available the city development, re to build according to main document future 20-30 years intended head plan is considered It is planned to place residential areas, which are part of the city center, green areas and fields, in Seliteb area. The best part of the city in terms of sanitation will be allocated for this area. The main sanitary requirement is that the site should be higher than the industrial zone, on the side where the river flows and the wind blows. Seliteb territory - land intended for the construction of residential and public buildings, roads, streets, squares within cities and urban-type settlements.

The main direction of the wind is determined by the surface. It is a graphic scheme that shows the wind blowing and repetition in a certain place, and is made based on the average data of meteorological observations for ten years. It is also important that as a result of the establishment of the seliteb area of the cities, it leads to the increase of production areas.

Methods.

Seliteb of regions green of fields volume high with is significant;
In the master plans protection of zones sure designation;
Roads different kind of from schemes and methods used in case design;
Correct selection and design of solutions for the main roads of the city;
Implementation of a separate protection zone for industrial buildings with a high risk of fire, that is, production of flammable products.

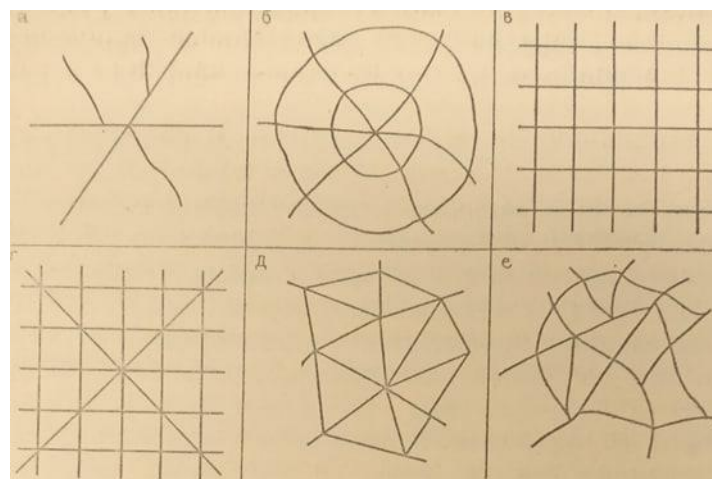
Results.

Seliteb to zones going of roads wide comfortable cozy in being separately solutions Demand will be done. of the city red and construction of lines hard done increase demand high will be Current in the day organize being carried out select in the regions modern buildings to be necessary Electric cars support residences education to be done in the eye is caught. Worker of employees the work places go to arrive and of enterprises products one from the place second to the place take going ways design is important.Fig.1.1



1.1 picture Big of the city functional to regions division:

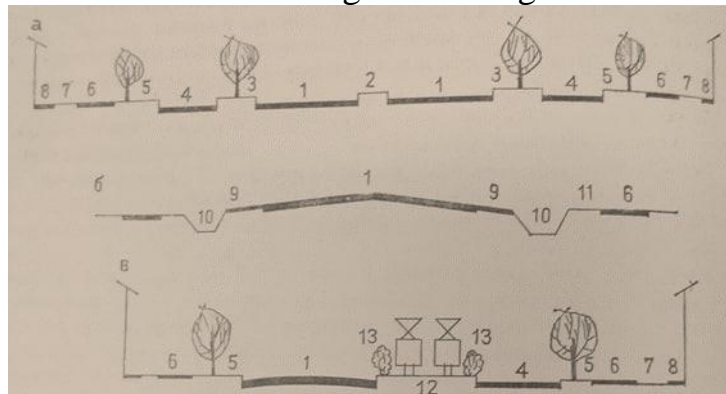
1- select territory; 2- industry territory; 3- scientific study center; 4- utility warehouse area and construction structure base; 5- transport territory; 6- the public centers; 7- parks; 8- general rest get in the area green garden fields; 9- sanitary protection area



1.2 picture select regions when designing of roads placing diagrams. a) linear, б) radical placement, в) square method, г) diagonal, д) angle method, е) mix.

Movement high has been commute parts ways in the solution central and square methods used without is designed. A mix method design most of the time of the population less layered houses there is has been land fields in distribution application can 1.2 picture

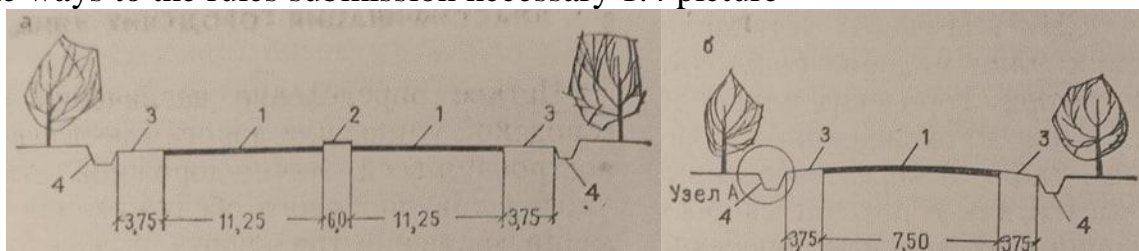
In the design of city streets, it is appropriate to choose roads with two carriageways and two carriageways in each carriageway. On the edges of the roads, it is better to plant deciduous trees in relation to the orientation of the sun. Coniferous trees can be planted at the edge of the corridors. Decorative shrubs and flowers can be planted in the landscape architecture without moderation. In order to increase the ease of movement on the streets at night, it is necessary to make extensive use of road lighting elements. Ditches for snow and rainwater will be created on the outskirts of village roads. Fig. 1.3.



1.3 picture The way and of corridors transversely appearance

a) city of the ways section, b) settlements section, c) tram ways there is has been city ways

Ahaoli residence doer in the regions applicable of roads two type there is being these are two row road, one row roads Commute parts edge in parts the street of lights elements design Demand not done. Greening rules above city of the ways to the rules submission necessary 1.4 picture



1.4 picture small local of roads transversely appearances.

a) two row commute part b) one row commute part

Conclusion.

Seliteb of regions today's in the day relevance business of life work release part growth as a result own importance by increasing is going City organize in reaching of roads the rules according to design of transport and population to the lack of water serious effect shows. Cities or of districts economic in growth big importance occupation is enough

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THE EXPRESSION OF ANTHROPONYM IN ENGLISH FICTIONS

Annotation: This article provides sources on the characteristics of anthroponyms in English literary texts, their place in translation. The article also gives examples on this topic.

Keywords: literary texts, allusive, anthroponymic features.

The sources of anthroponyms in the linguo culture of the English language are rich in various silent patterns, ancient and new names, native English or adopted, ancient traditional or invented, differing from each other in structure and spiritual (semantic) features that consists of sources. For example, the origin of the name Abraham goes back four thousand years, and in English-speaking countries this name has been used for several centuries when got married. English personal nouns have gone through a long and difficult path of historical development, and it is worth noting that this path is closely connected with the history and culture of the English language and the English people.

Enrichment and development of sources of anthroponyms specific to the linguo culture of the English language were influenced by events and processes that occurred in different historical periods, and various cultural factors. As a result of the analysis of language units, we identified the following linguistic and cultural factors: 1) Names during the period of ancient Germanic tribes. Anglo-Saxons had only one name with a simple and complex structure, like other ancient Germanic tribes. Simple names were gradually replaced by complex (two-component) names and no longer appear in sources of English anthroponyms after the 13th century.

At present, only one simple name has survived in English and American. This women's name is Hilda, which can be considered as a shortened form of the names Brunhild(e) or Hildegard [Superanskaya A.V., 1990]. And the components of complex nouns are formed on the basis of the fund of Old English names. a) Names expressing good wishes.

Anthroponyms in the text have the feature of covering national-cultural, historical and symbolic meanings in their semantics. The names of historical figures, mythological and religious images, characters of artistic works become specific cultural units expressed by stereotypes, standards, symbols within a certain culture. Anthroponyms, on the one hand, mean the name of a person, on the other hand, under the influence of certain extralinguistic factors (popularity, special personal characteristics, appearance, mental potential), they become a common sign, feature, and certain knowledge represents the structure. We can

see this in the following examples: "I wonder why you came here". - "because I heard that the women here were all Zerlinas, like you, men Masettos, like Mr. Phil" [English Story, Moscow, 1996, p320.]. In this example taken from the literary text, the author alludes to the opera "Don Juan" by V. A. Mozart indicated by anthroponyms. In the opera, the cunning Don Juan, with the help of his faithful servant Leporello, tries to seduce Serlina, Mazetto's wife, with flattery. Using these allusions, B. Shaw's story "The Miraculous Revenge" politely implies that the main character, Zino Ledge, has a specific purpose for his false relationship with the clergyman's daughter.

Historical allusive anthroponyms are among the linguocognitive and linguocultural units that are often found in literary texts. It mainly uses the names of great geniuses, heads of state, military commanders who left an indelible mark on the history of the country and the country: "Membury comes too, a grinning, loping Caesard war finghis Antony, hauling on his ear, dreaming off is hands miling at the wrong people" [LeCarre, A Perfect Spy 1987, p470]. The frequent mention of Julius Caesar, the great Roman general and political figure who lived in the 1st century BC, is explained by his unique personality and unique qualities. In this example, the attitude of Julius Caesar to Mark Antony is emphasized. It is known that although Antony was one of the invincible and brave generals of his time, he stayed behind Caesar's shadow all his life, he did not achieve independent fame, he always stood in the second rank - after Caesar, and was superior. and leadership was not given to him. The same attitude can be seen among the characters of LeCarré's "Ideal Spy". It is interesting that sometimes associations arising from allusive anthroponyms do not match directly, but in the process of transformation acquire new spiritual aspects by comparison, equalization or contrast. For example, "Justice had never been forthcoming from the authorities and so the people had always gone to the Robin Hood mafia" [Puzo.M. The Godfather, 1969, p326.]. It can be seen that it incorporates the edges of 'no. It is known that Robin Hood is a positive character who has become a symbol of goodness, justice, and the protector of the poor, and in the modern novel "The Godfather" he is equated with a mafia alien to mercy, goodness, and humanity, as described by the author Mario Puzo. Of course, the members of the mafia also have Robin Hood characteristics (brotherhood, helping those under their care, etc.), and on this basis, they bond with each other. And at the same time, the image of Robin Hood embodies new spiritual aspects (associations).

Taken from The Octopus Marooned by O.Henry. This example refers to ancient Greek and Roman gods. Juniper Aquarius is Jupiter Pluvius, the rain god in Roman mythology. And "Mount Amphibious" is "Olympus", the name of the high mountain where the gods were believed to live in ancient Greece. In short, the above passage means that it's raining cats and dogs. "Well Jeff," he says, "it looks like the ravens are trying to feed us two Elijahs so hard that if we turned down again we ought to have the Audubon society after us." This example from

O. Henry's *Innocents of Broadway* uses the allusive biblical anthroponym Elijah. Elijah is a Jewish prophet who lived in the 9th century BC. Two characters in the story are compared to him.

Thus, the names of the heroes of historical, religious, mythological and artistic works as allusive anthroponyms show national and cultural characteristics.

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TAJRIBA DALASI TUPROG'INING MEXANIK VA AGROKIMYOVIY TAHLILLARI

Annotatsiya. Andijon viloyatining o'tloqi bo'z tuproqlarining hozirgi morfologik, agrofizikaviy, agrokimyoviy va mikrobiologik xossalari o'rganish hamda uning biologik faolligi, unumdorligi va g'o'za hosildorligini oshirishda yozgi muddatlarda siderat ekinlar yetishtirishning samaradorligi aniqlab berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Siderat, morfologik, agrofizikaviy, agrokimyoviy, mikrobiologik, mikrobiologik, tabiiy-iqlim.

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MECHANICAL AND AGROCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SOIL IN THE EXPERIMENTAL FIELD

Annotation. In this article the current morphological, agrochemical, and microbiological properties of the meadow gray soils in Andijan region, as well as the effectiveness of growing siderate crops what is increasing its biological activity, fertility and cotton yield in the summer period that was determined.

Key words. Siderate, morphological, agrochemical, microbiological, natural-climatic.

Bugungi kunda «dunyo bo'yicha yer resurslari 13,4 mlrd. gektarni, shundan, 12% qishloq xo'jalik yerlari, 24% yaylovlar, 31% o'rmonlar va 33% boshqa turdagi yerlar hisoblanadi. Qishloq ho'jaligida foydalaniladigan yerlarning yiliga 8-10 mln gektari degradatsiyaga uchramoqda. BMT ma'lumotiga ko'ra, dunyo bo'yicha har yili tuproq degradatsiyasi oqibatida o'rtacha 40 mlrd dollar zarar ko'rilmogda.

Dunyoda hozirgi kunda tuproqlarning agrofizikaviy, agrokimyoviy va mikrobiologik xossalari, gumuslilik holati hamda tuproqning biologik faolligini tashqi muhit omillari bilan o'zaro bog'liqligini tahlil qilish bo'yicha bir qator ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilmogda. Shuningdek, tuproq degradatsiyasi jarayonlarining dastlabki bosqichini zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalangan holda aniqlash va tuproq unumdorligini oshirish, organik dehqonchilik ishlarini yuritish, siderat ekinlardan foydalangan holda qishloq xo'jaligi ekinlaridan

yuqori hamda sifatli ekologik sof mahsulot yetishtirishga doir ilmiy-amaliy ishlarga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Respublikamiz qishloq xo'jaligida sug'oriladigan yer maydonlari tuproqlarining unumdorligini va qishloq xo'jalik ekinlari hosildorligini oshirishga yo'naltirilgan bir qator chora-tadbirlar ishlab chiqilgan va amaliyotga joriy etilgan. O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning 2017-2021 yillarga mo'ljallangan Harakatlar strategiyasida: «...sug'oriladigan yerlarning meliorativ holatini yaxshilash, qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarishida intensiv usullarni, eng asosiysi, zamonaviy suv va resurs tejamkor zamonaviy agrotexnologiyalarni keng joriy qilish va mamlakat oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini yanada mustahkamlash» bo'yicha muhim vazifalar belgilab berilgan. Mazkur vazifalarni bajarishda samarali uslub va vositalarni ishlab chiqish, tuproq unumdorligi va g'oz hosildorligini oshirish hamda qishloq xo'jaligi amaliyotiga joriy qilish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Farg'ona vodiysi yer sathi asosan tekisliklardan iborat bo'lib, relyefi g'arbdan sharqqa tomon vodiy dengiz sathidan 350-1010 metrgacha yuqorilashib boradi.

Bizni ilmiy izlanishlarimiz Andijon viloyatining Andijon tumanida joylashgan Andijon qishloq xo'jaligi va agrotexnologiyalar institutining axborot maslaxat markazi (extension center) o'quv tajriba stansiyasida 2022-2024 yillarda o'tloqi bo'z tuproqlarida o'tkaziladi. Bo'z tuproqlar dengiz sathidan 1200-1300 m balandlikda joylashgan bo'lib, janubiy rayonlarda 1500-1600 m gacha boradi.

O'tloqi bo'z tuproqlarni chirindili qatlami 12-15 sm bo'lib, bu unurni miqdori 1,0-1,5 % ni tashkil etadi. Chirindi qatlamini izi yetib borgani 40-60 sm bo'lib, 2 m. li qatlamida chirindi zahirasi 50-70 t/ga ni tashkil etadi. Karbonatli qatlamlar yuqoridan 12-20 sm, pastdan esa 50-100 sm da bo'lib, SO₂ miqdori 6-9 % dir.

Bo'z tuproqlardagi chirindi tarkibidagi umumiy azotni miqdori yuqori bo'lib, uglerod va azotni nisbatani (C:N) 7:9 ga tengdir. Umumiy fosfor yuqori bo'lishiga qaramay bu tuproqlarda o'simlik uchun zarur bo'lgan (o'simlik o'zlashtira oladigan) qismi kam bo'ladi. Harakatchan fosfor odatda 10-13 mg/kg ni tashkil etadi. Lekin yillar davomida qo'llanilayotgan fosforli o'g'itlar ta'sirida ular katta o'rta (30-45 mg/kg) ta'minlanganlik darajasiga ham yetishi mumkin. Kaliyli ma'danlarni bu tuproqlarda ko'p bo'lishi sababli kaliy bilan yaxshi ta'minlangan. Bu tuproqlarda ekinlardan yuqori hosil olish va qo'llanilayotgan ma'dan o'g'itlardan samaraga erishish uchun sug'orish va mavsumiy sug'orish me'yorlarini to'g'ri belgilash kerak bo'ladi.

Tajriba o'tkazilgan xudud Andijon viloyatining markaziy zonalariga kiradi. Bu joyning iqlimi keskin kontinental. Bu yerlarni qishi sovuq, yozi issiq bo'lib keskin o'zgarib turuvchi iqlimdir. Andijon viloyati agrometereologik stansiyasini ma'lumotlariga ko'ra yog'in miqdori 255 mm.ni tashkil qiladi. Bu yog'ingarchilikni asosiy qismi kuz va qish hamda bahor oylariga to'g'ri keladi.

Havo harorati o'rtacha 17-19⁰S tashkil etib yoz oylarida 35-45⁰S gacha ko'tarilishi mumkin.

Andijon tumani relyefi pasttekksilik, qir va adirlardan iborat bu yerning o'ziga xos xususiyat shundan iboratki, bu yer asosan qishloq xo'jaligiga ixtisoslashtirilgan bo'lib, yorug'lik va issiqlik yetarli, iqlimi keskin kontinental o'zgaruvchan va havosi quruqdir. Quyosh yorug'ligining davomiyligi yiliga 2700–3200 soat, bunda yozda quyosh yorug'ligi oyiga 360–400, qishda esa 90–130 soatni tashkil etadi. Bir kundagi issiqlikning o'zgaruvchanligi yuqori kuzatiladi. Tajriba maydonining tuproq sharoiti sug'orma, yer osti sizot suvlari chuqur joylashgan o'tloqi bo'z tuproq, sug'orish sun'iy bo'lib, ariqlar orqali o'tkaziladi. Tadqiqotlar dala va laboratoriya sharoitlarida olib borilishi rejalashtirilgan bo'lib, bunda dala tajribalarini joylashtirish, hisoblashlar va kuzatuvlar “Dala tajribalarini o'tkazish uslublari”, “Методика Государственного сортоиспытания сельскохозяйственных культур”, tuproq va o'simliklardagi tahlillar “Методы агрохимических, агрофизических и микробиологических исследований в поливных хлопковых раёнах” uslubiy qo'llanmalari asosida olib boriladi. Olingan natijalarning statistik tahlili Microsoft Excel dasturi va В.А.Доспеховning “Методика полевого опыта” uslubiy qo'llanmasi hamda iqtisodiy samaradorlik N.А.Баронов usuli asosida amalga oshiriladi.

Dala tajribalari natijasida 3 dalada olib borilib (vaqt va zamonda), 13 variantni o'z ichiga oladi. 3 takrorlanishda va variantlar 3 ta yarusda joylashtiriladi. Har bir variantning umumiy maydoni 120 m², shundan hisoblisi 60 m² ni tashkil etadi. Tajribaning umumiy egallagan maydoni 0,468 gektar. Tajriba tizimi 1-jadvalda keltirilgan. Tajribada tritikalening “Do'stlik-4”, xantalning “Kolla”, vikaning “Mirzacho'l-1” va g'o'zaning “Andijon-36” navlari ekiladi.

Tajribalar natijasida I va III takrorlashlarining har bir variantlarida maxsus etiketkalanagan 100 dona o'simliklarda olib boriladi. Tadqiqotlarni olib borishda foydalanilayotgan qishloq xo'jaligi ekinlarida fyenologik kuzatuvlarni olib borishda «Методика Государственного сортоиспытания сельскохозяйственных культур» (1964, М.: Kolos) qo'llanmasidan foydalaniladi [17]. Fenologik kuzatuvlar natijasida Siderat ekinlar bo'yicha quyidagi xulosalarga kelindi.

-Maysalarni unib chiqish darajasi aniqlanadi.

-O'simlikning ko'chat qalinligi o'suv davri boshida va oxirida har bir variantning 3 ta nuqtasidan 1 m² maydonda aniqlanadi.

-Har bir variantni 2 ta nuqtasida 1 m² da ekinlarning ko'k massa va quruq massa hosili aniqlanadi.

G'o'za bo'yicha:

-Chigitni laboratoriya va dala sharoitida unib chiqish darajasini aniqlash.

-Ko'chat qalinligini aniqlash (yaganadan keyin).

-Chin barglar sonini aniqlash (1.06).

- O'simlik bo'yini o'lchash (1.06, 1.07, 1.08).
- Tugunchalar sonini aniqlash (1.07, 1.08).
- Gullar sonini aniqlash (1.07, 1.08).
- Ko'saklar sonini aniqlash (1.08, 1.09).
- G'o'zani vilt kasalligi bilan zararlanish darajasini aniqlash.
- Terimlar bo'yicha hosildorlikni aniqlash (hosildorlikni aniqlashda barcha takrorlashlarning barcha variantlarida belgilangan maydonchalardan foydalanildi).
- Ko'chat qalinligini aniqlash (vegetasiya oxirida).
- Paxta tolasining texnologik sifat ko'rsatkichlaridan tola uzunligi, tola chiqishi, tola pishiqligi, metrik nomeri, chiziqli zichligi, tolaning yetilganligi, tolaning nisbiy uzulish kuchi aniqlanadi (terimlar bo'yicha).
- Paxta hosili va chigitning sifati terimlar bo'yicha 1,3- qaytariqdan 100 ta ko'sakdagi paxta namunasi terib olinib tahlil qilinadi.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING INNOVATIVE INTERACTIVE METHODS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Abstract: Today, some of the most urgent issues of the educational policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan are improving the professional training of specialists, fundamentally updating the scientific and methodological system of education, improving the forms and methods of training, reducing the gap between the actual level of training of specialists and the requirements of employers, ensuring the continuity of education, analysis of foreign experience in education and its application to the education system.

Keywords: innovative interactive methods, creative educator, activation of the educational process, interactive methods, interactive teaching.

Worldwide socio-economic changes and informational development of the whole world community require a revision of the established traditional education system. This trend is manifested in the form of contradictions between the need to develop new areas of human knowledge and the difficulties in fully mastering them. In this regard, the development of internal education, development of creative thinking, implementation of scientific achievements in accordance with their needs, creation of an opportunity to turn the student into a subject of their own activities are becoming urgent in the context of integration into the world educational space. After all, only a specialist with high-quality education can become an active participant in the economic, social and cultural development of society.

Therefore, one of the complex and important issues of higher education pedagogy is to optimize the process of training future specialists, develop professional skills, create a new professional orientation system, and train qualified specialists. In order to train such personnel, it is necessary to activate the educational process, develop new forms and methods of training.

Activating the educational process means organizing the educational process on a scientific basis, creative thinking, creating conditions for students' scientific work, building such an education, which includes the formation of interest in the future specialty of learners.

Using information technologies in the formation of the competencies of future specialists is one of the main requirements for educational institutions in the context of the development of the information society. The information

society requires specialists who can quickly adapt to changes in the structure of work, acquire new knowledge, and acquire new skills in a short time.

The improvement of the educational process is related to the informatization of education and the effective introduction of special methods and techniques to the educational process. An important element of the formation of the student's professional competences is the information technology tool. Information technology means modern equipment and systems that allow managing information processes. The authors consider the effective use of various teaching methods, including interactive methods.

Training in accordance with new requirements for training future specialists requires the use of interactive methods. The entire learning process should be based on the independent implementation of active actions by the students themselves. Adoption of the principles of the Bologna process by the higher school requires making interactive learning the main principle of the educational process.

In the era of information technologies, a specialist should be a creative person who has thoroughly mastered the basics of computer technology, freely uses the possibilities of new technologies, independently conducts scientific research and can perform diagnostic analysis of his work. Therefore, it is especially important for the modern education system to use pedagogical innovations, effective and correct use of interactive methods in the educational process. Pedagogical innovations, interactive methods to ensure the seriousness of the development of the student as a person are based on the advantages within the standards.

In this regard, among the requirements for a university teacher, the ability to work in new conditions, effectively use interactive methods, convey one's opinion correctly, and prove one's point of view should be distinguished.

For the successful implementation of the educational process, students should be provided with:

- interactive methods;
- cooperative and collaborative relationships between teachers and students.

Taking these characteristics into account, preparing future teachers for modern requirements is an urgent issue today. The world-class educational paradigm requires result-oriented education, student-centered learning, and interpersonal teaching methods.

Since our country has chosen the path of democratic development, the role of society in decision-making is increasing. Methods of increasing students' activity in this direction are called interactive. These seemingly simple methods have their own characteristics and difficulties.

The term “interactive” consists of two words: “Inter”, which in translation from English means “together”, “between”, “among”; “act” – “movement”.

Thus, interactive methods are based on the relationship between the teacher and the student, as well as methods that create conditions for joint activity.

In other words, the word “interactive” is understood as joint activity, setting up a dialogue. “Interactive education” means education based on joint communication, learning through dialogue, “independent learning” relationships in the following formats: conversation, dialogue, discussion, collaborative actions.

Thus, interactive teaching methods based on interpersonal relationships satisfy the modern educational paradigm focused on "personal development". At the same time, interactive methods not only form cognitive activity and the importance of personal opinion in learning, but also develop them.

The difference between interactive teaching methods and traditional teaching methods is to open personal and professional skills through the use of life experience, data analysis and systematization.

Through interactive methods, students acquire the following knowledge, skills, and abilities:

- development of critical thinking, reflection skills;
- analyzing and evaluating their ideas and actions;
- the ability to independently understand, comprehensively analyze and select information;
- independent formation of new knowledge;
- participating in discussions, defending his/her opinion;
- decision making and solving complex problems.

Therefore, in the process of interactive learning, students should be ready for the following activities:

- working in collaboration;
- cognitive, communicative and social activities.

In the process of interactive education, the student learns to form his own opinion, to convey his opinion correctly, to justify his opinion, to conduct a discussion, to listen to others, to respect and to calculate with other opinions and views.

Types of activities in interactive teaching:

- working in collaboration (in pairs, groups and teams);
- role and business games, discussions;
- work with various sources of information (books, lectures, Internet, documents, museums);
- presentations;
- trainings;
- interview;
- inquiries etc.

Today, there are various classifications of interactive methods. Teachers use interactive methods such as “brainstorming”, cinquain, Cluster, IREG (idea, reason, example, generalization) technology, etc.

Thus, many types of interactive methods can be noted. I considered it necessary to single out the case study method.

Case study is an effective way to form choice and decision-making skills.

The method is based on practical analysis of specific situations and repeating them as realistically as possible. Therefore, the case-study method is sometimes called the "real learning situations" method.

Translated from English, it means "practical work". In other words, the word "case" describes a certain situation, describes the development history and results of a certain entity (for example, a firm, enterprise, institution, organization, etc.).

Case-study is a form of teaching that is carried out through the use of cases.

The purpose of the work is to direct students to the following activities:

- any theoretical data and data analysis;
- identifying key issues;
- finding alternative ways to solve problems (situation-situation with different solutions and alternatives);
- choosing the most effective solution through comparison, analysis;
- planning your actions.

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ПОНЯТИЕ КОММУНИКАЦИИ КАК СЛОЖНЫЙ ПРОЦЕСС

Аннотация: Без пристального изучения отдельных культур и языков мы все должны научиться лучше общаться с людьми и группами, чей родной язык или язык по выбору не соответствует нашему собственному. Изучение основ культуры и хотя бы что-то о языке общения в принимающей стране необходимо.

Ключевые слова: эффективное общение, культура, языкознание, знание, культура речи, интонация.

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CONCEPT OF COMMUNICATION AS A COMPLEX PROCESS

Annotation: Without close study of individual cultures and languages, we must all learn to communicate better with people and groups whose mother tongue or language of choice does not match our own. Learning the basics of culture and at least something about the language of communication in the host country is necessary.

Key words: effective communication, culture, linguistics, knowledge, culture of speech, intonation.

Эффективное общение с людьми разных культур особенно сложно. Культуры дают людям способы мышления — способы видеть, слышать и интерпретировать мир. Таким образом, одни и те же слова могут означать разные вещи для людей из разных культур, даже если они говорят на «одном и том же» языке. Когда языки разные и для общения приходится использовать перевод, возрастает вероятность недопонимания. Использование неподходящего языка может привести к серьезному конфликту в мультикультурном обществе.

Языки, которые теперь понимаются как особый набор речевых норм определенного сообщества, также являются частью более широкой культуры сообщества, говорящего на них. Люди используют язык как

способ обозначить принадлежность к одной культурной группе и отличие от других. Даже среди носителей одного языка существует несколько различных способов использования языка, и каждый из них используется для обозначения принадлежности к определенным подгруппам в рамках более крупной культуры. В языкознании такие разные способы употребления одного и того же языка называются «разновидностями». Например, на английском языке говорят по-разному в США, Великобритании и Австралии, и даже в англоязычных странах существуют сотни диалектов английского языка, каждый из которых указывает на принадлежность к определенному региону и/или субкультуре. Лингвисты и антропологи, особенно социолингвисты, этнолингвисты и лингвистические антропологи, специализируются на изучении того, как способы речи различаются между речевыми сообществами.

Способы общения или жестов в сообществе являются частью культуры сообщества, как и другие общие практики. Использование языка — это способ установления и демонстрации групповой идентичности. Способы говорения служат не только для облегчения общения, но и для выявления социального положения говорящего.

Различия между языками заключаются не только в различиях в произношении, словарном запасе или грамматике, но и в разных культурах речи».

В некоторых культурах, например, существуют сложные системы «социального дейксиса», системы обозначения социальной дистанции с помощью языковых средств. как «миссис», «мальчик», «доктор» или «ваша честь», но в других языках такие системы могут быть очень сложными и систематизированы во всей грамматике и лексике языка.

Знание так называемой культуры речи и умение говорить в соответствии с этим знанием имеет большое значение для успеха в общении. Речевая культура естественно отличается от страны к стране, от нации к нации, от одной социальной группы к другой. Кроме того, есть определенные универсальные правила, как говорить так, чтобы получить то, о чем просишь, и в то же время говорить так, чтобы собеседник не обиделся. Общие правила вежливости: не перебивать собеседника во время его речи, говорить достаточно громко и отчетливо, но не кричать, использовать нормативную лексику и т. д.

Категория вежливости обычно отражается в языке в наборе речевых формул, характерных для определенной сферы или ситуации общения. Довольно шаблонным является и речевое общение между клиентом и провайдером (продавцом). Вежливость в формальных ситуациях имеет тенденцию отражаться в большом количестве таких формул, в отличие от вежливости в неформальном контексте. Несомненно, изучающие английский язык должны усвоить общие правила вежливости в повседневном общении. К ним относятся знания о последующем

употреблении определенного вида речевого акта (например, просьба или команда), подразумевающего определенное содержание (исключая табуированные вопросы вроде вопросов о доходах, религии, национальности) и др.

Интонация в первую очередь воспринимается на слух, а не словесный компонент высказывания. Так что любое высказывание или просто предложение имеют интонацию, потому что даже если оно не произносится, оно предназначено либо вслух, либо во внутренней речи. Интонация представляет собой сложное явление, состоящее из высоты тона или мелодии речи, интенсивности или громкости, темпа или скорости речи, ударения в предложении или акцентуации и ритма. Не только мелодические характеристики могут сделать высказывание вежливым или невежливым. Например, если в ответ на то, что я дал ей то, что она просила, мой друг довольно быстро скажет «Спасибо» и так же быстро уйдет от меня, я бы не сочла такое «Спасибо» вежливым.

Культура также говорит нам, как организовать пространство таким образом, чтобы контролировать характер взаимодействия. Например, в корпоративных офисах в Северной Америке начальник обычно физически изолирован в отдельной отдельной комнате. Это, как правило, сводит к минимуму его или ее личные контакты с обычными работниками. Напротив, японские офисы обычно устанавливаются со столом начальника в конце ряда сдвинутых вместе столов, используемых подчиненными сотрудниками. Это максимизирует его взаимодействие с ними.

Культура говорит нам, как манипулировать временем, чтобы передавать различные сообщения. Когда люди приходят на встречу, зависит от обычаев, социального положения и их относительного статуса. В Северной Америке, если у вас запланирована деловая встреча, время вашего прибытия во многом зависит от отношений власти между вами и человеком, с которым вы встречаетесь. Ожидается, что люди с более низким статусом придут вовремя, если не раньше. Когда встречаются люди с очень разными культурными представлениями о времени, возникает вероятность непонимания, разочарования и обиды. Это может произойти, например, если бразильский бизнесмен не прибывает «вовремя» на встречу с потенциальным североамериканским клиентом в Нью-Йорке и не приносит извинений по прибытии. Для бразильца время может быть относительно «эластичным», а темп жизни немного медленнее. Он считает, что был достаточно быстр для запланированной деловой встречи, прибыв в течение получаса после встречи. Неудивительно, что он удивляется и обижается, когда к нему холодно относится североамериканец, который также чувствует себя ущемленным из-за того, что он воспринимает как грубость. Усугубляет ситуацию, вероятно, разница в их комфортных расстояниях физического взаимодействия. Конечно, этого мрачного сценария можно избежать, если

заранее знать о другой культуре и быть готовым принять культурно-релятивистский подход. Старая поговорка «в Риме поступай, как римляне» по-прежнему актуальна.

Коммуникация сама по себе сложный процесс, но когда вы смешиваете разные культуры, количество мешающих факторов становится настолько большим, что почти чудо, что мы обычно более или менее понимаем друг друга!

Часто у двух сторон нет общего языка или недостаточное знание языка для эффективного общения. Особенно, если одна сторона говорит на своем родном языке, а другая сторона владеет этим языком в ограниченных или разумных пределах, может легко возникнуть недопонимание, особенно при использовании двусмысленных выражений.

Отношения, этикет и культурные различия могут помешать эффективному общению. Культурно-специфические ограничения на общение между полами или между возрастными группами могут повлиять на эффективное общение. Непреднамеренные нарушения этикета и норм поведения могут непреднамеренно послать неверный сигнал.

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КУЛЬТУРНОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ СЛОВ В ПЕРЕВОДЕ

Аннотация: Данная работа направлена на анализ типа перевода и степени значения, используемого при переводе культурных слов.

В каждой стране своя культура, особенно диалектная, поскольку они влияют на пользователя другого языка. Культура представляет собой всю коммуникационную систему, которая связывает и заставляет людей налаживать коммуникацию. Религия, политическая система, обычаи, язык, инструменты, здания и элементы литературного произведения составляют культуру в одной стране. У местных есть своя культура претензий, которая отражает поведение и их повседневные привычки, которые остаются устойчивыми в определенном регионе.

Ключевые слова: перевод, процедуры перевода, культурные слова, эквивалентность.

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CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF WORDS IN TRANSLATION

Annoation: This work is aimed at analyzing the type of translation and the degree of meaning used in the translation of cultural words.

Each country has its own culture, especially dialects, as they influence the user of another language. Culture is the entire communication system that connects and compels people to communicate. Religion, political system, customs, language, tools, buildings, and elements of a literary work make up the culture in one country. The locals have their own culture of claims, which reflects the behavior and their daily habits that remain stable in a certain region.

Key words: translation, translation procedures, cultural words, equivalence.

Переводчик часто сталкивается с некоторыми трудностями при поиске эквивалентных слов или фраз из культурных слов, в этом случае хороший переводчик может понять культуру, но не только может перевести. Узбекский и английский языки составляют большую часть литературных произведений с английскими текстами, переведенными на узбекский язык. Литературные произведения требуют грамматической

структуры, поэтому требуется процесс перевода в этих текстах, чтобы читатель мог понять, как происходит процесс перевода культурных слов в этих литературных произведениях. Согласно Ньюмарку (1988, стр. 81-91), существует несколько переводческих процедур, а именно: перенос, натурализация, компенсация, парафраз, куплеты, примечания, дополнения и глоссы. Они помогают переводчику переводить эквивалентные слова целевого языка.

Виды перевода процедуры перевода

Процедуры - это процесс перевода предложения с использованием различных процедур. Согласно Ньюмарку (1988), процедуры перевода делятся на несколько типов процедур перевода следующим образом:

1. Перенос

Это процесс передачи текста как процедура перевода.

2. Натурализация

Эта процедура осуществляется с использованием заимствованного слова, которое модифицируется как по фонетической, так и по морфологической норме рецепторного языка.

3. Культурный эквивалент

Это приблизительный перевод, в котором культурное слово второго языка переводится культурным словом обучающего языка, однако они не точны.

4. Функциональный эквивалент

Эта процедура, применяемая к культурным словам, требует использования слова, не связанного с культурой.

5. Описательный

Эквивалент В этой процедуре значение СВТ (перевод с привязкой к культуре) объясняется в нескольких словах.

6. Синонимия

Эта процедура используется для слова SL, где нет четкого однозначного эквивалента, когда дословный перевод невозможен, и слово не имеет значения в тексте, в частности, для прилагательных или наречий качества.

7. Сквозной перевод

Это дословный перевод общеупотребительных словосочетаний, названий организаций и компонентов сложных слов.

8. Сдвиги или транспозиции

Транспозиция — одна из распространенных процедур, используемых при переводе. Транспозиция заменяет один класс слов без изменения смысла сообщения исходного языка. Транспозиция заменяет один класс слов без изменения смысла сообщения исходного языка. Существует четыре типа транспозиции; (I) изменение единственного числа на множественное число, (II) изменение, необходимое, когда не существует определенной структуры ИЯ, (III) изменение глагола ИЯ на слово ИЯ,

изменение группы существительных ИЯ на существительное ИЯ и (IV) замена виртуального лексического пробела грамматической структурой.

9. Модуляция

Модуляция возникает, когда исходный текст сообщения, который переводчик воспроизводит в тексте ПЯ с нормами ПЯ, учитывая язык оригинала и язык перевода, в перспективе противоречит.

10. Признанный перевод

Эта процедура обычно используется переводчиком при переводе слов, содержащих официальные или институциональные термины.

11. Компенсация Эта процедура имеет место, когда переводческая потеря смысла, звукового эффекта, метафоры или прагматического эффекта в одной части предложения компенсируется в смежном предложении.

11. Парафраз

Парафраз появляется, когда значение культурных слов объясняется более подробно.

12. Куплеты

Двустипшие — это сочетание двух различных процедур в одном переводе. 14. Примечания, дополнения и толкования (Предоставление дополнительной информации) Эта дополнительная информация может быть дана в тексте в виде примечаний внизу страницы, в конце главы или в конце книги в виде примечаний или глоссария.

Определение и тип культурных слов

Культурные слова включают в себя разнообразный словарный запас, связанный с костюмами, едой, артефактами, транспортом, животными, растениями и т. д. Согласно Ньюмарку (1988, стр. 97-102), в этом исследовании есть некоторые культурные слова, которые можно разделить на пять категорий., а именно:

1. Экология

Он включает в себя флору, фауну, ветры, равнины, холмы, такие как фантер, гаруда, помело, авокадо, гуава, манго, рисовые поля, сельва (влажный тропический лес).

2. Материальная культура (артефакты)

Еда для многих является самым чувствительным и важным выражением национальной культуры; пищевые термины подвергаются самым разнообразным процедурам перевода.

3. Социальная культура

К ним следует добавить преимущественно англоязычные некомандные игры: теннис, снукер, сквош, бадминтон, азартные игры и их лексические наборы, являющиеся французскими в казино.

4. Организация, обычаи и идеи

Политическая и социальная жизнь страны отражается в ее институциональных условиях.

5. Жесты и привычки

Жест — это форма невербального общения, и он способен придать смысл этому жесту.

Эквивалентность значения

Смысловая эквивалентность - это статическое, ориентированное на результат понятие, описывающее отношения равной коммуникативной ценности между текстами и на более низких рангах, между словами, словосочетаниями, предложениями, синтаксическими структурами и т.д. Согласно теории Белла (1991. с. 6), тексты на разных языках могут быть эквивалентны в разной степени. Существует 4 степени эквивалентности значения, как показано ниже.

1. Полностью эквивалентное значение. Полностью эквивалентное значение имеет место, когда значение текста на исходном языке полностью переносится в текст на целевом языке. 2. Частично эквивалентное значение. Это культурно-обусловленные выражения, переведенные должным образом, хотя их все еще не хватает. оно может быть в форме убывающего и возрастающего значения.

3. Различное значение Различное значение возникает, когда переводчик изменяет информацию, содержащуюся в тексте на исходном языке, используя слова, которые имеют другое значение в целевом языке, потому что целевой язык относится к чему-то другому.

4. Отсутствие смысла Выражение не имеет смысла, если выражение с исходного языка не переведено на целевой язык.

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ТРУДНОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены основные трудности руководства интерпретацией и их решение. Гиды всегда работают под большим давлением, от них требуется много компетенций, личных навыков, навыков общения и ведения переговоров, а также умение доносить информацию интересным и интерпретативным способом, и одна из трудностей заключается в том, чтобы в то же время поддерживать хорошие отношения с работодателями и туристами они также должны придерживаться правил. Культурное разнообразие также создает некоторые препятствия, и для того, чтобы быть профессионалом, требуются определенные навыки. Чтобы преодолеть такие барьеры, многие люди сосредотачиваются на внимании, создавая новые методы.

Ключевые слова: гид-перевод, давление, компетенции, туристы, навыки ведения переговоров, культурное разнообразие.

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DIFFICULTY OF TRANSLATION

Annotation. The article deals with the main difficulties of managing interpretation and their solution. Guides always work under a lot of pressure, they require a lot of competencies, personal skills, communication and negotiation skills, and the ability to convey information in an interesting and interpretive way, and one of the difficulties is to maintain good relations with employers at the same time. and tourists, they must also adhere to the rules. Cultural diversity also creates some obstacles and certain skills are required to

be a professional. To overcome such barriers, many people focus on creating new methods.

Key words: guide-interpretation, pressure, competencies, tourists, negotiation skills, cultural diversity.

Гиды-переводчики играют важную роль в индустрии туризма, но они сталкиваются со многими проблемами и трудностями, которые могут негативно сказаться на их работе. Поэтому жизненно важно сосредоточиться на реальных решениях по ним. Первоначально туризм - это путешествие в целях отдыха, досуга или в деловых целях, и гиды могут усилить впечатление или восприятие места назначения у туристов. Ожидается, что они будут иметь хорошие навыки устного перевода и большие возможности, чтобы удовлетворить своих гостей. В наши дни многие люди уделяют внимание улучшению сферы туризма и развитию гидов из-за нехватки опытных сотрудников.

Также многие гиды борются с некоторыми трудностями, такими как культурное разнообразие, интерпретация шуток, идиом или пословиц, незнание языка, отсутствие возможностей для обучения и другие многочисленные проблемы. А также одной из основных проблем является то, что некоторые недостатки системы обучения. Университеты сосредоточены на создании новых методов работы профессиональными гидами и поиске новых способов обучения. В учебные годы студенты изучают ненужные предметы и тратят свое время. Вместо этого они должны набираться опыта, потому что профессиональная деятельность требует больших усилий. Давая пример одной проблеме, такой как культурное знание.

Лучшие переводчики обязаны не только понимать и свободно говорить на целевом языке, но и иметь глубоко укоренившееся чувство культурной осведомленности, регионального сленга и идиом. Давая конкретную информацию об исторических местах туристам, если они должны выражать свои мысли идиомами или пословицами, они должны знать прямое значение на языке иностранца. Если это не подходит, они пытаются дать определение или тот же смысл. Однако культура выражается не словами, а отношениями. Это еще одна проблема для переводчиков. Например, в Японии не принято высказывать свои личные желания, если нет связи по близости. Это признак вежливости. Так что, если вы идете к кому-то, вы не должны говорить, что хотите чашку чая или стакан воды. Ведущий должен это угадать. Переводчики должны знать об этих культурных различиях, потому что они служат мостом для межкультурной коммуникации. Чтобы преодолеть такие барьеры, во-первых, университеты должны уделить внимание улучшению системы образования, убрав ненужные предметы.

Например, студенты, которые будут гидами, должны больше практиковаться, чем изучать теоретические знания. Потому что многие

люди говорят, что практика делает совершенным. В течение учебного года они должны организовывать практику не один-два месяца, полгода на учебу и еще половину на практику. Когда они начинают работать гидом, это может быть отличным способом познакомиться с новыми людьми, путешествовать, поделиться невероятным опытом и узнать больше о культуре или месте. Вдобавок к этому требуются некоторые навыки, такие как умение быть в больнице, умение слушать, умение свободно говорить, пунктуальность и лидерство.

В годы учебы следует больше изучать такие важные предметы, как устный перевод, гостеприимство и речь рассказчика, и необходимо добавлять новые предметы, чтобы улучшить аудирование и разговорную речь. Правительства также играют важную роль в решении некоторых трудностей, открывая много новых путей для молодых поколений руководства, это также полезно для достижения социально-экономических и политических целей. Открывая множество возможностей, это может помочь молодым будущим гидам преуспеть в своих областях. Узбекистан богат историческими зданиями, памятниками и привлекает множество туристов. Половина учебного года должна быть предоставлена в подходящих местах для практики, тогда она будет запоминающейся и послужит основой для работы в будущем. Правительство должно открыть множество способов, позволяющих, работая в туристических фирмах в качестве переводчика по контракту или внештатного переводчика, получить опыт работы, другой способ - это работа на добровольных началах, даже если она будет оплачиваемой или бесплатной. Другим решением было бы принести журналы, газеты и книги — отличный способ погрузиться в изучение культурных знаний. Университеты должны предоставить студентам такие возможности. Также в настоящее время они пытаются усовершенствовать систему гидов, заключая контракты со многими туристическими фирмами, доставляя студентов в исторические места, чтобы увидеть их в естественной атмосфере. В новом будущем гид станет одной из главных профессий благодаря развитию сферы туризма. Количество специализированных руководств будет увеличиваться, и некоторые трудности будут решены за счет улучшения систем обучения.

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МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОЗДАНИЯ ШКОЛЬНОГО ПРОЕКТА НА УРОКАХ ИСТОРИИ

Аннотация: В статье предпринята попытка обоснования методологии в процессе создания школьного проекта по истории. Опираясь на большой исторический материал и различные методологические подходы, автор очертил круг вопросов, необходимых для успешного создания проекта. Феномен «странной войны» - явление малоизученное, но тем не менее уже являющееся дискуссионным.

Ключевые слова: проект, история, война, странная война, методология.

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METHODOLOGICAL FEATURES OF CREATING A SCHOOL PROJECT IN HISTORY LESSONS

Annotation: The article attempts to substantiate the methodology in the process of creating a school history project. Based on extensive historical material and various methodological approaches, the author outlined the range of issues necessary for the successful creation of the project. The phenomenon of «strange war» is a little-studied phenomenon, but nevertheless it is already debatable.

Key words: project, history, war, strange war, methodology.

Проектная деятельность – явление в современном образовании сложное, дискуссионное. Но и противники, как и сторонники внедрения проектной деятельности в образовательный процесс сходятся в том, что проект – это возможность для обучающегося, независимо от уровня образования, более глубоко и детальнее познакомиться с изучаемым

явлением, что не представляется возможным сделать это на аудиторных занятиях.

Особые возможности и поле для деятельности представляет собой дисциплина «История». Обучающийся может самостоятельно установить границы или предел выбранного явления, события. В большинстве методических рекомендациях по созданию проекта говорится о том, что мало составить план, определить цели и задачи, необходимо обозначить актуальность, что, в свою очередь, указывает на межпредметные связи и позволяет работать не только в рамках истории, но и культурологии, экономики, социологии, политологии и философии. Используемые при этом методы анализа, синтеза, компаративистики позволят развить навыки критического мышления, метод историцизма расширит мировоззрение учащегося.

На примере проекта «Феномен «странной войны»» хотелось бы обозначить методологические особенности создания и апробации проекта.

Всем известен тот факт, что вся история человечества – это история войн и вооруженных конфликтов. От межплеменной розни через межнациональную, межрасовую и межрелигиозную вражду общество в XX веке пришло к двум мировым войнам, охватившим пять континентов, в которых, по самым скромным подсчетам, погибло более 60 млн. человек. Не стал исключением и век XXI. Война приобретает разные причудливые формы и всё чаще в обыденной речи проскальзывает словосочетание «странная война». Если войну рассматривать как особый вид деятельности, то все составляющие ее элементы должны быть налицо: субъект, объект, мотив, цель, средства, действия и результаты. Но не всегда в таком специфическом виде деятельности есть составляющие, поэтому появляется возможность говорить о странностях. Нахождение этих странностей, выявление особенностей, их сравнение и обобщение – те самые четыре кита, которые обусловили специфику методологии создания проекта.

Объясняя школьнику разницу между объектом и предметом исследования, необходимо понимать, что в представлении современного подростка наблюдается однобокость, узость мышления. Поэтому, задача педагога – объяснить разницу между объектом и предметом на самых простых примерах. Так, в частности объектом исследования феномена странной войны является конфликт как форма социального взаимодействия, предметом – странная война как особое общественно – политическое явление. И мы исследовали только те события, которые представляют особую значимость в плане специфики стратегии и тактики, выявляя общие тенденции для понимания развития социальных отношений в будущем.

Сложность исследования заключается в том, что присутствует засекреченность информации: некоторые исторические события, в

частности, военные операции до сих пор находятся под грифом «Секретно». И мы исследовали только те события, которые широко известны. Сюда, по нашему мнению, можно отнести детский крестовый поход (1212 г.), стояние на реке Угре (1480 г.), холодная война (05.03 1946 – 26.12.1991 гг.) собственно само событие, давшее название явлению – странная война (03.09 1939 – 10.05.1940 гг.). Это войны, в которых воюют, не воюя, используют психологические приемы, силу пропаганды, идеологию, социальные группы.

Обращаясь к исследованиям войны, многие обращают внимание на тот факт, что «современные войны еще более тесно переплетаются с невоенными средствами и формами противоборства. Они оказывают свое влияние и на способы ведения вооруженной борьбы».⁷⁰

Помимо термина «странная война» достаточно активно используется термин «гибридная война». А.А. Бартош указывает на то, что одной из важнейших характеристик современных военных столкновений является «многомерность, которая предполагает сочетание информационного, военного, финансового, экономического и дипломатического воздействия на противника в реальном времени».⁷¹ Он отмечает, что «меняется соотношение военных и невоенных способов действий, к которым прибегают стороны конфликтов».⁷²

В 1977 на экран вышел фильм режиссера Дж. Лукаса «Звездные войны». В аллегорической форме мы видим наступление нового витка – космических войн.

Возрастает роль киберопераций в киберпространстве. «Считается, что даже сравнительно небольшие государства с некрупными вооруженными силами при соответствующей организации могут весьма масштабно проводить кибероперации со значительными результатами. Все чаще поднимается вопрос о том, что кибероружие может быть использовано и для поражения личного состава, уничтожения людей.»⁷³

Информационные войны, так называемые контентные, тоже имеют место быть. Их цель - «изменение массового, группового и индивидуального сознания», соответственно в процессе таких «войн» идет борьба за умы, ценности, поведенческие характеристики и т. п.⁷⁴

Инвариативность самого феномена войны, при этом, странной позволяет нам обратиться к самим событиям, давшим название этому явлению. Странной или сидячей войной называют период с 3 сентября 1939 года по 10 мая 1940 года в Западной Европе, когда между

⁷⁰Гареев М.А. О выработке у офицеров качеств и навыков, необходимых для проявления высокого уровня военного искусства // Военная мысль. 2017. № 12. С. 76.

⁷¹Бартош А.А. Стратегия и контрстратегия гибридной войны // Военная мысль. 2018. № 10. С. 7.

⁷²Там же. С. 8.

⁷³ Кокошин А.А. О некоторых методологических вопросах изучения войн// Вопросы философии. 2020. № 1. С. 14.

⁷⁴ Там же. С. 14.

враждующими сторонами не было фактически боевых действий на суше, только на море. 10 мая в действие был приведен план «Гельб», когда фашистские войска начали широкомасштабное наступление на территории нейтральных государств. Несмотря на численное преимущество Великобритании и Франции (48 дивизий) против Германии (42 дивизии), западные страны союзники потерпели поражение. «Phoney War» - термин, введенный американскими журналистами после того, как французский журналист Ролан Доржелес обозначил ситуацию затишья после неудачных выступлений французов и англичан.

Таким образом, появляется возможность изучать события не только Отечественной истории, но и зарубежной, привлекая не только исторический материал, но и достижения мировой культуры.

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ИСКУССТВО В СТУДЕНЧЕСКОЙ ЖИЗНИ

Аннотация. В данной статье речь идет об объясненной картине как художественном произведении, отражающем жизнь, которое играет важную роль в обучении и воспитании учащихся.

Ключевые слова. Устная речь, наблюдение, искусство, пейзаж, замечательное, беседа.

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ART IN STUDENTS' LIVES

Annotation. In this article that is about explained the picture as a work of art, reflecting life, which plays an important role in the education and upbringing of students.

Key words. Oral speech, observation, art, landscape, remarkable, conversation.

Выбор жанра картины зависит от цели и содержания занятия. Довольно широко используется на занятии жанры пейзажа, портрета, натюрморта, значительно реже исторический жанр. Занятие при этом становится богаче по содержанию, привлекательнее, интереснее.

Предлагаем занятие с презентации материалов о жизни и творчестве И. И. Левитан и его картины «Золотая осень». Звучит фонограмма «Времен года» П.И. Чайковского.

Замечательный художник И. И. Левитан был пенцом русского пейзажа. Он очень любил природу России. "Школой любви к Родине" называют живопись Левитана. "Картины великого мастера требуют медленного рассматривания", — писал К. Паустовский.

В картинах Левитана нет людей. Художник через пейзаж передаст свои мысли и настроение. От его картин исходит аромат лесных цветов и запах нагретой солнцем листвы.

Демонстрируется репродукция картины художника «Золотая осень», проводится беседа по картине. Что изображено на картине? На картине изображен осенний пейзаж.

Опишите, что находится на переднем плане картины. На переднем плане — опушка леса. На опушке растут деревья: березы и осины.

Как художник передает траву, тени па траве, опавшие листья? Осенью трава бурая, побурела; от деревьев на землю падают длинные

тени; они длинные потому, что осеннее солнце стоит низко. Осенью листья на деревьях засыхают, желтеют и опадают. Ветер срывает листья с деревьев. Деревья роняют листву. Опавшие листья похожи на пышный ковер; напоминают яркий, нарядный, пышный ковер. Опавшие листья покрывают землю разноцветным ковром. Опавшие листья, как пышный ковер.

Какими красками пользуется художник, изображая небо и облака?

Подберите слова и словосочетания, характеризующие дубы и дальний лес в глубине картины. Искусство великого поэта заключается в очень точном выборе слова из целого ряда синонимов: определение «унылая» наиболее удачно отражает печальную грусть засыпающей природы; «прощальная» ярче всего передает прелесть природы, которая прощается до весны; «пышное» как бы заключает в себе оттенки перечисленных синонимов. Из всех времен года А.С. Пушкин более всего любил осень. Осень вдохновляла его на творчество, именно в эту пору он всегда плодотворно работал, создавая свои лучшие произведения.

Можно ли строки Пушкина подписать под картиной Левитана «Золотая осень»? Если можно, то почему? У Левитана, так же как у Пушкина, осень прекрасна. Она пробуждает в людях грусть и одновременно радость. Тема осени нашла воплощение в музыке великого русского композитора П.И. Чайковского. (Прослушивается пластинка «Времена года. Осенняя песнь», повторно.) Когда мы слушаем «Осеннюю песнь» Петра Ильича Чайковского, то как бы переносимся в зачарованный мир золотой осени. Какие картины возникают в вашем воображении, когда вы слушаете эту музыку? Листья опадают, кружатся в воздухе; покрывают землю ковром; идет листопад.

Какие звуки осеннего леса слышатся в «Песни» Чайковского? Листья шуршат под ногами, прислушиваемся и слышим журчание речки; мелкий дождь капает на листочки.

Какие чувства вызывает у вас музыка Чайковского?

Овладевает волнение, становится грустно, но это тихая, поэтическая грусть.

Ввиду того вышесказанного мы делаем вывод, что с помощью такой работы студенты:

- а)запоминают и закрепляют знание лексических единиц языка;
- б)совершенствуются навыки анализа и синтеза увиденного;
- в)развиваются воображение;
- г)происходит более наглядное усвоение элементов культуры изучаемого языка;
- д)расширяется кругозор студентов и повышение их общей культуры, что немало важно при обучении русскому языку на занятиях для развития устной речи и можно сказать, что искусство является учебником жизни.

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СПОСОБЫ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА ПРЕДИКАТА

Аннотация. Актуальность данной статьи определяется ростом интереса лингвистики к проблемам теории перевода и ее взаимосвязи с теоретической грамматикой. Часть предложения, функционально-синтаксическая природа которой не изменяется во всем неограниченном числе реальных предложений (подлежащее как источник или объект действия, сказуемое как действие, которое совершает субъект), будучи по-разному выражена лексически в условиях тождества лексем сортируется как компонент каждого нового предложения со всеми новыми предметами, с их свойствами, условиями их существования, обеспечивая тем самым отражение конечной установки языковых средств безграничного многообразия предметного мира и миров, которые создаются интеллектуальной деятельностью человека.

Ключевые слова. Узбекский и английский языки, значение, часть предложения, деятельность, обучение, функциональная, синтаксическая, индивидуальная, перевод.

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METHODS AND PROBLEMS OF PREDICAT TRANSLATION

Annotation. The relevance of this article is determined by the growing interest of linguistics in the problems of translation theory and its relationship with theoretical grammar. A part of a sentence, the functional-syntactic nature of which does not change in the entire unlimited number of real sentences (the subject as the source or object of the action, the predicate as the action that the subject performs), being lexically expressed in different ways under the conditions of the identity of lexemes, is sorted as a component of each new sentence with all new objects, with their properties, conditions of their existence, thereby providing a reflection of the final installation of language means of the unlimited variety of the objective world and worlds that are created by human intellectual activity.

Keywords. Uzbek and English, meaning, part of a sentence, activity, learning, functional, syntactic, individual, translation.

В образовании сказуемого различия языковых систем проявляются сильнее и многостороннее, чем в образовании подлежащего. Это обусловлено емкостью и значением данного члена предложения.

Сам предмет, о котором идет речь, может проявить себя, т. е. реально определить себя, только через действия и функции, которые выражаются сказуемым. Предикат связывает деятеля с объектом и модификаторами действия. Именно поэтому сказуемое является фактическим центром, к которому тяготеют и собирают подгруппы все члены предложения.

Это происходит на любом языке. Но это хорошо видно в английском языке, где нельзя опустить ни одну главную часть предложения. Здесь показательно сравнить узбекское и английское составное именное сказуемое.

Менинг акам шифокор. – My brother is a doctor

Сказуемое может быть выражено двумя типами глаголов: глаголами, обозначающими действие, и глаголами, обозначающими существование и объективную реальность. Употребление глаголов первой группы в качестве сказуемого не сильно отличается от соответствующих узбекских глаголов действия, поэтому мы не будем останавливаться на сказуемом, выраженном глаголом действия. Рассмотрим глаголы второй группы, в которую входят to be и to have, в значении и употреблении которых наблюдается существенное расхождение по сравнению с соответствующими узбекскими bo'lmoq и ega bo'lmoq.

1. Глагол быть

Английский глагол to be соответствует узбекскому глаголу «bo'lmoq». В своем основном значении «bor bo'lmoq», как известно, глагол «bo'lmoq» употребляется в прошедшем и будущем времени, а в настоящем времени обычно опускается. Но в английском языке глагол-связка обязателен и в настоящем времени. Сравните предложения:

Men honada edim. - I was in the room.

Men honada bo'laman. - I'll be in the room.

Men honadaman. - I am in the room.

Кроме настоящего времени (опуская глагол-связку в узбекском языке и его обязательное присутствие в английском языке - в основном это формальное обстоятельство, связанное с разной структурой двух языков), здесь употребление и значение to be совпадают с "bo'l+moq" тоже. Но на этом сходство исчерпывается. Глагол «быть» гораздо богаче своими потенциальными семантическими возможностями, чем узбекское «bo'lmoq». Таким образом, в зависимости от контекста оно может приобретать значение «состояние в пространстве», например:

The book is on the table – Столни устида китоб бор. -Книга лежит на столе.

The table is in the middle of the room - Stol hona o'rtasida turibdi.- Стол стоит комнаты.

Давайте рассмотрим еще несколько важных из его многочисленных значений:

1. “bo'lmoq, qatnashmoq”

She'll be here all the day — U bu yerda butun kun davomida bo'ladi.

2. “sodir bo'lmoq, bor bo'lmoq”

It was only last year.- Bu faqat o'tgan yili sodir bo'lgan edi.

3. “teng bo'lmoq, tashkil etmoq”

Twice two is four.- Ikki kara ikki to'rtga teng.

4. “turadi (narxlar haqida)”

How much is the hat? - Bu shlyapa qancha turadi?

Глагол to be в определенных словосочетаниях может приобретать и другие значения:

Are the boys in bed? -Bolalar uhlashayaptimi?

В английском языке образовался ряд устойчивых сочетаний с глаголом to be, которые переводятся на узбекский и русский языки, как правило, сочетаниями глаголов действия. Например:

He was ill at ease. - U o'zini noqulay his qilardi.-Он чувствовал себя неловко.

Остановимся в нашем изложении на некоторых словосочетаниях с глаголом to be, опуская словосочетания to be с существительными типа он токарь, задача легкая и т.д., о которых достаточно сказано в грамматике английского языка и которые не представляют трудности для усвоения, ибо мало чем отличаются от соответствующих узбекских и русских словосочетаний. Обратим внимание на отдельные словосочетания с to be, особенно характерные для английского языка и потому представляющие для нас особый интерес. Общеизвестно, какое значение имеют послелого в английском языке. С помощью послелогов, присоединяющихся к ряду более употребительных английских глаголов, входящих в основной словарный фонд (to do, to go, to come, to make, to put, to give, to take и т. образуются глаголы с новыми значениями. Но при добавлении послелого к глаголам действия значение исходного глагола в сочетании либо сохраняется наравне со значением присоединяемого послелого, либо образованное словосочетание приобретает идиоматическое значение, а при добавлении послелого к глаголу быть основную смысловую нагрузку несет послелог.

Многие из этих послелогов многозначны.

The meeting was off. Majlis o'tkazilmadi. - Собрание не состоялось.

Можно заметить, что английское to be используется шире, чем узбекское «bo'lmoq» и русское «быть». Это очень заметно в ряде случаев,

когда англичане предпочитают составному именному сказуемому, состоящему из глагола-связки «to be» и прилагательного или причастия I или II, которые имеют значение соответствующего глагола, простому глагольному сказуемому.

Более того, нечеткое разграничение переходных и непереходных глаголов расширило рамки употребления причастия II в составе второго элемента составного именного сказуемого, благодаря чему стало возможным употребление в аналогичной функции и причастия II непереходных глаголов, что встречается на узбекском и русском языках:

She is well-connected. - Uning yahshi tanishlari bor. - У нее прекрасные связи.

He was well-mounted. - Uning yahshi oti bor edi. - У него была прекрасная лошадь.

Несмотря на то, что по форме это пассивные конструкции, субъект не обозначает предмет действия. Он должен оговориться, говоря, что сочетания «быть + причастие II» от непереходных глаголов в функциях составного именного сказуемого нечасты. Глагол-связка to be в сочетании с прилагательным или причастием в составе составного именного сказуемого вытесняет другие глаголы-связки, более подходящие по значению в том или ином контексте: to get, to turn, to row и т. д. на, которые преобразуют динамику действия, переход из одного состояния в другое, например:

He's lived here only since the year we were married. - U bu yerda faqat biz turmush qurganimizdan beri yashamoqda. Он живет здесь лишь с того года, когда мы поженились.

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РОЛЬ ДИСПЛАЗИИ В РАЗВИТИИ ВРОЖДЕННЫХ ДЕФОРМАЦИЙ ГРУДНОЙ КЛЕТКИ У ДЕТЕЙ (ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ)

Аннотация: До настоящего времени нет единого мнения о происхождении деформаций грудной клетки (ДГК). Существует множество предположений, что развитие заболевания может быть вызвано такими состояниями, как рахит, обструкция дыхательных путей, высокое внутреннее давление матки при беременности, несоответствие между прочностью грудной клетки и тракцией диафрагмы. Также хондродисплазия грудных клеток проявляется быстрым ростом ребер, что приводит к чрезмерному росту дуги ребер и вызывает ДГК, хотя теория поддерживается многими учеными, но точная ее причина остается неизвестной, а результаты исследований противоречат друг другу.

Ключевые слова: врожденный, грудная клетка, деформация, воронкообразная, киль, хондродисплазия.

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THE ROLE OF DYSPLASIA IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONGENITAL DEFORMATIONS OF THE CHEST IN CHILDREN (LITERATURE REVIEW)

Annotation: To date, there is no consensus on the origin of chest deformities (ChD). There are many suggestions that the development of the disease can be caused by conditions such as rachitis, airway obstruction, high internal pressure of the uterus during pregnancy, a mismatch between the strength of the chest and diaphragm traction. Also, chondrodysplasia of the chest is manifested by rapid growth of the ribs, which leads to excessive growth of the arch of the ribs and causes ChD, although the theory is supported by

many scientists, but its exact cause remains unknown, and research results contradict each other.

Key words: congenital, chest, deformity, funnel-shaped, keel, chondrodysplasia.

Аномалии развития грудной клетки представляет собой большой спектр деформаций. Наиболее частыми врожденными деформациями являются воронкообразная деформация грудной клетки (ВДГК) и килевидная деформация грудной клетки (КДГК), возникающих в связи с деформацией хрящевой части ребер. С деформацией костной части ребер связаны такие варианты как агенезия, гипоплазия, расщепление, сращение, удвоение ребер. Кроме косметического дефекта эти патологии приводят к патологическим изменениям со стороны сердечно-сосудистой и дыхательной систем.

Этиология и патогенез деформаций грудной клетки точно не известны. Существуют множество гипотез, но до сих пор нет единого мнения относительно причин возникновения. Большинство врожденных пороков развития обусловлены местными нарушениями роста ткани, задержка дифференцировки тканей и проявляется диспластическими изменениями в тканях грудной клетки.

Патогенез ВДГК до сих пор неизвестен [14]. В течение многих лет было выдвинуто множество гипотез. Некоторые из этих патогенетических гипотез устарели, например, внутриутробные факторы. Другие кажутся обоснованными лишь в определенных случаях, например, дисфункция дыхательных мышц при спинальной мышечной атрофии I типа. Сегодня ведущие гипотезы сосредоточены на дефекте метаболизма или нарушении развития грудино-реберного хряща, и действительно, были продемонстрированы гистологические изменения в грудино-реберном хряще у пациентов с ВДГК, хотя долгое время предполагалось, что грудинные деформации происходят не из параксиальной мезодермы (как ребра), а из мезодермы латеральной пластинки [15]. Возможно, это различие в эмбриональном происхождении лежит в основе нарушений роста грудины и ребер, которые характеризует ВДГК.

Кондрашин Н.И. (1975), исследуя резецированные реберные хрящи, отметил значительные изменения в структуре клеток и межклеточного вещества, что дало ему основания считать причиной деформации груди дисплазией реберных хрящей.

Под термином «дисплазия» Русаков А.В. (1959) подразумевал болезненный процесс, приводящий к неправильному формированию тканевых элементов, входящих в их состав. В связи с этим диспластические ткани могут проявлять свою неполноценность в процессе роста, вызывая деформацию в конечном итоге.

Существует предположение, что в основе развития КДГК лежит снижение прочности реберных хрящей вследствие изменения количественного и качественного содержания коллагена гликозаминогликанов и воды [1,3,4, 25]. Мнение других ученых указывает на то, что причиной деформирования этого вида деформации является хондродисплазия реберного хряща, приводящая к опережению роста ребер [1,7,10]. Но точная причина роста реберного хряща остается неизвестной. В работе FengJ. и соавторов[9], посвященной сравнительному исследованию биохимических, морфологических и гистохимических характеристик реберного хряща при воронкообразной деформации грудной клетки, отмечено снижение его жесткости и предела прочности при растяжении, компрессии и сдвиге.

Избыточный рост реберного хряща был главной этиологической гипотезой [17], согласно которой реберные хрящи растут чрезмерно по сравнению с другими компонентами грудной клетки и толкают грудину назад или, реже, вперед, вызывая КДГК [17,18]. Несмотря на отсутствие прямых доказательств, это казалось наиболее вероятной причиной ВДГК на основании нескольких факторов: частая связь ВДГК с болезнями соединительной ткани, деформация реберных хрящей и их длина больше чем в норме, отсутствие аномальной диафрагмы, необходимость иссечения части реберных хрящей для исправления деформации [16,17,18].

Изменения в химическом составе и морфологии при ВДГК. Хрящ реберного комплекса относится к типу гиалиновых. Основными компонентами внеклеточного матрикса гиалиновых хрящей являются коллаген типа II и гликозаминогликаны. Стержнеобразные макромолекулы коллагена типа II укладываются в фибриллы и стабилизируются межмолекулярными поперечными связями, причем с возрастом количество связей возрастает. В гиалиновом хряще именно тонкая фибриллярная сеть является основой каркаса матрикса. Гликозаминогликаны (ГАГ) представляют собой полимерные цепочки сульфатированных аминсахаров и карбоксилированных сахаров (уроновых кислот). Степень и стереометрия сульфатирования и карбоксилирования определяет типовой состав ГАГ. Полисахаридные цепи ГАГ прикреплены к стержневому белку, образуя протеоглики. В гиалиновых хрящах протеоглики собираются в огромные агрегаты с гиалуроновой кислотой. Такие агрегаты стабилизируют фибриллярную сеть, механически иммобилизуя фибриллы. Это придает гиалиновому хрящу устойчивость к сдвиговым деформациям. Кроме того, высокая концентрация анионных групп в ГАГ обеспечивает высокое осмотическое давление, что, в свою очередь, удерживает воду в хряще при компрессионных нагрузках.

Данные FengJ. с соавторами [9] показали, что срезы реберных хрящей из группы контроля и КДГК не показывают разницы при гистохимической окраске на ГАГ сафранином О и PAS. Это, однако, не

исключает возможность изменения типового состава ГАГ. В опубликованной в 2011 году работе David V.L. с соавторами [8] эта гипотеза нашла косвенное подтверждение. Авторы сравнивали срезы, окрашенные совместно сафранином О и альциановым синим, и заметили, что препараты больных с ВДГК в значительно большей степени связываются с альцианом, чем препараты контрольной группы, которые показали сафранинофилию. Поскольку сдвиг от альцианофилии к сафранинофилии свидетельствует об увеличении степени сульфатирования ГАГ, то авторы пришли к заключению об уменьшении степени сульфатирования ГАГ при ВДГК. По их мнению, это может быть причиной уменьшения сорбционной способности воды и ухудшения механических характеристик реберного хряща.

Что касается типового состава коллагена, то результаты иммуногистохимического анализа подтверждают, что коллаген типа II вносит основной вклад в коллагеновый пул хрящевой ткани как в контрольных образцах, так и при ВДГК. В обеих группах отмечается заметное количество коллагена типа V. Однако при ВДГК наблюдаются следующие отличия от контроля:

– распределение коллагена типа II в глубокой (вдали от надхрящницы) зоне неоднородно; существуют области как с повышенной концентрацией белка (увеличение иммуноокрашивания), так и с пониженной (ослабление окраски), вплоть до его полного исчезновения (обесцвечивание);

– наличие проколлагенов типа III и IV;

– увеличение концентрации коллагена типа V и фибронектина.

Помимо этого, достоверно установлено, что в реберном хряще пациентов с ВДГК существенно уменьшается доля так называемого растворимого коллагена. Это коллаген, экстрагируемый из ткани в раствор солей, уксусной кислоты и протеолитического фермента (пепсина). Этот факт дает основание предполагать увеличение количества меж- и внутримолекулярных поперечных связей (преждевременное старение).

Существует прямая корреляция между биохимическими свойствами хряща и содержанием воды и ионов [19]. Отрицательно заряженные протеогликаны, находящиеся во внеклеточном матриксе между коллагеновыми волокнами притягивают воду и катионы. Это вызывает их набухание, увеличивая напряжение коллагеновой сети до достижения равновесия. Это придает хрящу стабильность и устойчивость к силам сжатия [23]. Хотя некоторые исследования не выявили значительных изменений в ГАГ и протеогликанах, содержащихся в матриксе реберного хряща у пациентов с ВДГК [9,22], другие обнаружили снижение степени сульфатации в этих ГАГ. Они предположили, что это может быть причиной снижения способности поглощения воды и, следовательно, ухудшения механических характеристик реберного хряща [21].

Уменьшение объема иммобилизированной воды и нарушение содержания микроэлементов было отмечено в образцах реберных хрящей пациентов с ВДГК [5,20,24]. Содержание магния и кальция увеличено, а цинка уменьшено в хрящах при ВДГК по сравнению с контролем [20].

Действительно, в работе Борисовой Н.В. с соавторами установлено, что доля гидроксизилпиридиновых связей, характерных для коллагена типа II, как правило, возрастает при ВДГК. Кроме того, выявлено наличие лизилпиридиновых связей, характерных для коллагена типа I, но не типа II. Этот результат указывает на серьезное нарушение посттрансляционной модификации коллагеновой сетки при ВДГК. В пользу этого предположения свидетельствуют данные о снижении экскреции с мочой оксипролинсодержащих пептидов и свободного оксипролина, являющихся продуктами деградации коллагена [2].

В связи с этим следует обратить внимание на результаты элементного анализа образцов реберного хряща. Оказалось, что в образцах реберного хряща при ВДГК содержание магния и кальция повышено, а цинка – снижено по сравнению с контролем. Известно, что ион Zn^{2+} входит в активный центр матричных металлопротеиназ (ММП) – единственных ферментов, способных расщеплять трехспиральные стержнеобразные макромолекулы коллагена. Очевидно, что если активность ММП в ткани понижена, то и ремоделирование коллагеновой сетки нарушается и имеет место развитие дисбаланса соединительной ткани.

Если принять за основу то, что в развитии ВДГК большое значение имеет задержка дифференциации тканей, которая усугубляется в процессе роста, становится понятным прогрессирование порока с возрастом. Для проверки и более детального изучения этой гипотезы Кондрашиным Н.И. (1968) и Урмонасом В.К. (1975) проведены гистологические и гистохимические исследования хрящевой ткани ребер у детей и подростков при ВДГК. При этом выявлено значительное изменение структуры хрящевых клеток и промежуточного вещества. Клеточный ядерный полиморфизм, наличие соединительнотканых элементов с большим количеством кровеносных сосудов в хряще свидетельствуют о присутствии первично-эмбриональных хрящевых структур. В некоторых случаях обнаруженные изменения напоминают слизистую дистрофию хряща, что может быть обусловлено наличием хронической гипоксии и нарушением обменных процессов.

Некоторые исследователи считают, что в основе формирования ВДГК лежит гиперплазия реберного хряща, другие не обнаруживают никаких значительных различий в хондроцитах у больных ВДГК и в контрольных группах [6,8,9,11,13,23].

По данным Mullard K. (1967) [12], ухудшение биомеханических свойств реберного хряща является вторичным вследствие нарушенного хондро- и остеогенеза.

По данным Rupprecht H. и Freiburger N. [13], реберные хрящи у пациентов с ВДГК содержат сосуды во всех срезах. Количество сосудов одинаково на единицу площади в деформированных и неизмененных частях реберных хрящей. Количество хондроцитов внутри одного хондрона резко увеличивается с возрастом по сравнению с контролем.

Feng J. с соавторами [9] не нашли подтверждения вышеописанным изменениям. По их данным, хондроциты и их ядра интактны. Также не удалось выявить признаков гипо- и гиперплазии реберного хряща посредством электронной и трансмиссионной электронной микроскопии. Количество сосудов в реберных хрящах людей с ВДГК, описанное Rupprecht H. и Freiburger N. [13], не различается у больных и здоровых людей. Утверждение, что количество хондроцитов внутри одного хондрона резко увеличивается с возрастом, также не подтвердилось. По данным Feng J. с соавторами [9], количество клеток остается неизменным.

Бардахчян Э.А. с соавторами [7] высказывают мнение, что морфологическим субстратом деформации грудной клетки являются изменения реберной хрящевой ткани, связанные с ультраструктурными нарушениями хондроцитов, межклеточного вещества и волокнистой основы. При ВДГК наиболее характерные изменения в хондроцитах сводятся к развитию в них дистрофических процессов – жировой и углеводной дистрофии, появлению атипичных асбестоидных фибрилл в перичеселлюлярной зоне. Органеллы практически не остаются, а те, которые еще удается идентифицировать, функционально несостоятельны.

По данным Курицына В.М. с соавторами [1], общими морфологическими признаками, характерными для нормального строения реберного хряща и при ВДГК, являются бесклеточные участки, картовидные области, десквамированные хондриновые волокна и «мозговые» полости. Однако при ВДГК они развиваются на 6–7 лет раньше и выявляются почти в 3 раза чаще, чем у детей с правильно сформированной грудной клеткой.

Наши гистологические исследования резецированных реберных хрящей оперированных детей с воронкообразной деформацией показали неравномерное распределение хондроцитов и кислых ГАГ с выраженными дистрофическими изменениями гиалинового хряща ребра, вакуолизацию цитоплазмы, пикноз ядер.

Вывод. Результаты гистологических исследований разрозненны и иногда противоречат друг к другу, что связано с разными методами исследования. Гипотезы структурной слабости реберных хрящей наряду с гипотезой чрезмерного роста нижних реберных хрящей до сих пор остаются спорными. Возможно, что исследования реберного хряща при

норме и патологии на современных оборудованьях позволит получить более точные данные относительно его структуры, состава и свойств, и наконец, определить истинную причину деформаций грудной клетки.

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ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА-ПРИЧАСТИЯ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена морфологическому, синтаксическому и семантическому употреблению причастия в британском и американском вариантах английского языка. В литературе причастие рассматривается как результат транспозиции «глагол — прилагательное». Это признает промежуточное положение причастия между глаголом и прилагательным. В работах последних лет такой двойственный характер причастия убедительно объясняется тем, что понятия знака и процесса не всегда требуют своего отдельного языкового выражения.

Ключевые слова: причастие, морфологическое, синтаксическое, семантическое, транспозиция.

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EXPRESSION OF THE FORM OF THE VERB-PARTICIPLE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Annotation. This article is devoted to the morphological, syntactic and semantic use of the participle in British and American English. In the literature, the participle is considered as the result of the transposition verb – "participle I and II". This recognizes the intermediate position of the participle between the verb and the adjective. In the works of recent years, such a dual nature of participles is convincingly explained by the fact that the concepts of sign and process do not always require their own separate linguistic expression.

Key words: participle, morphological, syntactic, semantic, transposition.

Причастия I и II рассматриваются в функции обстоятельств разного типа. Однако основное внимание в функции обстоятельства уделяется причастью I. По мнению Н. И. Пушиной, в наречном употреблении темпоральное значение причастия I зависит от специфики глагола, от которого причастие образовано. Причастие I ненасыщенных глаголов выражает действие, одновременное с действием сказуемого, например:

Прогуливаясь вдоль реки в Ботцере, Эдмунд Дауни сказал Алоису Гарцу. [1, стр. 102]

Для того чтобы причастие выражало атрибутивные отношения, необходимо его отношение к существительному, с которым оно семантически и синтаксически связано. Как А.И. Смирницкого, знак, выраженный причастием, воспринимается как глагольный, временный знак, и его связь с определяемым существительным более живая, чем обычная атрибутивная связь, и в этом смысле он имеет некую предикативную коннотацию. Я. Керм довольно категорично утверждает, что постпозитивное причастие обладает способностью сказуемого. А.И. Смирницкий также признает, что связь постпозитивного определения с существительным ближе к предикативной связи, чем связь с существительным препозитивного определения, и утверждает, что послелог характерен для причастий, не превратившихся в прилагательные и сохраняющих связь с существительным. система глаголов. [2, стр. 330]

Связь постпозитивного определения с существительным более свободная. Обозначаемый этим определением признак вводится не как заранее зафиксированный, само собой разумеющийся и присущий субъекту, а как свойственный субъекту в данный момент. Постановка причастия перед определяемым существительным затруднена тем, что причастие может иметь с ним дополнение или определение, а при присущей этому подлежащему причастии перед определяемым существительным могла быть получена морфологическая форма. Рассматривая причастия в функции определения, И.И. Косинец отмечает, что причастие I в силу свойства глагольности может быть в предложении показателем вторичной сказуемости. В предлоге к определяемому слову причастие I употребляется, как правило, без зависимых от него придаточных членов. Причастия II различаются по степени выраженности в них глагольных и адъективных свойств. Когда причастие II сопровождается предлогом *by*, указывающим на источник действия, в нем преобладает глагольный характер. В.В.Бурлакова подчеркивает, что в таких предложениях усиливается словесность причастия II.

По мнению исследователей, особого внимания заслуживают грамматические модели словосочетаний и предложений. А. Д. Швейцер, рассматривая сочетания порядка глаголов со сложным дополнением, подчеркивает, что в американском варианте используются конструкции с причастием II (приказать что-то сделать), а в британском варианте английские конструкции с пассивным инфинитивом (приказать что-то сделать) используются). В подтверждение этого автор приводит следующие примеры: у меня есть Роллы, находившиеся на складах во время войны, которые я приказал привести в рабочее состояние; Сегодня было приказано закрыть сотни школ от Огайо до Кентукки.

В качестве особенности некоторых глаголов отмечается преимущественное функционирование образованных от них причастий II, причем только в одном из вариантов английского языка. Р.Дж. Крицберг рассматривает в качестве примера глагол *acclimate* «акклиматизироваться». Образованное от него причастие II предпочтительнее в американском варианте в конструкции с глаголом *get* (я должен акклиматизироваться), тогда как в британском варианте возможно употребление этого глагола в непереходной форме. А.Д. Швейцер, со ссылкой на Г.В. Кэри отмечает любопытные колебания в употреблении причастия I и причастия II. Речь идет о тех случаях, когда в американском варианте причастие II используется вместо причастия I в действительном значении (например, *sooped figure* вместо *sooping figure*). Анализируя такое употребление причастия II, Г.В. Кэри приходит к выводу, что в данном случае проявляется общая тенденция английского языка в США к смещению активных и пассивных форм. А. Д. Швейцер считает, что эти падежи являются пережитками, сохранившимися со времен, когда причастия II, образованные от непереходных глаголов, широко употреблялись в действительном значении. Подобные явления отмечаются и в британской версии (например, *to be got*), но в американской версии они охватывают несколько более широкий круг глагольных лексем. Проведенный обзор показал, что различия в употреблении причастий в британском и американском вариантах английского языка сводятся к частичным несоответствиям, что свидетельствует об общности обоих вариантов. [4, с. 399]

Среди глагольных свойств причастия выделяются выраженность вторичной предикации, наличие характерных для глагола в причастии зависимых слов, т. е. сохранение глагольных моделей контроля и присоединения причастием, сохранение лексического значения мотивирующий глагол, а именно выражаемые им значения действия, процесса или состояния. Адъективные свойства причастия раскрываются на морфологическом, синтаксическом, семантическом и словообразовательном уровнях. Среди свойств прилагательных отмечена способность причастия образовывать степени сравнения, образовывать смешанные однородные ряды вместе с прилагательными, характерная для прилагательного приставка.

К свойствам прилагательных относится также значение качества, выраженное причастием, т. е. значение абсолютного, постоянного, статического признака, характерного для прилагательных. Для причастия I типичным прилагательным значением является значение действия, понимаемого как свойство, иногда с оттенком возможности совершить это действие или быть ему подверженным, а также с оттенком цели его совершения. Причастие II характеризуется значением свойства, возникшего в результате совершенного действия.

Одним словом можно назвать разные структуры знания, объединенные одной идеей в нескольких ее модификациях. Этот факт отражается на разных уровнях. Глагольные свойства причастия раскрываются на морфологическом, синтаксическом и семантическом уровнях. Глагольность причастия проявляется в наличии категорий залога, вида, времени. Проявление глагольных и адъективных свойств причастия тесно связано с выполняемой ими синтаксической функцией. Как показал предложенный обзор, глагольные признаки причастия наиболее ярко проявляются в таких функциях, как обстоятельство, постпозитивная дефиниция, адъективные признаки - в функциях препозитивной неизолированной дефиниции, предикативной. Процесс адъективации причастия связан с развитием качественного (вневременного) значения знака, постоянно свойственного определяемому им предмету. Среди лингвистов нет единого мнения о том, можно ли считать адъективацию причастий образованием новых слов. Наиболее распространено различие между полным переходом (называемым абсолютным, устойчивым, условным) и неполным переходом (называемым ситуативным, частичным, случайным, временным). Под полным переходом понимается переход словоформы из одной части речи в другую, связанный с категориальным перерождением слова и заключающийся в образовании нового слова, под неполным переходом - сочетание словоформы Особенности взаимодействующих частей речи. В последнем случае переход слов из одной части речи в другую относят к словообразовательным процессам.

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ОБЗОР ПЕРЕВОДА

Аннотация: В статье представлена информация о глобализации и глобальной коммуникации, разъяснена глубокая потребность во взаимопонимании между людьми разных культур и языков.

Ключевые слова: глобализация, коммуникация, предыстория, культурные, коммерческие, экономические, литературные и дипломатические аспекты, теории.

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REVIEW OF TRANSLATION

Annotation: In this article there is information about globalization and global communication, there is explained a deeply-felt need for mutual understanding among people of diverse cultures and languages.

Key words: globalization, communication, background, cultural, commercial, economic, literary, and diplomatic aspects, theorists.

При отсутствии общего универсального для всех языка именно эта потребность удовлетворяется переводом. Перевод играет фундаментальную роль в обмене мнениями и информацией между языками. Таким образом, перевод сосуществует с общением и языком, и различные общества нуждаются в переводе для целей общения. Эта статья призвана предоставить краткую информацию об исследованиях, теориях и областях перевода, а также обсудить текущие проблемы и перспективы на будущее. Между тем, обсуждается необходимость обучения переводу и включения его в школьную программу. Надеемся, что статья познакомит читателя с комплексным взглядом на перевод и актуальными вопросами, интересующими перевод.

Перевод неизбежен в современном мире. Значение перевода вытекает из его применения в различных аспектах культурной, коммерческой, экономической, литературной и дипломатической жизни. В результате глобализации границы между культурами стираются, а, следовательно, одновременно возникает потребность в понимании. Вопрос здесь в том, как заполнить этот пробел, и это понимание произойдет,

несмотря на огромные вариации и разнообразные несоответствия между культурами. Ответом на этот вопрос будет перевод.

Перевод в широком смысле используется для обозначения одного из этих понятий:

1. практика перевода исходного текста в целевой текст.
2. методика обучения иностранным языкам. Особенно в старом методе перевода грамматики.
3. академическая область, включающая другие языковые дисциплины.

Смысл и стиль составляют основу определения Белла (1991). Перевод на Bell — это выражение на целевом языке того, что было выражено на исходном языке, с сохранением семантической и стилистической эквивалентности.

Специалисты по переводу выдвинули гипотезу перевода по ряду категорий, каждая из которых стремится выявить наиболее характерную черту или согласованное качество. Эти классификации типов перевода представлены в виде дихотомий в бинарных оппозициях. Самый ранний тип — «буквальный» и «свободный» перевод. Другие типы перевода включают «литературный» и «нелитературный», «семантический» и «коммуникативный», «статический» и «динамический». «Буквальный» и «свободный» тип перевода касается близости, подчеркивая верность СТ (исходному тексту). «Литературный» и «нелитературный» тип перевода предполагает передачу исходного сообщения в иной форме. Типы перевода Кэтфорда Кэтфорд (1965) классифицирует перевод по множеству категорий, которые представлены здесь:

А) Полный и частичный перевод с точки зрения степени подчинения текста ИЯ процессу перевода.

Б) Тотальный и ограниченный перевод в смысле языковых уровней, задействованных в переводе.

С) Ранг перевода, который относится к рангу в грамматической иерархии, которому устанавливается эквивалентность перевода. Типы перевода Якобсона Якобсон (2000) проводит различие между различными способами перевода или интерпретации знака.

По мере увеличения возможностей для контактов и взаимодействия между людьми и культурами растет и потребность в переводе. Перевод действует как посредник или заполнитель пробелов между языками, культурами и обществами, и именно благодаря переводу мы в конечном итоге можем познакомиться с миром (Катан, 2004). В настоящее время переводоведение претерпело значительные изменения и стало востребованной областью. Многие факторы активизировали этот процесс, в частности растущее внимание к процессам социокультурной коммуникации, которая становится возможной посредством перевода. Отношения между культурой и переводом привлекли внимание; культура

проникает в человеческое общение посредством перевода. Перевод является посредником между культурами. Согласно Торопу (2009), культура функционирует в основном посредством трансляционной деятельности; культура может подвергаться инновациям путем включения в нее новых текстов. Перевод — это не только лингвистический процесс, но он также может оказывать глубокое политическое и социальное влияние на культурную близость и взаимопонимание. Однако процесс перевода можно рассматривать как способ пропаганды как культурных, так и политических споров; политике и культуре уделяется особое внимание, и они считаются важными ключами для перевода. Ма (2010), например, указывает, что феминистский перевод стремится ниспровергнуть подчинение женщин мужчинам. Культурный поворот - это первое понятие в исследованиях культурного перевода, которое было предсказано полисистемами Эвен-Зохаром (1979) и Тури (1980). Они считают, что перевод включает в себя как язык, так и культуру. Но в культурологическом переводе основное внимание уделяется не языку, а взаимодействию между переводом и культурой и влиянию культуры на перевод. Короче говоря, «культурный поворот» утверждает, что не слово и не текст, а культура является операциональной единицей перевода».

Две главные фигуры этого периода, а именно Гораций и Цицерон, проводят различие между смысловым переводом и дословным переводом. Они выступают за свободный или смысловой перевод. Они верят в превосходство такого подхода и делают это на практике. Как утверждает Баснетт, основная ценность обогащения родного языка посредством перевода приводит к тому, что акцент делается на эстетических принципах продукта ПЯ, а не на рабской концепции «верности» (Баснетт, 1980). Согласно Мандею (2001), обоснование Джерома благоприятствовало «свободному» (по смыслу) переводу и запрещало дословный подход как маскирующий смысл исходного текста.

Ренессанс охватывает историю западного культурного движения и заполняет пробел между средневековьем и современностью. Этот период времени ознаменовался возрождением гуманизма и возрождением культурных достижений. В эпоху Возрождения переводы были в основном греческого происхождения. Ренессанс взбудоражил различные переводы научных и религиозных текстов. Первым, кто официально установил основные правила переводоведения, был француз Этьен Доле (Vijay, 2005). Доле разработал основные принципы перевода, которые до сих пор являются общепризнанными. По словам Доleta:

- Переводчик должен полностью понимать смысл и смысл оригинального автора
- Переводчик должен хорошо знать как ИЯ, так и ПЯ.
- Переводчик должен избегать дословного перевода.

- Переводчик должен использовать общеупотребительные формы речи.
- Переводчик должен правильно подбирать слова, чтобы добиться правильного тона.

Перевод в то время ограничивался переводом свободных стихов греческих и латинских классиков на английский язык. Переводчики критиковали потерю красоты в переводе и настаивали на сохранении духа и оригинальности исходного текста. Идея рабского перевода была подавлена как ведущая к подавлению оригинальности и духа исходного текста.

Предполагается, что будущее в большей степени связано с политическими и идеологическими соображениями в профессии переводчика. В связи с возросшим спросом на перевод культурных продуктов, а также умножением новых межгрупповых верований, сфера перевода становится свидетелем интенсивных попыток распространять различные истины и может склоняться в пользу могущественных социальных сил, пытающихся вербовать новых членов. Это означает, что перевод не является невинным актом, скорее теория империализма на практике контролирует все посредством пропаганды перевода. В этом процессе высшая власть и господствующие знания и технологии западноевропейских стран трансформируют исконную идентичность и местные культуры во имя демократии, просвещения и глобализации. Перевод ориентирован на запад, репрезентируя, прежде всего, западные мечты, фантазии, стремления и предположения, отличные от родных. Таким образом, перевод как бы узаконивает и оправдывает западные нормы в постколониальной ситуации. Разочарование и отчаяние, прививаемые туземцам в результате неполноценности по отношению к Западу, уступают место так называемому обязательству «цивилизовать» их, хотя и неохотно.

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ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ И КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

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PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTION OF METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT BASED ON PORTAL TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract: This article will discuss ways to use distance learning and psychological function of methodological support based on portal technologies in the educational process.

Keywords: Prezi, MyTestX, Potato, Phet, Yenka, Camtasia Studio, Ocam, BandiCam, Power Point.

The software platform of modern information and methodological support based on portal technologies allows for the following: individualization and differentiation of the educational process. control and orientation of educational activities; saving educational time through the use of computer computing capabilities; visualization of educational materials; modeling and imitation of the studied processes and phenomena; self-control of students; formation of optimal decision-making skills in various situations; development of a specific (visual-figurative, theoretical) form of thinking; increasing motivation for learning; formation of a culture of cognitive activity.

The pedagogical and psychological function of methodological support based on portal technologies is to present educational materials in a hypermedia environment, distribute educational material using teaching tools, and organize didactic communication between students and teachers. As a result of the research, pedagogical-psychological, didactic, methodological and technical requirements for creating educational and scientific resources based on portal technologies were developed, taking into account the taxonomy of hard skills, soft skills, reproductive-methodical, productive-methodical, scientific-methodical activities. And also, as a form of presentation of educational and scientific resources, the following are defined: components of normative documents, definitions of the main content, didactic and methodological components, are also additional components and estimates. Electronic textbooks are defined as the same means (AutoPlay, Articulate), electronic presentations (Power Point, Prezi, Focusky), computernadvanced multimedia training systems (iSpring, Potato, MyTestX, etc. educational and informational audio materials; educational and informational video materials (Camtasia

Studio, Ocam, BandiCam, etc.); virtual laboratory work (applications Phet, Yenka); databases and knowledge; electronic libraries.

Based on the results of the research of the dissertation work on the topic "Portal technologies for implementing information and methodological support for educational processes", the following main conclusions are presented:

1. Such types of activities as scientific assistance to the development of the education system, informatization of the education system, information, organizational, methodological, consulting spheres of the educational system of education, creation and development of information and methodological support based on portal technologies based on the principles of purposefulness, integrativity, integrity, completeness, openness, adaptability, continuous development, modularity, reliability, convenience, security, free management, mobility, standardization, contribute to the creation of a unified information system. improving the educational environment of higher education institutions and improving the quality of education.

2. The structures and software platform of the portal, which makes it possible to systematically implement information and methodological support for educational processes and optimally present integrated educational and scientific resources on the subject, contribute to the gradual formation of a unified information environment of higher educational institutions and increase the intensity and automation of information exchange in other processes.

3. Regulatory documents are identified as a form of presentation of educational and scientific resources based on portal technologies, didactic, methodological, evaluative and additional components and a component that determines the main content, as well as electronic textbooks, electronic presentations, training computer multimedia systems, educational and informational audio materials, educational and informational video materials, virtual educational materials. laboratory works, simulators, databases and knowledge, electronic libraries;

4. A methodology for using portals has been developed based on the example of the discipline " Information Technologies in Education" as a necessary condition for ensuring the quality and efficiency of the educational process based on portal technologies.

5. Training sessions on the subject "Information technologies in education" were held at the facilities selected on the basis of the program of experimental work, as well as experimental work was carried out and criteria for assessing the competence of using a standard portal that allows you to present educational and scientific resources in a timely manner were developed.

6. Experimental work was carried out on the basis of scientific ideas and methodological recommendations on the use of portal technologies for implementing information and methodological support for educational processes

in the future. The expediency of the ideas put forward in the study using the methods of mathematical statistics of experimental work data processing was confirmed, in addition, it was proved that in the experimental groups, the competence of students to use educational and methodological support increased by 15% relative to the students of the control group.

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